

World Heritage Scanned Nomination

File Name: 1137.pdf

UNESCO Region: EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA

SITE NAME: Kernavė Archaeological Site (Cultural Reserve of Kernavė)

DATE OF INSCRIPTION: 7th July 2004

STATE PARTY: LITHUANIA

CRITERIA: C (iii) (iv) CL

DECISION OF THE WORLD HERITAGE COMMITTEE:

Excerpt from the Report of the 28th Session of the World Heritage Committee

Criterion (iii): The archaeological site of Kernavė presents an exceptional testimony to the evolution of human settlements in the Baltic region in Europe over the period of some 10 millennia. The site has exceptional evidence of the contact of Pagan and Christian funeral traditions.

Criterion (iv): The settlement patterns and the impressive hill-forts represent outstanding examples of the development of such types of structures and the history of their use in the pre-Christian era.

BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS

The Kernavė Archaeological Site, in eastern Lithuania about 35 km northwest of Vilnius, represents an exceptional testimony to some 10 millennia of human settlements in this region. Situated in the valley of the River Neris, the site is a complex ensemble of archaeological properties, encompassing the town of Kernavė, forts, some unfortified settlements, burial sites and other archaeological monuments from the late Paleolithic period to the Middle Ages. The site has preserved the traces of ancient land use, as well as remains of five impressive hill forts, part of an exceptionally large defence system. Kernavė was an important feudal town in the Middle Ages. Although the town was destroyed by the Teutonic Order in the late 14th century, the site remained in use till the modern times.

1.b State, Province or Region: Vilnius county, Širvintos district, Kernavė town.

1.d Exact location: N54 53 16 E24 49 50

**UNESCO
World Heritage
Nomination**

**Kernave Archeological Site
(Cultural Reserve of Kernave)**

Prepared by:

- The Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Lithuania
- Department of Cultural Heritage Protection
- Administration of the State Cultural Reserve of Kernave
- Cultural Heritage Center

2003 January

CONTENTS

	Page
1. Identification of the Property	2
a) Country	2
b) State, Province or Region	2
c) Name of Property	2
d) Exact location on map and indication of geographical co-ordinates to the nearest second	2
e) Maps and plans	2
f) Area of site proposed for inscription (ha.) and proposed buffer zone (ha.)	2
2. Justification for Inscription	3
a) Statement of significance	3
b) Comparative analysis	4
c) Authenticity	4
d) Criteria under which inscription is proposed (and justification for inscription under these criteria)	5
3. Description	6
a) Description of Property	6
b) A historical outline	14
c) Form and date of most recent records of property	17
d) Present state of conservation	17
e) Policies and programmes related to the presentation and promotion of the property	18
4. Management	18
a) Ownership	18
b) Legal status	19
c) Protective measures and means of implementing them	19
d) Agency / agencies with management authority	20
e) Level at which management is exercised (e.g., on site, regionally) and name and address of responsible person for contact purposes	21
f) Agreed plans related to property	21
g) Sources and levels of finance	22
h) Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques	22
i) Visitor facilities and statistics	23
j) Property management plan and statement of objectives	23
k) Staffing levels	24
5. Factors Affecting the Site	24
a) Development Pressures	24
b) Environmental Pressures	25
c) Natural disasters and preparedness	26
d) Visitor / tourism pressures	27
e) Number of inhabitants within site, buffer zone	27
6. Monitoring	28
a) Key indicators for measuring state of conservation	28
b) Administrative arrangements for monitoring property	29
c) Results of previous reporting exercises	30
7. Documentation	31
a) Photographs	31
b) Copies of site management plans and extracts of other plans relevant to the property	31
c) Bibliography	32
d) Address where inventory, records and archives are held	32

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE PROPERTY

a) Country

Republic of Lithuania

b) State, Province or Region

Vilnius county, Širvintos district, Kernave town.

c) Name of Property

“Kernave Archeological Site (Cultural Reserve of Kernave)”

d) Exact Location on Map and Indication of Geographical Coordinates to the Nearest Second

Northern point - 54°53'16'' North latitude and 24°49'50'' East longitude.

Southern point - 54°52'12'' North latitude and 24°51'01'' East longitude.

Western point - 54°53'01'' North latitude and 24°49'15'' East longitude.

Eastern point - 54°53'01'' North latitude and 24°52'18'' East longitude.

(See map No 2)

e) Maps and Plans (see attachments 1-5)

1. Kernave Archaeological Site (Cultural Reserve of Kernave). Location of the Reserve on the map of Europe (attachment 1);
2. Kernave Archaeological Site (Cultural Reserve of Kernave). Exact location of the Reserve on the map of Lithuania (attachment 2);
3. Kernave Archaeological Site (Cultural Reserve of Kernave). The Reserve and the buffer zone with landed properties (attachment 3);
4. Kernave Archaeological Site (Cultural Reserve of Kernave). Territorial map of the Reserve (attachment 4);
5. Kernave Archaeological Site (Cultural Reserve of Kernave). The Reserve and the buffer zone with the explication of cultural heritage properties (attachment 5).

f) Area of Property (ha) and Buffer Zone (ha)

Area of the territory	194,4 ha
Area of the buffer zone	2455,2 ha
Including:	
High protection sub zone	118,3 ha
Visual regulated protection sub zone	2336,9 ha

2. JUSTIFICATION OF INSCRIPTION OF PROPERTY ON THE WORLD HERITAGE LIST

a) Statement of significance

The complex of objects (properties) of the territorial cultural heritage of Kernave as an outstanding national property, with considerable contribution to the common history of the development of the European states, possesses high potential possibilities to become the most important representative of Lithuanian prehistory. The site exhibits at least 11 millennia of continuous human settlement within the Cultural Reserve of Kernave. In the neighboring regions there are no other sites that have continuous human habitation of this longevity.

This locality is the inheritance of historical-natural processes (retreat of glaciers) and long-lasting human activities. Twenty-three years of systematic archeological researches (more than 15 000 individual finds have been discovered) revealed that the first inhabitants settled down on the territory of the cultural reserve of Kernave already in 9th – 8th millennia BC. From this time on up to the Late Middle Ages this area was permanently inhabited by people who left the cultural layers of settlements and burial sites. Hill-forts constitute the most eloquent element of the cultural reserve. There are more than 800 of those in Lithuania, but no record of a complex of five hill-forts was ever found in the whole Baltic region. The hill-forts in Lithuania, as the main type of a prehistoric settlement existed since the Bronze Age till the end of the 14th century. Kernave was not exceptional. In the 13th century, Kernave turned into a feudal town of craftsmen and merchants, protected by the defense system of the five hill-forts. At that time, Kernave was one of the most important economical and political centers of the forming state of Lithuania.

At the end of the 14th century, with the collapse of the medieval town, the development of the historical place continued up to the north of the present archeological properties, under protection on the upper terrace of the river Neris. The cultural layers of the prehistoric settlements, burial sites and the medieval heritage remained intact up to the present, while the medieval cultural layers of many of the towns in the Baltic region were destroyed as a result of subsequent urban processes.

The well-preserved archeological monuments, dating from different periods of time in the Kernave site, refer to all the eras and archeological cultures having existed in this region. Therefore, this place is of great importance for the understanding of the prehistory of the entire Baltic region. Furthermore, the cultural layers of the town and hill-forts, the medieval inheritance, are closely related to the basic historical events of Lithuania as well as to the certain dates. From the cultural perspective, the heritage of the medieval Kernave carries significance as a phenomenon of the urban culture of the last pagan state in Europe. Here, a vivid heirloom of pagan culture is still within our grasp, though already affected by the traditions of the Christian Europe. Cultural, as well as religious syncretism of the medieval heritage, turns Kernave into a unique place at the European level.

The authenticity of the cultural landscape of the locality, with a long historical process and distinction, suffered little influence over the subsequent periods of history. The relief formed at the last glacial period: spectacular river valleys, hill-forts and other archeological and historical monuments, constitute a single integrity of natural and cultural properties; cultural landscape developed in the course of history.

b) Comparative analysis

The archeological properties of the Kernave locality, encompassing a period of 10 000 years, are a unique archeological complex in the Baltic region. Other archeological places of similar type reflect much shorter periods of prehistory and culture: Biskupin (Poland) referring to the early Iron Age; Birka (Sweden), Haithabu (Germany) referring to the Viking Age; Ladoga, Izborsk (Russia) referring to the early Middle Ages. Analogous archeological sites covering such a wide spectrum of cultures and periods of time are not to be found in the neighboring Latvia, Estonia, Belarus and Kaliningrad region (Russian Federation). The archeological properties of Kernave are interrelated and reveal the continuous succession of settlement in this micro region, the development of burial traditions as well as the change of all the archeological cultures having existed here. The main focus of the cultural reserve of Kernave is the defence system of the five hill-forts, while the hill-forts in many other archeological places are single monuments, representing relatively short prehistoric periods of time and do not compare to the archeological site of Kernave from the aesthetic and scientific-cognitive point of view.

The history in many of the towns of the 13th – 14th centuries in Central, Eastern and Northern Europe, unlike Kernave, did not cease at the end of the 14th century. The landscapes and cultural layers of this period remain mainly in fragments in the zones free from later constructions, whereas the medieval town and the hill-forts in Kernave, after the attack of the Teutonic Order in 1390, were abandoned forever. Owing to the succession of the historical events, the archeological site of Kernave incurred almost no influence of human activities at the later periods of development. Due to the high level of the groundwater the cultural layers of the wooden town, with abundant articles of metal and organic origin, were perfectly preserved under the thick layer of alluvial sand in the valley. The survivals of the ducal residence and defensive fortifications remained almost intact on the hill-forts.

Some of the European archeological sites (Biskupin in Poland, Izborsk in Russia) have lost the major part of authenticity not only because of the anthropogenic influence, but also due to the extensive archeological researches, while in Kernave just 1% of the territory of the cultural reserve has been investigated.

The importance of the historical heritage of Kernave is increased by the buffer zone - a spectacular landscape enclosing the territory of the cultural reserve.

c) Authenticity

The authenticity of the archeological site of Kernave was actually not affected at the later periods of history. The territory of the numerous archeological objects was already neglected at the end of the 14th century and escaped major damages at the subsequent stages of historical process. Later monuments, from a chronological perspective, are localized to the north, on the upper terrace of the river Neris, as well economical and construction factors of the Soviet times have left a relatively small impact.

Small-scale archeological investigations did not bring much harm to the authenticity of the properties. The excavations have been carried out with the sole purpose of recovering basic information for monument identification or, in case of necessity, wiring of the electricity lines, sewerage of water flows, etc. None of the archeological properties have been completely investigated.

Today the activities in the territory of the Cultural Reserve are limited to the search and investigation of new properties, their maintenance, preservation and exhibition. Observing the methods of protection and maintenance of the cultural properties, since 1985 the following conservation works have been executed: fixing of the eroding slopes of the hill-forts, regulation of the negative effect of precipitation, water flows in case of showers, spring thaw, building of walking paths for visitors, wooden stairs and a place of observation. All these, and other, maintenance works of the territory have been performed using materials and maintenance methods without affecting the authenticity of the property.

The founding of the State Cultural Reserve of Kernave in 1989 played a major role in preserving the authenticity of the property. At that time, a systematic monitoring and maintenance of the cultural reserve and buffer zones were started. Preservation of the authenticity of the cultural reserve of Kernave is one of the principal tasks of the administration of the cultural reserve.

All of the above conditioned the preservation of the archeological site of Kernave and its cultural landscape as a property possessing an authentic outstanding character, as well as unique components.

The picturesque nature surrounding the Kernave archeological site, the natural relief formed in the last glacial period, together with the hill-forts and other monuments under protection, constitute a unique integrity of the natural and cultural properties, a landscape developed in the course of history.

d) Criteria under which inscription is proposed (and justification for inscription under these criteria)

The landscape of Kernave, developed in the course of history and its complex of the archeological properties meet the criteria ii, iii and iv of Paragraph 24 of the Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention.

According to criteria ii – exhibit important interchanges of human values, over the span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in the landscape design – the integrity of the archeological properties of Kernave represent stages of settlement in this region covering a period of 10 000 years. The natural landscape was being corrected and partly changed for adoption of a more convenient lifestyle and to meet the demands of defense (the defense system of the hill-forts). Thus the cultural landscape of Kernave developed in the course of history is a perfect example of symbiosis between the environment formed by natural processes and human activities through centuries.

According to criteria iii – bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization, which is living or has disappeared – the archeological monuments of the Kernave site represent all the archeological cultures having existed in this region. The wide spectrum chronologically of the properties enables the analysis of the prehistory of the entire region. The medieval heritage – the town, burial site and five hill-forts – are of special importance. This is a unique example of the urban civilization of the last pagan state in Europe. It was one of the main political and economic centers in the Great Duchy of Lithuania with the ancient pagan culture of Lithuania, though already affected by the European

Christian traditions. The elements of the East Orthodox, West Catholic and the local pagan culture form a single harmonious unity in the medieval cultural heritage of Kernave.

According to criteria iv – be an outstanding example of a landscape which illustrates significant stages in human history – the cultural landscape of Kernave, developed in the course of history illustrates the settlement stages of the place and the development of fortifications (the defence system of the hill-forts). The entire medieval material culture, the immovable cultural properties as well as archeological finds exemplify one of the fundamental times in the European history, i.e. the conversion of pagan society into a Christian one.

At the same time, the cultural landscape of Kernave fulfills the criteria i and iii of Paragraph 44 for the inclusion of natural properties in the World Heritage List:

- i** – as a landscape formed at the time of glacier retreat – the magnificent valleys of the Neris river channel and its edging terraces;
- iii** – as an outstanding natural landscape in the region of the Baltic Sea, remarkable for its almost intact natural beauty.

3. DESCRIPTION

a) Description of a property

The monuments of the complex of the archeological and historical properties of the State Cultural Reserve of Kernave are situated in a compact area on the right bank of the river Neris. The current relief of the place includes a valley of the river Neris, the slopes, seamed by washes and trenches, as well as the upper (the fourth) river terrace. According to geomorphologic analysis, such surface was composed during the retreat of last glacier. The relief of the surface, structured in a natural way, served well for the development of the economical activities as well as defensive purposes. This was the reason for the early settlement in this place in the late Paleolithic period (9th -8th millennia BC) as well as the succession of cultural activities to the Late Middle Ages and to the present.

The valley of the river Neris occupies the major part of the cultural reserve. At the moment, this territory is used as a hayfield with pinewoods, covering ~ 20 ha of the area. The lowest parts of the valley are partly marshlands. In the central and eastern parts two streams, Pajauta and Kernavele, the right tributaries of Neris, traverse the hayfield. At the edges of the valley there are six wooden homesteads of little historical value and not included into the territory of the cultural reserve. The unsurfaced field road crossing the valley from east to west is used for the needs of the reserve and local inhabitants.

In the western part, several old oak trees and an old pinewood cover the steep slopes of the upper terrace. In the center of the cultural reserve, at the edge of the upper terrace there are four hill-forts standing beside each other. The fifth hill-fort, distanced eastwards for about 0,5 km from the main group, dominates the cape of the terrace created by the deep canyon of the Kernavele stream. The settlements, burial site and historical monuments dating back to the Iron Age occupy the remaining part of the upper terrace, on the territory of the Reserve, (5th cent. BC – 12th cent. AD), the Middle Ages (13th -1st half of 16th cent. AD) and to the present.

Kernave is a complex of archeological properties, which encompasses the five hill-forts, a few unfortified settlements, burial sites and other archeological monuments dating to the late Paleolithic period up to the Middle Ages.

In the Iron Age the four hill-forts, forming the central part of the complex had been set up side by side. The fifth hill-fort was outfitted about 0,5 km away to the east in the Middle Ages. At the foot of the hill-forts, in the Pajauta valley, at the area comprising almost 25 ha, there remains the cultural layer of the medieval town of Kernave under the alluvium deposits of the river Neris. The unfortified settlements and burial sites of the Stone and Iron Ages were situated closer to the river in the narrow stretch of the riverside. The biggest burial site of the 13th – 14th centuries of the medieval town of Kernave is localized on the upper terrace of the river Neris, northwards from the Kriveikiškis Hill-fort. The most recent historical monuments of Kernave are sited on the upper terrace as well.

There are 15 archeological and 3 historical monuments situated in the area of 194,4 ha of the Cultural Reserve, which are included within the Register of Immovable Cultural Properties of Lithuania.

Five of the archeological monuments of Kernave are placed in the valley (the first terrace above floodplain), the other ten are situated on the upper terrace and on the natural capes of its slope. The three historical properties mentioned above have their locations in the area of the present Catholic church.

The following archeological properties under protection are localized in the valley: the ancient settlement of Kernave (9th-8th millennia BC- 4th –5th centuries AD); the burial site of Kernave (8th –1st century BC); the position of the ancient town of Kernave (13th –14th centuries AD); the ancient settlement of Semeniškes (4th-8th centuries AD); the ancient settlement of Semeniškes II (2/3rd –5th centuries AD). Thus, the valley was used both as the settlement territory and burial place at different periods of time.

The archeological monuments on the upper river terrace differ by usage periods and functions. Most of them, the five hill-forts (1st – 14th centuries AD), served the defensive function. Besides, the Kriveikiškis burial site (13th – 14th centuries AD) of the medieval Kernave was found on the upper terrace as well. The later periods of history are represented by the site of the Kriveikiškis village (15th – 19th centuries AD), the place of the ancient town of Kernave II (15th – 20th centuries AD), the site of the estate of Kriveikiškis (15th – 20th centuries AD), the place of the old church of Kernave (15th – 19th centuries AD). The other three historical properties of the cultural reserve, the wooden chapel (18th century AD), the masonry chapel – tomb (19th century AD) and the parsonage (1881) are situated in the surroundings of the present church as well.

Archaeological monuments:

1. Kernave hill-fort I, also known as the Aukuro Kalnas , the Baršciu Kalnas , the Šventas Kalnas (1st cent. BC – 14th cent. AD), A1469 (monument territory 1,3 ha)

This hill-fort, situated 0,25 km south of the current church of Kernave, occupies the central part among the other hill-forts south of the Mindaugo Sostas Hill-Fort and west of the Lizdeikos Kalnas Hill-Fort. This is a trapezium-shaped hill of natural origin. Deep ditches separate it from the other hill-forts; its southern part borders are on the valley of the river

Neris. Its slopes are steep, the southern one is 18 m high and the northern one is 13 m high. The ditch at the latter's foot separates it from the Mindaugo Sostas Hill-Fort. The Pajauta stream once flowed along the eastern slope. The flat hilltop is 53 m long in east-west direction and 20 m wide.

Archaeological investigations were carried out in the ditch between the Aukuro Kalnas and the Mindaugo Sostas Hill-Forts (explored area is 30 sq meters) and on the hilltop (explored area is 194 sq meters). Stratigraphic sequence and the finds allowed us to discern three main layers of settlement dating from the 1st century BC to the 14th century AD and indicate the remains of four big fires. Numerous archaeological finds, among which imported and luxurious goods make up a considerable part, show that the wooden castle, which had stood on the Aukuro Kalnas Hill-Fort, was the most important part of the defense complex of the hill-forts and served as a ducal residence during the Middle Ages. The functions of the hill-fort underwent changes in the course of time: from a fortified settlement in the first centuries AD to the castle-ducal residence in the 13th – 14th centuries. In 1390 the Teutonic Order finally burnt down the castle during its invasion. From this time on, the hill-fort was deserted, no intensive farming was pursued in the place and this is one of the factors, which accounts for the good state of preservation of this monument.

The hill-fort was formed on a natural hill, which was modified to meet the requirements of defense. From time to time the ditches surrounding the hill-fort were deepened, the slopes were reinforced and made steeper, the leveled summit of the hill was made higher and flatter.

2. Kernave hill-fort II, also known as the Mindaugo Sostas (4th - 14th cent. AD), A1470 (monument territory 1,08 ha).

The hill-fort is situated north of the Aukuro Kalnas Hill-Fort. This is a natural oblong hill extending in north-south direction. Ditches surrounding the hill-fort in east and west are natural, while those by the Aukuro Kalnas, and on its north side, are human-made. The steep slopes are 20-23 m high. The flat hilltop is 57 m long and 17 m wide. There is a 5 m high trapezium-shaped rampart with a 5 and 4 m large flat hilltop on its northern side. The height of the northern slope with the rampart is 15 m.

Almost all the territory of the hill-fort (458 sq meters) with the exception of the southern tip was archeologically explored. Stratigraphic sequence and the finds indicate two main layers of settlement (4th - 8th and 13 -14th centuries AD) and the remains of two fires. A fortified settlement existed there during the first period. In the 13th – 14th centuries, this hill-fort served as a defensive suburb for protection of the main hill-fort of the Aukuro Kalnas. The hill-fort was deserted during the invasion of the Teutonic Order in 1390, when the whole defense system and the town of Kernave was destroyed.

The hill-fort was formed along the natural gully extending down the valley. When, in the 13th – 14th centuries, this hill was modified to meet the requirements of defense, the northern and southern ditches were deepened, the slopes were reinforced and made steeper; the hilltop was made higher and flat with a rampart constructed at its end.

3. Kernave hill-fort III with a settlement, A 1471K (monument territory 7,4 ha):

3.1 the Lizdeikos Kalnas, also known as the Smailiakalnis, the Kriveikiškio Piliakalnis (6th -14th cent. AD), A1471K1.

3.2 The settlement (6th -14th cent. AD), A1471K2.

This hill-fort is situated east of the Mindaugo Sostas Hill-Fort. Deep ravines surround it from west and north, the southern slope descends into the Neris valley, its eastern slope borders on another hill. The slopes are steep, 25-30 m high. The flat hilltop tapering towards west amounts to 27 m in east-west direction and it is up to 12 m wide. There is a cone-shaped rampart 4,5 m high on the eastern side of the flat hilltop. This monument has not been archaeologically explored so far. It is believed, however, that this hill-fort served as a defensive suburb for protection of the main hill-fort on the Aukuro Kalnas.

The hill-fort was formed along the natural gully extending down the valley. When, in the 13th – 14th centuries this hill was modified to meet the demands of defense, two ditches were dug out on the northeast side of the hill-fort, the slopes were reinforced and made steeper with the rampart constructed on the eastern part of the hilltop.

A relatively flat meadow adjoins the hill-fort from east and northeast. An area of 454 sq meters was archaeologically explored there. The remains of unfortified settlements of the 6th – 14th centuries were found there. When, in the past, this land was put under the plough these remains were disturbed to an insignificant degree. Today this territory is used as a meadow for haymaking.

The remains of a farmstead dating back to the 13th – 14th centuries were discovered on the lower springy part of the northern side of the monument, at the source of the Pajauta stream. A part of this farmstead (423 sq meters) was explored. The remains of a pole-type fence, two wooden wells and plenty of organic and metal artifacts were found there.

4. Kernave hill-fort IV, also known as the Pilies Kalnas, the Igulos Kalnas, the Piliaviete (13th - 10th cent. BC – 6th – 14th cent. AD), A 1472 (monument territory 5,82 ha).

This hill-fort is situated northwest of the Aukuro Kalnas and west of the Mindaugo Sostas Hill-Fort. The Neris valley surrounds the hill-fort from south and southwest. The slopes are up to 30 m high from the valley side and that of the eastern side is 25 m high. A rampart 150 m long and 4 m high separates this hill-fort from other hills to north and west north of it. There is a ditch up to 20 m wide and 3,5 m deep behind the rampart. The irregular shape is characteristic of the flat hilltop, which is 180 m long in east-west direction and 100 m wide.

An area of 518 sq meters was archaeologically explored. The remains of cultural layers of the unfortified settlement dating from the 13th – 10th centuries BC, as well as horizons of cultural layers encompassing the 6th – 14th centuries AD, were discovered. The lowest layers indicate that there was no fortified settlement at the beginning of habitation in this place. In the 13th – 14th centuries the fortified upper part of the Kernave town already existed and this area was then densely built over with homesteads of craftsmen and merchants.

This hill-fort was formed on the natural gully projected a little towards the valley. The rampart and the ditch separated it from the most vulnerable northern side.

5. The site of the ancient town of Kernave (13th – 14th cent. AD), A1473 (monument territory 23,87 ha).

The town of Kernave of the 13th – 14th centuries, the so-called suburb, was situated in the valley between the river and the defense system of the five hill-forts. The Pajauta stream (now

drained) surrounded the territory of the town from the eastern side, while a swampy part of the valley lay west of it.

An area of 1750 sq meters south of the hill-fort was archaeologically explored. The cultural layer is 1 m thick, now it is covered by 1 m thick sand deposit of alluvial and delluvial origin. One can discern two horizons of a cultural layer. The lower one was formed during the second half of the 13th to the mid 14th century; the upper one was formed in the second half of the 14th century. A street up to 4 m wide paved with stones and boards as well as wooden pavements at its sides was discovered. The earliest homesteads were separated from the street by fences made of pine poles joined together by birch and alder rails. The homesteads of the upper cultural layer were separated from the street by fences made of cleaved pine-tree boards up to 1,8 m high. Every homestead had 3 or 4 oblong buildings out of timber: a dwelling house, a craftsman's workshop, a small cattle-shed and a steam bath. The inner yards of the homesteads were covered with a thick layer of bark and chip that served for hydro isolation purposes. The homesteads of a bone craftsman and jeweler were explored, more than 2000 artifacts characteristic of these crafts were unearthed. The artifacts made of wood, skin, bone and horn were preserved very well due to the high level of ground water.

Today the territory of the monument is used as a meadow for haymaking.

6. The site of the ancient town II of Kernave (15th-20th cent. AD), A1474 (monument territory 0,75 ha).

This monument is situated within the territory of today's Kernave north of the Pilies Kalnas Hill-Fort and southwest of the present church of Kernave, on the fourth uppermost terrace of the river Neris. Archaeological investigations were carried out in the area of 16 sq meters, where a cultural stratum dating from the 15th – 20th centuries was discovered. Today the territory of the monument is used as a meadow for haymaking.

7. The burial site of Kernave (8th – 1st cent. BC), A1475 (monument territory 0,75 ha).

The monument lies in the valley approximately 300 m south of the Aukuro Kalnas Hill-Fort, 150 m north and northeast of the confluence of the Kernavele stream and the river Neris, 90 m northwards from the river Neris. It occupies a small sandy hill formed on the edge of the first terrace of the river Neris above floodplain.

An area of 1902 sq meters was archaeologically explored. The cultural layers discovered in the course of these investigations ranged from the remains of Mesolithic, Bronze and Iron Age settlements to the remains of the town of the 13th – 14th centuries AD. The burial ground was functioning in this place in the 8th – 1st centuries BC in the Late Bronze and Early Iron Age. Twenty-seven burials of cremation and one of inhumation, typical of this period, were explored.

Today there is a farmstead in the territory of this monument (a wooden dwelling house and two out-buildings, one made of wood, the other of stone). Taking into account that this farmstead harmfully affected the monument, the territory of the farmstead was archaeologically explored.

8. The site of the old church of Kernave (15th -19th cent. AD), A1476 (monument territory 1,2 ha).

The monument is situated on the upper terrace of the river at the southern side of the present town, southeast of the present church of Kernave and north of the Mindaugo Kalnas Hill-Fort. The wooden church built in 1739, stood there as late as the early 20th century. Presumably, the earliest church, which was built in 1420, according to historical sources, had its location here as well. A wooden chapel (monument No. 16) is in the southwestern side of the monument. A masonry chapel-tomb (monument No. 17) is situated in the northeastern side of the monument.

Part of the monument, 598 sq meters, was archaeologically investigated. The foundations of a chapel dating from the 16th century, church and bell tower both built in 1739 were discovered. The three hundred eighty burials of 15th – 18th centuries beneath the church floor and in the churchyard were explored.

Today the monument belongs to the museum; the discovered foundations of the church are conserved and exhibited. The place of observation of the hill-forts and the valley is set up at the southern side of the monument.

9. The site of the ancient settlement of Kernave (9th – 8th millennia BC – 4th – 5th cent. AD), A1477 (monument territory 26,87 ha).

The monument is situated in the Neris valley 150 m north of the confluence of the Kernavele stream and the river Neris and the same distance south of the Pilies Kalnas Hill-Fort. The settlement occupied a narrow, half-a-kilometer long strand along the Neris bank on the edge of the first terrace above the floodplain.

An area of 595 sq meters of the settlement was archaeologically explored. A cultural layer 0,3-0,4 m thick, partly disturbed by ploughing, was discovered. A few periods of habitation on this territory have been discerned. The earliest finds date back to the 9th – 8th millennia B.C. and belong to the Paleolithic Swiderian culture. The artifacts of Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age were discovered as well. The burial ground of the Brushed Pottery culture, situated in the eastern part of the settlement, was functioning during the Early Iron Age (monument No. 7). The burial site was covered by a settlement already built in the first centuries after Christ and deserted in the 5th century. The remains of pole-structure buildings, characteristic of this period, as well as iron melting furnaces were discovered there. This site was settled anew in the 13th – 14th century. The remains of the buildings and storage pits of this period were discovered. It is supposed that the finds discovered on this site point to the pagan sanctuary, which presumably existed there in the 13th – 14th centuries, where there is now a pine-tree forest.

Today a major part of this monument is used as a meadow for haymaking; the central part is overgrown with pine-trees.

10. The Kernave, Kriveikiškis Hill-Fort (14th cent. AD), A1478 (monument territory 1,48 ha).

This hill-fort is situated 1 km northeast of the confluence of the Kernavele stream and the river Neris, 0,8 km southeast of the current church of Kernave and 0,5 km south and southeast

of the Lizdeikos Kalnas Hill-Fort. The hill-fort was formed on the end of the cape of the upper terrace on the right-hand bank of the Kernavele stream. Eastern and southern slopes descend into the valley of the Kernavele stream and the river Neris; they are steep, up to 22 m high. The entire hill-fort is of artificial origin, made out of the soil taken from the place where there is now a pond. Its rampart is up to 5 m high; its flat hilltop is small, 11 m long and 5 m wide. The ditch on the northern side separates the hill-fort from another neighboring hill.

The monument territory of 15 sq meters was archaeologically explored. More impressive traces of defensive structures were not discovered. It is supposed that this hill-fort was used to protect access to the town in the 14th cent. Presumably this hill-fort had more to do with sacral functions since there was a burial ground of the same period north of it (monument No. 11).

11. The Kernave, Kriveikiškis burial site (13th –14th cent. AD), A1479 (monument territory 8,01 ha).

The burial ground is situated on the uppermost fourth terrace of the river Neris above floodplain, 0,7 km southeast of the present church of Kernave and 0,1 km northeast of the Kernave, Kriveikiškis Hill-Fort. The burial site was set up on the sandy hill extending from northeast to southwest.

1322 sq meters of the burial ground were investigated archaeologically. The two hundred ninety two burials of the inhabitants of the Kernave town were discovered dating from the 13th – 14th centuries. The discovered grave cerements are identical or almost identical to the finds discovered in the valley, where the ancient town of Kernave stood. Therefore these monuments are contemporaneous both representing the same culture of the town.

Today the territory of the burial site is used as a meadow for haymaking. There is a young pine forest in the northeast part of the burial ground.

12. The site of the Kriveikiškis village (15th – 19th cent. AD), A1480 (monument territory 2,88 ha).

This monument is situated 0,7 km southeast of the present church of Kernave, north and north east of the Kernave , Kriveikiškis Hill-Fort. The cultural level of a village site was discovered while investigating the Kernave or Kriveikiškis burial site of the 13th – 14th centuries, the horizon of which was built over during the 15th – 19th centuries. Remains of the buildings and stoves of this period were discovered. The village site is also known from historical sources, the territory of the village extended up to the Kernave, Kriveikiškis Hill-Fort (monument No. 10).

Today the territory of the monument is used as a meadow for haymaking.

13. The site of the Kernave, Kriveikiškis estate (15th – 20th cent. AD), A1481 (monument territory 5,39 ha).

This monument is situated 0,45 km southeast of the present church of Kernave and 0,2 km east of the Lizdeikos Kalnas Hill-Fort. It is located on the fourth uppermost terrace of the river Neris on the southeast side of the current town.

Historical sources attest the existence of this estate from 1398 onwards. Not a single building of the estate has survived to the present.

Archaeological investigations were carried out in an area of 200 sq meters where the main dwelling house stood. The remains of construction and of tiled stoves were discovered. A collection of tiles that bear the coats of arms of different estate-keepers was formed.

Today the territory of the monument contains a building almost worthless from a historical point of view, which was constructed on the foundations of one of the outbuildings of the estate.

14. The site of the ancient settlement of Semeniškes I (4th – 8th cent. AD), A1482, (monument territory 5,21 ha).

This monument is situated 1 km south of the Aukuro Kalnas Hill-Fort on the left bank of the Kernavele stream on a strip of the first terrace of the river Neris.

Preliminary survey was carried out in this territory, in the course of which a cultural layer 0,8 m thick was discovered. Rusticated ceramics and iron dross, characteristic of this period, were discovered.

The territory of the monument is now used as a meadow for haymaking.

15. The site of the ancient settlement of Semeniškes II (2nd/3rd – 5th cent. AD), A1483, (monument territory 4,7 ha).

This settlement is located 0,7 km south of the Aukuro Kalnas Hill-Fort on the right-hand bank of the Kernavele stream on a strand of the first terrace of the river Neris.

Preliminary investigations were carried out in this territory (36 sq meters), in the course of which single finds, characteristic of the Neolithic and first centuries AD as well as of brushed and rusticated ceramics, were found. The cultural layer was badly damaged by ploughing.

At present half of the territory of the monument is overgrown with pine trees; the rest is used as a meadow for haymaking.

Historical monuments:

16. The wooden chapel (18th cent. AD).

The chapel is situated 50 m south of the present church of Kernave. This building is a typical monument of folk architecture. The wooden chapel is octagonal. It is supposed that it was constructed in the Kernavele estate (about 5 km away from the Kernave town) at the end of the 18th century and in 1822 it was transferred to Kernave. The chapel was used as a storage-house of the church in the late 19th century. The chapel remained outside the churchyard when a new church was built in 1920. The chapel was repaired in 1959 and restored in 1994.

The building is now the property of the parish. Wooden sculptures of saints are displayed there.

17. The masonry chapel-tomb (19th cent.).

The chapel is positioned about 60 m east of the present church of Kernave, 50 m northeast of the wooden chapel (monument No. 16). This is a masonry work constructed in the late Classicism style in 1856. The chapel is small; its type is rare, since an octagonal design is not a frequent feature with the stone constructions built in the Classicism style. The entrance in the floor leads to the burial cellar with coffins in its niches. Its foundations were constructed out of stone, its plastered walls out of brick. The roof of the chapel is made of tin. The floor is covered with oblong bricks. In exterior, the four opposite walls are more dominant than the other four. They are wider and more decorated than the rest. There is a portal in the main southern façade: a semicircular entrance arch with edges and horizontal cornices. There is a bas-relief of the coat of arms of the Römer family above the entrance. The other 3 façades are decorated with imitation arches that end in semicircular windows on the upper side of the arch. The upper part of the façades is decorated with entablature. The cornice is like that of the Ionic order. There is a cornice over the attic and a tin roof, resembling a pyramid.

The base of the altar built of stone has been preserved in the interior. The entablature surrounds the foot of the vaults. Memorial plaques, decorated with the bas-relief of the coat of arms of the Römer family and with inscriptions to commemorate the members of this family, are fastened to the interior walls.

The building became derelict in the wake of World War I. It was repaired in 1959. Today this small chapel is the property of the parish.

18. The parsonage (1881).

This monument is situated 45 m south west of the present church of Kernave. This building is a typical monument of folk architecture of the end of the 19th century. The priest's house is a wooden, oblong, one-story building. Its foundations are made of stone with the walls out of timber. Supposedly, this house was built in 1881. The inner layout of the building is characterized by the fact that it is constructed of two parts of almost equal importance. The eastern wall contains the main entrance with the porch. There is also a side-entrance in the northern wall. The tiled stove of the 19th century has been preserved to the present day in the main room.

The historical museum of Kernave was established in this house in 1948. Today the building has been restituted to the Church and now is the property of the parish.

b) A historical outline

Kernave was one of the most important centers of formation of the State of Lithuania. Therefore it could not escape the notice of the chroniclers during the Middle Ages. Nevertheless, the beginnings of Kernave were enveloped in Renaissance legends and stories until the 20th century.

Kernave is mentioned in reliable sources for the first time in 1279. The Livonian chronicle (*Chronicon Livoniae*) of Herman Wartberge contains an account of the raid conducted by the master of the Livonian Order, Ernst von Rasburg, who penetrated into the Lithuanian interior as far as Kernave, the capital under the duke Traidenis (1262-1282). Kernave began to be mentioned more frequently starting with the late 13th and especially the 14th century. These

descriptions concern not only the castles, but also the people who lived there, rulers and townsfolk. Kernave became an important point of defense in the 14th century when along with the castles of Trakai, Medininkai and Maišiagala, it protected access to the town of Vilnius. When the war with the Teutonic Order reached its peak, Kernave was actively involved and suffered severely in the course of two great invasions by the Order. In 1365, the Order troops led by the Great Master Winrich von Kniprode burnt down Kernave on their way to Vilnius. In 1390, when the defense of the castle appeared to be hopeless, it was set on fire by its defenders on their retreat. By the late 14th – early 15th centuries, once the capital of Traidėnis, Kernave became an ordinary small town. Defensive fortifications and the medieval town in the Pajauta valley were not established again. The ancient capital of Lithuania sank into oblivion, providing subject matter for legends.

Only in the first half and the mid 19th century did Kernave attract the attention of the founding fathers of Lithuanian archaeology. Brothers E. and K. Tyszkiewicz, W. Kondratowicz-Sirokomla and A. Plater were the first who carried out archaeological explorations in Kernave and its environs. Small-scale excavations on the Aukuro kalnas and the Mindaugo sostas Hill-Forts did not produce sensational results. The prominent past of this place began to be revealed only after a century when, in 1979, the University of Vilnius started scientific investigations of the monuments of Kernave.

Many news, and formerly unknown archaeological monuments were discovered in the course of 23 seasons of excavations. It should be noted, however, that only one per cent of this huge territory has been investigated so far. In 1989, the first specialized State Museum-Reserve of Archaeology and History was established in Lithuania. Its aim is to preserve, explore and propagate the heritage of this unique place. Scholarly researches, including the monuments of all periods, are being conducted in Kernave, and it is possible to reconstruct here the most important stages in the prehistory of Lithuania.

After 23 years of systematic archaeological excavations, it is known that people settled at Kernave in the 9th – 8th millennia BC in the Paleolithic Age. From this time on the human habitation in this site continues uninterruptedly.

The earliest traces of the first inhabitants were discovered at the river Neris on the strand of the Pajauta valley. The representatives of the Swiderian culture, the late Paleolithic Age hunters, appeared there in the 9th – 8th BC. The environs of Kernave began more actively to be settled in the Mesolithic and Neolithic Ages. The river, rich in fish, neighbouring swampy meadows, vast hunting terrain on the upper terrace of the river Neris, all these made for good living conditions that account for uninterrupted habitation, starting with the 8th – 7th millennia BC.

The community that lived in Kernave was not numerous until the first centuries AD. Perhaps one of the most interesting monuments of the Iron Age, which came down to us, is the flat burial ground with cremated individuals. It is situated at the mouth of the Pajauta stream and belongs to the Brushed Pottery culture.

The settlements in Kernave thrived during the first centuries AD. This time is sometimes called the Golden Age in the culture of the Balts. The development of iron making from bog ore, the intensification of agriculture and stockbreeding accounted for a demographical explosion at that time. During the 1st – 4th century AD large settlements were scattered in the distance of several kilometers on the banks of the river Neris and in the Pajauta valley. At

least three out of five neighboring hills were adapted to defense (the Aukuro Kalnas, the Mindaugo Sostas and the Lizdeikos Kalnas Hill-Forts). The earliest fortified settlement on the central hill-fort of the Aukuro Kalnas was established as early as in the last centuries BC.

Tranquil life in Kernave was disturbed in the middle of the 1st millennium AD during the period of the Great Migration of peoples. The wooden fortifications and buildings on the main hill-fort of the Aukuro Kalnas were burnt down and three-edged arrowheads, characteristic of the nomads, were left in the cultural layer of this time. This raid is to be connected with the invasion of Lithuania by the Huns. The settlements in the Pajauta valley were deserted in this time as well. At that time, however, not the sudden attacks of the enemy, but a considerable deterioration of the climate took its toll. The level of ground water became higher and living in the valley became impossible. New settlements were established on the upper terrace of the river in the vicinity of the hill-forts.

Considerable changes of the development of habitation in Kernave took place at the beginning of the 2nd millennium AD. The ancient tribal center became an important feudal castle at the turn of the 12th and 13th centuries. The residence of a duke was set up on the Aukuro Kalnas, the other hill-forts serving for defense. Craftsmen and merchants settled down by the hill-forts. By the middle of the 13th century, Kernave was already a full-fledged feudal town. The craftsmen working for the ducal court inhabited the upper part of the town on the Pilies Kalnas Hill-Fort. It seems likely that these craftsmen were not typified by narrow specialization. On the other hand, the homesteads of the craftsmen, typified by narrow specialization, were discovered in the lower town in the Pajauta valley: those of a bone craftsman, jeweler and others. The town had a pattern of streets leading towards the river Neris. Each homestead, surrounded by high fences, contained several buildings: a dwelling house and two or three workshops. The homestead occupied an area of 7 to 9 acres. The burial ground of the townsfolk was situated outside the town in the nearby Kernave, Kriveikiškis Hill-Fort. Funeral customs, as well as the discovered ceremonies, reflect not only the traditions of the last pagan state in Europe, but also attest the influence of neighbouring Christian countries.

The most flourishing period of the medieval Kernave continued from the last quarter of the 13th century well into the first half of the 14th century. During this period, Kernave was not only one of the major towns of Lithuania, but also a grand ducal residence. The importance of Kernave began to decrease in the second half of the mid 14th century. The 1365 attack of the Teutonic Order troops brought huge devastation to the town. Traces of fires and destruction were observed in a great number of explored archaeological monuments of Kernave. After that the defense system of Kernave was not fully restored. One more assault of the Teutonic Order finally destroyed the ancient capital of Lithuania in 1390. It remained only a symbol of bygone past for many centuries to come. After this last assault the town and the castles were never rebuilt. The inhabitants deserted the valley and settled on the uppermost terrace in the place of the present town. The remains of the ancient town were quite rapidly covered with thick alluvial deposit, which perfectly conserved the items of organic origin; invaluable in reconstructing the way the townspeople lived. By contrast to many other medieval monuments, the life as well as any other disrupting economic activity in the Pajauta valley and on the hill-forts, ended abruptly. With such a course of history Kernave preserved the cultural layers of the hill-forts and town intact from the very end of the 14th century to the present day.

In the later periods of history, more intensive farming was not practiced in the valley or in the territory of the hill-forts. By the middle of the 20th century, only the Pilies Kalnas Hill-Fort contained several outbuildings and an orchard that belonged to the parish priest. The Pajauta valley was never built over; most of its territory was pasture and meadows. Part of its territory was under the plough. Land reclamation works were carried out on the initiative of the authorities in 1966 and 1986. Land reclamation only slightly touched the cultural layers of the town of the 13th – 14th centuries. When new archaeological finds were discovered, land reclamation was stopped. All farming activities, with the exception of haymaking, were banned in all this territory when a Reserve was established in 1989.

c) Form and date of most recent records of property

The yearly reports (texts, drawings of the finds, drawings and photos) of scientific researches of archeological properties are submitted to the Department of Cultural Heritage Protection of Lithuania, the Institute of History of Lithuania and the Cultural Reserve of Kernave before May of each year. The Department of Cultural Heritage Protection issues permission for research, according to certain programs. The original copies and photo negatives of the drawings of the archeological researches are kept at the cultural reserve of Kernave.

The data of the archeological researches performed lately is submitted in the following reports:

Luchtanas A. Gyvenvieciū ir kapinyno tyrinėjimai Kernaveje, Pajautos slėnyje 1997 metais (Kernavės senovės gyvenvietė A1477). 1998.

Velius G. Kernavės - Kriveikiškių kapinynas, 1998 metu archeologiniu tyrimu ataskaita (Kernavės, Kriveikiškio kapinynas A1479). 1999.

Velius G. Kernavės - Kriveikiškių kapinynas, 1999 metu archeologiniu tyrimu ataskaita (Kernavės, Kriveikiškio kapinynas A1479). 2000.

Vaiciuniene D. Viršutinio Kernavės miesto archeologiniai tyrimai 2000 m (Kernavės piliakalnis III su gyvenvietė A 1479). 2001.

Vaiciuniene D. Viršutinio Kernavės miesto archeologiniai tyrimai 2001 m (Kernavės piliakalnis III su gyvenvietė A 1479). 2002.

The yearly reports on all other activities carried out (including those of scientific researches as well) and defined in the Regulations of the Cultural Reserve of Kernave are submitted to the Ministry of Culture, the founder of the Cultural Reserve.

d) Present state of conservation

The purpose of the archeological researches of the immovable properties carried out was to identify the newly discovered monuments or to plan the ways and methods of further protection, conservation and display for visitors of the properties known before. The archeological researches incurred no visual harm to the properties; the research places have preserved the previous condition, which existed to the beginning of the excavations. The continuous works of maintenance and preservation of the immovable cultural properties are not the only activities carried out in the Cultural Reserve of Kernave. The archeological artifacts discovered during the researches are being conserved and restored in the restoration laboratory as well.

The observation of the anthropogenic and natural impact upon the heritage objects has been executed in the territory of the Cultural Reserve of Kernave since 1979. In 1989 a permanent monitoring was begun with the purpose to systematically observe the condition and changes of the cultural and natural objects as well as to evaluate and estimate the anthropogenic and natural influence on the heritage objects.

According to the data of 1989 – 2002 the following processes are taking place on the territory of the Cultural Reserve of Kernave:

- diminishing of consequences of melioration i.e. marshland formation in the Pajauta valley (regeneration of eco-system);
- conversion of the cultivated lawns into grasslands (regeneration of eco-system);
- negative influence of the precipitation and water flows for slopes and relief has been observed; certain measures to neutralize the effect have been taken (the works of slope fortification and canalization of water flows were performed 4 times);
- termination of illegal economical activities (10 cases);
- negative effect of the highly increased number of visitors has been established (unconscious destruction of the cultural heritage, causing erosion) and a plan to neutralize this influence has been drawn up;
- it was determined that the means of protection, conservation and research applied, have been effective.

More details on the current conservation state and monitoring are supplied under Items a), b) and c) of Paragraph 6.

e) Policies and programmes related to the presentation and promotion of the property

The management of the Cultural Reserve of Kernave is based on the long-term (2000-2009) program of the researches, regeneration and presentation to public of the Kernave complex of archeological and historical properties (Attachment 6).

This program should be considered as basic, in the framework of which, four principal aspects are distinguished:

- environmental monitoring and maintenance of the Reserve;
- scientific researches and heritage management;
- presentation to public;
- museum activities.

4. MANAGEMENT

a) Ownership

The land of the territory of the Cultural Reserve (194,4 ha) is in exclusive state ownership.

The Administration of the Cultural Reserve manages and uses the granted land on trust.

The Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Lithuania establishes, finances and controls the activities of the Administration of the Cultural Reserve.

b) Legal status

- ??Order No. 89 of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Lithuania, 18 February 1988, “Concerning the establishment of the State Museum-Reserve of Archeology and History of Kernave”.
- ??The plan of the boundaries of the State Museum-Reserve of Archeology and History of Kernave approved by the decree of the Ministry Council of the Republic of Lithuania No.19p., 20 January 1990, granting a land parcel for permanent use (the territory of the cultural reserve) and designating the buffer zones for this territory.
- ??The status and boundaries of the former State Museum-Reserve of Archeology and History of Kernave were changed by the decision of the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania No. IX-982, 20 June 2002, “Concerning Status Change of the State Museum-Reserve of Archeology and History of Kernave, Ratification of Change of Buffer Zone Boundaries and Plan of Borders in the State Cultural Reserve of Kernave”. The Museum in charge of the Reserve was granted the status of a Reserve headed by the Administration, where the Museum is a structural division of the Administration. (Attachment 7).
- ??Order of the Minister of Culture of the Republic of Lithuania No.461, 11 December 2002, “Concerning the Implementation of the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania”; No. 1745, 5 November 2002 ”Regarding the Approval of Regulations of the State Cultural Reserve of Kernave“” (Attachment 8,9).

c) Protective measures and means of implementing them

- ?? The Law on Protected Areas (No sets the functioning of the Cultural Reserve and the mechanism of legal regulation forth. IX – 628, 4 December 2001) (Attachment 10);
- ?? The procedures for the territorial planning of the Reserve and buffer zone are set forth by the Law on Territory Planning (Attachment 11);
- ?? The protection of the immovable cultural properties on the territory of the reserve and buffer zone are established by the Law on Preservation of Immovable Cultural Properties (No.I-733, 22 December 1994) (Attachment 12);
- ?? The Law on Preservation of Movable Cultural Properties (No determines the protection of the movable cultural properties on the territory of the Reserve. I-1179, 23 January 1996) and the Law on Museums (Nr.I-930, 8 June 1995);
- ?? The purpose, protection and usage of the State Cultural Reserve of Kernave are set forth by the Regulations of the State Cultural Reserve of Kernave approved by the decision of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania No. 1745, 5 November 2002 ”Regarding the Approval of Regulations of the State Cultural Reserve of Kernave“ (Attachment 9).
 - Works of land moving are limited and economical activities are prohibited on the territory of the Cultural Reserve.
 - The territory of the Cultural Reserve, the objects of cultural heritage (properties) inside it and the cultural landscape are protected, maintained and used in compliance with the documents of strategic planning of this territory prepared and approved according to the procedures established by the Law on Protected Areas of the Republic of Lithuania, the Law on Territory Planning of the Republic of Lithuania and other legal acts as well as in accordance with the Arrangement Plan of this territory (planning scheme), typical and/or individual regulations of protection as well as regional regulations of architecture of the properties on this territory including the provisional regulations.

- Seeking to isolate the territory of the Cultural Reserve and the heritage objects (properties) within from the negative influence of activities and in pursuance of ensuring the general ecological balance of the cultural landscape, this territory has been adjoined by the buffer zone, which is divided into two sub zones of different protection and usage modes: the sub zone of physical protection and that of the visual one.
- In the sub zone of physical protection of the buffer zone, limited economical activity, which incurs no harm to the objects of cultural heritage (properties), does not effect their exhibiting conditions and does not increase the visual pollution of the historical landscape, is allowed.
- The sub zone of visual protection of the buffer zone is established in order to preserve the cultural landscape developed in a course of history and urban and natural surroundings of the Kernave town in case of the limited economical activities and constructions carried out by natural or legal persons on this territory.
- The control of usage and the activities performed by landowners, proprietors and users on the territories of the Cultural Reserve and its buffer zone is executed within the purview of state officials as well as officers of the Cultural Reserve authorized by laws.
- The protection and expedient usage of the Cultural Reserve as well as every activity is organized by the Administration of the Cultural Reserve, the budgetary agency, which plans the museum activities and archeological scientific researches, submits offers concerning the usage of land, forests, water bodies, objects of cultural heritage (properties) and objects of infrastructure to the Government of the Republic of Lithuania or the authorized institutions in accordance with the procedures established by legal acts, controls the economical and recreational activities of natural and legal persons on the territories of the cultural reserve and buffer zones, in compliance with the procedures established by laws as well as, brings suits concerning the regulations of the cultural reserve, breach of usage of the territory and buffer zone, performs the functions of the contractor when preparing the documents of protection of the territory of the Cultural Reserve and its buffer zone as well as of the objects of cultural heritage and nature, of planning, management and development of the infrastructure and submits those documents for approval according to the procedures set forth by legal acts.
- The purpose, protection and usage of the Cultural Reserve are financed by means of the State budget.

d) Agency/agencies with management authority

The protection and expedient usage of the Cultural Reserve as well as every activity is organized by the Administration of the Cultural Reserve, the budgetary agency, which is established and the regulations of which are approved by the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Lithuania.

Administration of the State Cultural Reserve of Kernave
 Kernius Str. 4a,
 Kernave
 LT- 4115, Širvintos district
 Lithuania

Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Lithuania
J.Basanavicius Str. 5
LT-2600, Vilnius
Lithuania

The Department of Cultural Heritage is responsible for the protection of the immovable cultural properties in Lithuania:

Department of Cultural Heritage
Šnipiškės Str. 3
LT-2005, Vilnius
Lithuania

Protected Areas Planning Division of the Department of Nature Protection of the Ministry of Environment and the State Protected Areas Service at the Ministry of Environment are in charge of regulation of the protected areas and the implementation of the Law on Protected Areas:

Protected Areas Planning Division Department of Nature Protection Ministry of Environment Jakštas Str.4/9 LT-2600, Vilnius Lithuania	State Protected Areas Service at the Ministry of Environment Juozapavicius Str. 9 LT-2005, Vilnius Lithuania
---	--

e) Level, at which management is exercised and name and address of responsible person for contact purposes

The Administration of the Cultural Reserve is headed by the director of the Cultural Reserve appointed and dismissed by the Minister of Culture.

Saulius Vadišis
Director
Administration of State Cultural Reserve of Kernave.
Kernius Str. 4a,
Kernave,
4115 Širvintos district
Lithuania

f) Agreed plans related to property

The principal plan related to the territory of the cultural reserve is:

GENERAL PLAN OF TERRITORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA (Approved by the decision No. IX-1154 of the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, 29 October 2002).

The habitats of special national importance including the Cultural Reserve of Kernave are determined by this plan; guides for arrangement works are laid down for the determined zones of priority protection of the types of cultural heritage with regard to the general condition, value, topicality of preservation and economical possibilities; the priorities for the implementation of the provisions of the protection and usage of cultural heritage territories are

set forth. (Attachment 13 - Extract from the General Plan of Territory of the Republic of Lithuania concerning the protection of cultural heritage).

The detailed plan (planning scheme) of the State Cultural Reserve of Kernave, which will make the main document for the works of protection, maintenance and management of the reserve, will be drawn up in compliance with the procedures established by laws in 2003 – 2004.

g) Sources and levels of finance

Budget assignments:
(‘000 Euro)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Expenses for activities	66	72	16	34	27
Salary Fund	88	92	92	94	94
Total	154	164	108	128	121

The finances acquired through the activities of the cultural reserve:
(‘000 Euro)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
The finances acquired	5	6	28	13	17

The finances acquired from the funds for program execution:
(‘000 Euro)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Finances for programs	-	3	5	5	22

The acquired finances in 1998-2002. Total:
(‘000 Euro)

	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Total	159	173	141	146	160

h) Sources of expertise and training in conservation and management techniques

The number of the personnel employed at the museum is 28 including 13 employees with university education.

12 employees of the cultural reserve participated in courses in 1998–2002:

Courses	Where
?Management ?Public relations ?Museum educational program ?Designing and equipment of museum expositions ?Records and protection of the museum properties	Training Center of People in Culture, Vilnius
Protection and management of immovable cultural properties	Department of Cultural Heritage Protection

Conservation and restoration of museum properties	Pranas Gudynas Center of Conservation and Restoration of Museum Properties, Vilnius
Book keeping and financial administration	Private consulting companies

i) Visitor facilities and statistics

The visitors of the Cultural Reserve have access to:

- ?? The territory of the Cultural Reserve (194,4 ha) adopted for visitors (trails, stairs up to the hill-forts, information stands)
- ?? The Museum of Archeology and History with a permanent exposition and a museum-shop
- ?? Museum lavatories

The buffer zone of the Cultural Reserve (in the town of Kernave) is equipped with:

- ?? Parking places
- ?? Café
- ?? Horse-riding equipment and horse-drawn carts
- ?? Camping places

This infrastructure of visitor service in the town of Kernave (the buffer zone of the reserve) cannot fulfill the increased demands of the visitor flows:

- ?? No modern equipment for purification of the sewage installed, which limits the further development of the infrastructure
- ?? No overnight accommodation
- ?? Insufficient number of refreshment facilities
- ?? No public lavatories (the visitors may use only the museum lavatories)

To solve these problems the municipality of the Širvintos district is planning to prepare a long-term development program of the Kernave town (based on the General Plan of the Republic of Lithuania and General Plan of the Kernave Town) in 2003.

Rate of growth of number of visitors in the cultural reserve:

Year	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Number of visitors ('000 visi	15	30	37	42	48

j) Property management plan and statement of objectives

Management plan of the cultural reserve (Attachment 14) is drawn up on the basis of the long-term (2000 – 2009) investment “Complex Program of the Research, Regeneration and Presenting to Public of the Kernave Complex” and long-term activity plans of the administration.

The purpose (objectives) of the complex investment program of research, regeneration and presenting to public of the Kernave complex is:

- ?? To bring the multi-millennial historical heritage of Kernave up-to-date, preserving and emphasizing its most essential elements important for the self-awareness of the state and nation

- ?? To form the background for realization of historical and natural potential, with Kernave growing into one of the main centers of cultural tourism in Lithuania
- ?? To end the formation of the ring “The Old Lithuanian Capitals” (Kernave-Trakai-Vilnius) of cultural cognitive tourism, which would assist in shaping the historical self-consciousness of Lithuanian society and would present the country to foreign guests in an attractive way
- ?? To set up the framework for the development of infrastructure of the Kernave town
- ?? To provide the possibilities for further fundamental archeological researches of Kernave and to present the results achieved to the general public
- ?? To ensure the future preservation of immovable cultural properties of Kernave carrying out their regeneration.

The program of the Kernave complex follows the three basic aspects:

1. Archeological researches of the Kernave Cultural Reserve.
2. Regeneration of the Kernave Cultural Reserve, conservation of archeological objects, promoting the museum values.
3. Presentation of the Kernave complex to public.

k) Staffing levels

In 1998-2002 the personnel of the Museum-Reserve included (total):

?? Professional staff	13
?? Technical staff	5
?? Maintenance staff	10

From 2003 after the change of status 34 employees will be employed in the Cultural Reserve:

?? Professional staff	18
?? Technical staff	6
?? Maintenance staff	10

5. FACTORS AFFECTING THE PROPERTY

a) Development pressures

No economical activity is carried out on the territory of the State Cultural Reserve of Kernave (194,4 ha). There are no heavy industry enterprises or large-scale agricultural centers. The large-scale agricultural company of Kernave of the Soviet times, and the related infrastructure, has tended towards decline over the last decade. Instead, the infrastructure of visitor services is being formed at the present.

The large-scale companies in the buffer zone of the Reserve are the State Company *Ukmerges Uredija* (Forest Enterprise of Ukmerge) with the subdivision *Kernaves girininkija* (Kernave Forest Enterprise) established in the town of Kernave, Širvintos district, Vilnius county) and the State Company *Kaišiadorys Uredija* (Forest Enterprise of Kaišiadorys) with the subdivision *Kazokiškes Girininkija* (Forest Enterprise of Kazokiškes) founded in the town of Kazokiškes, Elektrenai municipality, Vilnius county). These state companies are in charge of the wooded area of about 5 sq km, which is part of the buffer zone of the reserve. At present, no woodcutting for production or smooth woodcutting is conducted in the forests of these

companies or the Reserve, which would affect the properties under protection or the elements of the landscape.

In the north and northwest parts of the buffer zone, a system of biological water purification is planned to be built in compliance with the general plan of the Kernave town, approved by the municipality of Širvintos district in 1997. The water purification in the town of Kernave would not only improve the ecological state of the environment, but would also promote the development of the infrastructure of the town as a planned tourism center. Because of the absence of eco-friendly methods of sewage discharge, any works of new constructions or the development of other infrastructure have been banned in Kernave. In the future, the development of tourism service will threaten the property by new constructions and their control.

No nets of communications presenting threat to the properties or landscape of the Reserve exist nor the building of same is provided for in the near future. An insignificant asphalted road of the Republic, *Dukštas – Musninkai*, borders the eastern edge of the buffer zone (2,11 km long) and the remaining of the roadways constitute unsurfaced local roads and have no impact on the properties or the surroundings. The total length of the unsurfaced roads reaches approximately 9 km. There is only one unsurfaced field trail on the territory of the reserve, the outfitting of which will provide access to the lower terrace of the Reserve, as well as southern part of the buffer zone. In the northwest of the buffer zone, an external electrical high voltage line of 10kV traverses the reserve from north to south. This line is planned to be removed in the nearest future. The high pressure gas-main *Minsk-Vilnius* extends across the southeast part of the buffer zone (the length of the pipe in the buffer zone is about 4 km).

One of the important rearrangement and adoption projects that was implemented on the buffer zone of the State Cultural Reserve of Kernave is the formation of the *Pragarine* pond with a strand encompassing 20 ha. Its purpose is to satisfy the recreational needs of the inhabitants of the Kernave town and visitors. The formation of the pond has no effect on the properties or landscape.

At the moment, the negative pressures of economic activity constitute small significance. Though with the development of the agriculture or forestry, as well as service infrastructure, on the landed property in the buffer zone and on the territory of the reserve, there remains a threat of disruption of the integrity of the cultural-historical landscape under protection.

b) Environmental pressures

The State Reserve of Kernave is far away from large-scale industrial, communications or agricultural centers, and this accounts for the cleanness of the environment. The climate changes on the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, as well as in the area of the Reserve, are inconsiderable, characteristic of middle latitudes (seasonal changes). Ecological parameters for the landscape elements are currently favorable. No negative influence of the environment over the properties of the reserve or the ones on the buffer zone as well as on the landscape elements except for the hill-forts have been observed.

The hill-forts extend over the erosive slope of the right side bank of the river Neris. The former defensive purpose of the hill-forts conditioned the steepness of the slopes at the top up to 60°. Besides, the hill-forts are of unstable lithological structure. The upper layers are less cohesive, while the lower layers are less water permeable. Therefore a surface erosion of the

cultural heritage objects of this type may occur in case the precipitation increases over a short period of time. The afore mentioned factors cause occasional slips or slumps of the turf and upper strata on the slopes of the hill-forts. The observation of those was made on the northern slope of the Kernave hill-fort, known as the Lizdeikos Kalnas Hill-Fort, and on the eastern as well as northern slopes of the Kernave hill-fort II, known as the Mindaugo Sostas Hill-Fort (after the cutting of the shrubbery in 1979 the eastern slope of the latter hill-fort slipped away) in 1979 and 1999 – 2001 (according to the geological researches, erosion occurred earlier as well). In 1999-2000 drains of surface-water on the slopes, and at the foots of the Lizdeikos Kalnas Hill-Fort as well as drainage along the slopes of the washes were installed and in this way the consequences of the erosion were eliminated. Similar works are planned to be carried out on the hill-fort of the Mindaugo Sostas in 2003.

The maintenance of the archeological properties affected by erosion or economical activities in the territory of the Republic of Lithuania is yearly exercised in accordance with the Program of Archeological Sites under Disruption. Thus the monitoring executed in the Reserve, together with the state program on elimination of damages, prevents further erosion from spreading within the properties under protection.

c) Natural disasters and preparedness

No threat of natural disaster is presented to the territory of the State Cultural Reserve of Kernave or its buffer zone. No natural disaster with a negative effect to the cultural properties on this territory has been observed. In the territory of Lithuania no strong earthquakes (the largest earthquake detected measured just up to 3 on the Richter scale), large-scale fires, or other natural disasters, which would cause irretrievable harm to the protected properties of the reserve or to their landscape, occur.

During the last flood of the river Neris in 1971 the whole valley under protection was flooded. The largest flood was observed in 1931. The floodwater reached even the hill-forts. In 1974 a dam of the river Neris in the vicinity of the town of Vileika (Minsk County, Belarus) was built and the discharge of the river in the territory of the Republic of Lithuania decreased. Since then no floods of the river Neris occurred in the reserve. Regarding the level of the settlements in the valley, which is covered with a thick layer of substratum and turf, and the high position of the hill-forts in comparison with the middle water level of the river Neris, the floods cannot cause the harmful effects to the properties under protection.

The major threat to the cultural reserve is presented by fires, especially in cases of grass fire in the dry season or in spring (careless actions of visitors with fire). To avoid this, haymaking is carried out on the territory of the reserve. In spring, more care is taken by the reserve employees in observing the environs of the objects of cultural heritage. There is one fire brigade in the Kernave town (there is also one in the town of Musninkai about 10 km away from Kernave). The forest enterprise of Kernave about 2 km northwestwards from the reserve territory has installed a fire-safety watchtower on the high hill dominating its surroundings. Watch keeping is conducted there from early spring till autumn. Firebreaks and division lines are set in the forests, which are part of the reserve buffer zone. They are yearly mineralized.

The influence of storm winds and uprooting to the properties under protection or the landscape elements is insignificant. In the forests, which are part of the State Cultural Reserve of Kernave or its buffer zone as well as of forest enterprises, yearly forest cleaning works are performed: cutting of useless shrubbery, removal of dry or damaged as well as uprooted trees.

Besides, the objects of cultural heritage are scarcely overgrown with trees and shrubbery and none on the hill-forts.

d) Visitors/tourism pressures

The visitors of the State Cultural Reserve of Kernave according to its structure, fall into groups following several aspects: attending the museum exposition, visiting properties under protection of the cultural reserve as well as the surrounding landscape, and absorbing the visitors to the territories of the protected properties during the festivals organized in the reserve. The two largest festivals - the Midsummer Day on the 23–24th of June and the festival of experimental archaeology “Live Archeology Days” on the 6th of July - take place every year. The total number of visitors attending the museum exposition reaches up to 20 000, while the cultural reserve itself is frequented by 30 000 tourists. Organized groups (over 200 excursions yearly) constitute 12 000 people. Pupils make up the main proportion of the excursions (approximately 8000-9000 yearly). From 1998 till 2002 the number of tourists (including the visitors over the festivals), starting from 15 000, increased up to 48 000 per year. The rapid growth of the number of visitors over the last five years threatens the immovable cultural properties under protection. The current tourism infrastructure (since 1979 attempts were made to stop slips and slumps of the hill-fort slopes caused by visitor pressure; thus access trails and stairs for climbing have been built on the hill-forts and at their foot) cannot fulfill the tourism demands. Therefore, movement of visitors occurs in inappropriate places posing a threat to the slopes of the hill-forts and washes lying beside (both are the most frequented heritage objects).

Regulation of visiting procedures, enclosing the territory of the reserve and execution of control of access of visitors to the protected area, as well as implementing other tasks defined in the Reserve management plan, may increase the likely maximum number of visitors up to 150 000 per year.

e) Number of inhabitants within property, buffer zone

According to the data of general population and habitation census of the Republic of Lithuania executed in 2001, the buffer zone of the State Cultural Reserve of Kernave, encompasses approximately 20 residential settlements of countryside type, which are inhabited by 473 people. The Kernave town, the former largest agricultural center in Soviet times, distanced northwards from the reserve territory and being part of its buffer zone houses most of the inhabitants (302). The bigger countryside settlements to be mentioned forming part of the buffer zone are Mitkiškes (33) and Klišabale (12). The population in other villages like Pelke, Semeniškes, Latviai and Svistunai do not exceed 7. More than half of the local people are engaged in agricultural activities – usually small-scale production of consumables, not for sale, often performed on the private landed property and not on the specialized farms. Six homesteads of private landed property with 17 inhabitants have been identified on the Reserve territory, which were granted a status of the high protection sub zone of the buffer zone.

6. MONITORING

a) Key indicators for measuring state of conservation

With the beginning of the archaeological researches on the territory of the Cultural Reserve in Kernave in 1979 the observation of anthropogenic and natural influence on the objects of heritage was started. The permanent and systematic monitoring of the territory of the Cultural Reserve of Kernave and its buffer zone was commenced in 1989. Its purpose was a systematic observation of the condition and changes of the cultural and natural objects as well as evaluation and estimation of anthropogenic and natural effect upon objects of heritage. By observation the preservation, management, maintenance, exposition, visiting and upholding of the authenticity of the complex of the objects of cultural heritage and landscape are sought to be ensured.

The following factors are estimated by observation:

I – change of general state of objects of heritage;

II – conditions affecting the cultural heritage:

- 1 Precipitation and quantity of surface-water;
- 2 Water flows after rainstorms, snow breaks, etc.;
- 3 Erosion of land surface;
- 4 Slip of slopes of natural hills and hill-forts;
- 5 Economical activity (observation of the economical activities performed by the legal and natural persons, whose land parcels border on the reserve territory);
- 6 Visitor flows;

III – efficiency of the protection, conservation and research measures taken:

- 1 Strengthening of slopes;
- 2 Regulation of water flows;
- 3 State of museum collections;
- 4 Means and methods of conservation of museum objects;
- 5 Scope and expediency of archaeological researches.

The reserve and buffer zone is observed and recorded:

I – permanently;

II 1,2,3,4 – in spring (March-April) and autumn (October-November);

II 5,6 – permanently;

III – 3 times a year (every 4 months).

According to this data, the following processes have been observed on the territory of the Cultural Reserve of Kernave in 1989 – 2003:

- ?? consequences of melioration are diminishing i.e. formation of marshland in the Pajauta valley (regeneration of ecosystem);
- ?? conversion of the lawns into grasslands (regeneration of eco-system);
- ?? negative influence of the precipitation and water flows for slopes and relief has been observed; certain measures to neutralize the effect have been taken (the works of slope fortification and canalization of water flows were performed 4 times);
- ?? termination of the illegal economical activities (10 cases);
- ?? negative influence of the highly increased number of visitors has been observed (unconscious destruction of the cultural heritage, causing erosion) and the plan on neutralization of this influence has been drawn up;

?? it was determined that the means of protection, conservation and research applied has been effective.

In 1989 – 2002 six reports on reactive monitoring:

?? concerning the slip of slopes and erosion;

?? concerning the illegal economical activities;

?? concerning the state of the museum collections (the huge amount of archeological finds collected till 1989 were not conserved)

were submitted to the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Lithuania and the Department of Cultural Heritage Protection.

All documents on monitoring are kept at the State Cultural Reserve of Kernave.

Following the state program, environment monitoring is being conducted in the Republic of Lithuania. According to this program, the following observations are carried out:

?? sources of physical, radiation, chemical, biological and other anthropogenic influence and their impact to the environs;

?? state of air and precipitation, surface-water (rivers, lakes, ponds, etc.), soil, deep grounds, biota;

?? state of natural components under natural and anthropogenic influence (marshes, grasslands and cultivates lawns, forests, etc.);

?? change and tendencies of the global processes of the environment.

b) Administrative arrangements for monitoring property

- i) The monitoring of the Cultural Reserve of Kernave is carried out by The Department of Cultural Heritage Protection (territorial division of Vilnius),
- ii) Specialists of property management of municipalities: Širvintos municipality on the reserve territory, municipalities of Širvintos, Trakai, Vilnius and Kaišiadorys in the buffer zone,
- iii) The Administration of the State Cultural Reserve of Kernave.

From 2003, with a change of status of the institution, the Cultural Reserve acquired more functions. Therefore, a new monitoring program of the complex of cultural heritage and landscape is being prepared now, which is to be implemented in 2003-2004. To perform the new functions, monitoring is included in the Program of Environment Protection, Monitoring and Maintenance of the Reserve. Monitoring will be conducted (continued) on the territory of the Cultural Reserve of Kernave and in the buffer zone (in the sub zones of physical and visual protection). Seeking to ensure the preservation, management, maintenance, exposition and visiting of the uniqueness and authenticity of the complex of objects of the cultural heritage and landscape of Kernave there are provisions:

?? To carry out the monitoring under new legislation;

?? To establish the Environment Protection Division where one of the major functions would be the execution of systematic monitoring;

?? To draw up the regulations of activities in various fields on the territory of the Reserve and the buffer zone;

?? To set and approve the procedures for visiting of the Cultural Reserve;

?? To completely integrate monitoring into the system of management of the reserve;

- ?? To complement the practice of the current monitoring with social monitoring i.e. the attitudes of the local community towards the Reserve and the cultural heritage as well as its integration in the Reserve activities;
- ?? To computerize and digitalize the accumulated database starting from 2004.

As part of the general monitoring of the state environment, a special monitoring of environment (forests, grasslands and natural lawns, marshes, precipitation and surface-water) will be conducted in the Cultural Reserve of Kernave and its buffer zone. The Ministry of Environment will establish the parameters being researched, recurrence, information supply and other procedures for execution of this monitoring. The Associate Research Center of the Ministry of Environment will carry out the monitoring.

The regularity of the monitoring of objects of cultural and natural heritage shall be ensured by:

- ?? Law on Protected Areas of the Republic of Lithuania (No. IX-628, December 2001) (Attachment 12);
- ?? Law on Preservation of Immovable Cultural Properties of the Republic of Lithuania (No. I – 733, 22 December 1994) (Attachment 14);
- ?? Law on Preservation of Movable Cultural Properties of the Republic of Lithuania (No. I-1179, 29 January 1996);
- ?? Law on Museums of the Republic of Lithuania (No. I – 930, 8 June 1995);
- ?? Regulations of Protection and Records of Museum Collections;
- ?? Law on Monitoring of Environment of the Republic of Lithuania (No. VIII-529, 20 November 1997) ;
- ?? Regulations of the State Cultural Reserve of Kernave (Decision No. 1745 2002 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, 5 November 2002) (Attachment 9);
- ?? Regulations of the Administration of the State Cultural Reserve of Kernave (Order No. 461 of the Minister of Culture, 11 December 2002) (Attachment 8).

The responsibility for execution of the regular monitoring shall be assumed by:

- ?? Director of the Department of Cultural Heritage Protection;
- ?? Administration of the State Cultural Reserve of Kernave;
- ?? Municipality of the Širvintos district (on the territory of the reserve), municipalities of the Širvintos, Trakai, Vilnius and Kaišiadorys district (in the buffer zone).

c) Results of previous reporting exercises

Results of the monitoring:

- ?? New objects of cultural heritage have been found on the territory of the reserve and its buffer zone. E.g., the site of the ancient town of Kernave, settlement on the river Neris, barrows of Kernave, burial site of Kernave or Kriveikiškis, etc.. Publications on the discovery of new objects of cultural heritage were made in public press: (*Apanavicius R., Atrasta senoji Kernave // Lenino veliava (Širvintos). 1986, spal. 23 d.; Valatka R., Archeologai atrado miesta // Tiesa. 1986, spal. 12; Marcinkevicius A. Lietuviškoji Pompeja. Atrasta senoji Kernave // Gimtasis kraštas. 1986, spal. 21, p.4; Stroganov J., Nashli archeologi ... gorod // Sovietskaja Litva. 1986, 10, sent.; Pravda (Moskva) 1986, 20 sent. S.6; ; Luchtanas A. Atrastas miestas Kernave // Kultūros barai. 1987, Nr.3, p.63-69. Nr.4, p.58-63. Luchtanas A. Kernave: 1987 m. atradimai // Gimtasis kraštas. 1988, Nr.2, p.1; Luchtanas A. Kernave: Pajautos slenio paslaptys // Kultūros barai. 1990, Nr.3, p.64-68; Nr.4, p.58-62; Velius G. Kernave: Pirmieji miestelenu kapai //*

Mokslas ir gyvenimas 1995, Nr.4, p.24-26.) and in specialized publications: (Luchtanas A. *Kernaves pilkapiu tyrinejimai // Archeologiniai tyrinejimai Lietuvoje 1982 ir 1983 metais*. V., 1984. p. 55-58; Luchtanas A. *Gyvenvietė Kernaveje Neries krante // Archeologiniai tyrinejimai Lietuvoje 1984 ir 1985 metais*. V., 1986. , p. 30-32; Luchtanas A. *Tyrinejimai Kernaveje // Archeologiniai tyrinejimai 1986 ir 1987 metais*. V., 1988, p. 137-142; Luchtanas A. *Žvalgomieji tyrinejimai Kernaveje ir jos apylinkėse // Archeologijos tyrinejimai Lietuvoje 1988 ir 1989 metais*. V., 1990. p. 148-152; Velius G. *Kernaves-Kriveikiškiu XIII-XIV a. kapinynas // Archeologiniai tyrinejimai Lietuvoje 1994 ir 1995 metais*. V., 1996. p. 149-154; Luchtanas A. *Kernaves ekspedicijai 15 metu // Baltu archeologija: Naujausiu tyrimu rezultatai: Konferencijos medžiaga*. V., 1995, p.42-44.).

?? The loss of the cultural heritage has been halted, its state has been stabilized, the illegal economical activities have been stopped (Krupickas R. *Pavojingos nuošliaužos // Tiesa*. 1979. Kovo 30; Kulikauskas P., Luchtanas A. *Archeologiniai tyrinejimai Kernaveje 1979 metais // Archeologiniai tyrinejimai Lietuvoje 1978 ir 1979 metais*. V., 1980, p. 35-38; Lietuvos Komunistu partijos Centro Komitete ir Lietuvos TSR Ministru Taryboje // *Tiesa*. 1987, kovo 6, p. 1,3.; Gudavicius H. *Erozija: Kernaves landšaftinis istorinis draustinis. Atradimai ir praradimai // Komjaunimo tiesa*. 1987, liep.2, p.3; Nukentėjusioji – Kernave, kaltinamasis – biurokratizmas // *Švyturys*. 1987, Nr.20, p.22-24; Teismas svarste Kernaves byla // *Gimtasis kraštas*. 1987, Nr. 24, p.8; Vytartas T. *Nukentėjusi – Kernave, kaltinamasis – biurokratizmas // Švyturys*. 1987. Nr.11. P.10-11, 28; Musteikis V., Songaila G., Puteikis N. *Rojut žemliu v zapovednikie // Sovietskaja kultura (Moskva)*. 1987, 20 avg.; Žemaityte A. *Kernave ir biurokratija // Vilniaus balsas*. 1989, spalio 2-8; Tiškute I. *Kernave paskendusi abejingumo ukuose // Vakarinės naujienos*. 1989, spal. 6., p.11, spal.132, p.11.).

Scientific reports are kept in the State Cultural Reserve of Kernave, Institute of History of Lithuania and Department of Cultural Heritage Protection.

7. DOCUMENTATION

a) Photographs

Photographs with descriptions attached (Attachment 15).

b) Copies of property management plans and extracts of other plans relevant to the property

Law on Preservation of Immovable Cultural Properties of the Republic of Lithuania (Attachment 12);

Law on Protected Areas of the Republic of Lithuania (Attachment 10);

Law on Territory Planning of the Republic of Lithuania (Attachment 11);

Regulations of the State Cultural Reserve of Kernave (Attachment 9);

Regulations of the Administration of the State Cultural Reserve of Kernave (Attachment 8);

Decision No 17 of the Board of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Lithuania of the Soviet Union, 30 March 1972;

Decision No 135 of the Board of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Lithuania of the Soviet Union, 11 December 1984;

Decision No 832 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, 4 November 1992;

Order No 313 of the Department of Cultural Heritage Protection of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Lithuania, 18 November 1998 (Attachment 16);
Decision No. 1465 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, 23 December 1999 (Attachment 17);
Dossier of Immovable Cultural Property (A1469 – A1481).

c) Bibliography (main information sources)

Bibliography attached (Attachment 18).

d) Address where inventory, records and archives are held

Archive of Cultural Heritage Center
Jono Basanaviciaus Str. 5
LT-2600 Vilnius
Lithuania

Manuscript Funds of the Institute of History of Lithuania
Kražių Str. 5
LT-2600 Vilnius
Lithuania

On behalf of the Republic of Lithuania:

Minister of Culture of the Republic of Lithuania

Roma Dovydeniene

MAP No 2
 KERNAVĖ ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE
 (CULTURAL RESERVE OF KERNAVĖ).
 EXACT LOCATION OF THE RESERVE
 ON THE MAP OF LITHUANIA



Legend

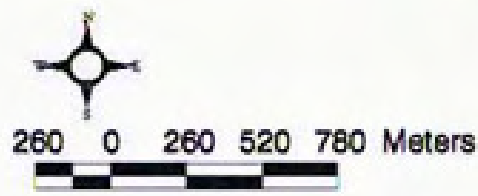
- Kernavė Kernavė - archaeological site
- city
- cultivated land
- garden
- forest
- water body
- backbone road
- highway of regional importance
- railway
- river
- border of Lithuania

© STATE LAND SURVEY INSTITUTE OF LITHUANIA
 DIVISION OF TERRITORIAL PLANNING, 2002
 J. Leliovė str. 6, 2800 Vilnius
 Topographic information: database 026000.L
 © GISC DB centre

MAP No 3
 KERNAVĖ ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE (CULTURAL RESERVE OF KERNAVĖ).
 THE RESERVE BUFFER ZONE WITH THE LANDED PROPERTIES



- Legend**
- Boundaries**
- reserve boundary
 - high protection buffer sub-zone
 - visual regulated protection bufer sub zone
- Roads**
- surfaced road
 - gravel-walk
 - unsurfaced road
 - country road, forest road
 - forest section line
 - river, channel
- Horizontales**
- 60 meters
 - 90 meters
 - 110 meters
 - 130 meters
 - 160 meters
- Landed property**
- water pond
 - marsh
 - shrubbery
 - forest
 - garden
 - cultivated land
 - grassland, grazing land
 - built up territory
 - manufacturing economical territory
 - territory under excavation
 - wasteland, stony fields, gravel field
 - stadium
 - cemetery
 - single tree
 - fountain
 - hill-fort
 - memorial
 - cross, cross- pillar
 - water tower
 - artesian well



© STATE LAND SURVEY INSTITUTE OF LITHUANA
 DIVISION OF TERRITORIAL PLANNING, 2002
 J. Lelievė str. 6, 2600 Vilnius
 Topographic information: digital database KDB10LT at the scale of 1:10 000
 State Coordinat system of Lithuania - LKS94
 © National Land Service

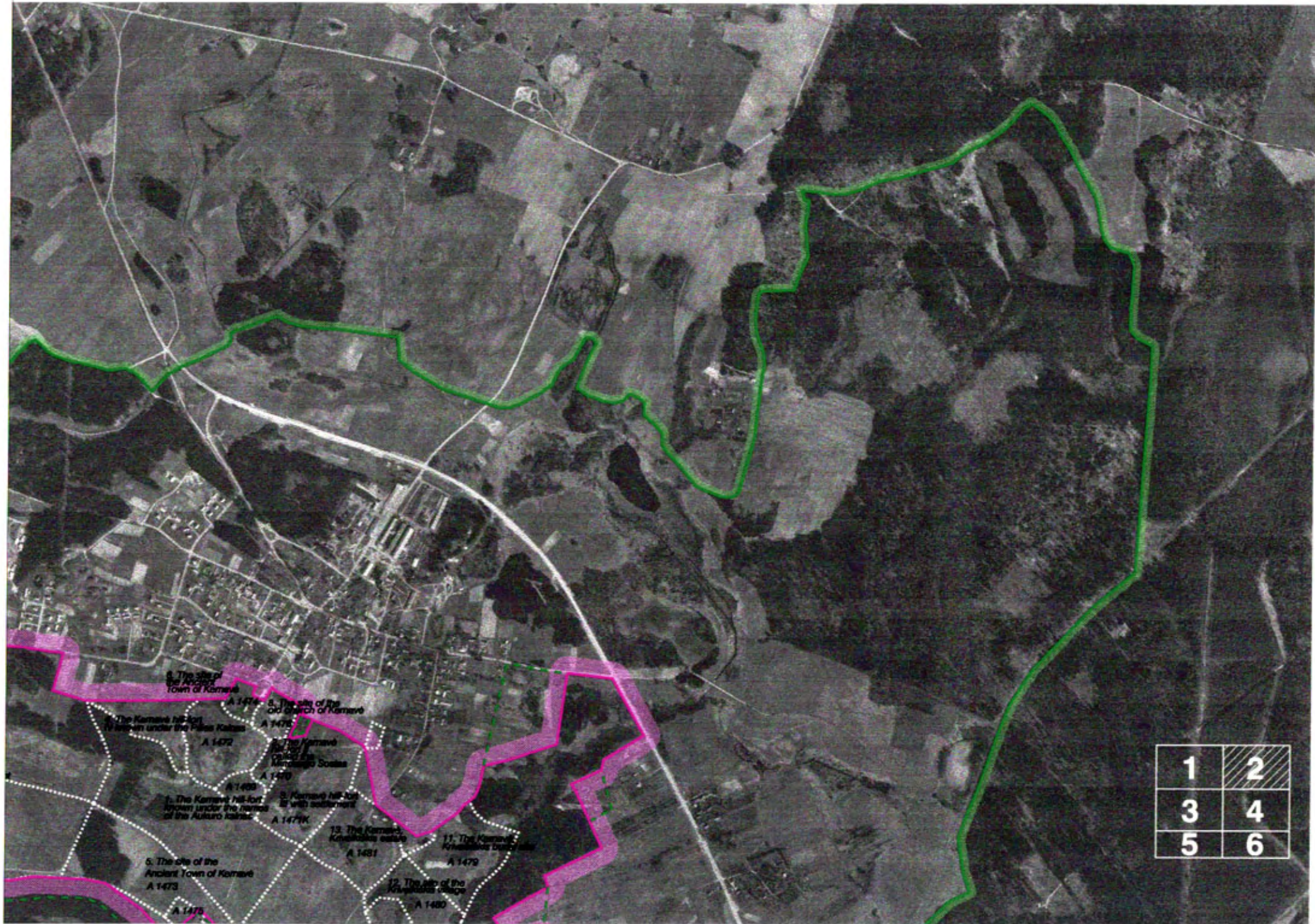
KERNAVĖ ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE (CULTURAL RESERVE OF KERNAVĖ)

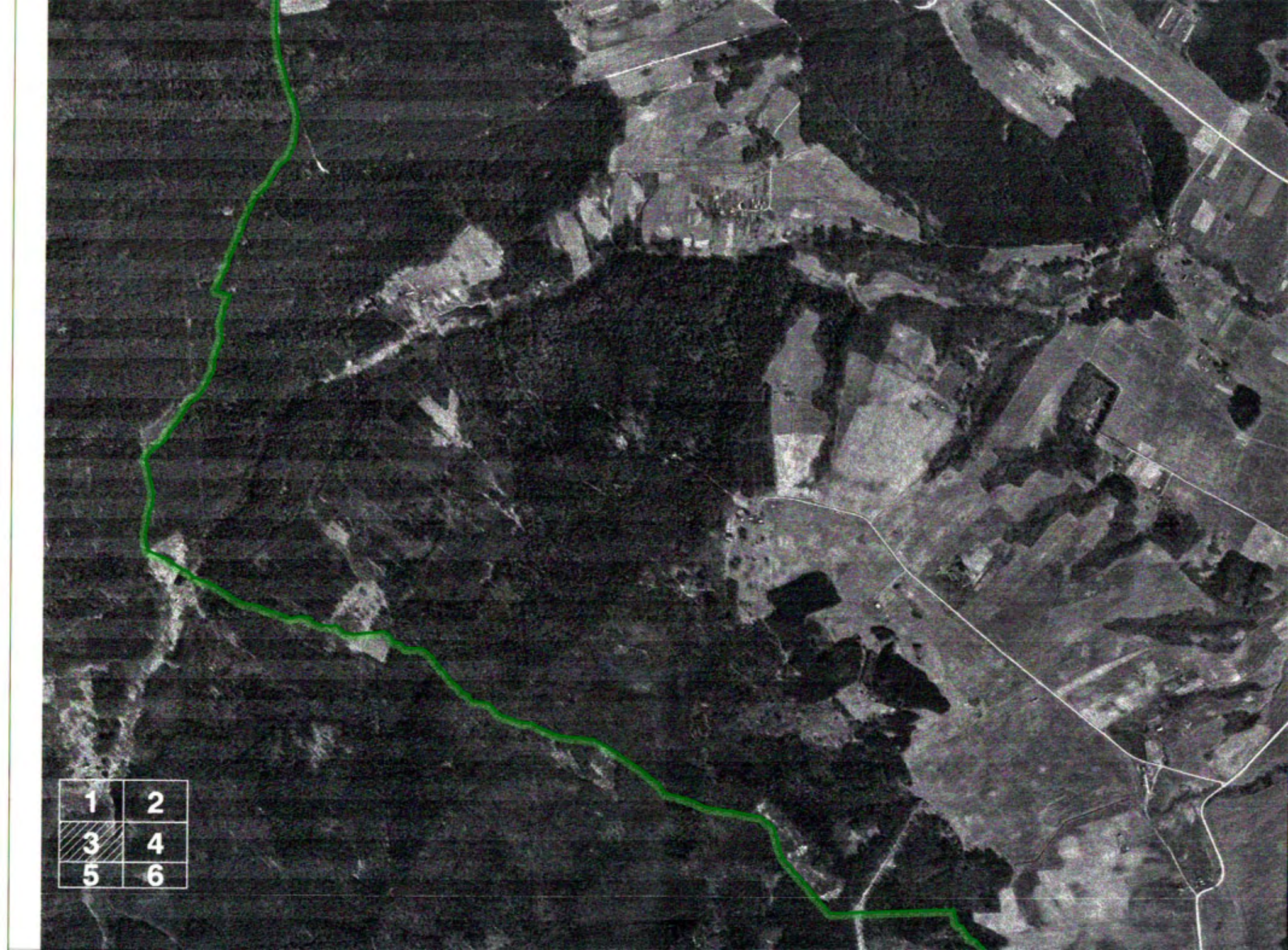
TERRITORIAL MAP OF THE RESERVE WITH THE BUFFER ZONE AND THE EXPLICATION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE PROPERTIES

1	2
3	4
5	6

9. The ancient settlement
of Kernavė
A 1477







1	2
3	4
5	6

CULTURAL HERITAGE PROPERTIES AND OBJECTS ON THE TERRITORY OF THE RESERVE

No	OBJECT/PROPERTY NAME	CODE OF THE PROPERTY REGISTER	AREA OF THE OBJECT (HA)
1.	THE KERNAVĖ HILL-FORT KNOWN UNDER THE NAMES OF THE AUKURO KALNAS, THE BARŠČIŲ KALNAS, THE SVENTAS KALNAS	A 1469	1.29
2.	THE KERNAVĖ HILL-FORT II CALLED THE MINDAUGO SOSTAS	A 1470	1.04
3.	THE KERNAVĖ HILL-FORT III WITH A SETTLEMENT	A 1471K	7.18
4.	THE KERNAVĖ HILL-FORT IV, KNOWN UNDER THE FOLLOWING NAMES: THE PILIES KALNAS, THE ĮGULOS KALNAS, THE PILAVIETĖ	A 1472	4.61
5.	THE SITE OF THE ANCIENT TOWN OF KERNAVĖ	A 1473	25.24
6.	THE SITE OF THE ANCIENT TOWN OF KERNAVĖ II	A 1474	0.97
7.	THE BURIAL SITE OF KERNAVĖ	A 1475	1.61
8.	THE SITE OF OLD CHURCH OF KERNAVĖ	A 1476	1.33
9.	THE ANCIENT SETTLEMENT OF KERNAVĖ	A 1477	24.71
10.	THE KERNAVĖ, KRIVEIKIŠKIS HILL-FORT	A 1478	1.77
11.	THE KERNAVĖ, KRIVEIKIŠKIS BURIAL SITE	A 1479	5.42
12.	THE SITE OF THE KRIVEIKIŠKIS VILLAGE	A 1480	10.80
13.	THE KERNAVĖ, KRIVEIKIŠKIS ESTATE	A 1481	5.37
14.	THE ANCIENT SETTLEMENT OF SEMENIŠKĖS	A 1482	4.15
15.	THE ANCIENT SETTLEMENT OF SEMENIŠKĖS II	A 1483	4.30
16.	THE WOODEN CHAPEL 18th CENTURY	AV 663	
17.	THE MASONRY CHAPEL-TOMB 18th CENTURY	AV 664	
18.	THE PARSONAGE 1891	AV 1004	

1	2
3	4
5	6

LEGEND



RESERVE BOUNDARY (194,4 HA)

BUFFER ZONE (2455.2 HA)



VISUAL REGULATED PROTECTION SUB-ZONE (2336.9 HA)



HIGH PROTECTION SUB-ZONE (118.3 HA)



THE BOUNDARY OF THE CULTURAL HERITAGE PROPERTY

1	2
3	4
5	6



1:10000

100 0 100 200 meters



© STATE LAND SURVEY INSTITUTE OF LITHUANIA



DIVISION OF TERRITORIAL PLANNING, 2002
J. Laisvės str. 8, 2600 Vilnius

Digital orthophotographic maps at the scale of 1:10 000
State Coordinate system of Lithuania LKS-94

1	2
3	4
5	6



1



2



13



14



19



20

PROGRAMME OF THE RESEARCHES, REGENERATION AND PRESENTATION OF THE KERNAVĖ ARCHEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL PROPERTIES TO THE PUBLIC (2000-2009)

General Information on the Program

Kernavė is the land alluding to the origination of Lithuania. At present it constitutes a unique complex of archeological, historical and natural monuments not only on the Lithuanian, but also on the European level, which compares to such archeological centers as Birka in Sweden, Biskupin in Poland, Heidebiu in Germany, Novgorod in Russia. To ensure its preservation and research the State Museum-Reserve of Archeology and History of Kernavė was established with the area encompassing 199,2 ha in 1989 and the following protection zones were designated: the reserve with the area of 111,9 ha and the preserved nature landscape of regulated construction with the area of 2344,8 ha (the founder is the Ministry of Culture). The territory of the protection zones includes the whole town of Kernavė and its surrounding area as well. The museum-reserve of archeology and history of Kernavė is the first and so far the only cultural reserve in Lithuania. The museum-reserve of Kernavė comprises the specialized archeology museum with collections (15 thousands pieces) and a small exposition as well as the reserve territory with the archeological, historical and natural monuments in it. There are 33 archeological and historical monuments on the territory of the reserve and 17 more in the protection zones. The main task of the museum-reserve is the investigation, preservation and administration of the monuments existing in the Kernavė reserve and its protection zones as well as presenting the results of this work to the general public.

Systematic archeological investigations have been carried out in Kernavė from 1979. Today we know that the first inhabitants settled down in the surroundings of Kernavė already in 9-8 millennium B.C. At the beginning of the Christian era large settlements were founded in the Pajauta valley and four out of the five mounds of Kernavė were used for their defense. II millennium A.D. was a flourishing period for the old Kernavė and with the formation of the state of Lithuania in the XIII century it became a feudal town as well as one of the first capitals of Lithuania. The grand duke had his residence on the mound of the Aukuras hill. Other mounds served as the suburbs protecting the duke castle. There were quarters of craftsmen and merchants set up at the foot of the mounds in the Pajauta valley next to the feudal castle. Unlike Vilnius since the end of the XIV century the old part of Kernavė was neglected and no constructions were erected on its territory, which in its turn conditioned that the cultural layers with the remains of wooden construction and perfectly preserved organic material remained untouched.

The flow of visitors in Kernavė is increasing yearly. In 1999 approximately 25 000 visitors attended Kernavė and 14 500 visited the exposition.

The Kernavė complex as a national value has high potential possibilities to become a representative of the prehistory and the early formation period of Lithuania in the future. This is to be achieved with the help of this program.

Purpose of program

By the program of the Kernavė complex the implementation of the following tasks are sought:

- To bring the multi-millennial historical heritage up-to-date preserving and emphasizing its most essential elements important for the self-awareness of the state and nation;
- To form the background for realization of historical and natural potential with Kernavė growing into one of the main centers of cultural tourism in Lithuania;
- To end the formation of the ring “The Old Lithuanian Capitals” (Kernavė-Trakai-Vilnius) of cultural cognitive tourism, which would assist in shaping the historical self-consciousness of our society and would present the country to foreign guests in an attractive way;
- To set up the framework for the development of infrastructure of the Kernavė town;
- To provide the possibilities for the further fundamental archeological researches of Kernavė and presenting the results achieved to the general public;
- To ensure the future preservation of immovable cultural values of Kernavė carrying out their regeneration.

Structure of the program

This complex program comprises all the aspects of the Kernavė complex development (research, arrangement, presenting to the public) included in the Program of the Millennium. These aspects conform to the main institution tasks set forth by the Statute of the State Museum-Reserve of Archeology and History of Kernavė (Attachment No. 1 “Statute of the State Museum-Reserve of Archeology and History of Kernavė”)

The complex Kernavė program follows the three basic aspects:

- A. Archeological researches of the Kernavė reserve;**
- B. Regeneration of the Kernavė reserve, conservation of archeological objects as well as rewarding a status of the museum value;**
- C. Presentation of the Kernavė complex to the public.**

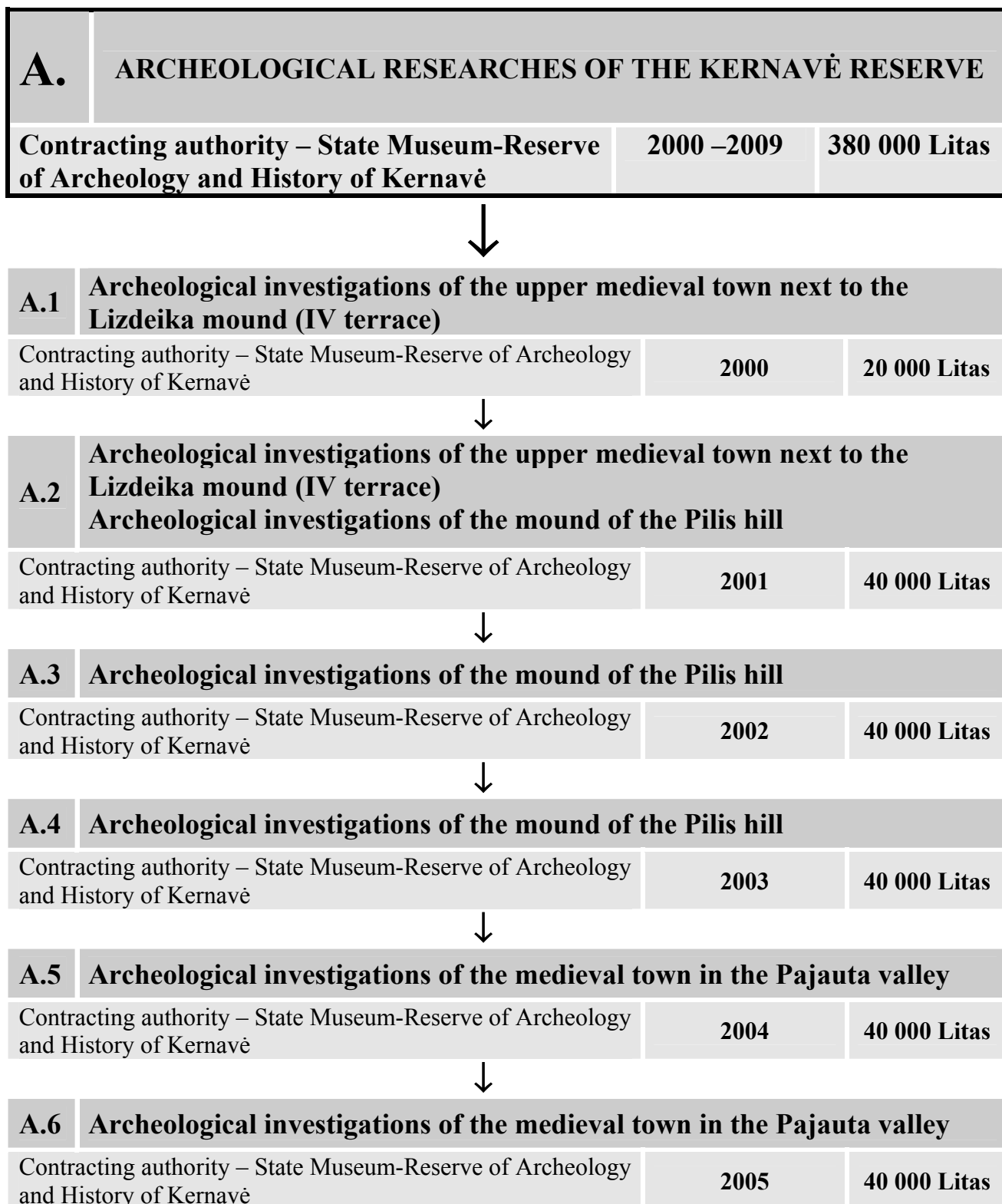
All these program aspects are closely interconnected and their realization from the point of view of both time and work scope should be synchronized as much as possible. The scope of work in each of these program aspects may be corrected with regard to the investment possibilities, but the yearly works should be done in all of them.

The following program aspects of Kernavė complex are given priority to: **A.; B.1.; B.2.; B.3.01; B.3.03; C.1.; C.2.01.**

A. Archeological researches of the Kernavė reserve

At the moment only archeological researches of monument protection type are being carried out in Lithuania seeking to prevent the monuments from damage caused by exogenous and anthropogenic activities. Thus it is even more important to continue conducting the systematic scientific archeological researches in the Kernavė reserve as a territory exclusive from the archeological point of view, which from 1979 are conducted by the Vilnius University with the archeologists of the museum-reserve joining in 1989. The researches are being performed in a close cooperation with the specialists of other scientific institutions: geologists, archeology zoologists, anthropologists, etc. All the research material is collected, kept and exhibited in the museum-reserve of Kernavė. The scientific archeological investigations of 10 years (2000 – 2009) would include the most significant and impressive objects of the Kernavė complex: the upper part of the medieval town next to the Lizdeika mound and on the Pilis hill, the medieval town in the Pajauta valley with a residential duke castle on the mound of the Aukuras hill and the early settlements on the Neris riverside. The intended researches are of great importance not only from the scientific perspective. They pertain directly to the issues of regeneration, rewarding a status of the museum value, presenting to the public and monument protection of the reserve territory.

Any of the scientific archeological researches become valuable only by rewarding the excavated material and objects a status of the museum value and presenting it to both scientific and public society. These tasks are reflected in the second aspect of the program (B.) on the regeneration of the Kernavė reserve, conservation of archeological objects and rewarding a status of the museum value as well as in the third aspect (C.) providing for the development of the museum exposition and publication of the research material.





A.7 Archeological investigations of the medieval town in the Pajauta valley

Contracting authority – State Museum-Reserve of Archeology and History of Kernavė	2006	40 000 Litas
---	-------------	---------------------



A.8 Archeological investigations of the ancient settlement of Semeniškės

Contracting authority – State Museum-Reserve of Archeology and History of Kernavė	2007	40 000 Litas
---	-------------	---------------------



A.9 Archeological investigations of the mound of the Aukuras hill

Contracting authority – State Museum-Reserve of Archeology and History of Kernavė	2008	40 000 Litas
---	-------------	---------------------



A.10 Archeological investigations of the mound of the Aukuras hill

Contracting authority – State Museum-Reserve of Archeology and History of Kernavė	2009	40 000 Litas
---	-------------	---------------------

B. Regeneration of the Kernavė reserve, conservation of archeological objects as well as rewarding a status of the museum value

From the foundation of the reserve in 1990 only the maintenance works and the archeological scientific researches are carried out here. For the absence of the sufficient possibilities for the founder to finance the works of the capital regeneration of the reserve and its adopting to the needs of visitors only the project (for 150 000 Litas) of the fastening the ground and planting of the upper terrace of its central part and the mound adits was executed in 1994. At the order of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development the Institute of Scientific Research of Construction and Architecture of Lithuania framed the preliminary investigations of the State Museum-Reserve of Archeology and History of Kernavė. In 1996 at the order of the Širvintos Municipality a general plan (Attachment No. 2) on the territory of the Kernavė town and the reserve was drawn up and approved following the established procedure. The approximation of the Plan on the New Boundaries of the State Museum-Reserve of Archeology and History of Kernavė and the Protection Zones (Attachment No. 3) has already been finished and at the order of the museum-reserve will be submitted for approval to the Government in the 1st quarter of 2002. According to this plan the newly discovered archeological monuments will be included into the territory of the reserve and at the same time the landed property of 7 private homesteads will be entitled to the status of the protection (reserve) zone and will be granted a land plot for economical activities elsewhere.

Both in the documents of the reserve foundation and the general plan the emphasis is put on the immediate necessity to initiate the performing of the complex fastening the ground and planting works on the reserve territory paying special attention to the Pajauta valley as one of the most valuable Lithuanian territories from the archeological point of view. Here regarding the unique natural-historical landscape of the reserve territory no drastic interventions are possible. This aspect of the program does not provide for any reconstruction of the early medieval town or the construction of wooden model castles. The suggested principles of the regeneration are different. It is purposeful wherever possible to mark and

exhibit the objects without reconstruction, but just conserved. The intended reconstructions of some medieval homesteads on the land altitudes of today in the neutral as regarding monument and nature protection territory would serve for fulfilling the tasks of the museum educational programs and for the organization of the educational mass events such as “Live Archeology Days” or the Midsummer Day in Kernavė.

The melioration system installed in 1987 and not functioning properly today caused the recurrence of the marsh formation processes in the Pajauta valley; with the increasing number of visitors it becomes problematic to ensure the meeting the protection requirements in the protection area unprepared for this; electricity transmission lines without cables up to now and tawdry constructions deform the historical landscape; archeological monuments unmarked, not conserved and not rewarded a status of the museum value within the reserve. These are just some problems concerning the arrangement of this territory.

With regard to this we plan the works related to the regeneration of the reserve, conservation and rewarding a status of the museum value to the immovable cultural values in the Kernavė complex program.

B.	REGENERATION OF THE KERNAVĖ RESERVE (199,2 HA), CONSERVATION OF THE ARCHEOLOGICAL OBJECTS AND REWARDING A STATUS OF THE MUSEUM VALUE		
	Contracting authority – State Museum-Reserve of Archeology and History of Kernavė, private limited liability company of special purposes Lietuvos paminklai UAB	2000 –2009	3 151 000 Litas



B.1	Preparation of the pre-project program of the regeneration and rewarding a status of the museum value of the Kernavė reserve		
	Contracting authority – State Museum-Reserve of Archeology and History of Kernavė	2000	6 000 Litas



B.2	Preparation of the special and detailed plans of the Kernavė reserve on the basis of the preliminary investigations of the Kernavė reserve developed in 1991 by the Institute of Scientific Research of Construction and Architecture of Lithuania, approved by the general plan of Kernavė in 1996, by the pre-project program of the arrangement and rewarding a status of the museum value to the Kernavė reserve as well as by the archeological research data		
	Technical projects of the arrangement and rewarding a status of the museum value to single monument objects of the reserve		
Contracting authority – State Museum-Reserve of Archeology and History of Kernavė		2001-2003	225 000 Litas
		2001	80
		2002	80
		2003	65



B.3 Works of the regeneration and rewarding a status of the museum value of the territory of the Kernavė reserve (by contract)		
Contracting authority – private limited liability company of special purposes Lietuvos paminklai UAB	2003-2009	Total: 2 920 000 Litas
B.3.01 Regulation of the irrigation and hydro mode of the lower reserve terrace (of the Pajauta valley); cable wiring for electricity transmission lines; building transport roads and pedestrian walkways; marking of the places of archeological monuments and their partial reconstruction; greenery arrangement.	2003-2009	2.000 000 Litas (‘000):
	2003	200
	2004	300
	2005	300
	2006	300
	2007	200
	2008	300
	2009	400
B.3.02 Fastening the ground and planting as well as conservation of the upper reserve terrace (mound adits of the Lizdeika hill) with the remains of the upper medieval town.	2005	150 000Litas
	2005-2008	420 000Litas
B.3.03 Fastening the ground and planting of the upper reserve terrace (the mound of the Pilis hill) and the minimal reconstruction of the medieval constructions (based on the research data of 1983-2003).		(‘000):
	2005	100
	2006	100
	2007	120
	2008	100
	2008	50 000Litas
B.3.04 Fastening the ground and planting of the upper reserve terrace (the mound of the Kriveikiškis hill and the adjacent medieval necropolis).		
	2008-2009	300 000Litas
B.3.04 Regeneration of the Kriveikiškis manor		(‘000):
	2008	150
	2009	150

C. Presentation of the Kernavė complex to the public

This aspect of the Kernavė complex program consists of two parts: the first one deals with the development and modernization of the exposition of the reserve-museum of Kernavė, the second part concerns the publishing. The first part is especially important for the increasing number of visitors and quantity of the exhibits. Regarding the scope of researches the present number of exhibits (15 000 pieces) of the museum collections should grow twice as much till 2009. Just about 1000 exhibits representing all the periods of the prehistory and the early Middle Ages are being presented at the current exposition. The conditions of exhibiting and preserving of this unique material important to Lithuania and the world are not optimal.

The current exposition occupies just a small part (200 sq. m) of the museum premises (the former Recreation Center of Kernavė), which comprises 2300 sq. m in total. The building,

which was included in the balance of the museum-reserve in 1993, is completely not adopted to perform a museum function. The construction of the new museum building, which was planned by the Government Decree No. 74p, 13 April 1988, at the time of the foundation of the Kernavė museum-reserve, was not realized for the changes in the political economical situation of the country. Thus in 1998 the founder decided to favor the program of renovation of the present museum building and its adoption for a museum function as well as the implementation of the program. The technical project of the museum building reconstruction was started to be prepared on the basis of the pre-project tenders (the tenders have been prepared and the development of the technical project is conducted by the private limited liability company Archiplanas UAB; the works for 30 000 Litas, which constitutes 50 percent of the project value have been done). At the same time the reconstruction works of the building have been started. For this purpose the founder provided financing and the works for 380 000 Litas have been performed in 1998-1999. The total costs of the renovation works of the entire building came to the amount of 2 990 000 Litas. This project would be complicated to carry out when financed just from one financial resource and the major part of the program loses its purport without the project implementation. Thus our suggestion is to include part of the reconstruction works for 867 000 Litas on the expansion of the exposition space, the exposition arrangement and the improvement of the conditions for preserving the exhibits into the Kernavė complex program. (Attachment No. 4 “Scheme of the pre-project tenders of the museum”).

The Kernavė complex has not yet been properly presented to the scientific society and general public, only an insignificant part of the unique research material (scientific articles on single archeological monuments researched, numismatic collections) has been publicized and some information publications for the visitors have been published (Attachment No.5). Implementing this part of the aspect (C.2.) of the Kernavė complex program, two volumes of the monograph “Prehistory and the Early History of Kernavė” is going to be composed and published. This would be an extensive survey on the Kernavė history from the earliest times up to the end of the XIV century.

The second part of this publication work would encompass the publication of the most recent archeological scientific researches of the Kernavė reserve conducted in the framework of the Millennium program. It would include the monographs and articles on the history, anthropology, paleobotany and archeological zoology researches of the most valuable objects of the Kernavė complex.

The third part of the publication work would refer to the presentation of the museum and research material by the computer medium (CD-R). This way of presenting of the material would provide better possibilities of the approach for the interested persons to the more comprehensive information sources on the heritage objects being researched in the reserve and exhibited in the museum, open the way to the new forms of communication and cooperation at the national and international level, provide possibilities for modernizing of the reconstructed exposition applying the new technical means and ways of communication. The integrity of all the aspects would constitute the base for the conception of the future virtual presentation of the Kernavė complex.

C.	PRESENTATION OF THE KERNAVĖ COMPLEX TO THE PUBLIC	
Contracting authority – State Museum-Reserve of Archeology and History of Kernavė, private limited liability company of special purposes Lietuvos paminklai UAB		2000 –2009 1 762 000 Litas



C.1	Expansion and modernization of the exposition of the museum-reserve of Kernavė		C.2	Publishing	
Contracting authority – State Museum-Reserve of Archeology and History of Kernavė, private limited liability company of special purposes Lietuvos paminklai UAB			Contracting authority – State Museum-Reserve of Archeology and History of Kernavė		
	2000-2009	Total: 1 347 000 Litas		2000-2009	Total: 415 000 Litas
C.1.01	2000	27 000 Litas	C.2.01	2007-2009	140 000 Litas (‘000): 2007 20 2008 60 2009 60
C.1.02	2001-2004	840 000 Litas (‘000): 2001 180 2002 200 2003 280 2004 180	C.2.02	2001-2009	125 000 Litas (‘000): 2001 25 2003 25 2005 25 2007 25 2009 25
C.1.03	2004	30 000 Litas	C.2.03	2008-2009	150 000 Litas (‘000): 2008 75 2009 75
C.1.04	2005-2007	450 000 Litas (‘000): 2005 200 2006 150 2007 100			

Program costs statement

The realization of the program of the Kernavė complex for the time period of 2000-2009 will require 5 293 000 Litas (five million two hundred ninety-three thousand Litas). The sum includes (yearly):

2000	- 53 000 Litas	2004	- 550 000 Litas	2007	- 505 000 Litas
2001	- 325 000 Litas	2005	- 815 000 Litas	2008	- 775 000 Litas
2002	- 320 000 Litas	2006	- 590 000 Litas	2009	- 750 000 Litas
2003	- 610 000 Litas				

Total: 5 293 000 Litas

SEIMAS OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA

RESOLUTION

**No IX-982, 20 June 2002,
Vilnius**

**CONCERNING STATUS CHANGE OF THE STATE MUSEUM-RESERVE OF
ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORY OF KERNAVĖ,**

**RATIFICATION OF CHANGE OF BUFFER PROTECTION ZONE
BOUNDARIES AND PLAN OF BORDERS IN THE STATE CULTURAL
RESERVE OF KERNAVĖ**

The Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania acting in compliance with Paragraph 2 of Item 2 of Article 6, Item 1 of Article 23 and Item 6 of Article 28 of the Law on the Protected Areas decides:

Article 1.

To change the status of the State Museum-Reserve of Archeology and History of Kernavė to the status of the State Cultural Reserve of Kernavė.

Article 2.

To change the boundaries of the State Cultural Reserve of Kernavė and designate the Reserve territory of 194,4 ha.

Article 3.

To ratify the plan of the boundaries and buffer zone borders of the State Cultural Reserve of Kernavė.

ARTŪRAS PAULAUSKAS

CHAIRMAN OF THE SEIMAS OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA

MINISTER OF CULTURE OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA

**ORDER
CONCERNING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RESOLUTION OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA No 1745, 5 NOVEMBER 2002,
“REGARDING THE APPROVAL OF REGULATIONS OF THE KERNAVĖ STATE
CULTURAL RESERVE”**

**No 461, 11 December 2002
Vilnius**

Acting in compliance with Item 6 and 8 of Article 27 of the Law on Protected Areas of the Republic of Lithuania (Žin., 1993, No. 63-1188; 2001, No. 108-3902), implementing Item 19 of the Regulations of the State Cultural Reserve of Kernavė approved by the Decision of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania No. 1745, 5 November 2002, (Žin., 2002, No. 106-4765) and regarding that by Item 1 of the Decision of the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania No. IX-982, 20 June 2002, “Concerning Status Change of the State Museum-Reserve of Archeology and History of Kernavė, Ratification of Change of Buffer Zone Boundaries and Plan of Borders in the State Cultural Reserve of Kernavė” (Žin., 2002, No. 65-2642) the status of the State Museum-Reserve of Archeology and History of Kernavė was changed to the status of the State Cultural Reserve of Kernavė and that following Item 1 of the Article 2.43 of the Civil Code of the Republic of Lithuania an official announcement about the name change was made once (“Lietuvos Rytas” No. 275, 27 November 2002),

1. I change starting from 2 January 2003 the name of the budgetary agency named as the State Museum-Reserve of Archeology and History of Kernavė to the name of the Administration of the State Cultural Reserve, which adopts all the rights and duties of the current State Museum-Reserve of Archeology and History of Kernavė.
2. I approve the Regulations of the Administration of the State Cultural Reserve of Kernavė (attached).
3. I entrust Saulius Vadišius, the director of the State Museum-Reserve of Archeology and History of Kernavė, following the procedure established by laws and other legal acts with the re-registration of the budget financed agency.
4. I consider Item 8 of the Decree No. 669 “Concerning the Approval of Statutes of Museums of Republic Subordination” invalid.

MINISTER OF CULTURE

ROMA DOVYDĖNIENĖ

APPROVED BY /stamp/

Decision No. 461 of
Minister of Culture of
the Republic of Lithuania,
adopted in 11 December 2002

REGULATIONS OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE CULTURAL RESERVE OF KERNAVĖ

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

1. The Administration (hereinafter referred to as Administration) of the State Cultural Reserve of Kernavė (hereinafter referred to as Cultural Reserve) is a budgetary cultural institution, which organizes the activities of the Cultural Reserve, ensures its protection and usage according to its purpose.
2. The Administration is a public legal body possessing a stamp with its own name and a current bank account of national and foreign currency in one of the chosen banks of the Republic of Lithuania as well as one bank account in any foreign state given a permission of the founder.
3. The Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Lithuania is the founder of the Administration.
4. Regulations of the Administration are approved by the Minister of Culture of the Republic of Lithuania.
5. The address of the Administration: Kernius Str. 4a, Kernavė, 4115, Širvintos region.
6. The activities of the Administration are based on the Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania, the Law on the Protected Areas of the Republic of Lithuania, the Law on Preservation of the Immovable Cultural Values, the Law on Preservation of the Movable Cultural Values, the Law on Land of the Republic of Lithuania, the Law on the Budgetary Agencies of the Republic of Lithuania, the Law on Museums of the Republic of Lithuania, other laws and other legal acts, the Regulations of the Cultural Reserve and these Regulations.

II. ACTIVITIES OF THE ADMINISTRATION

7. The purpose of the activities of the Administration is to ensure the implementation of the tasks provided for in the Regulations of the Cultural Reserve.
8. Implementing the tasks entrusted the Administration:
 - 8.1. organizes and performs the works of monitoring, protection, maintenance, regeneration and adoption of visiting of the Cultural Reserve as a complex of territorial cultural heritage;
 - 8.2. prepares the programs of administration, maintenance and usage of the Cultural Reserve;
 - 8.3. following the requirements of the laws of the Republic of Lithuania, other legal acts and documents of the territory planning within its competence sets forth the special conditions that must be complied with when preparing the draft documents on territory planning of the Cultural Reserve and buffer zone, projects of construction of buildings

- and installations, roads, engineering communications and other objects, coordinates them as well as the projects of land and forest planning;
- 8.4. takes up the functions as of an organizer when preparing the documents of territory planning related to the administration, transferring into a museum and usage of the territory of the Cultural Reserve;
 - 8.5. within its competence controls the economical and other activities of natural and legal persons in all the territories of the Cultural Reserve and its buffer zone;
 - 8.6. performs the works of monitoring, protection and record keeping of the archeological and historical objects (values) existing in the territory of the Cultural Reserve and the buffer zone;
 - 8.7. executes museum activities, *namely*: collects, records, preserves, conserves, restores and exhibits museum's sets and collections, which are based on the material of permanent archeological researches, constantly innovates the exposition;
 - 8.8. performs activities of the scientific research:
 - 8.8.1. carries out constant archeological researches of the heritage objects (values) in the territory of the Cultural Reserve and the buffer zone;
 - 8.8.2. carries out thorough investigations of its museum sets, forms their structure, records the working results in the reports of archeological researches, monographs, articles, catalogues and files;
 - 8.8.3. propagates the results of scientific research work;
 - 8.8.4. organizes scientific seminars and conferences;
 - 8.8.5. keeps and uses the results of scientific work performed by the employees on the basis of the Law on Copyright and Related Rights and other legal acts regulating this sphere;
 - 8.9. performs publishing activities;
 - 8.10. carries out educative activities:
 - 8.10.1. propagates the immovable and movable cultural values preserved in the Cultural Reserve;
 - 8.10.2. organizes thematic excursions on the museum exposition, in the territory of the Cultural Reserve and at the sites of archeological researches carried out there;
 - 8.10.3. prepares and executes the programs of pupil education;
 - 8.10.4. organizes experiment archeology and other cultural events in Kernavė;
 - 8.10.5. prepares expositions and exhibitions;
 - 8.11. collects the library and archive items;
 - 8.12. submits the procedure of visiting the Cultural Reserve territory and the museum expositions for approval to the Minister of Culture of the Republic of Lithuania;
 - 8.13. performs other functions provided for in the Regulations of the Cultural Reserve.
9. The museum sets and collections maintained by the Administration are undivided and grouped into exhibits of the main and subsidiary funds. The museum sets in the records are divided into groups with the pressmarks where A stands for archeology, N for numismatics, I for historical exhibits, E for ethnography, R for writings, F for photographs and negatives, S for silver, SK for silver components, AP for archeology subsidiary fund, KP for other subsidiary fund; KMR stands for the general pressmark of the museum sets of the Cultural Reserve.
10. The substance and form of the scientific work carried out by the Administration are based on the needs for complementing sets, the material found during the archeological researches and the programs of long-term scientific research.

III. ADMINISTRATION OF ADMINISTRATION

11. The Administration is supervised by the director. The director and the superintendent of the museum sets are appointed or dismissed by the Minister of Culture following the procedure established by laws.
12. The Director:
 - 12.1. supervises the Administration and assumes responsibility for the implementation of the tasks and the activities of the Administration and the Cultural Reserve;
 - 12.2. assumes responsibility for the proper usage of finances obtained from the state budget of the Republic of Lithuania and other sources;
 - 12.3. represents the Administration;
 - 12.4. approves the structure of the Administration, the list of titles and work places, title description, classification of titles by grades and categories without exceeding the assignments for the work payment unless provided for otherwise by laws;
 - 12.5. issues authorizations, concludes agreements in the name of the Administration;
 - 12.6. approves the thematic plans of permanent museum exposition and exhibitions, the programs of protection, maintenance and administration of the Cultural Reserve;
 - 12.7. following the procedure established by laws appoints and dismisses the officers of the state and the Administration, encourages them and imposes official penalties or disciplinary punishment;
 - 12.8. forms permanent and temporary committees to solve the problems of the Administration;
 - 12.9. issues orders and other legal acts approved by orders, controls their implementation;
 - 12.10. approves the income and expenditure estimates of the Administration as well as the statistical reports of economical financial activities;
 - 12.11. performs the functions set forth by laws and other legal acts.
13. The Cultural Reserve Board (hereinafter referred to as Board) acts as a deliberative institution of the director. The Board consists of four members elected for four years. The composition and work regulation of the Board at the recommendations of the director is approved by the Minister of Culture.
14. The chairman being a member of the Board and elected by voting is in charge of the Board. The representatives of the Ministry of Culture, Regional Municipality of Širvintos, Community of Kernavė, State Commission of Monument Preservation, Department of Cultural Heritage Protection, State Protected Areas Service at the Ministry of Environment and the administration of Vilnius region governer, independant experts in the fields of archeology, museology and heritage administration.
15. The Board having studied and evaluated the processes in the Cultural Reserve analyzes the issues and submits recommendations to the director on:
 - 15.1. purposive programs of protection and administration of the Cultural Reserve;
 - 15.2. programs of scientific researches of the Cultural Reserve;
 - 15.3. economical and other activities in the territory of the Cultural Reserve;
 - 15.4. expansion of infrastructure of the Cultural Reserve;
 - 15.5. visiting procedure of the Cultural Reserve;
 - 15.6. preparation of territory planning documents of the territory of the Cultural Reserve and realization of their solutions;
 - 15.7. funds to execute the programs prepared by the Cultural Reserve;
 - 15.8. joining of the Cultural Reserve national and international organizations as well as participating in international projects.

IV. PROPERTY AND FUNDS OF ADMINISTRATION

16. The Administration is financed from the State budget of Lithuania in compliance with the estimates approved by the manager of assignments following the financing regulations and the Treasury procedure set forth by the Finance Ministry.
17. The property under management of the Administration is a state property owned by the right of ownership: land, forests, buildings, premises, other long-term material property, financial resources, the museum values in the records, results of intellectual work, other property related to the activities of the Administration, managed, used and disposed of by it on a property trust.
18. The funds of the Cultural Reserve comprise:
 - 18.1. assignments of the founder i.e. budget means;
 - 18.2. funds to execute the purposive programs;
 - 18.3. support of natural and legal persons;
 - 18.4. funds obtained for the pay services;
 - 18.5. other legally acquired funds.
19. The costs of the Administration include:
 - 19.1. funds for the payment of the state officers and employees and for the contributions of the compulsory state insurance;
 - 19.2. expenses for maintenance of buildings, engineering constructions and installations, for supervision, administration and maintenance of the territory, other costs;
 - 19.3. costs related to other activities of the Cultural Reserve;
 - 19.4. other expenses.

V. RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE ADMINISTRATION

20. By implementing the assigned tasks the Administration assumes the following rights:
 - 20.1. in accordance with the procedure and under the conditions established by legal acts to manage, use the property assigned to the Administration on trust gratuitously and dispose of;
 - 20.2. to provide pay service and to fix the price for the pay services except for the cases when settled by the founder or when the prices and other rates are regulated by the state in accordance with laws of the Republic of Lithuania;
 - 20.3. to conclude agreements, to assume liabilities;
 - 20.4. to establish charity and support foundations with the allowance of the founder;
 - 20.5. to pay for the supplied goods, provided services and performed works in any form agreed in compliance with laws and other legal acts of the Republic of Lithuania;
 - 20.6. to receive and deposit museum values.
21. By implementing the assigned tasks the Administration assumes the following duties:
 - 21.1. to submit the programs provided for in the strategic plan, reports on financial activities as well as to ensure the correctness of these reports to the founder and other institutions as prescribed by laws;
 - 21.2. to ensure the protection and administration of the Cultural Reserve as a territorial complex of cultural heritage objects with immovable and movable cultural values in it;
22. The Administration is allowed to assume other rights and duties provided for by laws and other legal acts.

VI. PROCEDURE FOR APPOINTING AND DISMISSING OFFICERS FOR CIVIL SERVICE AND EMPLOYEES FOR WORK, PAYING THEIR SALARIES

23. The procedure and conditions for civil services of the officers and their salary paying are set forth by the Law on Civil Service, other laws and legal acts of the Republic of Lithuania.
24. The procedure and conditions for employees work, their salary paying are set forth by Labour Code, other laws and legal acts of the Republic of Lithuania.

VII. CONTROL OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITIES OF THE ADMINISTRATION

25. The control of financial activities of the Administration is executed by the founder, other authorized state institutions or establishments following the procedure set forth by laws and other legal acts.

VIII. FINAL PROVISIONS

26. The Administration may be terminated or reorganized in compliance with the procedure established by laws and other legal acts of the Republic of Lithuania.
27. At the reorganization or termination of the Administration museum values existing in its records may only be assigned to state museums.

GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA

**RESOLUTION REGARDING THE APPROVAL OF REGULATIONS OF THE
KERNAVĖ STATE CULTURAL RESERVE**

No. 1745, 5 November 2002

Acting in compliance with Item 3 of Article 7, Item 6 of Article 27 and Item 4 of Article 31 of the Law on the Protected Areas of the Republic of Lithuania (Žin. 1993, No. 63-1188; 2001, No. 108-3902), article 6 of the Law on Land of the Republic of Lithuania (Žin. 1994, No. 34-620; 2000, No. 42-1191) and implementing the Resolution of Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania No. IX-982, 20 June 2002 'Concerning Status Change of the State Kernavė Museum of Archaeology and History, Ratification of Change of Buffer Zone Boundaries and Plan of Borders in the State Kernavė Cultural Reserve of (Žin. 2002, Nr. 65-2642), the Government of the Republic of Lithuania has r e s o l v e d:

To approve regulations (attached) of the State Kernavė Cultural Reserve.

PRIME MINISTER

ALGIRDAS BRAZAUSKAS

MINISTER OF CULTURE

ROMA DOVYDĖNIENĖ

Regulations of the State Kernavė Cultural Reserve

I. General Rules

1. The Board of Ministers of Lithuania established the State Kernavė Cultural Reserve (*cultural reserve* - further in the text) in 14 December 1987 under the Resolution No. 339 'Concerning Foundation of Museum-Reserve in the State Kernavė Museum of Archaeology and History and Reorganization of Some Regional Museums'. Decree No. 19p, 20 January 1990, of the Board of Ministers of Lithuania approved a border plan for the State Kernavė Museum of Archaeology and History, rendered a site (territory of cultural reserve) for permanent land use and settled buffer zones for the mentioned territory. Resolution of Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania No. IX-982, 20 June 2002 'Concerning Status Change of the State Museum Kernavė of Archaeology and History, Ratification of Change of Buffer Zone Boundaries and Plan of Borders in the State Kernavė Cultural Reserve' changed the previous status and borders of the State Kernavė Museum of Archaeology and History.

2. In order to preserve a territorial complex of cultural heritage objects (properties) in Kernavė together with movable and immovable cultural properties in the territory, to organize steady scientific research, to manage in proper way, to exhibit and to promote them the cultural reserve was established.

3. The Law on the Protected Arrears of the Republic of Lithuania, the Law on Protected Immovable Cultural Properties of the Republic of Lithuania, the Law on Protected Environment of the Republic of Lithuania, the Law on Land of the Republic of Lithuania, the Law on Forestry of the Republic of Lithuania, the Law on Building of the Republic of Lithuania, the Law on Planning Territories of the Republic of Lithuania, the Law on Protected Movable Cultural Properties of the Republic of Lithuania, the Law on Museums of the Republic of Lithuania and other laws, resolutions made by the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania and the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, other acts of law, these regulations and documents concerning planning of territories regulate activities in cultural reserve, protection and usage of state owned land, protection and management of cultural properties.

II. Structure and Tasks of Cultural Reserve

4. Cultural reserve consists of:

4.1. the territory of the reserve (194,4 ha) including cultural objects (properties) and outdoor exhibition;

4.2. special museum of archaeology and history, which includes collections and exhibits.

5. Cultural reserve is committed:

5.1. to preserve, to administer, to maintain, to exhibit, to visit the territorial complex of cultural properties in Kernavė and uphold the complex authentic;

5.2. to carry on constant scientific research of archaeological and historical properties in the territory of cultural reserve and within its buffer zone;

5.3. to organize museum activities, namely: to collect, to record, to preserve, to conserve, to restore and exhibit museum's collections, which are based on material of permanent archaeological investigations;

- 5.4. to control economical activities of legal and physical bodies in according to documents on planning of territories and limitations stated in this document;
- 5.5. to preserve the cultural landscape and restore violated elements of the landscape;
- 5.6. to promote immovable and movable cultural properties, to create conditions for cognitive and cultural tourism.

III. Protection and Usage of the Territory of Cultural Reserve's

6. Territories of cultural reserve are exclusively owed by the State. Directorate of cultural reserve manages and uses the consigned land.

7. The full complex of cultural properties, which are within the territory of the reserve are protected and used. Namely:

7.1. the immovable properties are:

7.1.1. the Kernavė mound, named as the Altar hill, the Barščiai hill, the Holy hill, A 1469;

7.1.2. the Kernavė mound II, named as the Mindaugas's Thrown, A 1470;

7.1.3. the Kernavė mound III including the settlement, A 1471K: the mound named as the Lizdeika hill, the Smailiakalnis, the Kriveikiškiai mound, A 1471K1; the settlement, A 1471K2;

7.1.4. the Kernavė mound IV, named as the Castle hill, the Garrison hill, the castle's site, A 1472;

7.1.5. the site of Kernavė old town, A 1473;

7.1.6. the site of Kernavė old town II, A 1474;

7.1.7. the Kernavė necropolis, A 1475;

7.1.8. the site of the old Kernavė church, A 1476;

7.1.9. the ancient Kernavė settlement, A 1477;

7.1.10. the Kernavė, Kriveikiškiai mound, A 1478;

7.1.11. the Kriveikiškiai necropolis, A 1479;

7.1.12. the Kriveikiškiai village, A 1480;

7.1.13. the site of the Kernavė, Kriveikiškiai estate, A 1481;

7.1.14. the ancient settlement in Semeniškės, A 1482;

7.1.15. the ancient settlement in Semeniškės II, A 1483;

7.1.16. the wooden chapel, the 18th century; AtV 663;

7.1.17. the stone chapel-mausoleum, the 19th century; AtV 664;

7.1.18. the rectory, 1881; AtV 1094;

7.2. objects, which have characteristics of a movable cultural property:

7.2.1. the first wade through the Neris River;

7.2.2. the second wade through the Neris River;

7.2.3. the site of Kernavė upper old town.

8. Land moving work is restrictive within cultural reserve and economic activities are forbidden.

9. It is allowed within the territory of cultural reserve:

9.1. to carry on scientific research and museum activities and other work, which is related to exhibition of cultural properties;

9.2. to restore territorial complexes and properties of cultural reserve, which are violated by activities;

9.3. to recondition, to investigate, to restore and conserve cultural complexes and properties of the reserve;

9.4. to erect buildings and installations, which are necessary for achieving the goals of cultural reserve;

9.5. to adapt territories, cultural complexes and properties of cultural reserve for visits and shows;

9.6. to use means of transport – only for physical and legal bodies, which live within the buffer zone or to carry on work in cultural reserve; only roads, which are foreseen in the planning scheme of the territory are allowed to maintain;

9.7. to tidy up and lumber the forest according to the planning scheme of the territory of cultural reserve and project of forestry; activities must be legalized by the law;

9.8. to carry on sanitary lumbering of trees and bushes in territories of cultural properties;

9.9. to pasture livestock out of territories of cultural properties;

9.10. to keep safe from fire;

9.11. to encamp and set fireplaces in sites, which are foreseen in the planning scheme of the territory; the activity must not be against Visiting Regulations of the Cultural Reserve, which are adopted by the Ministry of Culture.

10. The territory of cultural reserve and cultural properties within the territory are protected, administered and maintained according to strategic plans, the planning scheme of the territory, typical or individual regulations of protection, including regulations of regional architecture and temporary regulations, which are arranged and approved according to the Law on the Protected Arrears of the Republic of Lithuania, the Law on Planning Territories of the Republic of Lithuania and other laws.

11. The buffer zone is determined in order to isolate the territory of cultural reserve and cultural properties within the territory from any negative influence and secure ecological balance of cultural reserve.

12. The buffer zone of cultural reserve is divided into two sub zones, where different regimes of protection and maintenance are active, namely: a physical impact protection sub zone and a visual protection sub zone.

13. Limited economic activities, which are harmless to cultural properties and their exhibition conditions, which do not increase visual pollution in historical landscape, are allowed in the physical impact protection sub zone of the buffer zone.

14. The physical impact protection sub zone of the buffer zone includes:

14.1. an immovable cultural property – an ancient settlement in Semeniškės II, A 1483;

14.2. objects, which have characteristics of an immovable cultural property:

14.2.1. III Roman Period settlement in Semeniškės;

14.2.2. IV Roman Period settlement in Semeniškės;

14.2.3. V Roman Period settlement in Semeniškės;

14.2.4. VI Roman Period settlement in Semeniškės;

14.2.5. the third wade through the Neris River.

15. The visual protection sub zone of the buffer zone is determined in order to preserve historically settled cultural landscape, urban and natural surroundings of Kernavė along with possibility for limited economic activities and erections, which are carried out in the territory by physical and legal bodies.

16. 1. The visual protection sub zone of the buffer zone includes:

16.1.1. The Latvian, Mitkiškiai mound, named as the Castle hill, A 1181;

16.1.2. the ancient settlement in Mitkiškiai, A 1183;

16.1.3. the site barrows in Kernavė, A 1458;

16.1.4. the stone with ‘footmarks of the Christ, the Virgin Mary and the lamb’, M 123;

16.2. objects, which have characteristics of an immovable cultural property:

16.2.1. The Stone Age encampment between Kernavė and the Pragarinė Lake;

16.2.2. The cultural layer of the 15-18th centuries in Kernavė;

16.2.3. Old graves in Mitkiškiai;

16.2.4. The site of the ancient forge in Kernavė;

16.2.5. Margins of the line of demarcation between Lithuania and Poland during 1923-1939.

17. Regional Municipalities of Širvintos, Vilnius, Trakai, Kaišiadorys have all rights and duties in the buffer zone of cultural reserve, which are foreseen by the law on Local Self-Government and other laws.

18. Public officials together with cultural reserve officials, which are competent and legally authorized control land usage activities in cultural reserve and its buffer zone conducted by landowners, managers and users.

IV. Administration of Cultural Reserve

19. A budgetary institution, named as Directory of Cultural Reserve (*directory* further in the text) is in charge of protection of cultural reserve and its rational maintenance together with organizing of all activities. The Ministry of Culture, which had established the directory, confirms its regulations. The directory is a public legal body; it possesses a stamp and a bank account. The director of cultural reserve is in charge of the directory. He is appointed or dismissed by the Minister of Culture of the Republic of Lithuania, who acts in accordance with the laws of public service.

20. The directory assures implementation of tasks, which are mentioned in these regulations, organizes museum activities and archaeological scientific research; according to the law, lays proposals concerning usage of land, forest, waters, cultural objects and infrastructure objects before the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, controls economic and recreational activities of legal and physical bodies in the territory of cultural and reserve and its buffer zone; brings a lawsuits against bodies for violation of these regulations, and the territory of cultural reserve and its buffer zone; acts as contracting authority in preparation of documents, which concern administration, development, planning of infrastructure and protection of the territory of cultural reserve and its buffer zone, cultural heritage and natural properties; according to the law, lays the documents for confirmation; has other rights and duties set by regulations of directory.

21. A deliberative assembly – collegial board is formed up next to the directory; it is in charge of coordination of museum everyday activities, researches and supervision; under the director's presentation, the Minister of Culture confirms its composition and work regulations.

V. Economical Background of Cultural Reserve Activities

22. Finances from the State budget, from support of legal and physical bodies, from international programmes and other legally obtained resources are used to assure missions of cultural reserve, its protection and maintenance.

23. Finances for assurance of cultural reserve mission are used:

23.1. to keep the directory;

23.2 to implement tasks of cultural reserve, foreseen in the regulations;

23.3 to administer, to maintain and exhibit immovable cultural properties, which are within the territory of cultural reserve;

23.4 to preserve movable cultural properties and to develop museum activities;

23.5 to implement scientific research;

23.6 for educational, cognitive, publishing, advertising and representational activities;

23.7. to build, to renovate, to repair and maintain buildings and installation in cultural reserve;

23.8. to develop infrastructure of cultural reserve;

23.9. to implement particularities – eliminate ravages of natural disasters, organize shows of state importance, and participate in activities of national and international organizations and projects;

23.10 to do other essential functions of cultural reserve.

VI. Duties and Responsibility of Legal and Physical Bodies within the Territory of Cultural Reserve and the Buffer Zone

24. Legal and physical bodies within the territory of cultural reserve and the buffer zone must follow limitations, which are foreseen in the Law on the Protected Arrears of the Republic of Lithuania, the Law on Protected Immovable Cultural Properties of the Republic of Lithuania, the Law on Protected Movable Cultural Properties of the Republic of Lithuania, the Law on Land of the Republic of Lithuania, other laws, Specific Terms of Usage of Land and Forest (confirmed by the resolution of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, 12 May 1992, No. 343, Žin., 1992, No. 22-652); agreements of protection (concerning limitations of activities, specific usage terms of land, forest, and waters), which are made up by owners and managers of land, forest or waters; and other legal notes and these regulations.

25. Physical and legal bodies, which violate requirements of the regulations are arraigned according to the laws of the Republic of Lithuania.

LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA ON THE **PROTECTED AREAS**

December 4, 2001 No. IX-628
Vilnius

SECTION ONE **GENERAL REGULATIONS**

Article No. 1. Purpose of the Law

This Law sets forth public terms related to the protected areas, a system of the **protected areas**, a legal basis for establishment, protection, management and control of the **protected areas**, as well as regulates activities in these areas.

Article No. 2. Definition of basic terms used in this Law

1. Restorable territories are protected areas intended to protect species of natural resources or their complexes, which have been impoverished by the activities, to restore, to increase and use natural resources with restrictions.

2. Territories of the restorable protection priority (restoration and maintenance) are the territories, where natural resources, important for activities and for the society, are protected, restored, maintained, increased and used with restrictions.

3. The habitat is the entirety of different species of live organisms existing in the definite spread and in the definite time.

4. The biological diversity is the diversity of species of live organisms, their communities, habitats, ecosystems and genetic varieties.

5. Zones of biosphere monitoring areas are protected areas (biosphere reserves and biosphere grounds), established for purposes of the global and regional biosphere monitoring and for execution of nature protection experiments, as well as for protection of natural complexes existing in these areas.

6. The habitat protection status is the status, when the general impact for the habitat and for its typical species may have a long term influence on the natural spread, structure and functions of the habitat, as well as on the long term survival of its typical species.

7. Territories important for the habitat protection are the protected areas intended to protect and restore types of natural habitats, habitats of **protected** species of animals and plants, which are important for preservation of animal and plant species, and which are of importance to the European Community.

8. Nature reserves are protected areas established in order to preserve natural and/or cultural sites, which are valuable from the point of view of science and knowledge, territory complexes and objects (values) of natural and cultural heritage existing in these areas, biological and landscape diversities, as well as the gene pool. Preservation of the values existing in these territories is ensured without terminating economic activities carried out in these areas.

9. Territories of the ecological protection priority (protecting) are territories, where the ecological landscape balance is maintained, and the negative impact on the protected territory complexes and objects (values) of the natural and cultural heritage or the negative impact on the environment caused by anthropogenic objects and activities is being avoided.

10. Ecological protection zones are territories, where limitations for the activities are established in order to protect the adjacent territories or objects, as well as the environment, against the potential negative impact of the activities.

11. The ecological network is a part of the nature frame combining habitats of the greatest bio-ecological importance, their environment and migration corridors of animals and plants.

12. Ecologically important territories are territories important for protection of landscape, biological diversities and water.

13. Ecosystem is a functional system of live organisms and their inhabited environment, the components of which are linked by interrelationships, by processes of metabolism and energy interchange.

14. The territory of the European Community importance is the territory intended for protection of species and types of natural habitats, as well as for securing the integrity of the European ecological network "Natura 2000".

15. The European ecological network "Natura 2000" is the common network of the [protected areas](#) important to the European Community and consisting of [areas](#) important for protection of habitats and birds, and the purpose of which is to preserve, to maintain and to restore, if required, the natural habitat types and species of animals and plants on the European Community territory.

16. The nature frame is an integral territorial network of natural ecological compensation, which ensures the ecological landscape balance, natural relationships between the [protected areas](#), other [areas](#) or habitats important to the environment, as well as migration of plants and animals among them.

17. The natural landscape is a landscape, which has maintained its natural character.

18. Genetic territories are protected territories intended for preservation of seminal nurseries and natural genetic resources of other species.

19. The protected areas of complex purposes are the territories distinguished in their natural and/or cultural integrity, into which, following the common program for protection, management and use, the priority areas of different aspects, as well as recreational and economy areas, are combined.

20. Territories of the conservative protection priority (preserving) are territories, where unique or typical complexes and objects, as well as biological diversity, of natural and/or cultural landscape are preserved.

21. The landscape is a territorial unit of the land surface natural components (surface rock, ground level air, surface and ground water, soil and live organisms) and/or anthropogenic components (archaeological relics, buildings, engineering systems, farm lands and informational field), interrelated by material, energetic and informational ties.

22. The cultural landscape is a landscape created by human activities, which reflects a man's coexistence in the environment.

23. The natural habitat is represented by areas of land or waters with their typical geographical, abiotic and biotic, totally natural or semi-natural characteristics.

24. Territories important for bird protection are protected areas intended for preservation of natural populations of wild birds in their spread areals, as well as for preservation of breeding, moult, feeding, rest and accumulation areas for migrating birds, taking into consideration the demand on the sea or land areal.

25. Objects of heritage are natural and cultural heritage objects, separate or forming dense groups, landscape elements, to which, due to their value, a special protection and use mode is set forth by legal acts.

26. Regulatory documents for the heritage object protection are the documents regulating the terms of management and use of these objects.

27. Cognitive tourism is a trend of tourism oriented towards the expedient knowledge of the country natural and cultural heritage complexes and objects (values), towards the knowledge of landscape and history, as well as intended for science and educational purposes.

28. Recreation is the recovery process of a man's physical and spiritual strength, a man's leisure time activities, the purpose of which is to take rest, to travel and undergo treatments in sanatoriums and health resorts.

29. Reservations are protected areas established for preservation and research of natural and cultural territorial complexes, which are especially valuable from the scientific point of view, for ensuring of maintenance of natural processes or authenticity of cultural values, as well as in order to propagate the protection of territorial complexes of natural and cultural heritage. The main conservative purpose for land use in these territories is established by terminating any economy activities there.

30. Nature reserve boundary is a small area of natural or cultural nature reserve, for protection and monitoring of which no administration is required to be established.

31. The species protection status is such a status, when the influencing factors for the species may have a long-term impact on its spread or size.

32. Protected areas are areas of land and/or water with set up and clear boundaries, which are of the acknowledged scientific, ecological, cultural and other value, and which have a special protection and use mode (order) established by the legal acts.

33. Protection of the [protected areas](#) is a process consisting of planning and designing of the [protected areas](#), implementation of particular protection and management measures, control and environmental protection education.

34. Individual regulatory documents for protection of the [protected areas](#) are legal acts approved by the State authorized institutions, providing for special protection requirements of the [protected areas](#), special requirements for designing and construction in these areas, as well as for peculiarities of their management and use.

Provisional regulatory documents are legal acts approved by the State authorized institutions, providing for special requirements for protection of these [protected areas](#), for designing and construction in these areas, as well as peculiarities of their management and use, and validity period of which is no longer than 1 year.

35. Typical protection regulations for the [protected areas](#) are requirements approved by the Government and intended for the landscape management zones, which are established in the course of preparation of the [protected areas](#) management plans (planning schemes), for landscape protection use and management.

36. Control of the [protected areas](#) is a part of the [protected areas](#) protection process – supervision of keeping up to the requirements for protection of the ecological balance of landscape, territorial complexes and objects (values) of natural and cultural heritage, as well as visiting requirements for the [protected areas](#), regulated by the laws and other legal acts, and by solutions of planning documents of the [protected areas](#).

37. Regulations of the [protected areas](#) are legal acts setting forth the general protection and management specifics of the [protected areas](#) or their types, as well as the principles of control and activity organization.

38. Planning documents of the [protected areas](#) are special [territory](#) planning documents providing for a part of or the whole system of the [protected areas](#), limits of the [protected areas](#), functional and/or landscape management zones, specifying restrictions and setting forth measures for preservation, restoration and rational use of territorial complexes and objects (values) of natural and cultural heritage, for organization of recreation, especially cognitive tourism, and also documents of the strategic planning setting forth activities and management measures, sequential order of their implementation, demand of funds and responsible institutions.

39. Management of the **protected areas** are activities intended for protection, rational use and restoration of the disordered territorial complexes and objects (values) of natural and cultural heritage, and for adoption of the **protected areas** to make them suitable for cognitive tourism.

40. Suitable habitat protection status is such a status, when natural areal of the habitat spread and the habitat area in this areal does not change or increase, when specific structure and functions required for the long term maintenance of the habitat do exist and are not likely to disappear, when the protection status of the species typical for this habitat is suitable.

41. Suitable species protection status is such a status, when changes in the species population show that this population is capable to survive for a long time as a vital component of its natural habitat, and when the species spread areal does not decrease and is not likely to decrease in future, and that the habitat, in which population will be able to survive for a long time, is and likely will be large enough.

42. The State **Protected Areas** Service at the Ministry of Environment is an institution financed by the State budget implementing the Country's policy on the **protected areas**.

43. The State parks (national and regional) are large protected areas established on complicated and especially valued territories from natural, cultural and recreational points of view, the protection and management of which are related to setting of functional and landscape management zones of the territory

44. The State officers of the **protected areas** are officers of the State strict nature reserves, managements of the State parks and biosphere reserves, and officers of the State **protected areas** administration and control institutions having authorizations set forth by the laws. The list of the State officers for the **protected areas** is approved by the State authorized institutions responsible for protection of territorial complexes and objects (values) of the natural and cultural heritage.

45. Activities are economic and other activities carried out by a man and having an impact on the environment.

SECTION TWO

SYSTEM OF THE **PROTECTED AREAS AND ACTIVITY REGULATING DOCUMENTS**

Article No. 3. Establishment purposes of the **protected areas**

Protected areas are established in order to preserve territorial complexes and objects (values) of the natural and cultural heritage, landscape variations and biological diversities, to ensure ecological balance of the landscape, balanced use and restoration of natural resources, to establish conditions for cognitive tourism, scientific researches and monitoring of the environment status, propagate territorial complexes and objects (values) of the natural and cultural heritage.

Article No. 4. System of the **protected areas**

1. System of the **protected areas** consists of the following categories of the **protected areas**:

1) The areas of conservative protection priority. This category includes the following types of the **protected areas**: strict nature reserves, nature reserves and objects of heritage;

2) The areas of restorable protection priority. This category includes the following types of the **protected areas**: recuperative territories, genetic territories;

3) The areas of ecological protection priority. This category includes zones of ecological protection;

4) The protected areas of complex purposes. This category includes the following types of the **protected areas**: State parks – national and regional parks, areas of biosphere monitoring – biosphere reserves and biosphere grounds.

2. Article 24 of this Law provides for the procedure, according to which the protected areas or their parts in Lithuania can be entitled to the status of special **protected areas** of the European Community importance:

1) The areas important for protection of habitats, where it is aimed to maintain or restore a suitable protection status of natural habitats and to contribute to creation of the European ecological network "Natura 2000";

2) The areas important for protection of birds, where it is aimed to preserve natural habitats of bird species, populations of wild birds species in their spread areas, to restore the destroyed biotops of wild birds species, to preserve breeding, moult, feeding, resting and accumulation areas of migrating birds.

3. Following procedures established by the World's Cultural and Natural Heritage Convention, the most valuable areas of Lithuania may be awarded the status of an exclusive area of the world's heritage.

4. Protected and other ecologically important areas of natural character, which ensure the ecological landscape balance, by means of the nature frame are combined in to the common system ensuring balancing of the country management

Article No. 5. Regulating documents for the activities carried out on the protected areas

1. Activities carried out on the protected areas are regulated by:

1) this Law, by Law on the Environment Protection, Law on the Protection of Immovable Cultural Values, Law on the Forest Planning, Law on the **Territory** Planning, Law on the Construction, etc.;

2) regulations for the **protected areas**;

3) planning documents for the **protected areas**;

4) typical and/or individual regulating documents for protection of the **protected areas**, their zones, area parts or heritage objects, as well as the regional architectural regulating documents, including provisional regulating documents;

5) the protection agreements, which may be executed for restrictions on the activities carried out in the protected areas, provisions for the specific conditions for use of land, forest or water bodies.

2. The typical regulating documents for protection of the **protected areas** are to be approved by the Government at the recommendations submitted by the authorized institution, and regulating documents of the individual protection are to be approved by the Government or its authorized institution.

3. A protection agreement for restrictions on the activities carried out in the protected areas, specific conditions for use of land, forest or water bodies, can be executed between the Government authorized institutions and owners or managers, whose property of land, forest or water body is located on the protected area. The agreements shall be registered at the Real Estate Register. Restrictions on the activities indicated in these agreements have to comply with the requirements of the regulatory documents, which discuss the activities on the protected areas, as provided for in this Article. Procedures and forms of the agreement execution are to be approved by the Government.

SECTION THREE
AREAS OF THE CONSERVATIVE PROTECTION PRIORITY. REGULATION OF
ACTIVITIES IN THESE AREAS

Article No. 6. The strict nature reserves

1. Purposes of establishment of the strict nature reserves:
 - 1) To ensure the course of natural processes or to ensure preservation of authenticity of territorial complexes and objects (values) of the cultural heritage;
 - 2) To preserve typical or unique natural or cultural landscape and heritage objects located there;
 - 3) To preserve valuable natural ecosystems, habitats, gene pool of species of wild plants, mushrooms and wild animals;
 - 4) To organize continuous scientific researches and monitoring, as well as museum works;
 - 5) To propagate territorial complexes and objects (values) of natural or cultural heritage.
2. According to the specifics of the **protected** values, nature reserves are broken down into the following groups:
 - 1) Natural nature reserves, intended for preservation of the especially valuable natural landscape complexes;
 - 2) Cultural nature reserves (reserves-museums), intended for preservation of especially valuable cultural landscape complexes.
3. According to the establishment and organization specifics, the following break down is used:
 - 1) State nature reserves;
 - 2) nature reserves located in the State parks and biosphere reserves;
 - 3) nature reserve boundaries.

Article No. 7. Regulation of activities in the nature reserves

1. Protection and management specifics for the nature reserves is regulated by this Law, by the Government approved Regulations for the Natural Strict Nature Reserves, other regulatory documents defining activities on the protected areas provided for in this Law, Article 5. The only activities allowed in the nature reserves are as follows:
 - 1) Research works and monitoring of the course of natural processes;
 - 2) Implementation of fire prevention measures;
 - 3) Implementation of sanitary measures in epizootic cases;
 - 4) Construction of buildings required for implementation of the nature reserve establishment and activity purposes;
 - 5) Restoration of natural landscape, ecosystems and objects, destroyed by the activities;
 - 6) Implementation of other measures in compliance with the nature reserve establishment purposes.
2. The order of berry-picking and mushroom-picking for local residents is set forth by Regulations of the Natural Strict Nature Reserves.
3. Protection and management specifics of cultural strict nature reserves (reserves-museums) is regulated by this Law, the Government approved Regulations of the Cultural Strict Nature Reserves. The only activities allowed in cultural strict nature reserves (reserves-museums) are as follows:
 - 1) Scientific research work and museum work;
 - 2) Restoration of the territorial complexes and objects (values) of the cultural landscape, destroyed by the activities;

- 3) Reconstruction, survey, restoration and conservation of the cultural landscape territorial complexes and objects (values);
 - 4) Exposition of the cultural landscape territorial complexes and objects (values) and their adoption for visiting;
 - 5) Construction of buildings required for implementation of the strict nature reserve establishment and activity purposes;
 - 6) Other activities in compliance with the strict nature reserve establishment purposes and set forth in the Regulations of the Cultural Strict Nature Reserves and the [territory](#) planning documents.
4. Construction, survey, restoration and conservation works in the cultural strict nature reserves (reserves-museums) are carried out according to procedures established by the Laws.
 5. The order of management and visiting of the cultural strict nature reserves (reserves-museums) is regulated by the institution authorized by the Government.
 6. Landscape management zones of strict or controlled protection (mode) can be marked out in planning documents of the strict nature reserves.

Article No. 8. The nature reserves

1. Purposes of establishment of the nature reserves:
 - 1) To preserve territorial complexes and objects (values) of natural or cultural heritage, as well as localities;
 - 2) To ensure landscape varieties and biological diversities, as well as the ecological balance;
 - 3) To preserve habitats and species of wild plants, animals and mushrooms, as well as their valuable populations from the genetic view point;
 - 4) To make arrangements for scientific researches;
 - 5) To make arrangements for cognitive tourism;
 - 6) To propagate territorial complexes and objects (values) of natural or cultural heritage, and locations.
2. Basing on specifics of the [protected](#) territorial complexes and objects (values) of natural and cultural heritage, the nature reserves are divided into the following groups:
 - 1) natural;
 - 2) cultural;
 - 3) complex.
3. Natural nature reserves are as follows:
 - 1) geological, for complex protection of the underground structures, typical layer exposures, rocks and fossils;
 - 2) geo-morphological, for complex protection of typical and unique relief forms;
 - 3) hydrographical, for protection of typical and unique samples of the hydrographical network elements (rivers, lakes, ponds);
 - 4) pedological, for protection of natural soils;
 - 5) botanical, for protection of rare and endangered species of wild plants and mushrooms, their communities and habitats;
 - 6) zoological, for protection of rare and endangered species of wild animals, their communities and habitats; also, other kinds of nature reserves like theriological, ornithological, herpetological, ichthyologic, entomological, etc., can be attributed to this group;
 - 7) botanical – zoological, for protection of rare and endangered species of wild plants, mushrooms and wild animals, their communities and habitats;

8) genetic, for protection of populations of wild animals and plants species having genetic value;

9) reserve of telmation, for protection of typical and unique bog complexes;

10) thalassic, for protection of the sea ecosystems.

4. Cultural nature reserves are as follows:

1) archaeological reserves - for protection of sites, the territorial specifics of which is fated by accumulations of archaeological objects or complexes;

2) historical reserves - for protection of sites related to historical events, to surviving or lost settlements of the historical significance, to famous persons or their activities, as well as for protection of areas known for accumulation of such sites;

3) ethnic-cultural reserves - for protection of sites, where there are settlements or their parts, that are distinguished by architectural or other ethno cultural peculiarities, sacral or ritual sites, as well as for protection of areas known for accumulation of objects that are given prominence by myths and legends;

4) urban/architectural reserves – for protection of historical city parts, towns and sites having architecturally valuable buildings and building complexes, which are distinguished from the urban point of view.

5. Complex nature reserves are as follows:

1) landscape reserve - for protection of valuable natural and/or cultural landscape sites;

2) cartographic reserve - for protection of sites having special geographical coordinates.

6. Basing on the establishment and activity specifics, the following reserves are distinguished:

1) state nature reserves;

2) municipality nature reserves;

3) nature reserves existing in the State parks or biosphere monitoring areas.

Article No. 9. Regulation of activities in the nature reserves

1. Protection and management peculiarities for the nature reserves are regulated by this Law, Regulations for the Nature Reserves approved by the Government, other regulatory documents intended for activities on the protected areas, as indicated in Article 5 of the Law. Activities, that may potentially cause damage to the protected complexes and objects (values), are prohibited in the nature reserves.

2. The following is prohibited in the natural and complex reserves:

1) to destroy and ruin the relief forms and protected objects;

2) to excavate peat and lake settlings (sapropel), except those started excavating before the nature reserve was established there;

3) to arrange new quarries and mines of mineral resources, as well as new test pits for oil and gas extraction, to establish industrial enterprises, which require permits for integral pollution prevention and control, airports, wind-power stations, except restored wind mills, to arrange dumps and other buildings polluting (including visual pollution) the environment;

4) to collect, explode, cut or otherwise destroy rocks, sized more than 0.5 cubic meters, naturally existing in these areas;

5) to dam up and control natural rivers, to change their channels and natural water level of lakes. Restoration of the former dams and other hydro technical structures, supporting of banks, cleaning of channels, installation of artificial water bodies and performance of other works is allowed only in these cases, when it is required for restoration and management of the cultural heritage objects (immovable cultural values) existing in the nature reserve and while implementing preventive measures in cities, towns and villages in order to avoid natural disasters;

6) to install new water bodies exceeding 0.1 hectares that are not related to the nature reserve purposes;

7) to dewater and change the bog mires and their boundaries into another type of land use;

8) to construct buildings that are not related to the nature reserve establishment purposes, except buildings in the existing and former homesteads (when there are remnants of former buildings and/or gardens survived, or when the homesteads are marked on the location or other plans, also when establishing a legal fact), as well as locations identified in the nature reserve management plans or drafts and in the general planning documents, to construct buildings or expand their volumes on slopes, the pitch of which exceeds 15 degrees, also closer than 50 meters from the upper and lower edge of these slopes;

9) to plant greenery obstructing views of historical, cultural and esthetic value;

10) to install outdoor advertisements, except in the territories of cities and towns, which is not related to the complexes and objects (values) protected in the nature reserve;

11) to carry out other activities that may cause harm to the protected complexes and objects (values).

3. The following actions are prohibited in the cultural reserves:

1) to destroy and damage complexes and objects (values) of the cultural heritage, to destroy their authenticity;

2) to make essential changes in the environment of cultural heritage objects, reducing the value of the cultural heritage objects.

4. The allowed and recommended building forms, sizes, percentage of the area development, distances from water bodies and slopes are set forth by regulatory documents for protection of the [protected areas](#) and/or regional architectural regulating documents for constructions on the protected areas. They may provide for tightened restrictions indicated in Paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article and for additional requirements.

5. Activities related to cherishing, emphasizing and propagating of the protected landscape complexes or objects (values), and restoring traditional elements of the natural and cultural environment, as well as the cognitive tourism, are encouraged in the nature reserves.

6. There are restorable territories provided in the nature reserves, which were established in order to restore the destroyed landscape complexes or their parts.

7. Activity regulations provided for in this Article are applied for the state and municipality nature reserves, as well as for the nature reserves located in the State parks and the biosphere monitoring areas. Taking into consideration the peculiarities of complexes and objects (values) [protected](#) in the nature reserves, the regulations for the nature reserves, the regulatory documents regarding protection, other documents indicated in Article 5 of this Law and regulating the activities carried out in the protected areas, as well as the nature reserve management plans and drafts may provide for additional restrictions regarding the landscape management, use of natural resources, construction of buildings, the area visiting, etc.

Article No. 10. The heritage objects

1. Purposes of declaration of the heritage objects:

1) to preserve objects of the natural and cultural heritage;

2) to preserve landscape variety and biological diversity;

3) to provide arrangements for scientific researches;

4) to provide arrangements for the cognitive tourism;

5) to propagate objects of the natural and cultural heritage.

2. The heritage objects are divided into:

1) natural heritage objects (protected natural landscape objects);

2) cultural heritage objects (immovable cultural values).

3. The natural heritage objects are as follows:

- 1) geological objects - boulders, rocks, subsided pits and caves of exceptional sizes, typical or unique rock exposures of scientific value, as well as sites of fossils and minerals;
- 2) geo-morphological objects – relief forms of exceptional sizes and appearances: hills, crests, spurs, ravines, dune gates, and other relief forms;
- 3) hydro-geological objects – springs and sources of exceptional debit and special properties;
- 4) hydrographical objects – river rapids, old riverbeds, islands, falls and other hydrographical network elements of exceptional sizes;
- 5) botanical objects - trees, bushes of the exceptional age, sizes, forms or those of dendrology value, habitats of the **protected** plants and mushrooms species, unique and endangered communities of plants, dendrology selections, parks and squares of dendrology value;
- 6) zoological objects – sites of the **protected** animal species (breeding and feeding sites), animal colonies, unique bird nests and other rarities of animal activities.

4. The cultural heritage objects (immovable cultural values) are as follows:

- 1) archaeological objects – mounds and other ancient defensive fortifications or their remnants, sites of ancient settlements, mines, productions and burials, secret path based marshes, wooden track ways, other remnants of ancient roads, hydro-technical installations, other archaeological objects and sites;
- 2) mythological (sacral)/ historical/memorial objects - the former pagan sanctuaries, and other sites of ancient worships, rocks with marks of an ancient man's activities or other objects and sites made famous by the verbal folklore art, as well as sites valuable by modern religions; sites and/or buildings related to important social, cultural and historical state events or personalities, also made famous by literature works or other art items, non-functioning cemeteries or their parts, military graveyards, graves or burial places of rebels, partisans, other participants of resistance movements against occupants (resistance participants), famous public, culture and state men;
- 3) architectural / engineering objects – dwelling and non-dwelling buildings of acknowledged significance, their parts and accessories, building complexes and ensembles, estate parks, other groups and sites of buildings or other works related by the continuous architectural composition ties, as well as technical engineering structures of acknowledged significance: bridges, tunnels, dams, equipment of mills or other production or process equipment;
- 4) art objects - monumental art items of acknowledged significance, small chapels, pillar chapels, roofed pillar chapels, monumental crosses, memorial structures and other art items directly related to the area occupied and required for use.

5. Heritage objects of the most value are declared as monuments of nature or culture. Objects to be considered as the nature and culture monuments are declared by the Government following recommendations from its authorized institution.

Article No. 11. Regulations for activities on the heritage object areas

1. Protection and management peculiarities of the heritage objects are regulated by this Law, by the Law on the Protection of the Immovable Cultural Values, Regulations of the heritage objects, regulatory documents for protection of the immovable cultural values, other documents indicated in Article 5 of this Law and regulating the activities carried out on the protected areas.

2. Regulations for the nature heritage objects, as well as regulating documents for protection of the cultural heritage objects (immovable cultural values) are approved by the Government or its authorized institution.

3. The following activities are prohibited on areas of the heritage objects:

- 1) destruction and ruining of the heritage objects or indications of their value;
- 2) excavating, plough, moving of boulders to other locations, except in cases, when these works are related to exposition, use or management of the heritage objects;
- 3) construction of buildings, which are not related exposition, use or management of the heritage objects.

SECTION FOUR

AREAS OF THE COMPLEX PROTECTION. REGULATION OF ACTIVITIES IN THESE AREAS

Article No. 12. The State parks

1. Establishment purposes of the State parks:

- 1) preservation of the landscape valuable from the natural and cultural point of view;
- 2) preservation of typical or unique ecosystems;
- 3) restoration of destroyed or damaged natural and cultural complexes and objects (values);
- 4) provisions of arrangements for scientific researches in the natural and cultural heritage protection fields;
- 5) propagating and supporting of ethno-cultural traditions of Lithuanian regions;
- 6) provisions of arrangements for recreation, first of all, for the cognitive tourism;
- 7) development of education on the environmental protection, propagation of ecological farming;
- 8) implementing of other establishment purposes of provided for in the State parks regulations.

2. Basing on their significance, the parks are divided into the following groups:

1) national parks - protected areas established for protection and management of the natural and cultural landscape of the national significance, which represents the natural and cultural singularities of the ethnic-cultural regions in the country. The national historical parks are established for preservation of the cultural complexes and their natural environment, representing historical centers of the Lithuanian State;

2) regional parks - protected areas established for protection of the landscape and ecosystems, which are regionally important from the natural, cultural and recreational points of view, as well as for regulation purposes of their economic use. The regional historical parks are established for preservation of the most valuable regional cultural complexes and their natural environment.

3. The following zones of functional priorities are singled out on the plans of the State parks and their area limits: conservative priority zones (strict nature reserves and nature reserves), ecological protection zones, recreational and economic priority zones and zones of other purposes. The State park management plans (planning schemes) provide for the landscape management zones, in which the area use and protection is controlled. The zones are defined basing on the typical regulating documents for protection.

Article No. 13. Regulation of the activities carried out in the State parks

1. Protection and management peculiarities of the State parks are regulated by this Law, by the Regulations for the National and Regional Parks, other documents indicated in Article 5 of this Law and regulating the activities carried out in the protected areas.

2. In the State parks, the activities, which may cause harm to the protected complexes and objects (values), as well as to recreational resources, are restricted or prohibited. The following is prohibited in the State parks:

1) to arrange new quarries and mines of mineral resources, as well as new test pits for oil and gas extraction, to establish industrial enterprises, which require permits for integral pollution prevention and control, airports, wind-power stations, except restored wind mills, to install transiting engineering networks, to change relief forms, natural elements of the hydrographical network, to destroy or change valuable indications of the formed cultural landscape, its urban or architectural elements, and other **protected** complexes and objects (values);

2) to destroy mechanically the plant covering of natural bog mires, to excavate peat in there, also to dewater the upland bogs, intermediate bogs and their boundaries, as well as lowland bogs and their boundaries, the areas of which are larger than 0.5 hectares, and where the peat layer is more than 1 meter thick, and change them into farm lands and waters;

3) to dam up and control natural rivers, to change their channels and natural water level of lakes. Restoration of the former dams and other hydro-technical structures, supporting of banks, cleaning of channels, installation of artificial water bodies and performance of other works is allowed only in these cases, when it is required for restoration and management of the cultural heritage objects (immovable cultural values) existing in the nature reserve and while implementing preventive measures in cities, towns and villages in order to avoid natural disasters;

4) to construct buildings in places which are not indicated in the State park management plans (planning schemes) and in the general planning documents;

5) to construct new dwelling houses, farm buildings and other buildings or to enlarge their volumes on slopes, the pitch of which exceeds 15 degrees, also closer than 50 meters from the upper and lower edge of these slopes, to construct buildings, which would reduce esthetic value of the landscape, and to plant greenery, which would obstruct views of the historical, cultural and esthetic value;

6) to install outdoor advertisements, except in the territories of cities and towns, which is not related to the complexes and objects (values) protected in the State parks.

3. Design, construction and reconstruction of the buildings in the State parks is performed following the provisions of legal acts, solutions of the State parks management plans (planning schemes), taking into consideration the architectural and landscape specifics of towns and villages, and requirements of the heritage objects protection. The allowed and recommended building forms, sizes, percentage of the area development, distances from water bodies and slopes are set forth by the individual regulatory documents for the State parks protection and/or regional architectural regulating documents for constructions on the protected areas. They may provide for tightened restrictions indicated in Paragraph 2 of this Article and for additional requirements.

4. The management of cities and towns located in the State parks is carried out following the general and detail plans, prepared and approved, the solutions of which do not contradict the solutions of the State parks management plans (planning schemes).

5. In the State parks, activities related to cherishing, emphasizing and propagating the protected areas or objects (values), and restoring traditional elements of the natural and cultural environment, as well as the cognitive tourism, area adoption for visiting, basing on

the preservation requirements for the **protected** complexes and objects (values), are encouraged.

Article No. 14. The biosphere monitoring areas

1. Establishment purposes of the biosphere monitoring **areas**:

- 1) to establish the representative system of the ecological complex monitoring - for monitoring, control and forecast of changes of the natural systems;
- 2) to carry out experiments and researches of the biosphere use;
- 3) to develop the ecological education and propaganda;
- 4) to ensure protection of the natural complexes.

2. The biosphere monitoring areas are as follows:

1) biosphere reserves – established for implementation of the international biosphere change monitoring program and for execution of the environmental protection experiments in the representative complexes of natural zones and their surrounding areas;

2) biosphere grounds - established for implementation of the national and regional environment monitoring in the areas of special geo-ecological significance.

3. The following functional priority zones are indicated on the plans of the biosphere reserves and their zone limits: conservative (strict nature reserves and nature reserves) and ecological protection priority zone, as well as zones of experiments, restoration of ecosystems, and zones of the economy activities typical for this area. Also, different zones of the functional purposes can be singled out on the biosphere. Plans indicating biosphere reserves and their zone limits are approved by the Government and those of the biosphere grounds – by an institution authorized by the Government.

Article No. 15. Regulation of the activities in the biosphere monitoring areas

1. Regulations of the biosphere reserves are approved by the Government, those of the biosphere grounds – by an institution authorized by the Government.

2. The environmental monitoring works on the biosphere monitoring areas are carried out following the special environment protection programs approved by an institution authorized by the Government.

SECTION FIVE

AREAS OF RECUPERATIVE AND ECOLOGICAL PROTECTION PRIORITIES. REGULATION OF ACTIVITIES IN THESE AREAS

Article No. 16. The recuperative and genetic territories

1. Establishment purposes of the recuperative territories:

1) to recuperate the species of natural resources or their complexes impoverished by the activities;

2) to multiply the general fund of natural resources;

3) to guarantee the protection of renewable natural resources and their rational use.

2. Recuperative territories are established on the State owned land in order to recuperate and multiply the resources of berry-fields, medicinal herbs plantations, animals, peat, underground water and other renewable resources. They are established for the period of time required in order to restore the natural resources.

3. The purpose of establishing the genetic territories is to preserve genetic material resources required for the activities.

These territories are established on the State owned land in order to preserve seminal tree nurseries and natural genetic resources of other species.

Article No. 17. Regulation of the activities on the recuperative and genetic territories

1. On the recuperative and genetic territories, restrictions are applied for the activities reducing the natural resources, for exploitation of the mineral resources, for use of land, forest, waters and other real estate, as well as for changes of the established ways of use. The activity restriction character and extent is set forth by the Regulations of these [areas](#).

2. Regulations of the recuperative and genetic territories are approved by an institution authorized by the Government.

Article No. 18. The ecological protection zones

1. Establishment purposes of the ecological protection zones:

- 1) to ensure the general ecological balance of the landscape;
- 2) to preserve the environment of the geo-ecologically significant and [protected](#) natural and cultural landscape complexes or objects (values), to isolate them from the negative impact caused by the activities;
- 3) to reduce the negative impact of economic objects to a man and environment, also to ensure performance of activities by the economic objects.

2. According to the protection character, the ecological protection zones are divided as follows:

- 1) general ecological protection zone - for protection of cities and resorts, beach and fields, underground waters (waterworks), surface water bodies, agricultural watersheds and intensive karst;
- 2) buffer protection zone - for protection of the State strict nature reserves, the State parks and the State nature reserves, for protection of the heritage objects;
- 3) physical protection zone – for protection of the heritage objects, the State geodesic base points, electrical power lines, gas and oil supply lines, communication lines and other infrastructure objects;
- 4) visual (optic) protection zone – for protection of the heritage objects, astronomy observatory, aerodromes and other infrastructure objects; these are the areas, the environment changes in which may be harmful to the environment of these objects or may obstruct their survey;
- 5) sanitary protection zone – for protection of industrial and municipal objects, farming enterprises and other economic and infrastructure objects;
- 6) reserve protection zone – for protection of the perspective mineral resources areas.

3. The ecological protection zones, basing on their location character, can be established as territories, zones or circles. The general ecological and buffer protection zones can be divided into sub-zones of different protection and use modes, or such sub-zones can be singled out in these zones.

4. The establishment procedure of the protection zone types of the economic and infrastructure objects, as well as the mode of their protection and use, are provided for in the laws, other legal acts, regulating the supervision and use of these objects.

5. The ecological protection zones and their limits are established in the special and general [territory](#) planning documents prepared following the procedure set forth by an institution authorized by the Government.

Article No. 19. The buffer protection zones and regulation of activities on them

1. The buffer protection zones are to be established on the State strict nature reserves, the State parks, biosphere reserves, the heritage objects, in order to preserve the visual environment of these [areas](#), in order to reduce the negative activity impact against them, and such zones may be established for the State nature resorts.

The buffer zones are not provided for the heritage objects existing in the State strict nature reserves, the State parks and the nature reserves.

2. The buffer protection zones are established when approving the special planning documents (limit plans) of the [preserved areas](#).

3. The following is prohibited in buffer zones of the nature reserves:

- 1) to install new quarries of mineral resources;
- 2) to change hydrological regime;
- 3) to use fertilizers and pesticides on non-farming lands;
- 4) to lumber mainly using smooth slashing in 300 meters wide zone around the nature reserve.

4. Physical and visual (optic) protection sub-zones of different protection and use regimen are established in the buffer protection zones of the heritage objects.

5. The following actions are prohibited in physical protection sub-zones of the heritage objects:

- 1) to excavate soil and carry out other works, which may cause the soil deformation and vibration, to plough, to relocate boulders, except in cases, when these works are related with exposition, use or management of the heritage objects;
- 2) to construct buildings not related with exposition or management of the heritage objects;
- 3) to store active chemical, flammable or explosive material;
- 4) to install dams and other hydro-technical structures changing the water level, to straighten and deepen beds of springs and rivers, except in cases, when there are the cultural heritage objects (immovable cultural values) being restored and managed.

6. In the visual (optic) protection sub-zones of the heritage objects, the activities obstructing to overview the heritage objects are prohibited.

7. The construction of buildings, if they would worsen conditions of the heritage objects exposition, increase the visual (optic) pollution of the area, is prohibited on the buffer protection zones of the State parks, the State strict nature reserves and nature reserves. The general ecological protection sub-zones may be established on the hydrological inflow parts of the State parks buffer protection zones.

8. Basing on the regulations approved by the Government, physical and visual (optic) protection sub-zones are established for individual types of cultural heritage objects (immovable cultural values), and the management mode for which is set forth by the Law on the Protection of the Immovable Cultural Values.

Article No. 20. Protection zones of the surface water bodies and regulation of activities in these zones

1. In order to prevent hazardous material from getting into the water bodies, the sides of the water bodies should be protected against erosion; stability of the water body shore ecosystems shall be ensured; natural landscape of the water body shore and its esthetic values shall be preserved; favorable conditions for recreation shall be provided and ecological protection zones of the surface water bodies shall be established. The shore protection strip shall be established on the surface water body protection zone part, next to the water body.

2. Procedures for the surface water body protection zones and shore protection strips are approved by an institution authorized by the Government, and the regulatory documents for protection are approved by the Government. The regulatory documents for protection set forth the distances from the water body shore intended for construction of different purpose buildings, also requirements regarding greenery management.

3. The following is prohibited on protection zones of the surface water bodies:

1) to pour sewage or foul-water without working it in the ground;

2) to arrange cemetery, dumps;

3) to construct buildings in areas of tidewaters (except homesteads located there) and on the water body slopes, the pitch of which is larger than 10 percent;

4) to change the existing development line by reconstructing or redeveloping the buildings in the existing or former homesteads (when there are preserved remnants of former buildings an/or gardens, or when the homesteads are marked on the location or other plans, also when establishing the legal fact), except in cases provided for in the [area](#) planning documents;

5) to park trailers (wagons) on lake sides, river sides, forests and other locations.

4. The following is prohibited on the shore protection strips:

1) to install fences, except in cases, when this is provided in the normative documents for the safe operation purposes;

2) to use fertilizers, pesticides and other chemicals;

3) to farm, to ruin turf, except when re-sowing of the cultured grasslands, to feed the livestock closer than 2 meters from the shore;

4) to park motor transport closer than 25 meters from the shore of the water body.

5. On the shore protection strip, only construction of hydro-technical structures, installations of water extraction and discharge into the water bodies, waterworks, bridges and docks is allowed; in recreational zones – only beach installations, slip-ways for yachts and boats and other recreational installations are allowed to be constructed, and in nature reserves – only construction of buildings related to the nature reserve establishment purposes is allowed.

6. Construction of only one sauna building without a basement intended for personal use, the total area of which is no more than 25 square meters, including accessories, and not higher than 4 meters (the height is calculated basing on the homestead area developed by the construction) can be carried out in the existing homesteads located outside the shore protection strip, and on locations provided in the [territory](#) planning documents. Sizes of other buildings are set forth in the regulatory documents of protection.

7. The activities in other ecological protection zones indicated in Article 18 of this Law are regulated by the legal acts, according to which these zones have been established.

SECTION SIX THE NATURE FRAME

Article No. 21. Establishment purposes of the nature frame

Establishment purposes of the nature frame:

1) to create a continuous network of the natural ecological compensation [areas](#), ensuring the geo-ecological balance of the landscape and natural relations among the [preserved areas](#), to create preconditions for preservation of biological diversities;

2) to connect habitats of the greatest ecological importance, their environment and territories required for migration of animals and plants;

3) to protect the natural landscape and natural recreational resources;

4) to enlarge forest resources of the country;

5) to optimize the urban development of the landscape, as well as farming and technical development.

Article No. 22. The nature frame structure and its establishment

1. The nature frame includes different territories: strict nature reserves, nature reserves, State parks, recuperative and genetic territories, the ecological protection zones, also territories of the forest economy, natural recreation natural recreation areas and ecologically important agricultural areas.

2. The nature frame consists of the following areas:

1) geo-ecological land-sheds - **area** strips combining locations distinguished by the special ecological significance and sensitivity:

upper reaches of rivers, watersheds, lake systems of uplands, hill systems, bog mires, littoral zones, areas of intensive feed and karst spreading of the underground waters. They separate large natural ecosystems and maintain the general ecological balance of the natural landscape;

2) internal stabilization areals and gridlines of geo-systems - areas, which can change the side run-offs or other flows of the natural migration, as well as areas important from the point of view of biological diversities: greenery masses and groups, natural grasslands, bog mires and other ecotopes of large eco-systems. These areas compensate the negative ecological impact to the natural ecosystems;

3) migration corridors – river valleys, dune gate systems and dry valleys and ravines, other areas, where intense material, energy and natural information interchange is carried out, as well as animal and plant species migration takes place.

3. Basing on the significance, the nature frame can be divided into European, national, regional and local significance parts.

4. For protection of the biological diversities on the nature frame areas, an ecological network can be distinguished, which includes habitats of the greatest bio-ecological importance, environment of habitats and migration corridors of animals and plants. The European ecological network „Natura 2000" is distinguished following the procedure established by an institution authorized by the Government, which includes areas important for protection of habitats and birds.

5. The nature frame and the ecological networks, which form its structure, are established during the approving process of the general or the special **territory** planning documents. The approved limits of the nature frame and the ecological networks, as well as restrictions on the activities, as provided by the legal acts, shall be obligatory followed, while preparing forest management and land survey drafts, other special and detail plans.

6. Restrictions on the activities carried out in strict nature reserves, nature reserves, State parks, biosphere monitoring areas, ecological protection zones and recuperative and genetic territories existing in the nature frame (including the European ecological network „Natura 2000") are set forth in this Law, other regulatory documents, as indicated in Paragraph 5 of this Law, providing for requirements regarding the activities on the preserved areas. Construction of industrial enterprises, which require permits for integral pollution prevention and control, and residential blocks, is prohibited in the nature frame areas of recreational, forest and agricultural purposes. Only the activities ensuring the ecological balance of the landscape and stability of ecosystems, as well as the activities recreating the violated ecosystems, and implemented according to the **territory** planning documents are allowable.

7. On areas of the European ecological network "Natura 2000" the activities, which may have negative impact to preserved natural habitats, habitats of species and preserved animal and plant species, are prohibited. Only the activities ensuring suitable status of the habitats and species are allowable. The activities have to be implemented taking into consideration

the specific types or species of habitats and following the [territory](#) planning documents and/or nature management plans.

SECTION SEVEN

ESTABLISHMENT, RECORDS, PRESERVATION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE [PRESERVED AREAS](#)

Article No. 23. Establishment and setting of limits of the [preserved areas](#)

1. The establishment and status changes of the State strict nature reserves and the State parks, as well as limits and limit changes of the State nature reserves and National parks, is carried out by the Seimas following the Government recommendations. When establishing the regional parks, the Seimas is provided with draft plans of the regional park limits.

2. Establishment of the reservation boundaries, the State nature reserves, biosphere reserves, changes of types of the [preserved areas](#), establishment of their limits and limit changes, as well as establishment and changes of limits of the regional parks, are carried out by the Government following recommendations of its authorized institution.

3. The natural heritage objects (protected natural landscape objects) are declared as the preserved ones by an institution authorized by the Government. Their areas are established by declaring them as the preserved ones and by approving plans of their limits.

4. The cultural heritage objects (immovable cultural values) are declared as the preserved ones and their areas are established following the procedures set forth by the Law on the Immovable Cultural Values.

5. The biosphere grounds, recuperative and genetic territories and ecological zones are established by institutions authorized by the Government. Their actions, while establishing the ecological zones, are coordinated by the Ministry of Environment.

6. Municipality Councils, following the procedure set forth by the Government, can establish the Municipality nature reserves and declare the Municipality heritage objects.

7. Non-state organizations, natural or legal persons, following the procedure set forth by the Government or its authorized institution, can initiate establishment of nature reserves and strict nature reserves, declaration of heritage objects, as well as organize management of the [preserved areas](#) existing in the land owned or used by them, following the procedure established by the laws.

8. Establishment criteria for the [preserved areas](#) are set forth by the Government or its authorized institution.

9. Proposals for establishment of the strict nature reserves, State parks, State nature reserves and biosphere monitoring areas shall meet the established criteria based on the scientific researches, on the basis of which the preserved area limits plan and other special planning documents are prepared.

10. The public needs are considered, economic evaluation is carried out, expenses required for compensation of the activities to be terminated (if that is necessary), land repurchase, recuperation of the violated [areas](#), as well as finance resources for establishment and maintenance of the preserved area, are provided for prior to the establishment of strict nature reserves, state parks, state nature reserves and biosphere monitoring areas. If the required protection cannot be ensured by the legal acts and typical regulatory documents, additional requirements indicating types of allowable or restricted (prohibited) activities, building types, construction development density, lines or locations can be provided on the plan of limits of the established strict nature reserve, state park, nature reserve and biosphere monitoring area.

11. Locations intended for establishment of the protected areas can be reserved, lists of the heritage objects can be made basing on the prepared [territory](#) planning documents (general

plans of the country, districts and municipalities, network schemes of the [preserved areas](#), etc.), as well as basing on the valued features, estimated by the scientific researches, of natural and cultural heritage complexes and objects (values), once the economic evaluation has been performed according to the procedure indicated by the Government. Following the provisional regulatory documents, the activities, which may reduce the estimated value of features, can be restricted or prohibited in these locations, until issues related to establishment of the [preserved areas](#) or declarations of the cultural heritage are resolved.

12. During preparation of these [area](#) limit plans, the land owners, managers or users are informed about establishment of the [preserved areas](#) and related restrictions of the activities, following the procedure for approvals of the planning documents and public discussion set forth in the Law on the [Territory](#) Planning. Preparation procedure for the limit plans of the [preserved areas](#) is set forth by the Government authorized institution, following the Law on the [Territory](#) Planning.

13. When there is a threat of extinction, destruction or loss of value for the identified territorial complexes and objects (values) of natural and cultural heritage, the State strict nature resorts and the State parks are established by the Seimas, and the State nature resorts and biosphere monitoring areas are established, as well as the heritage objects are declared as the preserved ones, by the Government following the procedure set forth by itself.

Article No. 24. Registration of the [protected areas](#) into the international lists of the [protected areas](#) and regulation of the activities in these areas

1. Protected areas of the Republic of Lithuania, or their parts, which contain the internationally significant landscape complexes, habitats, rare and endangered species of plants and animals or their communities and populations, as well as territorial complexes and objects (values) of natural and cultural heritage, can be awarded the status of the protected area of the international significance and/or included into the international lists of the [protected areas](#). Recommendations for such areas to be included into these lists are presented by an institution authorized by the Government, unless it is otherwise provided for in the international agreements.

2. Basing on the recommendations provided by its authorized institution, the Government sets the limits and approves the list of the [protected areas](#) or their parts complying with the requirements provided for in the international documents. If, basing on the scientific researches, there are areas of the Republic of Lithuania, which can be attached to the areas significant to the European Community, but which are not protected yet, such areas are awarded the status of the respective protected area (protected area is established), as well as the status of the protected area significant to the European Community.

3. For the protected areas, which are given the status of the international significance and/or included into the lists of protected areas of the international significance, requirements set forth in the international conventions and agreements are applied. Protection peculiarities of the [areas](#) falling under the list of the international [protected areas](#) are regulated by the Government as well.

4. Areas important to the European Community for protection of habitats and birds are selected basing on the scientific researches of the habitat types and population analyses of the [protected](#) wild animal and plant species. Criteria, basing on which locations are selected in order to establish areas important for protection of animals and plants, are set forth by the Government authorized institution.

5. Protection mode of the [areas](#) important for habitat protection is established by use of the balanced means: preservation (conservation) means, preventive means, solutions of the [territory](#) planning documents and plans, also by evaluation means establishing the influence

of projects to the areas important for protection of habitats. Management peculiarities for [areas](#) of significance to the European Community for protection of habitats and birds are provided for in General Regulations for the Areas Important for Protection of Habitats or Birds.

6. In areas important for protection of birds, the activities, which may cause harm to protected bird species, their habitats, places of breeding, moult, feeding, rest and migration accumulations, are prohibited or restricted. Building construction or reconstruction, installation and reconstruction of roads, pipelines, power supply and communication lines, as well as implementation of other plans and projects, which in these areas may have an influence to the areas important for birds protection, are allowed only after their impact to the areas important for birds protection is evaluated following the provisions of this Law and after a permit is obtained according to the procedures set forth by the legal acts.

7. If the [protected area](#) mode set for the area important for habitat or bird protection does not ensure the required status of the [protected](#) habitats and species, additional means of preservation (conservation) are established with the help of legal acts, management plans and drafts of the [protected areas](#), or executing protection agreements with owners or managers of the land, forest or water bodies.

8. Projects, which are not directly related to the management of [areas](#) of the European ecological network "Natura 2000", but may have a negative impact to natural habitats and protected species of animals and plants, shall be evaluated according to the procedure set forth by the Law on the Environmental Impact Assessment of the Planned Economic Activities. The activity plans and projects, of which the impact to the protected areas is not provided to be assessed according to the Law on the Environmental Impact Assessment of the Planned Economic Activities, are assessed following the procedure provided for by the Government or its authorized institution in order to establish their impact to the areas important for protection of habitats and birds. The Government authorized institutions can approve the projects, only having established that they have no impact on areas of the European ecological network "Natura 2000", and, if required, having analyzed the public opinion.

If implementation of the projects is related to the public social or economic interests, and there are no optional solutions, the compensating means, necessary for preservation of the general European ecological network continuity and natural habitats, as well as for preservation of the [protected](#) plant and animal species status, must be used.

9. Information about each area (the area map, name of the area, limits, space, etc.) of significance to the European Community is submitted to the European Committee following the procedure established by the Government. Alongside with the lists, the European Committee is provided with the calculations of expenses required for management of these areas.

Article No. 25. The State Cadastre of the [protected areas](#)

1. The State Cadastre (database system) of the [protected areas](#) is established for organizational purposes of protection and rational management of the [protected areas](#), and which is intended for registration of the protected areas, except cultural heritage objects, other information required for organization of protection and management of the [protected areas](#).

2. Functions of the managing control institution of the State Cadastre of the [protected areas](#) are performed by the Government authorized institution. Procedures and protection of registration and use of the Cadastre data are established by the Government.

3. Protected areas established by the Municipality Councils (nature reserves, heritage objects) are registered at the State Cadastre of the [protected areas](#) according to separate lists.

Article No. 26. Limit marking of the [protected areas](#)

1. Following recommendations of the Government authorized institutions, limits of the [protected areas](#) and their protection zones are marked on the Land Cadastral Maps and in the [territory](#) planning documents.

2. Procedures for marking of the [protected areas](#) on locations are established by the Government authorized institutions.

Article No. 27. Protection and management arrangement for the [protected areas](#)

1. Policy directions regarding the State [protected areas](#) are set forth by the Seimas.

2. The Government forms the strategy of the [protected areas](#), establishes requirements for protection and management and gives authorizations to institutions responsible for protection of territorial complexes and objects (values) of natural and cultural heritage.

3. The government authorized institutions carry out the following actions, while performing the State control functions for the [protected areas](#):

1) arranges preparation of programs for the [protected areas](#) strategy, programs for protection and management of the [protected areas](#);

2) prepares drafts of the legal acts related to issues of the [protected areas](#);

3) arranges the international co-operation related to the protected areas;

4) performs other functions indicated in its regulations.

4. Protection and management of the State established [protected areas](#), except cultural strict nature reserves, cultural nature reserves, national historical parks and cultural heritage objects, is organized by the budget financed agency – The State [Protected Areas](#) Service at the Ministry of Environment. It is established by the Ministry of Environment.

5. The State [Protected Areas](#) Service at the Ministry of Environment performs the following functions:

1) prepares objective programs of the [protected areas](#) management, performs co-ordination and control of their implementation;

2) prepares the budget financed draft programs for the [protected areas](#) and submits them to the Ministry of Finance;

3) carries out the economic evaluation, provides for expenses required for compensation of the activities to be terminated (if that is necessary), land repurchase, recuperation of the violated [areas](#) , as well as funds for establishment and maintenance of the preserved area, finance resources or organizes the above listed works;

4) organizes issuance of conditions required for preparation of the [territory](#) planning documents and preparation of the [protected areas](#) planning documents, as well as implementation of their solutions;

5) establishes administrations of State strict nature reserves, State parks and biosphere reserves (budgetary agencies), controls their activities while ensuring the supervision of the established mode of protection and use and implementation of the objective programs of the environment protection;

6) performs methodic supervision of the [protected areas](#) administrations established by other Government authorized institutions or Municipality Councils;

7) provides information to land owners, managers and users about the protected areas under establishment and about heritage objects declared as being protected;

8) co-ordinates preparation and implementation of monitoring programs in the protected areas, administers accounting of the [protected areas](#) and natural heritage objects, by administrating the State [Protected Areas](#) Cadastre registers the protected areas, except cultural heritage objects,

accumulates and organizes other information about the protected areas;

9) following the established procedure, participates in processes related to preparation of building and installation projects and land allocation projects intended in the protected areas and in processes of the [territory](#) planning document analysis and co-ordination.

10) co-ordinates education and qualification improvement of specialists for the [protected areas](#);

11) provides information to the public on issues related to the status and management the [protected areas](#);

12) performs other functions indicated in its regulations.

6. Administrations of cultural nature reserves and national historical parks are appointed, as well protection and management of these nature reserves, parks, cultural nature reserves and cultural heritage objects is arranged by the Ministry of Culture.

7. Administrations of regional parks can also be established by Municipality Councils.

8. Activities carried out in State strict nature reserves, State parks and biosphere reserves are organized by administrations, which are the budget financed agencies, of the State strict nature reserves, State parks and biosphere reserves and State parks. They are responsible for protection landscape complexes and objects (values), also they arrange the constant supervision and management of these complexes and objects, propagate the cognitive tourism, rational use of natural resources, perform control, basing on their competence, of activities carried out on the area by natural and legal persons, so that they would comply with protection and use requirements established for the protected area, as well as they are given other rights and duties provided for in the administration regulations.

9. Activities in the State parks can be organized and executed by administrations of the State parks and the Joined Councils, which co-ordinate relations between administrations of the State parks and Municipality agencies. Membership of the Joined Councils includes directors and deputy directors of the State parks, appointed following procedures set forth by the Government authorized institutions, also mayors of Municipalities and/or vice mayors at their consent, or other representatives of municipalities appointed by Municipality Councils.

10. The Councils for co-ordination of scientific researches, monitoring and museum works can be established at the State strict nature reserve administrations. The Councils for scientific consultations, represented by experts on protection of the landscape, biological diversities and cultural heritage, recreation arrangement experts, and experts of social and economic fields, can be established at the administrations of the State parks and biosphere reserves.

11. Supervision of the State nature reserves and heritage objects is executed by the Government authorized institutions. Protection and management of the [protected areas](#) established by Municipalities is organized by mayors of the Municipalities.

12. Supervision of recuperative and genetic areas and ecological protection zones is executed by institutions responsible for setting up of these areas. Their activities related to supervision execution of recuperative and genetic areas and ecological protection zones are coordinated by the Government authorized institution.

Article No. 28. Planning of the [protected areas](#)

1. Management of the protected areas and development of activities in there is executed following the documents of general and special planning of the [areas](#), the strategic planning documents and regulatory documents established according to them and prepared following

regulations provided for in the Law on the Territory Planning and in the Law of Construction.

2. The following types of the protected areas special plans are distinguished:

1) network schemes of the protected areas - prepared in order to identify the general strategy for development of the protected areas system or its parts;

2) schemes of the nature frame and/or ecological network formation - prepared in order to identify and develop the general territorial system for protection of the ecological landscape stability and biological diversities;

3) schemes of the ecological protection zones network - prepared in order to control the development of the ecological protection (protective) areas of the regional significance;

4) limit plans of the protected areas and limits of their zones - prepared for establishment of the new State strict nature reserves, State parks, nature reserves, biosphere monitoring areas, or for their limit changes, as well as for establishment of limits of the functional priority zones (conservative, recreational, ecological protection, etc.);

5) management plans (planning schemes) the protected areas - prepared in order to establish directions and means for use and protection of landscape management zones and their regulatory documents for the protected areas, for protection of territorial complexes and objects (values) of the natural and cultural heritage, as well as for landscape forming, recreational infrastructure creation, and also other management means;

6) nature management and/or heritage management projects of the the protected areas - prepared in order to establish a particular system of management measures on the protected areas.

3. The following strategic planning documents of the protected areas are prepared: nature management and/or heritage management plans, different objective programs, action plans, biosphere reserves and grounds monitoring programs.

4. Territory planning documents of the protected areas are prepared according to the rules and/or methods applied for preparation of these documents and approved by the Government authorized institution. The rules set forth the structure of the protected areas planning documents, their preparation, approval and validity. The composite parts of the protected areas special planning are as follows:

1) substantiating part - includes analysis of problems related to protection and use, evaluation of previously prepared territory planning documents and projects, also evaluation of the protection development demand and possibilities;

2) projecting part – includes preparation of solutions related to the protected areas development policy issues (schemes), concepts of protection and use and regulatory documents (plans) and management measures system projects;

3) finalizing part – includes provisions, discussions, coordination and approvals of solutions indicated in the planning documents.

5. Management plans (planning schemes) of the protected areas are prepared following the typical regulatory documents for protection approved by the Government.

6. The limit plans of the State strict nature reserves and national parks and their zones are approved by the Seimas, the limit plans of the regional parks and State nature reserves and/or their zones are approved by the Government. The management plans (planning schemes) and projects of the protected areas are approved by the Government or its authorized institutions. The strategic planning documents of the protected areas are approved by the Government or its authorized institutions. Planning documents of the protected areas preserved by Municipalities are approved by Municipalities, following the procedure provided by the laws.

7. Preparation and approval procedures for the strategic planning documents of the protected areas are set forth by the Government.

8. The strategic planning documents of the **protected areas** are prepared by the certified experts; also, these documents can be prepared by legal persons, if their regulations provide for the **territory** planning activities. Certification procedure is set forth by the Government authorized institution.

9. Strategic nature management and heritage management plans of the **protected areas** are can be prepared by the Government authorized institutions, administrations of State strict nature reserves, State parks and biosphere reserves, independent and organizations, which are experienced in planning and management of the **protected areas** .

10. Independent organizations, as well as natural and legal persons, can provide their proposals in the course of preparation of management plans (planning schemes) and projects, plans and projects of nature reserves and **protected** objects and monitoring **areas**, and also participate in their implementation.

Article No. 29. Funding of protection and management for the **protected areas**

1. Establishment of the State **protected areas**, activities of administrations of the State strict nature reserves, State parks and biosphere reserves are financed from the State budget means. Activities of administrations of the regional parks established by Municipality Councils are financed by means of Municipality budgets. Programs executed by State park administrations are financed by the State budget means or by means of Municipality budgets, by other financing sources or international programs.

2. Protection and management of Municipality nature reserves and heritage objects are financed by means of Municipality budgets.

3. Also, funds of special programs, purposive deposits or allocations by natural and legal persons, other legally acquired funds can be used for management and supervision of the protected areas, for development of the cognitive tourism, for educational, cultural and other activities.

4. Funds for visiting of the State parks, collected according to procedures set forth by the laws, are used for management of these areas, for preservation and of the **protected** complexes and objects (values), propagation of visiting them, and organization of the cognitive tourism.

SECTION EIGHT **THE STATE CONTROL OF THE **PROTECTED AREAS****

Article No. 30. Organization of the **protected areas**

1. Control of the land use on the protected areas and the activities, which are related to restrictions set forth in the **territory** planning documents, carried out by the land owners, managers and users, is executed by the State environment protection inspectors, State **protected areas** officers, State forest protection officers, State land service officers, **territory** planning and construction supervision officers and officers of cultural heritage values protection, according to their competence.

2. State control of the **protected areas** is regulated by Regulations of Protection Control of the State **Protected Areas**, and it also sets forth the tasks and functions for the State **protected areas** officers. The Regulations are approved by the Government or its authorized institution.

3. While executing their duties related to protection of the **protected areas**, the State **protected areas** officers are entitled to the following rights:

- 1) to have and wear a uniform and identification signs of the established standard;

2) following the procedure established by the laws, to draw up reports on breaches of the administrative law, to fine for breaching of this Law or other requirements set forth by legal acts, provided for in the Code of Administrative Offences;

3) to require from the legal and natural persons, who have offended the requirements of this Law or other legal acts or [territory](#) planning documents regulating activities on the protected areas, to terminate illegal actions;

4) to stop vehicles carrying natural resources, including timber and the forest production, to check acquisition documents of the natural resources contained in the vehicle, also, if suspecting of illegal acquisition of nature resources, to check for identification documents of persons transporting these resources, to apply forced means to stop vehicles;

5) to bring the offenders to the police stations or to of Municipality monitor premises in rural areas in order to establish their identity, to draw up records and statements;

6) while executing the control of the [protected areas](#), having presented their official certificate, to have a free access to the territories of companies, agencies and organizations located on the protected areas. Territories and objects of the borderlands can be accessed having coordinated this action with the border police officers;

7) following the procedure set forth in the Law on Weapon and Ammunition Control and other laws, to ward, carry and use, in cases as provided in this Law, Article 30, Paragraph 4, a fire gun and special means. If the rightful requests claimed by the officer are rejected, the officer is entitled to use force, but only to the extent required for execution of the official duties, and only after all possible or other means turned out to be effect less;

8) also, the State officers of the [protected areas](#) have other rights provided by the laws.

4. the State officers of the [protected areas](#) are entitled to use physical force, special means or a fire gun, when it is related to execution of his official duties, in the following cases:

1) protecting him, another person from a started attempt or an attempt directly dangerous to life or health;

2) when detaining the offender or a person, which has committed a crime, who tries to escape the detention by highly activated actions, and if there are no other possibilities to detain him, also in cases when a person refuses to fulfill the rightful request to put aside his gun or other item, that can wound another person, and id there is no other way to disarm him;

3) in case of an attempt to overtake a fire gun or when a person's life is in danger.

5. It is prohibited to use physical force and special means or a fire gun against women, if they are evidently pregnant, also against individuals, if their disability is evident, against juveniles, if their age is known to the officer or their appearance meets the age, except in cases, when they resist in the way threatening to life or health, or such attack is carried out by a group of people and this attack is threatening to life or health. The use of a fire gun is prohibited in places of people accumulations, if this may cause harm to the bystanders.

6. The Government authorized institutions execute the following actions:

1) control of the [protected areas](#);

2) State control of activities carried out by administrations of the State strict nature reserves, State parks and biosphere reserves in relation to observance of the mode established for the landscape protection and use, landscape protection and management, implementation of other purposive programs and protection and use mode of the State the [protected areas](#);

3) control of the land use on the [protected areas](#) and the activities, which are related to restrictions set forth in the [territory](#) planning documents, carried out by the land owners, managers and users.

7. On the protected areas, the Government authorized institution may prohibit or apply restrictions for use of motorized vehicles and motorized water transport and their movements, for hunting, fishing, picking of mushrooms, plants or their parts, for use and visiting of the [protected areas](#).

SECTION NINE
LAND PROPERTY AND RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF THE LAND OWNERS, USERS
AND MANAGERS ON THE PROTECTED AREAS

Article No. 31. Land property on the protected areas

1. Land of strict nature reserves and Kuršių Spit National Park is an exceptional property of the State. Land on other protected areas is owned by the State and/or private ownership.

2. Following the procedure set forth by the Law on Land, the land intended for establishment of strict nature reserves may be taken from private land owners or an agreement for the State land use or land rent may be terminated before their due terms.

3. The land required for implementation of special programs for protection of territorial complexes and objects (values) of the natural and cultural heritage, and for public needs (for establishment of resorts, special relaxation parks, cognitive paths, recreational infrastructure, etc.) may be taken from private land owners or, for this purpose, agreements for the State land use or land rent may be terminated before their due terms, following the procedure set forth in the Law on Land.

4. Administrations of the State strict nature reserves, State parks and biosphere reserves control and use the provided State land on trust.

5. The Law on Restoration of Property Rights of the Citizens to the Extant Real Estate sets forth the procedures for restoration of the property rights to land, forest and water bodies, as well as for conditions on the protected areas.

6. Property rights to land, forest and water bodies located in the protected areas can be restored, land transactions can be executed following the laws providing for restrictions, conditions and requirements for use of land, forest and water bodies, regulations of the [protected areas](#) and management plans (planning schemes) of these [areas](#), other regulations set forth by documents regulating activities on the protected areas and indicated in Article 5 of this Law.

7. State land, forest, waters, bushes, bogs, boulders and other unused land of the State nature reserves, State parks and biosphere monitoring [areas](#) nature reserves, as well as of recreational zones, is not for sale, with the exception of land of home premises, personal farm and gardeners' society, as well as land plots up to 5 hectares, which are inserted into farm lands and located between private ownership lands.

8. On the protected areas, changes of purpose of the main purposive conservative land use and forest economy land use are prohibited, except in cases when it is done for the sake of public needs or preservation of the natural and cultural heritage complexes and objects (values). The main purposive land use on the protected areas is changed only in such cases, if this does not contradict the approved solutions of the [protected areas](#) management plans (planning schemes) and regulatory documents.

9. In the State nature reserves and State parks, a land plot of private ownership is not allowed to be divided into parts by selling, renting, marking off, mortgaging, giving it as a present, except in cases, when limits of the adjacent land plots are changed.

10. The heritage objects and land of their [areas](#) are of the State and/or private ownership. The heritage objects can be transferred into the private ownership, only after protection and use mode is established.

Article No. 32. Rights and duties of land owners, managers and users in the protected areas

1. Owners, managers and users of land and other real estate have the rights established by the Law on Land and other laws. They can exercise their rights to the extent they do not contradict this current Law.

2. The land owners, managers and users, on whose land the protected area is going to be established, it is planned to change the status of current **protected areas**, to establish restrictions or change the current ones, have a right to get information about this. They are informed during preparation of the limit plans of the **protected areas** or other **territory** planning documents, on which the regulatory documents are established, following the procedure set forth in the Law on **Territory** Planning.

3. Owners and managers of land and other real estate have their rights to provide claims regarding the proposals for establishment of the protected areas, change of the status of current **protected areas**, provision or change of restrictions for the activities, following the procedures set forth by the Government authorized institution presenting recommendations regarding establishment of the protected area, declaration of objects to be preserved, changes of the status of the existing protected territory or requirements for defined protection and use.

4. Compensations are paid to the land owners and managers, when their profit is actually reduced or their previously executed activities are no longer allowed due to the establishment of a new protected territory located on their private land, change of the protected territory status or restrictions provided for their activities. Procedures for execution of calculations and payout are set forth by the Government.

5. If a protected area is established, heritage objects are declared as the preserved ones, the status of current **protected areas** is changed and restrictions on the activities are set forth or changed without taking into account the claims provided by the land owners and managers, they are entitled to apply to the court.

6. If the land owner, manager or user agrees with the establishment of a new protected area, change of the current protected area status, restrictions or changes of the activities, but disagrees with the compensation amount, he can apply to the court.

7. Persons residing in the protected areas are allowed to carry out the activities which do not contradict the establishment purposes of the protected area, are entitled to receive financial and other support for supervision of territorial complexes and objects (values) of the natural and cultural heritage. Owners and managers of the adjacent land plots have the priority right for renting and acquiring of the State land, as set forth in this Law, Article 31, Paragraph 7.

8. On the protected areas, land owners and managers may be provided with the land-tax privileges and other privileges in cases provided for by the laws and following the order established by the Government.

9. On the protected areas, owners, users and managers of land other real estate, other legal and natural persons are obliged to keep up to the provisions the set forth by the laws and other legal acts, restrictions and requirements on the activities provided for these areas by the **territory** planning documents, as well as by those registered in the real estate register.

10. If restrictions on the activities and other requirements related to the protected area have not been included into the real estate register data, when providing the land for use, transferring, selling or restoring the property rights to the land located on the protected areas, this information is included into this register data by a keeper of the real estate register, following recommendations of the Government authorized institution and the procedures set forth by the Law on the Real Estate Register and other legal acts.

11. Responsibility for preservation of territorial complexes and objects (values) of the natural and cultural heritage is born by their owners, managers and users.

12. Land owners, users and managers have no right to obstruct the visiting or management of the **protected** complexes and objects (values), resorts, paths, view sites and other recreational objects for purposes set forth in the Law on Land and other legal acts.

13. Municipality institutions are responsible for preservation of territorial complexes and objects (values) of the natural and cultural heritage, which are under their control, ensures that owners, users and managers of the **protected** values would be able to take a proper care of them.

14. When it is the State institution that establishes the protected area, changes the status of the existing protected area, provides for or changes the activity restrictions, the compensation is paid from the State budget, and when it is the Municipality council that establishes the protected area, changes the status of the existing protected area, provides for or changes the activity restrictions, the compensation is paid from the Municipality budget.

SECTION TEN

RESPONSIBILITY FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE LAW ON THE **PROTECTED AREAS**

Article No. 33. Responsibility for violations of the Law

1. Legal and natural persons, who have violated the requirements of the Law on the **Protected Areas**, are prosecuted following the procedures set forth by the laws.

2. The institutions authorized by the Government are responsible for organization of protection and management of the **protected areas** and for prevention of the negative expressions in this process.

Authorized officers of these institutions are held personally responsible for execution of tasks assigned for them, while ensuring preservation of territorial complexes and objects (values) of the natural and cultural heritage on the protected areas.

3. The State **protected areas** officers, which do not undertake actions ensuring observation of the laws and other legal acts on the protected territories, or the officers who go beyond their commission, can be prosecuted following the procedures established by the laws.

Article No. 34. Damage indemnification

1. Legal and natural persons, which have caused damage to the protected areas, are liable to indemnify the damages in kind as much as possible (to restore the original status of the object or area, also, to compensate direct and indirect damages caused. When public interests are violated by the same activities and damage is caused to the property of legal and natural persons, the violators are liable to compensate for the caused damage to both, the protected areas and the property of legal and natural persons. The losses are defined according to the methods established by an institution authorized by the Government.

2. Institutions authorized by the Government and State **protected areas** officers are entitled to submit the claim statements to the court regarding indemnification of the damages caused to the protected areas and the heritage objects.“

I promulgate this law of the Republic of Lithuania passed by the Seimas.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

VALDAS ADAMKUS

**REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA
LAW ON TERRITORIAL PLANNING**

**December 12, 1995. No I-1120
Vilnius**

**PART I
GENERAL PROVISIONS**

Article 1. The Purpose of the Law

This Law shall regulate territorial planning in the Republic of Lithuania, also the inter-relationship between natural and legal entities, and public authorities involved in this process.

Article 2. Definitions

As used in this Law, the following terms mean the following:

land use planning - a sum total of measures for organising human activity in a territory, forming a social, economic, and ecological policy and developing a man-made landscape;

territorial planning - a process and procedure for regulating the land use planning for defining the intended purpose of the territory and land use, the priorities, the environmental, monument protection and other conditions, for developing a system of land, waters, residential areas, industry and infrastructure, for regulating the population employment, and for determining the rights of natural and legal entities engaged in the development of the territory;

master planning - a comprehensive planning for establishing the priorities, objectives and strategy in the use of a territory;

special planning - planning aimed at formulating programmes, conditions and solutions of development and management of one or several types of activities and land areas;

detailed planning - planning of parts of the municipality territory for establishing the conditions, rights and obligations in using a land plot and developing an activity in it;

infrastructure - a complex of a variety of activities servicing the economy and the population, ensuring the safety of the land and the population and protection of natural and cultural assets (energy, transport, communications, construction, education, health care, recreation and tourism, protection of natural and cultural assets, waste management, national, civil and fire protection);

organisers of planning - the Government, public authorities, the county governor, municipalities, natural and legal entities who organise the drafting, co-ordination and approval of documents of territorial planning;

planners - natural and legal entities who have a right to prepare documents of territorial planning and who have concluded a contract with the organisers of planning for the preparation of the document of territorial planning;

implementing bodies - the Government, the county governor, municipalities, natural and legal entities, land owners and users engaged in an economic or other activity on the planned territory who use the land, natural and recreational resources;

documents of territorial planning - documents prepared and approved in a manner prescribed by this Law (plans, projects and schemes) in which information about the territories, land plots or their groups, the needs, conditions and procedures for their management and development have been set out in writing and graphically (on a cartographic basis);

scheme - a document of territorial planning which contains general schematic facts about territories, the needs, conditions and procedure for their management and development;

plan (project) - a document of territorial planning which contains facts about territories, land plots or their groups, the needs, conditions and procedure for their management and development;

urbanised territories - territories under buildings, facilities and their fixtures with used land, engineering communications and green areas of common use, also the territories with public roads and railway complexes;

solution of a document of territorial planning - the result of solving the targets of territorial planning expressed in writing or represented graphically, setting out the character, conditions and procedure of management and development of territories, land plots or their groups;

co-ordination of solutions of documents of territorial planning - a procedure for co-ordinating solutions of separate plans; they will be altered, revised or supplemented when necessary.

Article 3. Objectives of Territorial Planning

1. Territorial planning shall have the following objectives:

- 1) to balance the development of the territory of the Republic of Lithuania;
- 2) to form an adequate, healthy and harmonious environment for living, work and recreation with the aim of creating better living conditions of equal value on the whole territory of Lithuania;
- 3) to form a policy of development of residential areas and infrastructure systems;
- 4) to reserve (define) territories for the development of infrastructure of residential areas, other spheres of activity, and different types of land;
- 5) to protect, use rationally and recover natural resources, natural and cultural heritage, recreational resources among them;
- 6) to maintain an ecological equilibrium or to restore it;
- 7) to harmonise the interests of natural and legal entities or their groups, also the interests of the public, municipalities and the State regarding the conditions for the use of a territory and land plots also with regard to the type of activity in the territory;
- 8) to promote investments for the social and economic development.

2. In setting out the aims for the planning of concrete territories, it is imperative to take account of their specific character (their geographical location, geological conditions, the level of their development, the density of construction etc.), the requirements of urban planning, architecture, technology, nature protection, monument protection and other, also the rights of land and other real estate owners, and the needs of State security and defence.

Article 4. Levels and Types of Territorial Planning

1. In terms of their importance, the following levels of territorial planning shall be distinguished:

1) the national level of the Republic of Lithuania (for territorial planning and its documents which shall be approved by the Seimas, the Government);

2) the county (for territorial planning and its documents which shall be approved by the county governor or by public authorities);

3) the municipality (for territorial planning and its documents which shall be approved by the municipality);

4) a natural or legal entity (for territorial planning and its documents which shall be approved by a legal entity).

2. There shall be the following types of territorial planning:

1) general;

2) special;

3) detailed;

3. Planning shall be organised by the Government, public authorities, county governors, municipality boards (mayors), natural and legal entities within the framework of their competence stipulated by laws and other legal acts.

4. Planning shall be financed by the planning organisers from the national budget, from the funds of municipalities or private legal and natural entities.

PART II

TERRITORIAL PLANNING

CHAPTER 1. GENERAL PLANNING

Article 5. Objects of General Planning

The objects of general planning shall be:

1) the territory of the Republic of Lithuania;

2) the territory of the county;

3) the territory of the municipality or its parts;

Article 6. Organisers of General Planning

The organisers of general planning shall be:

1) the Government;

2) the governor of the county;

3) the municipality board (the mayor).

Article 7. Requisite Documents for General Planning

1. The requisite documents for general planning are master plans (the explanatory note and drawings);

1) the master plan of the territory of the Republic of Lithuania;

2) the master plan of the territory of the county;

3) the master plan of the territory of the municipality;

4) master plans of parts of the municipality territory.

2. Master plans for parts of the municipality territory shall be formulated by the decision of the municipality council.

Article 8. The Process of General Planning

1. The process of general planning of the territories of the Republic of Lithuania, counties, municipalities, towns, townships and villages shall comprise:

1) studies, analysis, forecasting, formulation and approval of the objectives and preliminary solutions of the development. This part shall involve the examination of the quality of life and the environment, the natural framework, geological conditions, also the dynamism of social, economic activities, employment of the population, the use of the territory, its infrastructure facilities, it will also define the development objectives of the territory and preliminary solutions of all the above issues;

2) drafting and approval of the master plan. The master plan shall present solutions or their alternatives for meeting the projected planning objectives, the intended purpose of land use shall be defined, priorities for the use of territories shall be established by specifying the regime of management of economic, construction and other activities, the use and protection of natural and cultural assets, water and other natural resources and the recreational resources; state, county or municipality territories shall be reserved for major projects and infrastructure, also territories planned to be taken over for public needs by specifying the regime for their temporary use; the principles of application of the building right in the territory under planning shall be formulated, the residential area system development policy and principles of energy resources supply shall be identified; the social, economic and other consequences of the solutions shall be appraised, potential losses shall be projected and the possibilities for their compensation shall be considered. The master plan of the municipality shall indicate the town, township, village and other territories the general or detailed plans whereof shall have to be amended, supplemented or drawn up anew; the territories shall also be indicated where the right to build shall not be applied. The solutions of the master plan shall be approved;

3) operative planning. Together with the databank of territorial planning, information shall be accumulated and analysed continuously, the order of actions and investment needs shall be established, programs for the implementation of the solutions of the master plan shall be formulated. When revising alternative solutions, account shall be taken of the social, economic and technical potential, the impact on the environment, also of the actual changes occurring during the implementation of the master plan of the territory under planning. The solutions of this part which do not alter the solutions of the master plan, by the decision of the municipality board (the mayor), the county governor or the Government, shall be approved as supplements of the master plan and shall be incorporated into the master plan. Operative planning shall be the basis for formulating changes in the solutions of the master plan and in a manner prescribed by paragraph 4 of Article 23 of this Law for filing them for approval to the agency which has approved the master plan.

2. The approved master plan shall become valid and shall serve as the basis for formulating, changing or supplementing documents of general, special or detailed territorial planning of the corresponding or lower level, and for taking in a prescribed manner the land for public needs, for setting aside territories for the state, county and municipality objects intended for public use and for the development of infrastructure.

Article 9. Formulation, Co-ordination, Approval, Change and Validity of Master Plans

1. The manner in which master plans are formulated, co-ordinated, changed, supplemented, approved and validated shall be established by this Law and the regulations for master plans approved by the Government.

2. The master plan forecasts shall be made for a period of no less than twenty years. Master plans shall be of unlimited duration. They may be changed, supplemented at the proposal of the Government, the county governor or the municipality board (the mayor) in the manner prescribed in point 3, paragraph 1 of Article 8, paragraph 2 of this Article and paragraph 4 of Article 23.

3. The master plan of the territory of the Republic of Lithuania shall be prepared by the decision of the Government. The preparation of the plan shall be organised by the Ministry of Construction and Urban Planning. The Government shall submit the master plan for the approval of the Seimas. During four months after the day of filing, the Seimas shall approve the master plan and shall publicly announce the beginning of its entry into force or it shall not approve it but shall adopt a decision on the procedure of entry into force of separate solutions and the further manner of work

4. The master plan of the county territory shall be prepared by the decision of the county governor or by a joint decision of several governors. Preparation of the territorial plan of one county shall be organised by the county governor, that of several counties - by one of the county governors by mutual agreement. The county governor shall submit the master plan to the Government for approval. During three months from the day of filing the Government shall approve the master plan and publicly announce about its entry into force or shall not approve it but shall adopt a decision on the entry into force of its separate solutions and the further manner of work.

5. Master plans of the municipality territory or its separate parts shall be prepared by the decision of the municipality council. Their preparation shall be organised by the municipality board (the mayor). The municipality board shall submit the master plan to the council for approval. During two months from the day of filing, the council shall approve the master plan and publicly announce about the beginning of its entry into force or shall not approve it but shall adopt a decision on the entry into force of its separate solutions and the further manner of work.

6. The solutions of the master plan of the territory of the Republic of Lithuania shall be co-ordinated with the solutions of the valid county master plans in accordance with the regulations prescribed by Article 23 of this Law and paragraph 1 of this Article. If the master plans of a county or several counties have not been prepared, the solutions of the national master plan shall be co-ordinated with the documents of special planning of the Republic of Lithuania and the county level; they shall also be approved in writing by county governors and public authorities referred to in the above regulations.

7. The solutions of the master plans of the county and municipality territories shall be co-ordinated with the solutions of the valid master plans of the neighbouring territories and of the higher-level and lower-level plans in a manner prescribed in Article 23 and paragraph 11 of this Article and shall not contradict the solutions of master plans of a higher level. In the event of the absence of the master plan of the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, the solutions of the county plan shall be co-ordinated with the valid documents of special planning at the national level and shall be approved by the public authorities in a manner prescribed in paragraph 1 of this Article. In the event of the absence of the master plan of the county territory, the solutions of the master plan of the municipality territory shall be co-ordinated with the valid documents of special planning of the county level and shall be approved by the county governor. In the event of the absence of the municipality territory master plan the solutions of the master plan of the county territory shall be co-ordinated with the valid documents of special planning of the municipality level and shall be approved in writing by the municipality board (the mayor).

8. The Seimas, the Government, the municipality board may within the framework of their competence reject master plans if the general procedure of co-ordination and filing for

approval as prescribed by Article 23 of this Law has been violated. If the Seimas, the Government or the municipality board refuse to approve the filed master plans, these authorities shall submit to the planning entity a justified refusal during four, three and two months respectively.

9. The rejected master plan may be filed for the second time not later than within eight months after submitting the refusal. If the master plan is filed within the prescribed time limit without the contradictions unresolved, the Seimas, the Government or the municipality board shall accordingly adopt a decision with regard to the further procedure of work.

10. After adoption of the master plan, all prior decisions of an appropriate level establishing the priorities of the use of a territory, the objectives and strategies of its development, also the solutions of detailed plans and documents of special planning which contradict the solutions of the master plan of an appropriate level shall become invalid.

CHAPTER 2. SPECIAL PLANNING

Article 10. Objects of Special Planning

The following may be the objects of special planning:

- 1) The land stock of the Republic of Lithuania, including forest land, water resources;
- 2) social, cultural, economic activities on the territory under planning;
- 3) systems of infrastructure and their parts;
- 4) protected territories, their systems, natural and immovable cultural properties.

Article 11. Organisers of Special Planning

The following shall be organisers of special planning:

- 1) public authorities;
- 2) county governors;
- 3) municipality boards (mayors);
- 4) legal and natural entities.

Article 12. Documents of Special Planning

1. The following may be the documents of special planning:

- 1) land surveys and schemes;
- 2) forest maps;
- 3) water projects;
- 4) plans of reserves and sanctuaries;
- 5) schemes of planning of national and regional parks;
- 6) protection projects of protected objects of landscape, nature and immovable cultural monuments;
- 7) schemes for the use and protection of natural, social and other resources, and of the nature framework;
- 8) schemes and projects for the development of tourism and recreation;
- 9) schemes and projects for the lay-out and development of communications, energy, transportation and other infrastructure facilities;
- 10) projects of sanitary protection zones of resorts, water bodies and environmentally hazardous facilities;

2. Documents of special planning must be prepared if this is provided by laws and other statutory acts, also when necessary.

3. Organisers of special planning may initiate the above and other required documents of special planning (plans, schemes and projects).

4. Documents of special planning may be component parts of master plans and detailed plans; they may also contain special provisions for the preparation, supplement and revision of master plans and special plans.

Article 13. The Process of Special Planning

1. The process of special planning shall comprise:

1) studies, analysis, forecasts, inventorying if necessary, formulation of objectives of the activity and their approval;

2) drafting, co-ordination, approval, public discussion of the solutions of the document of special planning, appraisal of the social and economic consequences and impact on the environment.

2. Solutions of the document of special planning must be approved in a manner prescribed by paragraph 1 of Article 14.

Article 14. Drafting and Validity of Documents of Special Planning

1. The necessity of drafting individual types (land management, forest management and other) of documents of special planning, their structure, the procedure of their preparation, approval and validity shall be established by this Law, the laws regulating the respective activity, the rules of documents of special planning (separate for each type). They shall be approved by the ministry to the sphere of regulation whereof belongs the planned activity, together with the keeper of the code of regulations - the Ministry of Construction and Urban Planning.

2. Solutions of the documents of special planning must not contradict the valid master plans, they must be co-ordinated, discussed publicly and approved in a manner prescribed by the regulations of Article 23 and paragraph 1 of this Article.

3. Documents of special planning shall not replace the master plan and detailed plans, except in the cases referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article. Until the solutions of these documents have not been co-ordinated with the solutions of the master plan, or, in the event of its absence, with the solutions of all the valid special and detailed plans of the appropriate level, they shall be regarded as recommendations.

4. Documents of special planning (land surveys and forest maps) drafted for agricultural and forest land shall become detailed plans when they are in full conformity with the provisions of Articles 17-20 of this Law.

5. The procedure for drafting and validation of land reform land surveys shall be established by Law on Land Reform.

CHAPTER 3. DETAILED PLANNING

Article 15. Objects of Detailed Planning

The following shall be objects of detailed planning:

- 1) land plots and forest property or their groups;
- 2) territories of towns, townships or their parts;
- 3) village territories.

Article 16. Organisers of Detailed Planning

Organisers of detailed planning shall be :

1. land owners;
2. land users;
3. state land managers;
4. municipal councils (mayors).

Article 17. Mandatoriness of Detailed Planning

1. Drawing up of detailed plans of territories (objects of detailed planning) indicated in the master plan shall be mandatory.

2. Owners, managers and users of land plots and forestry properties or groups thereof, also municipalities (according to the functional purpose of the plots) must draw up detailed plans if at least one of the following acts or actions are intended:

- 1) construction, reconstruction or demolition;
- 2) development of land plots or their groups, changing of their location, area or boundaries;
- 3) taking of land for public needs;
- 4) use of mineral resources, change of the manner of use of water resources;
- 5) change of intended purpose of land use, type of land use and business, or land area composition, also management of territory under green areas;
- 6) determination or changing of the territory development regimen or purpose of buildings and structures;
- 7) forest use and reforestation in all forestry properties, except when carried out by owners of up to 3 hectares of forest land (not in forest tracts) located in territories that are not reservations.

3. Detailed plans pursuant to which land and other real estate is taken for public needs shall be drafted by public authorities, county governors or municipalities.

Article 18. Detailed Planning Documents

1. The following documents shall be considered as detailed planning documents:

- 1) detailed plans of land plots or groups thereof in urbanised territories as well as detailed plans of plots containing engineering infrastructure;
- 2) detailed plans of towns, townships and villages;
- 3) detailed plans of land plots in unurbanised territories, territories not subject to urbanisation (forest land, agricultural land, etc.) as well as land management projects of land plots or groups thereof in unurbanised territories;
- 4) forestry property forest management projects.

2. Detailed plans are documents on the basis whereof restrictions are imposed on activities on the plot and requirements for construction and territory development, land servitudes and land use purpose are determined, land surveys and construction projects are prepared, land and other real property is taken for public needs.

3. Detailed plans are documents entitling natural and legal persons to develop activities on the land plot.

Article 19. Process of Detailed Planning

1. The process of detailed planning shall comprise:

1) assessment of the present condition of the territory under planning, its resources and their quality, drafting of a plan of the present condition (land cadastre map, plans of the existing structures, green areas, natural and cultural heritage properties, engineering network), analysis and, as necessary, investigation of master plan solutions, evaluation of hygiene standards, and demographic determinants and morbidity rates of the population;

2) preparation and approval of development programmes of the territory under planning (type of the projected activities and their economic basis; development indicators; engineering facilities; water and energy consumption; amount of wastewater and waste; traffic intensity and number of parking places; indicators of population and environmental impacts, assessment of consequences of projected activities and forecast of possible losses, as well as other data related to the peculiarities of the territory under planning);

3) preparation and approval of the principal drawing and explanatory note providing for the solutions (intended purpose of land use and its modifications; boundaries of land plots or land estates being divided or joined; manner of use of the territory; location or manner of location of buildings and structures; urban, natural and cultural heritage, architectural, engineering terms of territory management and use; conditions of use of water resources; location of engineering facilities and network or territories reserved for the facilities and network; land servitudes);

2. A detailed plan shall consist of the territory under planning development programme and solutions which, when approved, shall become legally valid.

3. In the event that the activities specified in par. 2 of Article 17 are carried out on a small scale, procedure laid down in the regulations specified in par. 1 of Article 20 must be applied in order to simplify the requirement for detailed planning, also drafting, co-ordination and approval of the detailed plan..

Article 20. Drafting, Co-ordination, Approval and Implementation of Detailed Plans

1. The procedure for preparation, co-ordination and approval of detailed plans (except for forestry property management) shall be established by the detailed plan regulations approved by the Ministry of Construction and Urban Planning.

2. The procedure for preparing, approving and enforcing forest management plans for forestry property shall be laid down by the Law on Forestry of the Republic of Lithuania.

3. If detailed planning is organised by municipal or public authorities (land users), they must, prior to producing solutions relative to detailed plans, present to the public a programme for the development of the territory under planning. The programme must be approved by the municipal council. Other organisers of detailed planning (land users and land owners) shall address, prior to undertaking the drawing up of a detailed plan, the municipality administration officer - chief architect (hereinafter - chief architect of the municipality) regarding the terms and procedure of planning.

4. A detailed plan (programme and solutions) must be in conformity with the valid master plan.

5. Detailed plans shall be presented for approval upon their co-ordination, public discussion, inspection in the established manner by the territorial planning supervisory body. Detailed plans shall be approved by the municipal council. The plan shall be approved within a month from the day of filing of the application. Detailed plans shall become valid as of the day of their approval in the established manner.

6. Forestry property management projects, also detailed plans providing for the taking of land for public needs or for the changing of the intended purpose of land use shall be approved in the manner laid down by the Government.

7. If implementation of the detailed plan programme and solution is impossible without developing the municipality's infrastructure, the detailed plan shall be approved only after an agreement concerning the development of the infrastructure is concluded between the municipality and the organiser of planning

8. The municipal council shall refuse to approve a detailed plan which is not in conformity with the master plan, also if the prescribed procedure of agreement, public discussion or supervision has been violated or if the detailed plan solutions do not meet the regulations of territorial planning or construction. Upon refusing to approve a detailed plan, the municipality must present its justified refusal to the organisers of planning within a month from the day the project was submitted for approval. The organiser of planning may appeal to the territorial planning supervisory body against the refusal to approve. The supervisory body must within a month from the filing of the appeal present to the organiser of planning a justified finding regarding approval of the detailed plan. The decision of the supervisory body may be appealed against in court.

9. A rejected detailed plan may be repeatedly presented for approval no later than within 6 months from the day a justified refusal was given. If the detailed plan is presented unfinished by the specified date, the municipality council shall decide whether further work is opportune.

10. Validity of detailed plans:

1) plans of land plots or their groups in urbanised and unurbanised territories shall be valid for the time period provided for by the territory under planning development programme and also until the programme or activity specified therein remains unchanged;

2) plans of town, townships and village detailed plans shall be of unlimited duration. Should a special need arise, the plans may be changed and supplemented in the manner laid down in par. 4 of Article 23 of this Law;

3) detailed plans of unurbanised territories shall be valid for an unlimited period. The organisers of planning may introduce changes therein on their own initiative in compliance with the procedure laid down in par. 4 of Article 23 of this Law.

11. All formerly adopted decisions regarding land use, terms of land development, of business expansion character and restrictions thereon shall become invalid on the territory under planning as of the day of the detailed plan validation. Decisions adopted after the day of the detailed plan validation and which are contrary to the detailed plan shall not be valid.

12. The county governor shall adopt, based on the valid detailed plan or land management project drafted on its basis, no later than within a month from the approval thereof, a decision concerning the changing, supplementing or invalidation of the public land cadastre data.

CHAPTER 4. REGULATION OF TERRITORIAL PLANNING

Article 21. Territorial Planning Data Bank and Sources of Information

1. Territorial planning data bank is a part of a geographical information system comprised of graphic and textual data required for the analysis and evaluation of the territory under planning, for its development forecasts, for drawing up territorial planning documents and substantiating the solutions thereon.

2. Information required for the drafting of territorial planning documents and for forming the data bank shall be received from data banks serving different purposes and controlled by different entities, from national programmes, statistical data bases of public

authorities, the manager of land cadastre, valid detailed, general and special territorial planning documents, also natural and legal entities.

3. The territorial planning data bank shall be comprised of the national, county and municipal territorial planning data banks.

4. The procedure of territorial planning data bank data storage and structure shall be determined and its management shall be regulated by territorial planning data bank regulations approved by the Government.

5. Storage and management of the national territorial planning data bank shall be organised by the Ministry of Construction and Urban Planning, of the county data bank - by the county governor, of the municipality data bank - by the municipal board (mayor).

6. Public authorities, managers of public registers, cadastres, classifiers, specialised data banks, also organisers of national programmes, detailed, general and special planning, provided that these are public or local authorities, must present the available data to territorial planning organisers free of charge, if the latter are public or local authorities, their authorised persons and the manager of the national territorial planning data bank, at the request of the above-mentioned entities. Other natural and legal entities shall receive and present information on the object under planning or data of the conducted research for a certain charge fixed by mutual agreement. Private legal and natural persons shall pay the prescribed stamp duty for the information concerning the territory under planning furnished to them for the purpose of planning organisation by public authorities, managers of public registers, cadastres, classifiers, specialised data banks, also by organisers of national programmes, general, detailed and special planning, provided that they are public or local authorities.

Article 22. Code of Territorial Planning Regulations

1. The code of territorial planning regulations is a system of statutory acts, regulations, methods, recommendations, technical standards and requirements adopted by the Government, ministries, departments, Government offices and other public authorities which lay down the basic functional and special requirements of environmental and immovable cultural properties protection, also technical, architectural, urban planning and other requirements for all solutions of territorial planning and designing.

2. The code of regulations shall be managed, prepared for publication and published in the form of a collection by the Ministry of Construction and Urban Planning.

Article 23. General Procedure for Co-ordinating and Presenting for Approval Territorial Planning Documents

1. Prior to their presentation for approval, solutions of general, special and detailed territorial planning documents must be:

1) co-ordinated with the effective territorial planning documents of the appropriate level registered in the territorial planning documents register, or they must have a written approval of appropriate bodies in the manner laid down by the regulations of territorial planning documents preparation and this Law;

2) discussed in public;

3) inspected by the territorial planning supervisory body.

2. The procedure of co-ordination of territorial planning solutions shall be implemented by the organiser of planning of the planned document together with the person

drafting the document who represent one party and the authorised representative of the organiser of planning of the approved territorial planning document representing the other party.

3. The following entities shall be the authorised representatives of the organiser of planning of the approved territorial planning document in the procedure of co-ordination of territorial planning document solutions:

1) Minister of Construction and Urban Planning - in case of the master plan of the Republic of Lithuania;

2) administration officer authorised by the county governor - in case of the county master plan;

3) chief architect of the municipality - in case of master plans of municipality's territory or parts thereof, also detailed plans of towns, townships, villages;

4) the organiser of detailed planning or his authorised representative - in case of detailed plans;

5) organiser of special planning or his authorised representative - in case of special planning documents.

4. The procedure of co-ordination of territorial planning document solutions shall be the basis for preparing their revision, supplementing and amendment. Amendments and supplements of the documents must be co-ordinated, publicly discussed and approved in the manner prescribed by the code of territorial planning regulations.

5. The procedure of co-ordination in one agency must be completed within 20 working days from the day of filing of the application. The procedure shall be deemed completed when the persons specified in par. 2 hereof sign the deed of co-ordination or approval. The deed may contain comments or bilateral obligations and agreements.

6. In the event that the second party refuses to take part or fails to take part in the procedure specified in par. 2 hereof, the organiser of planning and the planner shall sign a unilateral deed in the manner laid down by the code of territorial planning regulations.

7. Disputes arising during the co-ordination or approval procedure shall be investigated by the territorial planning supervisory body.

8. The territorial planning supervisory body must present the general or detailed plan or special planning document inspection report within a month from the day of submission of the draft plan or document in the manner laid down by the regulations (specified in par. 1 of Article 30).

9. Special planning documents may be presented for co-ordination, in the manner laid down herein, by the organiser of planning or his authorised representative.

Article 24. Registration of Territorial Planning Documents

1. A register of territorial planning documents shall be set up for the purpose of registration of territorial planning documents.

2. The management of territorial planning registers shall be regulated by the territorial planning register regulations approved by the Government.

3. All the approved territorial planning documents shall be presented in the obligatory manner to the register managers for registration no later than within 15 days from their approval. The managers of territorial planning documents register shall within 15 days notify the manager of the land cadastre of the registered planning document.

4. The national territorial planning documents register shall be managed by the Ministry of Construction and Urban Planning, the county register - by the county governor, the municipality register - by the chief architect of the municipality.

5. All natural and legal persons of the Republic of Lithuania shall have the right of access to the data of the territorial planning documents register at the corresponding register management agency and, upon paying a fixed stamp duty, receive copies thereof.

PART III TRANSPARENCY OF TERRITORIAL PLANNING

Article 25. Participation of the Public in the Process of Planning

1. General, detailed and special territorial planning documents must be submitted for public discussion.

2. Public discussion of territorial planning documents shall be arranged by the organiser of planning.

3. The general procedure of the participation of the public in the process of planning shall be regulated by the provisions of public discussion of territorial planning document drafts, approved by the Government. The provisions may prescribe a simplified public discussion procedure for detailed plans the structure as well as drafting and approval procedure whereof may be simplified under par. 3 of Article 19, also for special territorial planning documents which concern the interests of one person only.

Article 26. Public Announcement of Territorial Planning Documents

1. The purpose and dates of preparation of master plans, also of national and county level territorial planning documents shall be publicly announced on the Lithuanian radio and television, in the press, whereas those of detailed plans and municipal level special territorial planning documents - in the local mass media no later than within 10 days from the passing of the decision to draft the plan. The announcement shall specify the stages and procedure of public discussion.

2. All natural and legal persons of the Republic of Lithuania shall have the right of access to the territorial planning documents that are under preparation, also those which have been approved, at the agency organising the planning and, upon paying a fixed stamp duty, receive copies of extracts and drawings thereof, provided that the planning is organised by public or local authorities. Other organisers of planning shall provide copies for a charge fixed by mutual agreement.

3. The agency which organised the planning shall acquaint the public with the prepared drafts of territorial planning documents. They shall also be open for public survey at open exhibitions.

4. A period of at least two months shall be assigned for the presentation to the public of the drafted national, county and municipal master plans and special planning documents with at least one month of the period being allotted for public exposition.

5. At least a month's period shall be allotted for granting access to the drafted detailed plan, with at least a week of the period being assigned to public exposition.

6. The organisers of planning must send a written notification of the drawn up territorial planning document and its consideration procedure to the land owners and other real estate owners, whose real estate is reserved under the detailed plan or special planning documents solutions for key national, county or municipal projects and for the development of infrastructure, is set apart in order to be taken for public needs or if it is intended to change its condition, manner or purpose of use.

Article 27. Procedure for Submitting Proposals for Planning

1. All natural and legal persons and public organisations concerned with planning shall be entitled to submit their proposals and make comments respecting the planning solutions, whereas the real estate owners in the territories under planning, tenants, other interested natural and legal persons who reside or whose headquarters are located in the territory under planning shall have the right to file their claims.

2. Proposals, comments and claims shall be filed in writing prior to the public meeting. The procedure and time period of their filing shall be laid down in the provisions identified in par. 3 of Article 25 of this Law. Following the public meeting no proposals or claims shall be accepted.

Article 28. Public Meeting

1. The organisers of planning may submit to the public meeting in the established manner the detailed planning solution, objectives of the master plan or the drawn up territorial planning document.

2. During the public meeting the organiser of planning and the planner shall discuss the changes introduced pursuant to the previous comments and proposals and shall also explain why certain proposals were found unacceptable.

3. The initiators of the rejected comments, proposals and claims may within a month's period from the day of public meeting appeal against the territorial planning documents solutions to the bodies which exercise state supervision of territories under planning. State planning supervision bodies shall deliver a justified decision within 3 weeks from the day of receipt of the complaint. The decision of the body of supervision may be appealed against in court.

4. Upon the expiry of the period set aside for filing complaints against territorial planning documents solutions, the documents shall be presented for approval.

Article 29. Transparency of the Approved Master Plans

1. The organiser of planning must freely distribute abstracts of the approved master plans.

2. Based on the operational planning data, the municipal board (mayor), the county governor, the Government must, prior to the opening of each election to, accordingly, municipality or Seimas, present reports on the territorial planning activity and its results.

PART IV STATE SUPERVISION OF TERRITORIAL PLANNING

Article 30. State Supervision of Territorial Planning and its Bodies

1. State supervision of territorial planning means control of general, detailed and special territorial planning documents preparation, co-ordination and public discussion procedures, also the checking of the solutions as against the requirements of the territorial planning regulations. The general procedure of supervision shall be laid down by the territorial planning supervision regulations approved by the Government.

2. State supervision of territorial planning shall be exercised by:

1) of general planning of the territory of the Republic of Lithuania, special territorial planning on the level of the Republic of Lithuania - by the State Territorial Planning and Construction Inspectorate;

2) of general planning of county territories, special planning on the county level - by the Ministry of Construction and Urban Planning;

3) of general planning, detailed planning, of the territories of municipalities, special planning on the municipal level and on the level of natural and legal entities - by the county governor.

3. The implementation of plans shall be controlled by public authorities according to their respective competence in the manner laid down by laws and other statutory acts.

4. The organiser of planning of territorial planning document and the body which approves the document shall not be entitled to exercise supervision of territorial planning. In such event the supervision shall be exercised by a superior body of state territorial planning supervision.

Article 31. Rights of the Supervisory Bodies

The officers of the body exercising supervision shall be entitled to:

1) verify whether or not the planning documents preparation, co-ordination, public discussion procedure complies with the legal statutes, whether or not the solutions conform to the code of territorial planning regulations;

2) demand that violations of regulations be rectified and the code of territorial planning regulations be abided by, also demand that additional co-ordination or expert examination be undertaken, and apply administrative sanctions with regard to persons who refuse to comply with the requirements;

3) deliver justified conclusions regarding the appropriateness of the document approval to the body which approves territorial planning documents;

4) resolve disputes arising in the process of planning and during the implementation of plans, unless the dispute settlement procedure is regulated by other laws.

Article 32. Territorial Planning and Supervision Specialists

1. Master and detailed plans may be drawn up by the specialists who have been issued a licence for general territorial planning in the manner laid down by the Government, also by legal entities, provided that such activity is prescribed by their charters and the works are carried out by the specified specialists.

2. Specialists with qualifications in architecture, civil engineering, water management, land management, forest management, geography or other spheres shall be entitled to prepare (only in their respective professional sphere) special planning documents. The specialists shall need licences only in cases provided for in appropriate laws.

3. Old town regeneration projects, also cultural monuments and properties protection projects and schemes may be drafted by specialists whose performance has been evaluated in the manner set forth in the Law on the Immovable Cultural Properties.

4. Diplomaed specialists with a 3 years length of service in the sphere of territorial planning, who have completed a special course of training according to the programme approved by the Ministry of Construction and Urban Planning and passed a general territorial planning qualifications examination shall be entitled to work as chief architects of municipalities, county governor's administration officers or state inspectorate officers responsible for supervision and control of territorial planning.

5. The Ministry of Construction and Urban Planning, complying with the provisions regulating the awarding of qualifications and the issuing of licences, shall arrange examinations for acquiring the qualifications fit for engaging in general territorial planning and for being issued a corresponding licence. The Ministry of Construction and Urban Planning shall keep the register of persons possessing the qualifications and licences required in order to engage in general territorial planning, and shall also possess other rights laid down by laws and related to the granting, suspension and revocation of qualifications and licences.

PART V
INDEMNIFICATION FOR DAMAGES AND LIABILITY FOR VIOLATIONS OF
THE LAW

Article 33. Indemnification for Damages

If validation of the territory's detailed or master plan precludes the use of the real estate or its part in the previous manner and for the previous purpose, or in general restricts the use thereof, the real estate owner or user of public property may demand that the organiser of planning should indemnify for the damages or award other real property of equal value. Disputes concerning indemnification for damages shall be settled in court.

Article 34. Liability for Violations of the Law

Persons who violate the Law shall be held liable under administrative, civil and criminal laws of the Republic of Lithuania.

I promulgate this Law passed by the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania.

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

ALGIRDAS BRAZAUSKAS

REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA
LAW ON PROTECTION OF IMMOVABLE CULTURAL PROPERTIES

December 22, 1994, No. I - 733
(As amended by 25 June 2002. No. IX-991)
Vilnius

I. CHAPTER
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1. Basic Concepts

The basic concepts of this Law shall be as follows:

immovable cultural properties shall denote structures of cultural and public significance, their parts and groups, complexes, clusters and sites, which shall be registered according to the procedure stipulated by this Law;

protection of immovable cultural properties shall consist of state protection of these cultural properties and all protection-related operations;

cultural monuments shall include the most significant cultural properties that have been designated as cultural monuments according to the procedure established by this Law;

structures are architectural objects and other immovable human designs of monument art, technological nature and the parts or remains thereof;

structure fixtures and fittings shall denote movable designs that are compositionally, functionally or historically linked with the structures;

structural groups shall represent the sum total of the structures functionally linked with and other designs;

clusters shall comprise the whole of architectural composition structures and other designs;

sites shall denote historical and topographical territories and locations that have achieved cultural significance;

cultural value shall signify the archaeological, anthropological, ethnological, mythological, memorial, religious, architectural, technical and technological, urban planning or other historical, artistic or scientific value or significance;

public significance shall denote public need to preserve structures of cultural value, their fixtures and fittings, as well as groups, clusters and sites, as the national identity and continuity;

immovable cultural property territories shall denote settings occupied by these properties and linked to them functionally, compositionally or historically, for the special use of which conditions shall be established;

immovable cultural property protection zones shall be designated within areas extending beyond these property sites, for the use of which special conditions shall be established.

Article 2. Purpose of Law

The aim of this Law shall be to guarantee the protection of cultural properties of Lithuania, the increase and transfer of such for future generations.

This Law shall regulate the protection and state management of protection of immovable cultural properties, located within the territory and territorial waters of the Republic of Lithuania, and according to right of ownership, belonging to the state, local governments, religious organisations and other legal and natural persons.

The aim of protection of immovable cultural properties shall be the preservation of these properties as authentic witnesses of the history of Lithuania and its regions or as works of art.

Immovable cultural properties of the Lithuanian nation, located within other states, shall be protected by inter-state agreements and in accordance with the laws of the appropriate states.

Article 3. Object of Law

The object of this Law shall be immovable cultural property, namely a component part of the accumulated national wealth of the Republic of Lithuania. Due to their cultural and public significance value, these properties are subject to a special state protection regimen, established by this Law, in keeping with their value.

Hill-forts, ancient mounds, other ancient defence fortifications, ancient residential and work-shop sites, ruins and remains of ancient structures, sacred forests, sacred hillocks and other ancient religious cult sites, sacrificial stones, stones containing holes, footprints, inscriptions and other signs, *pemgrinda*, *kūlgrinda* (secret paths and marshes) and other ancient roads, barrows, burial mounds, and other ancient burial sites, unused cemeteries and graves of soldiers possess cultural value and public significance and shall be registered as immovable cultural properties.

Other objects may be registered as immovable cultural properties, in accordance with the procedure established by this Law, providing they shall possess cultural value and public significance.

Whole immovable cultural properties shall be inseparable functionally, compositionally or historically with respect to aspect of protection.

Structures and their groups and sites that shall be registered as immovable cultural properties shall have their areas, which shall be subject to protection along with these properties.

Article 4. State Commission for Cultural Heritage Protection

The State Commission for Cultural Heritage Protection shall be the institution held accountable to the Republic of Lithuania Seimas with regard to formulation of the state policy on protection of state monuments and management of the implementation of this policy. It shall be the expert of Seimas, the President and Government of the Republic of Lithuania in matters of state policy on cultural property protection.

The State Commission for Cultural Heritage Protection shall be guided by the Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania, this and other laws.

The State Commission for Cultural Heritage Protection shall be a legal person and act in accordance with the regulations approved by the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania.

The State Commission for Cultural Heritage Protection shall be composed of 12 members, who shall be appointed and dismissed as follows: 2 members by the President of the Republic, 4 members by the Seimas Speaker, upon recommendation of the Seimas Committee for Education, Culture and Science, 4 members by the Prime Minister and 2 members shall be appointed and dismissed by the public organisations which have been

registered in the order established by laws, whose principal activity is linked to location, protection and propagation of immovable cultural properties.

Members of the State Commission for Cultural Heritage Protection shall be appointed for a four-year term.

Chiefs of state government institutions for protection of cultural properties, their deputies or persons authorised by them, shall have the right to participate and speak at meetings of the State Commission for Cultural Heritage Protection. (Amended 27 March 1997)

The State Commission for Cultural Heritage Protection shall be headed by a chairman, who shall be appointed and replaced by the Seimas Speaker, on the recommendation by this Commission and also, by the Committee on Education, Science and Culture of the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania. The commission chairman shall be appointed from commission members, for a two-year term. The Government of the Republic of Lithuania shall establish the work compensation of the Commission Chairman. Upon commencement of the implementation of the system of work compensation, set forth by the Law on Work Remuneration of State Politicians, Judges and State Officials, the work conditions set forth by the aforementioned law shall be applied to the chairman of the State Commission of Monument Conservation.

Functions of the State Commission for Cultural Heritage Protection shall be as follows:

- 1) to form state policy and strategy on protection of cultural properties;
- 2) to evaluate programs that implement the policy and strategy on protection of cultural properties;
- 3) to evaluate the utilisation of budget funds earmarked for protection of cultural properties;
- 4) to approve proposals concerning designation of cultural properties as cultural monuments and to remove cultural monuments from the registers of cultural properties;
- 5) to receive annual financial reports from state government institutions for protection of cultural properties;
- 6) to evaluate activities of state government institutions for protection of cultural properties;
- 7) to inform the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania Committee for Education, Science and Culture, of the problems in implementation of state policy in protection of cultural properties; and
- 8) to perform other functions prescribed by laws.

The State Commission for Cultural Heritage Protection shall have the right to:

- 1) control how state governing institutions for the protection of cultural properties implement the policy on protection of cultural properties;
 - 2) obtain from the Government, ministries and other state government institutions of the Republic of Lithuania and local governments information, explanations and decisions as well as, their official draft projects and other documents, that are linked to protection of cultural properties;
 - 3) create commissions for examination of the problems in protection of cultural properties;
 - 4) to inform the public concerning the problems in protection of cultural properties;
- and
- 5) co-operate with appropriate foreign institutions and international organisations.

The State Commission for Cultural Heritage Protection shall also have the right to:

1) warn owners and managers of cultural properties in order to effect elimination of violations of the laws on protection of cultural properties and to inform the appropriate state government institution of these violations within a three-day period; and

2) write protocols concerning violations of administrative right and to forward them to appropriate government institutions for protection of cultural properties.

Decisions of the State Commission for Cultural Heritage Protection shall be published in the publication State Gazette, "*Valstybės žinios*."

The State Commission for Cultural Heritage Protection shall submit an annual report to the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania.

Article 5. State Management of Protection of Cultural Properties

The institution for the protection of cultural properties shall be the Department of Cultural Heritage Protection of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Lithuania (hereinafter referred to as the Department of Cultural Heritage Protection). The Law on Protection of Movable Cultural Property regulates the functions and rights of the Department of Cultural Heritage Protection, as those of a state government institution for protection of movable cultural properties.

The Director of the Department of Cultural Heritage Protection shall be responsible for protection of cultural properties within the Republic of Lithuania.

The Department of Cultural Heritage Protection, shall be guided by the Constitution of the Republic of Lithuania, this and other laws and also, by normative acts of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania.

The Department of Cultural Heritage Protection shall be a legal person and shall act in accordance the regulations approved by the Minister of Culture.

A director, who shall be appointed and dismissed by the Minister of Culture, shall head the Department of Cultural Heritage Protection.

The Department of Cultural Heritage Protection shall have structural and territorial sub-units. In addition, it may have other branches, institutions and organisations necessary for its activity. The Department of Cultural Heritage Protection shall establish institutions of cultural heritage protection of non-salaried inspectors.

The activity of territorial sub-units, institutions and organisations shall be organised in accordance with their statutes, which shall be approved by the Director of the Department of Cultural Heritage Protection.

Acts approved by the ministries and other state government institutions, that may have an impact on the protection of immovable cultural properties and their sites and also, the territorial planning documents must be co-ordinated with the Department of Cultural Heritage Protection. Uncoordinated acts and documents shall not be deemed in effect, with respect to immovable cultural properties, their sites and their protection zones.

The requirements of the Department of Cultural Heritage Protection regarding the protection of specific immovable cultural properties, based upon regulations of this Law, are obligatory for ministries, other state governing institutions, local governments, enterprises and other legal and natural persons.

Local governments shall establish appropriate services or offices to carry out the functions prescribed by this Law.

Article 6. Tasks and Functions of the Department of Cultural Heritage Protection

The tasks of the Department of Cultural Heritage Protection shall be:

1) to implement the state policy on protection of immovable cultural properties; and

2) to prepare an outline of state policy and strategy regarding protection of immovable cultural properties.

Principal functions of the Department of Cultural Heritage Protection are to:

- 1) prepare state accounting of cultural properties;
- 2) draw up and establish regulations for the protection of immovable cultural properties;
- 3) supervise immovable cultural property management, utilisation and disposition, and the operations involving accident prevention, repair, adaptation, research, conservation, restoration and others.
- 4) certify research, conservation and restoration experts and also, the experts employed in state and local government institutions for protection of immovable cultural properties;
- 5) certify the enterprises, which carry out the research of immovable cultural properties and prepare the conditions and programmes of conservation, restoration, reconstruction and plan drafting operations;
- 6) establish the procedure of accident prevention, repair, adaptation, research, conservation, restoration and other activities performed with respect to immovable cultural properties;
- 7) organise scientific research of immovable cultural properties and propagation of such;
- 8) assemble, systematise and disseminate information concerning immovable cultural properties and methods of their protection;
- 9) assemble, arrange and protect archival documents related to immovable cultural properties and the protection thereof;
- 10) prepare programmes of state accounts, scientific research, propagation and other protection of immovable cultural properties, and use state budget funds earmarked for these programmes;
- 11) appeal to the court and other law protection institutions concerning liability for violations of requirements of this Law;
- 12) establish protection zones;
- 13) establish a method of reconstruction of deteriorated cultural properties, their territories and protection zones and the extent of deterioration and the value of such properties which fall under obligatory purchase by the state.
- 14) inform the State Commission for Cultural Heritage Protection and the public concerning problems and own activities involved in the protection of immovable cultural properties;
- 15) render annual reports to the State Commission for Cultural Heritage Protection on protection of immovable cultural properties;
- 16) perform other functions established by this and other laws; and
- 17) inform the State Commission for Cultural Heritage Protection, within 5 days, of instances of law violations in cultural heritage protection.

Article 7. Rights of the Department of Cultural Heritage Protection

The Department of Cultural Heritage Protection shall have the right to:

- 1) adopt normative acts on questions ascribed to it, which are compulsory for ministries, other state government institutions, local governments, enterprises and other legal and natural persons;

- 2) affirm, upon receipt of evaluation from the State Commission for Cultural Heritage Protection, scientific research, propagation and other protection activity programmes, of state budget funds, financed from the account of immovable cultural property;
- 3) furnish mandatory requirements for immovable cultural property owners and managers, based upon this Law;
- 4) obtain from ministries, state institutions, local governments and owners and managers of immovable cultural properties, information regarding immovable cultural properties;
- 5) survey, determine and investigate immovable cultural properties and objects, that may be immovable cultural properties;
- 6) become familiar with documents of inventorying and iconography, held by legal and natural persons, and other documents concerning immovable cultural properties and objects, which may be immovable cultural properties;
- 7) require elimination of violations of this Law;
- 8) stop activities performed within immovable cultural properties, on their sites and protection zones, in the event the requirements of this Law have been violated, or provision thereof shall be established by this Law.
- 9) monitor activities performed within immovable cultural properties;
- 10) compile in writing protocols of administrative law violations, in instances established by law, and impose administrative penalties;
- 11) establish temporary and permanent councils and commissions to examine problems arising in the protection of immovable cultural properties;
- 12) represent state interests in courts on behalf of immovable cultural properties;
- 13) publish publications propagating immovable cultural properties;
- 14) contract with other institutions, enterprises or experts, work involving record-keeping, scientific investigations, propagation and other protection activities; and
- 15) draw up inter-state co-operation agreements with appropriate institutions and international organisations.

II. CHAPTER RECORDS OF IMMOVABLE CULTURAL PROPERTIES

Article 8. Constituent Parts of Records of Immovable Cultural Properties

Immovable cultural property records are comprised of the search, determination, valuation, inventorying and registration of these properties;

The search involves collection of information concerning objects, which may possess cultural value and public significance. The search for such information and collection and protection thereof, are carried out by the Department of Cultural Heritage Protection.

During the period of determination and valuation, the composition and size, principal indications of cultural value, public significance and territories of the objects must be established.

Immovable cultural properties, which have been established and vaulted, shall be registered by entering them in the Immovable Cultural Property Register of the Republic of Lithuania (hereinafter referred to as the Register).

Basic data on immovable cultural properties are entered in documents of records and computerised information system data banks established by the Department of Cultural Heritage Protection.

Local governments may have local immovable cultural property registers, and information regarding such, shall be forwarded to the Department of Cultural Heritage Protection.

Article 9. Registration of Immovable Cultural Properties

The objects listed in part two of Article 3 of this Law, shall be registered as immovable cultural properties.

Other objects may be entered in the Register, provided that cultural value and public significance have been substantiated.

All objects shall be entered in the Register by the Department of Cultural Heritage Protection.

Decisions regarding inclusion of objects in the Register shall be published in the publication "*Valstybės Žinios*."

Objects that have not been entered in the Register, may be entered in local immovable cultural properties' registers upon local government decision, and the Department of Cultural Heritage Protection should be informed thereof.

Article 10. Cultural Monuments

The Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania shall approve, upon the recommendation of the Government of Lithuania, a list of historical, archaeological and cultural objects of state significance.

The most significant immovable cultural properties shall, upon the recommendation of the Department of Cultural Heritage Protection and with the approval of the State Commission for Cultural Heritage Protection and upon recommendation of the Minister of Culture, be designated by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, as cultural monuments.

The owners' agreement shall be obtained, in order to have immovable cultural properties designated as cultural monuments.

Without agreement by owner, designation shall be accorded, if:

- 1) the state or the local governments are the property owners;
- 2) sufficient basis exists for belief that property is facing a threat of deterioration or destruction, shall exist; and
- 3) property is part of those objects described in part two of Article 3 of this Law.

Owners may appeal to court regarding the repeal of decision regarding designation of immovable cultural properties as cultural monuments.

Article 11. Striking Immovable Cultural Properties from the Register

Upon a proposal by the Department of Cultural Heritage Protection, and the agreement of the State Commission for Cultural Heritage Protection, and upon the recommendation by the Minister of Culture, immovable cultural properties, designated as cultural monuments, shall be stricken from the Register by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, and all other immovable properties, by the Department of Cultural Heritage Protection, if:

- 1) the fact of their deterioration or destruction shall be established;
- 2) properties shall have lost the marks defining their value; and
- 3) public significance shall have vanished.

The proposals to have immovable cultural properties struck from the Register, must be substantiated in cases where the fact of deterioration or destruction of cultural properties has been established, the guilty parties must be determined. They shall be held liable in accordance with this Law.

Information regarding proposals to strike immovable cultural properties from the Register, must be published in the district or local press, while that regarding cultural monuments, must be published in no fewer than two republic newspapers, three months prior to adoption of such decision.

Decisions concerning the striking of cultural monuments from the Register, shall be published in the publication "*Valstybės Žinios*."

Article 12. Supply of Information Regarding Immovable Cultural Values

In cases where immovable cultural properties are part of wealth which has been designated for state registration, the Department of Cultural Heritage Protection must inform the registrars of such wealth. Registrars enter the necessary inscriptions in registration documents of this wealth.

The Department of Cultural Heritage Protection must inform their owners (managers) and appropriate local governments, concerning the inclusion of structures and their clusters and their groups and locations in, or striking of such from, the Register, and also, regarding the designation of these immovable cultural properties as cultural monuments.

Their owners (managers) shall be informed regarding inclusion in the Register, or striking from it, of structure fixtures and fittings, the designation of these properties as cultural monuments. Public information regarding the protection site and owners or managers of these objects, may only be provided and published only with the approval of the owner (manager), provided they shall not violate this Law and the rule concerning protection of cultural properties.

III. CHAPTER PROTECTION OF IMMOVABLE CULTURAL PROPERTIES

Article 13. Subjects of Preservation of Cultural Properties

Owners and managers shall be held liable for preservation of their immovable cultural properties.

Local governments shall be also held liable for the preservation of immovable cultural properties, managed by them and also those, located within their territories, but not having specific owners or managers, and ensure that owners and managers of other immovable cultural properties, could adequately protect these properties.

Objects included in local registers of cultural properties shall be protected according to procedure established by local governments.

Article 14. Protection Requirements for Immovable Cultural Properties

Protection of immovable cultural properties must be in keeping with their cultural value and authenticity and provide conditions for suitable display of these properties .

Immovable cultural properties shall be protected through adequate supervision, maintenance and use.

Supervision of immovable cultural properties must ensure physical stability of these properties.

The following order of maintenance shall be applied to immovable cultural properties:

- 1) conservation preserving the present composition and size of property;
- 2) conservation-restoration preserving present composition and size of property while restoring its individual elements;
- 3) restoration, involving restoration and adaptation of property; and
- 4) restoration and reconstruction, involving restoration and adaptation of property and reconstruction of lost elements.

The following conditions of use shall be applied to immovable cultural properties:

- 1) reserved indicating prohibition of economic use;
- 2) limited use; and
- 3) universal indicating non-limited use.

Specific requirements of protection of immovable cultural properties are indicated within the protection regulations thereof.

Article 15. Protection Regulations of Immovable Cultural Properties

The regulations of protection of immovable cultural properties comprises the principal document for determination of the conditions of supervision, maintenance, and use of this property. Protection regulations also include the basic data from its records, including its composition and size, principal marks of its cultural value, public significance and territory. The protection regulations shall be amended or made more specific, upon changes in protection conditions of the property, its physical condition, or following designation of this property as a cultural monument.

The protection of immovable cultural properties is also drawn up and established by the Department of Cultural Heritage Protection. Standardised regulations for protection of individual groups of immovable cultural properties, that have been co-ordinated with the State Commission for Cultural Heritage Protection are, upon the recommendation of the Minister of Culture, approved by the Government of the Republic of Lithuania.

For each immovable cultural property two copies of the protection regulations are made up. On copy is presented to the property owner (manager), while the other copy is kept by the Department of Cultural Heritage Protection.

The owners and managers of immovable cultural properties must observe the requirements of the protection regulations.

Article 16. Marking of Immovable Cultural Properties

Immovable cultural properties and their sites shall be marked according to procedure established by the Department of Cultural Heritage Protection.

Article 17. Protection Zones for Immovable Cultural Properties

In order to protect the structures and their clusters, groups and areas that have been included in the Register, from external influence and to preserve their surroundings, the Department of Cultural Heritage Protection shall establish individual protection zones. These zones shall be established as follows:

- 1) a physical protection zone; and
- 2) a visual protection zone.

Physical protection zones are areas situated beyond the site of the immovable cultural property, wherein activities, that might be physically harmful for these properties or their territories, are carried on.

The visual protection zones are areas situated beyond the physical protection zones or sites of immovable cultural properties, wherein changes in surroundings may be detrimental to the landscape or to optimal viewing of such.

Temporary protection zones shall be employed prior to establishment of individual protection zones:

- 1) physical protection 50 metre width; and
- 2) visual protection 500 metre width.

Individual visual protection zones may exceed 500 meters, if the preservation of the property shall be dependent upon it.

Individual protection zones must be established prior to designation of immovable cultural properties as cultural monuments.

The Department of Cultural Heritage Protection shall inform owners (managers) of immovable cultural properties and owners (managers) of all immovable cultural property objects situated within these zones and also, administrators of such property registers, and local governments, regarding the establishment of individual protection zones.

Article 18. Immovable Cultural Property Protection Zone Conditions

It shall be prohibited in a physical protection zone:

- 1) to perform operations which may cause ground deformation or vibration;
- 2) to keep active chemical substances, readily flammable or explosive materials;
- 3) to erect structures, which are not intended for protection of immovable cultural properties or for guaranteeing utilisation thereof; and
- 4) to perform other operations, that might harm immovable cultural properties of the sites thereof.

It is prohibited to perform operations in the visual protection zone that may harm the landscape of the immovable cultural properties or the optimal viewing of such.

Land and construction work projects within immovable cultural property protection zones, must be co-ordinated with the Department of Cultural Heritage Protection.

The Department of Cultural Heritage Protection must approve appropriate regulations for protection zones of different immovable cultural property types.

Article 19. Protection of Immovable Cultural Property Clusters or Separate Historical and Cultured Landscape Sites - Protection of Immovable Cultural Properties

Protective territories may be established for preservation of immovable cultural properties of immovable cultural property clusters and their surroundings and historical and cultured landscape territories.

Protected territories shall be established in accordance with the procedure prescribed by the Law on Protected Territories of the Republic of Lithuania.

No protection zones shall be established for immovable cultural properties located within protected territories.

Article 20. Protection Measures in Territorial Planning Documents, on Immovable Cultural Property

Measures for protection and integration into social existence of immovable cultural property must be included within regional or local territorial planning documents of the Republic of Lithuania, being prepared.

Article 21. Operations Pertaining to Maintenance of Immovable Cultural Properties

Operations pertaining to maintenance of immovable cultural properties shall be comprised of anti-accident (prevention of accident threat), repair, adaptation, investigation, conservation, and restoration, implemented through applying the technologies of heritage protection (of all operations related to the authenticity of the cultural property, its documentation and preservation, means of implementation and requirements, which have been set forth by the regulations approved by the Minister of Culture), and the operations involving maintenance construction of the cultural properties (construction of a structure or parts thereof or demolition operations carried out within the structure namely, within the cultural property or the area thereof).

Through the anti-accident operations relating to cultural properties, (planning and if needed, heritage protection technologies and constructions, tree and shrub tending and other operations), the causes, that may result in a sudden collapse or other loss of the cultural property, shall be eliminated through preservation as much as possible of its composition and size and features of its cultural value.

Defects shall be eliminated by repair operations of the immovable cultural property without altering the composition of the property and the features of the cultural value thereof.

Through operations of adapting immovable cultural properties (examinations based on planning, heritage protection technologies and operations pertaining to maintenance construction, tree and shrub tending and the full array of other operations), the property or the component parts thereof, shall be adapted for use, co-ordinating the needs of the administrator and the public, preserving as much as possible the composition, size and the features of cultural value.

Through the restoration operations of the cultural property (the full array of planning activities based on examination, heritage protection technologies and operations pertaining to maintenance construction), the effect of the external and internal factors destroying or damaging the property composition and size as well as, the features of cultural value, shall be arrested and all of the remaining features of the authenticity of the cultural property shall be consolidated and reinforced.

Through the restoration operations of the cultural property (the full array of planning activities based on examination, heritage protection technologies and construction and other operations) the property shall be preserved, individual elements which have not survived, shall be restored or parts be preserved by clarifying their composition, size and features of cultural value and revealing its historical development.

A movable cultural property, which has been destroyed or demolished through natural disasters or those, brought about by humans, by preserving or returning its remnants, parts or elements to its place of origin, may in exceptional cases be restored in accordance with the procedure approved by the Minister of Culture, when at least one of the following conditions is present:

- 1) practicability of restoration, avoiding any hypotheses, is based upon extensive, solid research of historical sources and physical investigations;
- 2) the property has a special artistic or symbolic meaning, is particularly significant in the development of national consciousness and cultural heritage and is compatible with the natural surroundings;

3) approval by administrative institutions and the public (through popular opinion polls) has been voiced.

Transfer of a cultural property to another location shall be prohibited, except in cases when the transfer is required to ensure the preservation of the cultural property. All possible protective measures must be employed in dismantling, moving and again setting up such an object on a suitable site.

Article 22. Examination of Immovable Cultural Properties

The composition and size of the cultural property, the surviving or lost features of cultural value, and facts in nature and historical sources, confirming the historical development of the property through the use of operations involving examination of the cultural property and detailed scientific theoretical and physical (dismantling, applying the technologies of heritage protection, and non-dismantling) methods, summarising and documenting all of that.

The Department of Cultural Heritage Protection shall determine the extent of required examinations in order to substantiate the project of the operations and select the maintenance operations for the immovable cultural property.

The State scientific and study institutions shall implement the systematic scientific examination of immovable cultural properties in accordance with the programmes approved by the State Commission for Monument Protection and the Minister of Culture. In implementing the programmes, these institutions also may invite the assistance of the scientists working in other institutions.

The discoveries and treasures having a historical, cultural or archaeological value, which are found in the course of the examination, if no opportunities can be found to exhibit them at the site of the discovery, shall be handed, over in accordance with the procedure established by the Minister of Culture, to museums, which have the facilities to exhibit them. The examinations and treasures claimed for public needs shall be compensated in accordance with the procedure established by the Minister of Culture.

Should some new features of cultural value come to light in the course of maintenance of the cultural property, budgetary funds shall be used to conduct the necessary research, in accordance with which such a property may be additionally conserved or restored.

Article 23. Organisation of Operations Pertaining to Maintenance of Immovable Cultural Properties

The operations pertaining to the maintenance of immovable properties shall be selected and conducted:

1) in accordance with the protection regulations of such a property and the composition, size and features of cultural value as determined by the necessary examinations and the requirements of the protection thereof;

2) in accordance with the regulations of construction operations pertaining to the maintenance of the cultural property, which have been approved by the Ministers of the Environment and Culture;

3) in accordance with the regulations of the technical setting of the technologies of heritage protection approved by the Minister of Culture.

A specialist certified in accordance with the procedure established by the Minister of Culture shall have the right to draft the programmes of operations pertaining to maintenance of immovable cultural properties, technologies of heritage protection projects, to conduct dismantling research, elimination of accident threat, conservation, adaptation, restoration and

reconstruction or technologies pertaining to heritage protection operations and (special) expertise of heritage protection. Non-certified specialists, supervised by the specialist, responsible for such work, also may conduct individual operations and repair work of the aforementioned activity. The limitations imposed by law regarding the right to be a contractor or provider of services shall not apply to such activities.

A head of operations who shall be certified in accordance with the procedure established by the Ministers of Environment and Culture, to be in charge of the projects of structure, namely immovable cultural property maintenance, construction work projects, such operations, supervision of project implementation. He shall acquire a license in accordance with the procedure established by the Government or he shall work in a certified enterprise according to the procedure set forth by the Ministers of the Environment and Culture.

Permits of operations pertaining to the maintenance or construction of cultural properties shall be issued according to the Laws on Local Self-Government and Construction by the mayor of the municipality or the chief or officer of a service established according to paragraph 10 of Article 5 of this Law, authorised by him. A permit of operations pertaining to maintenance and construction of cultural properties shall be issued, if upon recommendation of the records of the Permanent Commission of Construction established by the mayor, which recommends that the licence be issued, shall be signed by an officer or authorised specialist of the Cultural Property Protection. A permit of operations pertaining to maintenance and construction of cultural properties shall be issued, if the report of the Permanent Commission of Construction established by the mayor, which recommends that the licence be issued, is signed by an officer or authorised specialist of the Department of Cultural Properties Protection.

An (special) expertise of heritage protection on the draft plan of operations pertaining to of the maintenance construction of the cultural properties shall be conducted no later than within one month from the day of submittal of the draft in accordance with the procedure and cases set forth by the Minister of Culture, and an expertise of the draft plan of the structure, be submitted in accordance with the procedure and instances set forth by the Ministers of the Environment and Culture. Prior to issuing the permits for the operations, the draft plan must be corrected in accordance with the mandatory remarks of these expert analyses.

The permits for the implementation of operations pertaining to protection technologies shall be issued according to the procedure approved by the Minister of Culture and no later than within one month from the day of submittal of such a draft plan.

The owner (administrator), the Department for the Protection of Cultural Properties and the local self-government services, founded in accordance with paragraph 10 of Article 5 of this Law, shall control the progress and quality of the operations pertaining to maintenance being implemented in the cultural property. The officers and specialists of these institutions, having determined that the requirements set forth by this Law have been violated, the draft plan of operations pertaining to maintenance has not been adhered to, that as a result of draft errors a threat of damaging the cultural property has emerged in the course of the operations, must halt the operations that are damaging the cultural property or presenting a threat to it and inform the Department for the Protection of Cultural Properties without any delay. The operations shall be halted until violations and the existing threat have been eliminated and a decision has been adopted regarding some newly established value features or a court judgement.

The Minister of Culture shall determine the procedure of accepting the operations pertaining to maintenance of the cultural property, with the exception of the operations pertaining to maintenance construction of cultural properties. The Ministers of the Environment and Culture shall determine the procedure of adopting such.

The programmes of operations pertaining to maintenance of the cultural property shall be valid for five years. The period of validity time of the draft operations of conservation, adaptation, restoration and reconstruction shall be stipulated in the permit for these operations, however the project shall lose its validity, if the operations had not been started within three years of the issuance of the permit.

Article 24. Protection of Objects Possessing Immovable Cultural Property Features

The Department of Cultural Heritage Protection must prohibit actions, that would diminish the cultural value of immovable cultural objects possessing cultural value features, not yet included in the Register, until such time as the question of their inclusion on the Register shall be resolved.

Article 25. Limitation of Work Involving Large-scale Earth Moving Operations

Legal or natural persons, wishing to perform large-scale earth moving operations (construction, road laying, obtaining of useful fossils and the like) upon sites, which are not immovable cultural properties and exceed 5 hectares in size, must inform of the commencement of operations the Department of Cultural Heritage Protection, which performs prospecting investigations of such sites, a year in advance of the start of operations.

If, in the course of investigations, some objects possessing immovable cultural properties are discovered, the Department of Cultural Heritage Protection may propose to persons noted in part one of this article, to assume financial responsibility for expenses incurred in required archaeological research, investigation of discovered properties and transfer thereof to state depositories, or the transfer of planning operations to another location.

Large-scale earth moving operations shall be possible only upon completion of required archaeological research, and transfer work of discovered cultural properties to state depositories.

Article 26. Protection of Objects Discovered in Earth, Water, Buildings and Elsewhere, Possessing Immovable Cultural Property Features

Information concerning objects possessing features of immovable cultural properties, discovered in earth, water, buildings and elsewhere shall be furnished to the Department of Cultural Heritage Protection.

In cases wherein objects possessing features of immovable cultural properties are discovered in the course of earth excavations, construction or other operations, the owner, manager of this site, shall be responsible for suspending operations without delay, for guaranteeing protection of objects and informing the Department of Cultural Heritage Protection. The Department of Cultural Heritage Protection shall adopt a decision concerning investigation and registration of this site and the discovered objects, no later than within a 15-day period.

Article 27. Financing for Protection of Immovable Cultural Properties

Operations pertaining to the protection of immovable cultural properties as a rule shall be carried out through owner or manager funding.

The following shall be funded from the State Budget:

1) accident prevention, repair, investigation, conservation, restoration and other operations involved in the supervision of cultural properties belonging to the state;

2) accident prevention, repair, investigation, conservation, restoration and other operations involved in the supervision of cultural properties not employed for economic purposes; and

3) fifty percent of the necessary investigation and conservation operation expenses on all cultural monuments not under state ownership, but open to the public. The Government of the Republic of Lithuania may also compensate a larger portion of the expenses involved in these operations, subject to approval.

The following shall be funded from the local government budget:

1) accident prevention, repair, investigation, conservation, restoration and other operations involved in protection of cultural properties belonging to local governments;

2) accident prevention, repair, investigation, conservation, restoration and other operations involved in the supervision of cultural properties non designated as cultural monuments.

The Department of Cultural Heritage Protection may finance from its allocated state budget funds, operations involved in the elimination of emergency conditions, installation of protection equipment and other preservation operations.

Preservation of immovable cultural properties may be financed also from other sources.

Article 28. Tax Reliefs and Funds

Tax reliefs established by laws shall be applied to owners of immovable cultural properties.

The funds obtained for use of immovable cultural properties and fines for damage thereof, are included in the cultural property protection accounts, according to established procedure, and shall be used for the repair, conservation and restoration of these properties.

Article 29. Transactions Involving Immovable Cultural Properties

Owners of immovable cultural properties, who seek to sell or otherwise transfer such properties, must advise future owners, concerning the status and protection routine requirements of such.

All new owners of immovable cultural properties shall assume all rights and regulations established by this Law.

In the event the condition of the immovable cultural property shall not coincide with that included in the protection register, an adjustment must be entered in the protection register.

Transactions involving registered immovable cultural properties must be confirmed by a notary and registered with the Department of Cultural Heritage Protection, within a period of three months.

Article 30. Insurance of Immovable Cultural Properties

In instances established by laws, immovable cultural properties must have mandatory insurance.

Article 31. Export of Immovable Cultural Properties

It shall be prohibited to permanently export from the Republic of Lithuania, immovable cultural properties or the parts thereof.

The Government of the Republic of Lithuania shall establish the procedure for temporary export from Republic of Lithuania, of immovable properties or the parts thereof.

IV. CHAPTER FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 32. Liability for Violations of Laws on Protection of Immovable Cultural Properties

Criminal, administrative and other liability shall be applied for individuals who have violated the laws on protection of immovable cultural properties.

Article 33. Compensation for Damages to Immovable Cultural Properties

Legal and natural persons, who have caused damage to immovable cultural properties, their sites or protection zones, shall be obligated to repair, restore or reconstruct the properties, and to restore the physical condition of their sites or protection zones and also to compensate for inflicted damages.

The Department of Cultural Heritage Protection shall establish the nature and amount of replacement for damages to immovable cultural properties, their sites or protection zones.

The funds obtained in compensation for inflicted damages, shall be used in accordance with Article 27 of this Law, regarding protection of immovable cultural property operations, financed from the state budget funds.

Article 34. Mandatory Purchase of Immovable Cultured Property by the State

In instances whereby the owners of immovable cultural properties shall fail to comply with regulations governing protection of these properties or shall inflict damage upon them, the Department of Cultural Heritage Protection shall warn the owner in writing and indicate the time limit set for elimination of shortcomings. In the event the owner shall fail to comply with this requirement, the court may, based upon a claim by the Department of Cultural Heritage Protection, seize and transfer this property into state ownership. The owner shall be compensated in accordance with the immovable cultural property's value, which is established according to the former owner's agreement with the Department of Cultural Heritage Protection, while in the existence of a dispute, it shall be decided by the court.

Article 35. Settlement of Disputes Involving Protection of Immovable Cultural Properties

Disputes between the Department of Cultural Heritage Protection and the owners or managers thereof, regarding protection of immovable cultural properties, shall be resolved in accordance with court procedure.

Article 36. International Agreements and Arrangements

In the event, the international agreements or arrangements, of which the Republic of Lithuania is a participant, shall establish regulations other than those indicated in this Law, the regulations of international agreements and arrangements shall apply.

Article 37. Entry into Force of this Law

This Law shall enter into force from February 1, 1995.

I hereby promulgate this Law passed by the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania.

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC

ALGIRDAS BRAZAUSKAS

**GENERAL PLAN OF THE TERRITORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA
(APPROVED BY THE RESOLUTION NO. IX-1154 OF THE SEIMAS OF THE
REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA, 29 OCTOBER 2002)**

19. Immovable cultural properties making up the functional land management structure of cultural heritage is the object of general policy of landscape formation. The most important factors exerting influence on such formation of the management policy in the General Plan are to be considered as follows:

- 1) the value and territorial spreading of the immovable cultural properties being of special importance to the visual structure of the landscape;
- 2) territorial priorities of protection of cultural heritage properties and their types;
- 3) preservation of spatial structures of cultural landscape developed in a course of history;
- 4) regional distinction of architectural heritage;
- 5) value of certain objects of cultural heritage.

20. The value and spreading of cultural properties differentiates the territorial intensity of the policy of cultural heritage management. On the basis of value and distribution of archaeological heritage (hill-forts and ancient settlements) as well as architectural and urban heritage (castles, churches, monasteries, estate heritage, ethnographic villages) over 120 territorial habitats of cultural properties significant from the point of view of the policy of landscape management were recommended. From the preservation and usage perspective the old towns of historical towns as properties present special importance (including urban monuments).

The following habitats of special national importance have been designated: Vilnius, Kaunas, Klaipėda, Kernavė, Trakai, Anykščiai, Šiauliai, Birštonas, Merkinė, Druskininkai – Marcinkonys, Palūšė – Tauragnai, Kretuonas, Švenčionys, Panemuniai, Dubysa, Vilkaviškis, Kudirkos Naumištis, Plateliai, Salantai, Curonian Spit, Varniai, Tytuvėnai, Daugyenė, Biržai, Žagarė, Rusnė, Rambynas, Ukmergė, Kėdainiai, etc.

21. The tendencies of protection of cultural heritage types set priorities for land management of heritage protection performing its particular typological (specific) specialization and allows for the subsequent assessment dispersion. Coordination of actions of the state and private investors, where the partnership will play a significant role. Regionalism of specialization of heritage protection policy according to protection priorities of typological groups of immovable cultural properties important to the territory planning is recommended. (see Drawing No. 3. Territories of Cultural Heritage).

The guidelines for the upkeep works provided for the distinguished priority zones of protection of cultural heritage types with regard to the general state of objects, value, problematic of preservation and financial possibilities are the following:

- for the priority zone of protection of archaeological settlements – tendency of conservation;
- for the priority zone of protection of urban settlements – tendency of conservation with emphasis or even partial restoration of important urban elements;
- for the priority zone of protection of estate heritage – tendency of conservation and restoration regarding the structure of the manor, buildings, their surroundings including a park;
- for the priority zone of protection of ethnographic villages (settlements) and homesteads – tendency of conservation and restoration as well as partial reconstruction;

- for the priority zone of protection of constructions – tendency of conservation, restoration and partial reconstruction (in exceptional cases).

22. Spatial differentiation of the policy of cultural property management also according to the boundaries of surviving ethnocultural regions and sub-regions as well as structures of agricultural landscape developed in a course of history is recommended.

23. The regulations of property management acknowledged worldwide encompass the protection and usage of cultural heritage ensuring the preservation of authenticity, distinction and retaining of features of other value of objects under protection. Therefore it is necessary:

- 1) to arrange the records of objects of cultural heritage, to conclude specific and clear regulations of needs of protection, usage, upkeep and maintenance;

- 2) to draw up specific plans of protection and usage of cultural heritage;

- 3) to conclude regional (specific) objective programs of upkeep of objects of cultural heritage;

- 4) to establish the perspective development of usage of cultural properties in all the territories of municipalities with regard to the usage procedures;

- 5) to prepare, approve and submit the recommendations on the usage of cultural properties according to specific types of objects with preservation of the cultural properties to the owners or users of properties and to supervise and control their implementation;

- 6) to use the objects of cultural heritage for educational and teaching purposes of public and especially of youth assuming decisions at the state and municipal level;

- 7) to use the cultural heritage for cultural tourism (international and local) as much as possible.

24. Providing the guidelines for the territorial concept of heritage management the General Plan recommends a special planning provision i.e. discerning the spatial backbone of cultural heritage. This is a single functional territorial structure defining a zone of spatial domination of historical heritage: a peculiar combination of the statehood centers and axes of the state with the prolongation directions of those being prominent outside the present borders of Lithuania as well.

According to the territorial distribution of types of habitats of value and concentration of the submitted cultural properties in the territory of the country there have been established five regions of domination of historical heritage (here the results of selection according to value and type are presented):

1. the Vilnius region – the basic historical load is put on the historical capitals of Lithuania: Kernavė, Trakai and Vilnius constituting archeological and memorial complexes; also on the memorial area of Dubingiai–Širvintos;

2. the Panemuniai region;

3. the region of Middle and North West of Žemaitija;

4. the region of North East Aukštaitija;

5. the region of West Suvalkija.

25. It is necessary to establish in which districts and on which scale the state should support the preservation of cultural properties for the formation of the state territorial policy of support of cultural heritage management. Support of three levels of intensity – a) large, b) average, c) minimal – would be useful. With regard to the value, problematique of preservation and perspectives of practical usage of cultural properties the special and certain strategic plan of implementing means of protection and usage of Lithuanian cultural heritage is required for the specification and elaboration of the general territorial concept of preservation of cultural heritage as well as of the state support. The additional coordination of the support of preservation of cultural heritage with the national program of tourism, program of cultural tourism as well as development of countryside tourism would be of great use.

26. The creation and consistent implementation of the system of periodical examination of physical state of objects of cultural heritage as a monitoring form of cultural heritage providing tendencies for preservation of cultural heritage and change of physical state.

27. The exercising of interests of preservation of the Lithuanian cultural heritage cannot be limited within the current boundaries of the country. The culture protection policy executed by the state must provide the ways and methods of certain contribution to the upkeep and preservation works of historical monuments outside the current state borders of Lithuania.

PRIORITIES

28. The priority tasks set within the scope of ensuring of ecological balance of landscape and preservation of its variety are the following:

- optimization of the state structure of general land usage enhancing the ecological compensation functions of territories of natural framework;
- optimization of the network of protected areas and suspending of degradation of their natural and cultural properties;
 - protection of marshy and karstic landscape;
 - protection of elements of natural landscape in urban territories;
 - conservation of natural recreational environs and suspension of urbanising of most attractive natural places;
 - recuperation of exploited quarries and renaturalization of peatbogs;
 - protection of the structure of the natural hydrographic system.

31. The priorities set for implementation of regulations of protection and usage of territories of cultural heritage are the following:

- 1) arrangement of legal grounds of heritage protection encompassing the specification and coordination of laws regulating this sphere, the formation of certain registers and regulations as well as the establishment of mechanism of the state support;
- 2) concluding and implementation of a special plan of protection and usage of the Lithuanian cultural heritage and objective programs of arrangement;
- 3) development of cultural tourism comprising preparation of certain plans and ensuring the presence of the necessary infrastructure.

32. The preservation of the ecological balance of landscape is ensured by the preparation and implementation of the relative documents of territory and strategic-program planning as well as by the approval of the legal acts needed for the regulation of this process.

33. Legal, project and organisation means are recommended for the implementation of the territorial development of cultural heritage designed in the General Plan.

MANAGEMENT PLAN OF THE KERNAVE CULTURAL RESERVE

Preface

The Cultural Reserve consists of:

- ?? The territory of the Reserve (194,4 ha) with the objects of cultural heritage (properties) and exposition in the open air;
- ?? Specialized Museum of Archaeology and History with collections and exposition.

The tasks to be implemented by the Cultural Reserve are as follows:

- ?? To preserve, administer, maintain, exhibit, visit and uphold the authenticity of the territorial complex of objects of cultural heritage of Kernave;
- ?? To carry out the permanent scientific researches of archaeological and historical properties within the territory of the Cultural Reserve and its buffer zone;
- ?? To organize the Museum activities: collection, recording, preservation, conservation, restoration and exhibition of the Museum collections, which are formed on the basis of the material of permanent archaeological researches;
- ?? To exercise control over economical and other activity of legal and natural persons, which is related to the limitations as defined in the documents of territory planning and these regulations;
- ?? To preserve the cultural landscape and to restore the landscape elements destructed by activities;
- ?? To propagate the immovable and movable cultural properties under protection and to form the background for the development of cognitive cultural tourism.

The Cultural Reserve of Kernave was established by the decision No.339 of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Lithuania, 14 December 1987, "Concerning the Foundation of the State Museum-Reserve of Archaeology and History of Kernave and Reorganization of some other Regional Museums".

Decision No.89 of the Ministry of Culture of Lithuania, 18 February 1988, "Concerning the Foundation of the State-Reserve of Archaeology and History of Kernave".

The plan of the boundaries of the State Museum-Reserve of Archaeology and History of Kernave approved by the decree No.19p. of the Ministry Council of the Republic of Lithuania, 20 January 1990, granting a land parcel (territory of the Reserve) for permanent use and designating buffer zones for this territory.

The status and boundaries of the former State Museum-Reserve of Archeology and History of Kernave were changed by the decision No. IX-982 of the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, 20 June 2002, "Concerning Status Change of the State Museum-Reserve of Archaeology and History of Kernave, Ratification of Change of Buffer Zone Boundaries and Plan of Borders in the State Cultural Reserve of Kernave". (The Museum in charge of the Reserve was granted the status of a reserve headed by the administration, where the Museum is a structural division of the Administration)

Decision No. 1745 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, 5 November 2002 "Regarding the Approval of Regulations of the State Cultural Reserve of Kernave" (The regulations of the protected territory have been approved).

Order No.461 of the Minister of Culture of the Republic of Lithuania, 11 December 2002, “Concerning the Implementation of the Decision No. 1745 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, 5 November 2002 ”Regarding the Approval of Regulations of the State Cultural Reserve of Kernave“” (This order approved the regulations of the Administration of the Cultural Reserve of Kernave. The Administration of the State Cultural Reserve of Kernave is a budgetary institution of culture, which organizes activities of the Cultural Reserve and ensures its protection and proper usage).

Part 1. Description of the site

1.1 General information

The Cultural Reserve is located in a distance of 35 km northwest from Vilnius in the territory of the administration of the town of Kernave, Širvintos municipality of the Republic of Lithuania. The territory of the Cultural Reserve encompasses the area of 194,4 ha with the buffer zones comprising 2456,2 ha. The buffer zone includes parts of the territories of the municipalities of Širvintos, Vilnius, Trakai and Kaišiadorys.

The land of the territory of the Cultural Reserve (194,4 ha) is an exclusive state ownership.

The Administration of the Cultural Reserve administers and uses the granted land on trust.

The Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Lithuania establishes, finances and controls the activities of the Administration of the Cultural Reserve.

1.2 Cultural information

23 years of systematic archaeological researches revealed that the first inhabitants settled down on the territory of the cultural reserve of Kernave already in 9th – 8th millennia BC. From this time on up to the present this area was permanently inhabited by people, who left traces of their habitation.

The entire complex of objects of cultural heritage (properties) preserved and used in the territory of the Cultural Reserve (194,4 ha) encompasses 18 archaeological, historical and cultural properties discovered and approved till now and as defined in the regulations of the Cultural Reserve:

1. The Kernave hill-fort known under the following names: the Aukuro kalnas, the Baršciu kalnas, the Šventas kalnas (1st century BC – 14th century AD);
2. The Kernave hill-fort II called the Mindaugo Sostas (4th – 14th centuries AD);
3. The Kernave hill-fort III with a settlement:
 - 3.1. The hill-fort known under the following names: the Lizdeikos kalnas, the Smailiakalnis, the Kriveikiškio piliakalnis (6th – 14th centuries AD);
 - 3.2. The settlement (6th – 14th centuries AD);
4. The Kernave hill-fort IV known under the following names: the Pilies kalnas, the Igulos kalnas ; the Piliaviete (13th -10th centuries BC, 6th – 14th centuries AD);
5. The site of the ancient town of Kernave (13th – 14th centuries AD)
6. The site of the ancient town of Kernave II (15th – 20th centuries AD)
7. The burial site of Kernave (8th – 1st centuries BC)

8. The site of the old church of Kernave (15th – 19th centuries AD)
9. The ancient settlement of Kernave (9th/8th mil. BC – 4th/5th centuries AD)
10. The Kernave, Kriveikiškis Hill-Fort (14th century AD)
11. The Kernave, Kriveikiškis burial site (13th-14th centuries AD)
12. The site of the Kriveikiškis village (15th-19th centuries AD)
13. The Kernave, Kriveikiškis estate (15th-20th centuries AD)
14. The ancient settlement of Semeniškes (4th-8th centuries AD)
15. The ancient settlement of Semeniškes II (2nd/3rd-5th centuries AD)
16. The wooden chapel (18th century AD)
17. The masonry chapel-tomb (19th century AD)
18. The parsonage (1881).

Seeking to isolate the territory of the Cultural Reserve and the heritage objects (properties) within from the negative influence of activities and in pursuance of ensuring the general ecological balance of the cultural landscape, this territory has been adjoined the buffer zone, which is divided into two sub-zones of different protection and usage modes: the sub-zone of physical protection and that of the visual one.

In the sub-zone of physical protection of the buffer zone a limited economical activity, which incurs no harm to the objects of cultural heritage (properties), does not effect their exhibiting conditions and does not increase the visual pollution of the historical landscape, is allowed.

In the sub-zone of physical protection of the buffer zone there is 1 (one) immovable cultural property i.e. the ancient settlement of Semeniškes II, A 1483.

There are 5 (five) objects with features of an immovable cultural property located in this sub-zone of the buffer zone:

1. The third settlement of Semeniškes (1st-4th cent. AD);
2. The fourth settlement of Semeniškes (1st-4th cent. AD);
3. The fifth settlement of Semeniškes (1st-4th cent. AD);
4. The sixth settlement of Semeniškes (1st-4th cent. AD);
5. The third ford through the river Neris.

The sub-zone of visual protection of the buffer zone is established in order to preserve the cultural landscape developed in a course of history and urban and natural surroundings of the Kernave town in case of the limited economical activities and constructions carried out by natural or legal persons on this territory.

There are 4 immovable cultural properties in the sub-zone of visual protection of the buffer zone:

1. Mitkiškes Hill-Fort, Latviu, Pilies kalnas Hill-Fort; A 1181;
2. The ancient settlement of Mitkiškes, A 1183;
3. The site of burial mounds of Kernave, A 1458;
4. The stone “With the Traces of Christ, Mary and Lamb”, M 123.

There are 5 (five) objects with features of an immovable cultural property in this sub-zone of the buffer zone:

1. The Stone Age settlement between the Kernave town and lake Pragarine;
2. The cultural layer of the Kernave town of the 15th – 18th centuries;
3. The cemetery of Mitkiškes;
4. The site of the ancient forge of Kernave;
5. The boundaries of the line of demarcation of Lithuania and Poland in 1923-1939.

1.3 Environment information

The relief in the territory of the Cultural Reserve was formed in the glacial period. The landscape that was adopted for the activities of human activities scarcely been changed up to the present. The territory of the Reserve divided into two parts:

?? Lower terrace (the Pajauta valley)

?? Upper terrace.

The lower terrace is edged by the river Neris and its tributary - the Kernave stream. Part of the lower terrace is a marshland. During the process of marsh formation the peat, which was formed, and alluvial layer of the river Neris served as a perfect conservation material for the remains of the cultural properties (as well as for those of organic origin). In 1987 during the melioration of the Pajauta valley the remains of the Kernave town from the mediaeval period were found. At present no exploitation of the melioration instalments is purposely performed, which conditioned the regeneration of the marsh formation process. This also fostered favourable conditions for preservation of the archaeological properties within the valley. Before the Cultural Reserve was founded in 1989 the lower terrace was used for economical activities (land cultivation, small-scale construction works, pasturage of cattle, traffic). The activity that was not controlled now is forbidden.

The upper terrace borders with the Kernave town. Development of the town incurs direct impact on the Cultural Reserve. The most significant influence on the preservation of the cultural properties in this part of the territory is exerted by the uncontrolled rain flow (erosion), constructions and activities conducted by the inhabitants of Kernave (whose land parcels adjoin the territory of the Cultural Reserve).

1.4. Interests

?? Economical interests of the inhabitants of Kernave (whose land parcels adjoin the territory of the cultural reserve);

?? Economical interests of land owners and users (whose land parcels are situated in the buffer zone on the other side of the river Neris);

?? Development of the Kernave town related with the infrastructure of tourism services.

?? Expediency and scope of archaeological investigations in the Cultural Reserve.

1.5 Appendices to Part 1

List of references for Part 1

- 1 Decision No.339 of the Ministry Council of the Republic of Lithuania, 14 December 1987, "Concerning the Foundation of the State Museum-Reserve of Archaeology and History of Kernave and Reorganization of some other Regional Museums".
- 2 Decision No.89 of the Ministry of Culture of Lithuania, 18 February 1988, "Concerning the Foundation of the State-Reserve of Archaeology and History of Kernave".
- 3 Decree No.19p. of the Ministry Council of the Republic of Lithuania, 20 January 1990, granting the Museum-Reserve a right to own and use a land parcel of 199,2 ha (territory of the Reserve).
- 4 Decision No. IX-982 of the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania, 20 June 2002, "Concerning Status Change of the State Museum-Reserve of Archaeology and History of Kernave, Ratification of Change of Buffer Zone Boundaries and Plan of Borders in the State Cultural Reserve of Kernave".

- 5 Regulations of the State Cultural Reserve of Kernave approved by the decision No. 1745 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, 5 November 2002.
- 6 Order No.461 of the Minister of Culture of the Republic of Lithuania, 11 December 2002, “Concerning the Implementation of the Decision No. 1745 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, 5 November 2002 ”Regarding the Approval of Regulations of the State Cultural Reserve of Kernave“” (Approval of the regulations of the administration of the State Cultural Reserve of Kernave).

List of amendments to Part 1

Part 2. Evaluation and Objectives

2.1 Conservation status of the site

The status of the territory under protection is that of a Reserve (most adherent status of protected area by legislation).

Potential threats

On the territory of the Reserve:

- ?? The increasing number of visitors
- ?? Negative hydrological processes (rain flow, water flows of melting snow)
- ?? Economical activities of legal and natural persons on private land parcels bordering the territory of the Reserve

In the buffer zone:

- ?? Potential construction of new buildings and instalments
- ?? Large-scale works of forest upkeep
- ?? Uncontrolled setting up of camping sites and resting places
- ?? Increasing traffic
- ?? Insufficient development of infrastructure of tourism services

2.2 Evaluation of site features and potential

The basic values of the object are the following:

- ?? The site exhibits a least 10 millennia of continuous human settlement within the Kernave Cultural Reserve.
- ?? A unique complex of five hill-forts within the entire region of East and North Europe
- ?? Kernave constitutes one of the oldest centres of state formation with a potential to represent all the periods of the Lithuanian prehistory
- ?? Perfectly preserved movable and immovable archaeological properties of prehistoric and historical periods concentrated on a small area
- ?? Intact historical-cultural landscape
- ?? Huge scientific information potential preserved (just more than 1 percent of the territory of the reserve has been investigated)
- ?? Numerous possibilities for the development of museum-educational activities
- ?? High potential for the expansion of cultural-cognitive tourism

2.3 Identification and confirmation of important features

Management objectives:

- To bring the multi-millennial historical heritage up-to-date preserving and emphasizing its most essential elements important for the self-awareness of the state and nation
- To form the background for realization of historical and natural potential with Kernave growing into one of the main centers of cultural tourism in Lithuania
- To end the formation of the ring “The Old Lithuanian Capitals” (Kernave-Trakai-Vilnius) of cultural cognitive tourism, which would assist in shaping the historical self-consciousness of our society and would present the country to foreign guests in an attractive way
- To set up the framework for the development of infrastructure of the Kernave town
- To provide the possibilities for the further fundamental archaeological researches of Kernave and presenting the results achieved to the general public
- To ensure the future preservation of immovable cultural values of Kernave carrying out their regeneration.

Factors influencing management

- Slip of slope soil of hill-forts, erosion of soil, water flows , thaws
- Possible illegal economical activity in the territory of the cultural reserve and buffer zone
- Change of ownership in the buffer zone
- Awareness of the land owners about limitations of economical activities in the buffer zone
- Awareness of municipality institutions, the territory of which includes the cultural reserve and buffer zone, about the limitations of activities established by regulations and laws as defined in the regulations of the cultural reserve
- Cooperation with the municipality of the Širvintos , administration of the town district and community of Kernave
- Instructing of public and visitors of the Cultural Reserve about the properties within this territory and actions there
- Increasing number of visitors, organization of public educational events
- Archaeological investigations and identification of new properties
- Organization of the Museum activities
- Change of laws
- Employees and their proficiency
- Insufficient financing

Operational objectives and management options

- To form a structure of the Administration of the Reserve enabling the effective implementation of the set tasks and adequate reaction to presented threats and challenges.
- To employ more professional staff at the administration of the cultural reserve. 6 additional vacancies for performing new tasks will be introduced in 2003: assistant manager for heritage protection and public relations, manager of the Environment Division, 2 (two) specialists-inspectors of the Environment Division, manager of the museum, specialist of the Public Relations Division.
- To develop an educational program and train the new employees.

Conservation management options

- To draw up a detailed plan (planning scheme) of the Cultural Reserve
- To prepare the provisional regulations of protection of the Cultural Reserve
- To carry out hydrological and geological researches in order to establish the reasons for soil erosion and set the means of their liquidation

- To conclude a plan on monitoring of the properties and landscape of the Cultural Reserve
- To establish and approve the visiting procedures of the Cultural Reserve
- To perform exploratory archaeological researches on the sites of construction of the objects of infrastructure in the Cultural Reserve

Use management options

- To prepare and promulgate the information to land owners and users about limitations of economical activities and those allowed in the buffer zone of the Reserve
- To form the background for approximation of all the documents of territory planning of counties and municipalities affecting the territories of the Cultural Reserve and buffer zone in compliance with the Administration of the Cultural Reserve and the Department of Cultural Heritage Protection
- To prepare and promulgate the information on actions allowed in the Reserve and buffer zone, to install information stands
- To form the necessary sanitation and recreational infrastructure in the Reserve, to encourage the municipalities to create similar infrastructure in the buffer zone.

Study and research options

- Scientific archaeological researches of seven years (2003-2009) would encompass the most significant and impressive objects of the Kernave complex: the upper part of the medieval town next to the Lizdeikos kalnas and the Pilies kalnas Hill-Forts, the medieval town in the Pajauta valley including the residential castle of a duke on the Aukuro kalnas Hill-Fort and the early settlements on the riverside of Neris.
- One percent of the Reserve territory has been investigated till 2002; it is provided for that this figure should increase up to 2 percent in 7 years.
- Investigation and conservation of archaeological finds, their due exposition and maintenance in the Museum of Archaeology and History.

Education and interpretation options

- To continue the implementation of the educational program “Live Archaeology” for school children;
- To organize the traditional festivals of experimental archeology “Live Archaeology Days in Kernave”
- To publish the monograph in two volumes “Prehistory and the Early History of Kernave”
- To present the Museum material and territorial complex of properties of Kernave by the computer media
- To update the Museum exposition after the reconstruction of the Museum building
- To create a new movable exhibition for exposition in educational institutions
- To promote the Cultural Reserve in the field of cultural tourism
- To promulgate the information material on the Cultural Reserve in travel agencies, hotels, tourist information offices, etc.

2.4 Appendices to Part 2

List of references for Part 2

1. Decision No. 1745 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, 5 November 2002 “Regarding the Approval of Regulations of the State Cultural Reserve of Kernave“.
2. Complex investment program of research, regeneration and presenting to public of the Kernave complex (2000-2009)

List of amendments to Part 2

Part 3. Prescription for Overall Site Management

The Cultural Reserve seeks to ensure the preservation, management, maintenance, exposition and visiting of the cultural heritage and landscape complex of Kernave. The management of the Cultural Reserve is founded upon the long-term (2000-2009) “Complex Program of Research, Regeneration and Presentation to Public of the Kernave Complex” approved in 2000, and annual activity plans, aiming at the implementation of the tasks set in the regulations of the State Cultural Reserve of Kernave.

3.1. Programs

The annual activity plans are drawn up on the basis of the programs (projects). The work plan of 2002 included 8 programs approved by the order of the Director:

1. Program of recording, storage and conservation of the Museum collections
2. Program of the exhibition: “Kernave. From Stone Age to the Formation of the Lithuanian State” (to be exhibited in the State Museum of Archaeology in Warsaw, Poland)
3. Program of the international festival of experimental archaeology “Live Archaeology Days in Kernave”
4. Program of scientific investigations, conservation and maintenance of the heritage objects in the Cultural Reserve
5. Program of public relations
6. Educational program for school children “Live Archaeology”
7. Program of works of upkeep, monitoring, management and adoption for the needs of visitors of the Cultural Reserve
8. Program of works of upkeep and renovation of the Museum buildings.

From 2003, with a change of status of the institution, the Cultural Reserve acquired more functions. The management scheme of the institution will be reorganized and simultaneously programs of new activities will be formed.

The former structure of the Museum-Reserve (See Chapter 1)

The new structure of the Administration of the State Cultural Reserve (See Chapter 2)

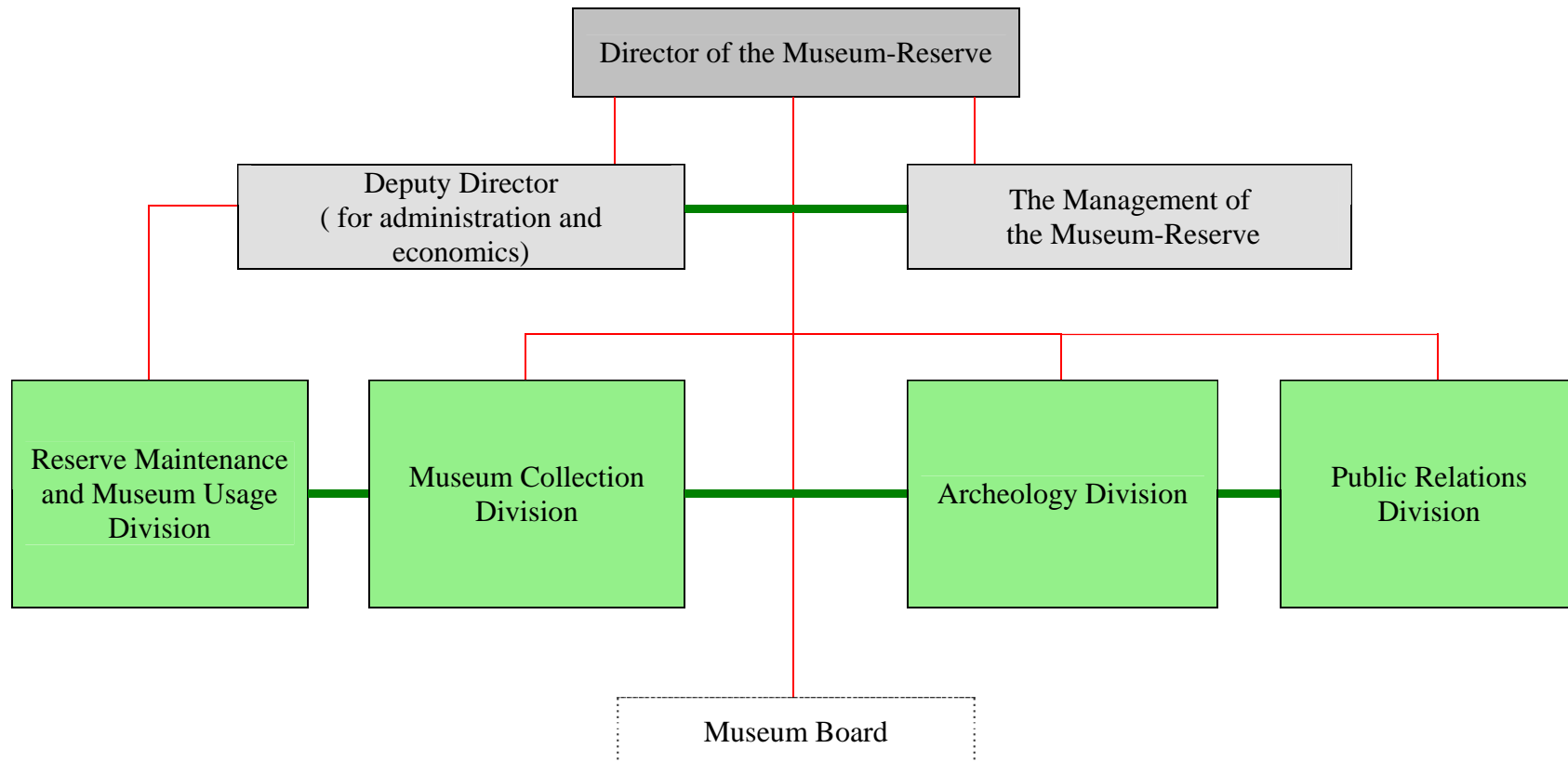
For the implementation of the Reserve functions, 4 main activities (programs) are planned:

1. Program of Environment Protection, Monitoring and Maintenance of the Reserve, aiming at the protection and upkeep of the immovable and movable cultural properties within the Reserve territory and buffer zone, the development of the service infrastructure visitors, the protection of the historical landscape and control of development of Kernave town.

2. Program of Scientific Researches and Heritage Management, which will enable the identification and investigation of the undiscovered cultural properties in the territory of the Reserve and buffer zone. The intended researches are of the scientific significance, as well as directly pertain the problems of the regeneration, management and monitoring of the Reserve and the Museum.

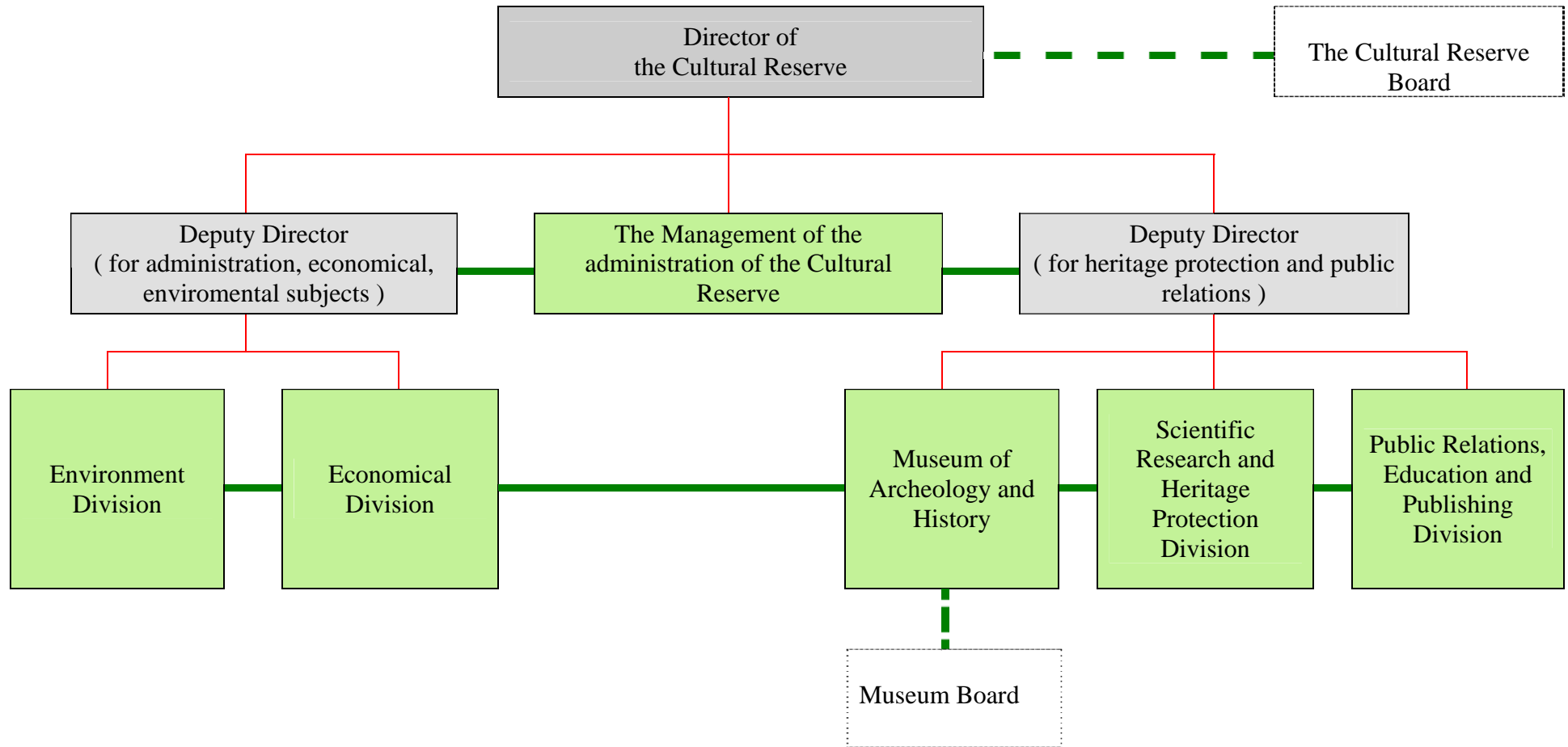
3. Program of Presentation to Public, aiming at the development of the Cultural Reserve, one of the main cultural tourism objects in Lithuania. This program comprises:

STATE MUSEUM-RESERVE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORY OF KERNAVE
STRUCTURE



ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE CULTURAL RESERVE OF KERNAVÉ

STRUCTURE



- a) educational programs and events for mixed audience, events concerning the promotion of cultural heritage (the international festivals of experimental archaeology, traditional festivals “Midsummer Day”, Days of European Cultural Heritage, etc.)
- b) publishing activities
- c) development of cultural tourism

4. **Program of the Museum Activities**, which is intended for collecting, recording, storing, conservation, restoration and exposition of the museum collections that are mostly based on the material of the permanent scientific investigations in the Cultural Reserve.

3.2. Financing

The yearly budget financing of 175 000 - 200 000 Euro (without investments) is to be provided to ensure the performing of activities of the Administration of the Cultural Reserve and for the implementation of the planned programs for 2003 – 2009.

The total funds reaching the sum of 1 500 000 Euro (as minimum program) and 2 600 000 Euro (as maximum program) are needed for the execution of the complex investment program of research, conservation and presentation of the Kernave complex for 2003 – 2009.

**MINISTRY OF CULTURE OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA
DEPARTMENT OF CULTURAL HERITAGE PROTECTION**

ORDER

**No. 313, 18 November 1998
Vilnius**

**CONCERNING THE INCLUDING OF ARCHEOLOGICAL OBJECTS INTO THE
REGISTER OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA OF IMMOVABLE CULTURAL
VALUES**

Executing the Law on the Immovable Cultural Values Protection of the Republic of Lithuania and regarding the opinion of the State Commission for Cultural Heritage Protection (Note No. 01-05-68, 2 March 1998, and Note No. 01-05-220, 12 August 1998)

I ORDER:

To include the 187 objects (A1297-A1483) within the List of the Archeological Sites of the Immovable Cultural Values Register of the Republic of Lithuania.

ATTACHMENT: the List of the Archeological Sites of the Immovable Cultural Values Register of the Republic of Lithuania.

DIRECTOR

DIANA VARNAITĖ

GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA

RESOLUTION

No. 1465, 23 December 1999

Vilnius

**CONCERNING THE DECLARATION OF IMMOVABLE CULTURAL VALUES AS
MONUMENTS OF CULTURE**

Acting in compliance with Item 2 of Article 10 of the Law on Immovable Cultural Values Protection of the Republic of Lithuania (Žin., 1995, No. 3-37) and regarding the recommendations of the Department of Cultural Heritage Protection of the Ministry of Culture, with the consent of the State Commission For Cultural Heritage Protection and at the recommendations of the Minister of Culture the Government of the Republic of Lithuania decides:

To declare the immovable cultural values the monuments of culture (according to the attachment).

PRIME MINISTER

ANDRIUS KUBILIUS

MINISTER OF CULTURE

ARŪNAS BĖKŠTA

PUBLICATIONS ON KERNAVĖ

1. Kernavės miesto bendruomenė XIII-XIV amžiuje : daktaro disertacija: humanitariniai mokslai, istorija (05 H) / Gintautas Vėlius. – Vilnius, 2001. – 109 p. : iliustr. – Summary in English
2. Kernavė : vadovas po Kernavę ir Kernavės archeologijos ir istorijos muziejų- rezervatą / J. Vitkūnas. – Vilnius, 1999. – 72 p. : iliustr. – texts in Lithuanian and English
3. Kernavės archeologijos ir istorijos muziejus – rezervatas //tekstas A. Luchtanas/. – V. : S. Platūtkio fotograf. ir leidybos agentūra, /1998/. – 1 lankstinys (12 p.) : iliustr. – texts in Lithuanian and English
4. Jankūnas Edmundas. Laumgunda : istorinės legendos ir novelės apie Kernavę / E. Jankūnas. – Panevėžys, 1998. – 84 p. : iliustr.
5. Valstybinis Kernavės archeologijos ir istorijos muziejus – rezervatas : /bukletas/. – Kernavė, 1992. – 1 lap. sulankst. į 8 p. : iliustr.
6. Vercinkevičius Juozas. Kernavė: svarbiausios žinios. – V.: Mintis, 1988. – 23 p. : iliustr.
7. Kernavė / Lietuvos paminklų apsaugos ir kraštotyros dr-ja. – Vilnius : Vaga, 1972. – 433 p. : iliustr.
8. Šalūga R. Keturių piliakalnių miestas // Čia gimiau. – V., 1961. – P. 269-274.
9. Šalūga R. Kernavė: bukletas. – V., 1960.
10. Kernavė – litewska Troja : Katalog wystawy ze zbiorow Panstwowego Muzeum- Rezerwatu Archeologii i Historii w Kernavė, Litwa / Panstwowe Muzeum Archeologiczne w Warszawie. – Warszawa, 2002. – 216 s. : il. – text in Polish
11. State Archeological Museum and Historical Park of Kernave : /Bukletas/. – Širvintos, 1992 p. – 1 lap. sulankst. į 8 p.: iliustr. – text in English

Cognitive publications:

12. Kirkoras A. H. Lietuva nuo seniausių laikų iki 1882 metų. – V. : Mintis, 1995. – 208 p. – P. 137.
13. Tiškevičius K. Neris ir jos krantai: hidrografo, istoriko, archeologo ir etnografo akimis. – V.: Mintis, 1992. – 398 p. - P. 257-272.
14. Kirkoras A. Pasivaikščiėjimai po Vilnių ir jo apylinkes. – V., 1991. – P. 242-243.
15. Sirokomlė V. Iškylos iš Vilniaus po Lietuvą. – V.: Mintis, 1989. – 166 p. - P. 138 - 150.
16. Tyszkiewicz K. Wilija i jej bregi. – Drezno, 1871.- 362 s. – P. 237-238.
17. Syrokomla W. Wycieczka po Litwie. – Wilno, 1860. – 156 p. - P. 107-108.

Tourism-information publications:

18. Semaška A. Po Lietuvą. Pažintinis krašto lobynas : Miestai ir miesteliai, bažnyčios, žmonės, vaizdingiausi kraštovaizdžiai, pilys ir dvarai. – 2-as papild. leid. – V. : “Algimantas”, 2002. – 720 p. : iliustr., žem. – P. 534-537.
19. Kelionė į Kernavę ir Trakus : pamoka-ekskursija 8-9 klasės mokiniams / J. Slavinienė ir kt. – Kaunas : Šviesa, 2001. – 56 p. : iliustr.
20. Kelionių vadovas po Lietuvą: lankytinos vietos dešimtyje Lietuvos apskričių: didieji miestai, rajonų centrai, kurortai, miesteliai: jų istorijos, architektūros, dailės paveldo

- vertybės: nacionaliniai ir regioniniai parkai / sudarytojas A. Semaška. - V. : Algimantas, 2000. – 496 p.- P. 435-437.
21. Lisauskas Vytautas. Prie Nerios. – V.: Darlis, 1998. – 87 p. – texts in Lithuanian and English - P. 8, 9, 60, 61.
 22. Erelis Pranas. Įdomioji Lietuva. – V., 1997. – 156 p. - P. 102.
 23. Turisto atlasas / Sudaryt. K. Vaškėlis. – V.: Mintis, 1994. – 272 p. : žml. - P. 109.
 24. Lietuva. Kelionių gidas: Visa turistinė informacija. – V.: B.v., 1996. – 31 p. : iliustr. – texts in English, Russian, German and Swedish - P. 9.
 25. Semaška Algimantas. Lietuvos keliais. – V.: Mintis, 1989. – 299 p. : schem. – P. 89-90.
 26. Kisieliauskienė Jadvyga. Širvintų rajonas. – V. : Mintis, 1982. – 48 p. iliustr. – P. 26-34.
 27. Danilevičius E. Maršrutai iš Vilniaus. – V.: Mintis, 1975. – 140 p. : schm. – P. 58-64.
 28. Stabinis J., Ramanauskas A. Nerimi: Maršrutas Nr. 2. – V.: Valstyb. polit. ir moksl. literatūr. l-kla, 1961. – 102 p. - P. 71-74.
 29. South-East Lithuania : area guide : featuring Vilnius, Trakai, Kernavė, Molėtai, Dzukija National Park and Druskininkai. – V., 1999. – 1 lankstinys (16 p.) : iliustr. - texts in English
 30. Lithuania: Nature, History, Culture, Cities: Foto albumas su aprašymais. – V.: R. Paknio l-kla, 1996. – 48 p. – texts in English - P. 4-7.

Publications on cultural monuments:

31. Kultūros paminklai. /Kn./ 1-9 / Kultūros paveldo c-ras. – V., 1994-2002.
32. Kultūros paminklų enciklopedija. Rytų Lietuva. T. 1. – V.: Mokslo ir enciklopedijų l-kla, 1996. – 367 p. - P. 277-284, 297.
33. Lietuvos kultūros ir gamtos paminklų atlasas. – V.: Valst. enciklopedijų l-kla, 1991. 46 p. : žml. - P. 72.
34. 300 kultūros paminklų. - V.: Mintis, 1980. – 254 p. : iliustr. – P. 205, 206.

Archeological publications:

35. Lietuvos pilių archeologija / Klaipėdos u-to Vakarų Lietuvos ir Prūsijos istorijos c-ras, Mažosios Lietuvos istorijos muz., Kultūros paveldo c-ras. – Klaipėda, 2001. – 260 p. : iliustr. - P. 257.
36. Tautavičius A. Vidurinis geležies amžius Lietuvoje (V-IX a.). – Vilnius, 1996. – 367 p. : iliustr. – P. 8, 16, 18, 19, 28, 31, 146, 265.
37. Luchtanas A. Kernavės ekspedicijai 15 metų // Baltų archeologija: Naujausių tyrinėjimų rezultatai: Konferencijos medžiaga. – V., 1995. – P. 42-44.
38. Luchtanas A. “Aukuro kalno” piliakalnis Kernavėje // Baltų archeologija ir etnologija: Naujausių tyrimų rezultatai: Konferencijos tezės. Vilnius, 1993 m. kovo 31 d. – V., 1994. – P.12-13.
39. Vėlius G. 13th-14th century cemetery of Kernavė // Lithuanian archeology: investigations and findings. – V., 1998. – P. – 23.
40. Luchtanas A. Kernavė // Lithuanian archeology: investigations and findings. –V., 1998. – P. 22-23.
41. Luchtanas A., Vėlius G. Laidosena Lietuvoje XIII-XIV a. // Vidurio Lietuvos archeologija: Etnokultūriniai ryšiai. – V., 1996. – P. 80-88.
42. Lietuvos TSR archeologijos atlasas. T.1-4. – V., 1974-1978. (Piliakalniai, t. 2, - V., 1975)

- 43.. Tautavičius A. Archeologiniai radiniai ir paminklai. – V., 1972. – P. 26-44.
 44. Lietuvos TSR archeologijos atlasas. T.1-4. – V., 1974-1978. (Piliakalniai, t. 2, - V., 1975)
 45. Tarasenko P. Lietuvos archeologijos medžiaga = Materialie für Litauische Archaologie / Švietimo Ministerijos Knygų leidimo Komisijos leidinys, Nr. 147. – Kaunas, 1928. – summary in German - P. 155, 353-355.
 46. Tarasenko P. Ieškojimai Neries ir Šventosios santeklyje // Mūsų senovė (Tilžė). – 1922, kn. 4/5. – P. 574-590.
 47. Tarasenko P. Gimtoji senovė. – Šiauliai, B.m. – 117 p. – P. 31-32.
 48. Киркор А. К. Перечневый каталог предметов в Виленском музее древностей. – Вильно, 1858. – 21 с.
 49. Покровский Ф. В. Археологическая карта Виленской Губернии. – Вильна, 1893. – 164 с. – С. 69, 72, 73.
 50. Balinski M., Lipinski T. Starożytna Polska pod względem historycznym, geograficznym i statystycznym. – Warszawa, 1846. – T. 3. – 866 s. - P. 202-204.
 51. Archeological researches in Lithuania (from 1974/1975 till 2000):
- Kulikauskas P., Luchtanas A. Archeologiniai tyrinėjimai Kernavėje 1979 metais // ATL 1978 ir 1979 metais. – V., 1980. - P. 35-38.
- Kulikauskas P. Kernavės pilkapiai // ATL 1980 ir 1981 metais. – V., 1982. – P.70-71.
- Volkaitė-Kulikauskienė R. “Mindaugo sostu” vadinamo Kernavės piliakalnio tyrinėjimai // ATL 1980 ir 1981 metais. – V., 1982. - P. 28-31.
- Volkaitė-Kulikauskienė R. Kernavės piliakalnio “Mindaugo sostas” tyrinėjimai // ATL 1982 ir 1983 metais. – V., 1984.- P. 35-38.
- Volkaitė-Kulikauskienė R. Kernavės “Pilies kalno” tyrinėjimai 1983 m. // ATL 1982 ir 1983 metais. – V., 1984. - P. 38-40.
- Luchtanas A. Kernavės pilkapių tyrinėjimai // ATL 1982 ir 1983 metais. – V., 1984. – P. 55-57.
- Luchtanas A. Gyvenvietės prie Kernavės tyrinėjimai 1983 m. // ATL 1982 ir 1983 metais. – V., 1984. - P. 28-31.
- Luchtanas A. Kernavės pilkapyno tyrinėjimai // ATL 1984 ir 1985 metais. – V., 1986. – P. 57-58.
- Luchtanas A. Gyvenvietė Kernavėje Neries krante // ATL 1894 ir 1985 metais. – V., 1986. – P. 30-32.
- Luchtanas A. Kernavės Pilies kalno tyrinėjimai // ATL 1984 ir 1985 metais. – V., 1986. - P. 32-35
- Luchtanas A. Tyrinėjimai Kernavėje // ATL 1986 ir 1987 metais. – V., 1988. - P.137-142.
- Jankauskas A., Luchtanas A. Senujų Kernavės bažnyčių tyrinėjimai // ATL 1988 ir 1989 metais. – V., 1990. - P. 138-140.
- Luchtanas A. Tyrinėjimai Pajautos slėnyje Kernavėje // 1988 ir 1989 metais. – V., 1990. – P. 148-152.
- Luchtanas A. Žvalgomieji tyrinėjimai Kernavėje ir jos apylinkėse // ATL 1988 ir 1989 metais. – V., 1990. - P. 193-196.
- Balčiūnienė I. XV-XVIII a. Kernavės žmonių dantų ligos // ATL 1990 ir 1991 metais. – V., 1992. – Sąs. 2, - P. 127-130.
- Jankauskas A. Senujų Kernavės bažnyčių vietos tyrinėjimai // ATL 1990 ir 1991 metais. – V., 1992. – Sąs. 2. - P. 24-28.
- Jankauskas R., Bartkus A., Česnys G. Pastarųjų metų antropologiniai radiniai šiaurės rytų Lietuvoje (Kernavės ir Ruklių senkapiai) // ATL 1990 ir 1991 metais. – V., 1992. – Sąs. 2 –

P. 135-137.

Karnatka G. XV-XVII a. senkapio tyrinėjimai Kernavėje // ATL 1990 ir 1991 metais. – V., 1992. – Sąs. 2 - P. 79-83.

Luchtanas A. Kapinyno ir gyvenviečių tyrinėjimai Kernavėje, Pajautos slėnyje // ATL 1990 ir 1991 metais. – V., 1992. – Sąs. 1 - P.103-107.

Luchtanas A. Kernavės pušyno prie Neris archeologiniai tyrinėjimai 1991 m. // ATL 1990 ir 1991 metais. – V., 1992. – Sąs. 1 - P. 27-29.

Jankauskas R., Bartkus A. 1990-1992 metų archeologinių kasinėjimų kaulinės medžiagos rekonstrukcinė somatologija ir paleopatologija // ATL 1992 ir 1993 metais. – V., 1994. - P. 309-320.

Karnatka G. Miesto Pajautos slėnyje Kernavėje tyrinėjimai // ATL 1992 ir 1993 metais. – V., 1994. - P. 236-238.

Luchtanas A. “Aukuro kalno” piliakalnio Kernavėje tyrinėjimai // ATL 1992 ir 1993 metais. – V., 1994. - P. 50-53.

Luchtanas A. Kapinyno ir gyvenviečių tyrinėjimai Pajautos slėnyje Kernavėje 1993 metais // ATL 1992 ir 1993 metais. – V., 1994. - P. 158-160.

Vedrickienė L. Ornamentuotos tošies konservavimas // ATL 1992 ir 1993 metais. – V., 1994. - P. 307-308.

Girininkas A. Nauji archeologiniai paminklai Rytų Lietuvoje // ATL 1992-1993 metai . – V., 1994. - P. 292-298.

Jankauskas R. 1993-1995 m. kai kurių archeologinių kasinėjimų antropologinių ir paleopatologinių tyrimų duomenys // ATL 1994 ir 1995 metais. – V., 1996. - P. 397-403.

Barkus A. Kriveikiškių kapinyno odontologiniai duomenys // ATL 1994 ir 1995 metais. – V., 1996. – P. 396-397.

Luchtanas A. Kapinyno ir gyvenviečių tyrinėjimai Kernavėje, Pajautos slėnyje 1994 metais // ATL 1994 ir 1995 metais. – V., 1996. – P. 115-117.

Luchtanas A. Miesto Pajautos slėnyje Kernavėje tyrinėjimai 1995 metais // ATL 1994 ir 1995 metais. – V., 1996. – P. 254-255.

Vėlius G. Kernavės-Kriveikiškių XIII-XIV a. kapinynas // ATL 1994 ir 1995 metais. – V., 1996. – P. 149-154.

Luchtanas A. Gyvenviečių ir kapinyno tyrinėjimai Kernavėje, Pajautos slėnyje 1996 ir 1997 metais // ATL 1996 ir 1997 metai. – V., 1998. – P. 82-86.

Luchtanas A. Žvalgomieji tyrinėjimai Kernavėje, Kerniaus gatvėje 6 // ATL 1996 ir 1997 metais. – V., 1998. – P. 397-399.

Vėlius G. Kernavės-Kriveikiškio XIII-XIV a. senkapiai // ATL 1996 ir 1997 metais. – V., 1998. – P. 248-250.

Vaičiūnienė D. Kernavės viršutinio miesto tyrinėjimai // ATL 1998 ir 1999 metais. – V., 2000. – P. 131-134.

Vėlius G. Kernavės-Kriveikiškių XIII-XIV a. senkapis // ATL 1998 ir 1999 metais. – V., 2000. – P. 332-335.

Vaičiūnienė D. Kernavės viršutinis miestas // ATL 2000 metais. – V., 2002. – P. 40-41.

52. Archeology of Lithuania (T. 1-21):

Jankauskas R. Degintinių kapų iš Kernavės Pajautos slėnio antropologinė analizė // Lietuvos archeologija. – V., 1992, T. 9: Petro Tarasenkos 100-sioms gimimo metinėms pažymėti. – P. 39-40.

Jarockis R. Kaulinių-raginių dirbinių gamyba Kernavėje XIII-XIV a. // Lietuvos archeologija. – V., 1992. T. 9: Petro Tarasenkos 100-sioms gimimo metinėms pažymėti. – P.168-182.
Luchtanas A. Ankstyvojo geležies amžiaus Kernavės kapinynas // Lietuvos archeologija. – V., 1992. T. 9: Petro Tarasenkos 100-sioms gimimo metinėms pažymėti. – P. 35-39.

Periodicals:

1. Vėlius G. Kernavės-Kriveikiškių XIII-XIV a. kapinynas ir rytų Lietuvos senkapiai // Baltų archeologija. – 1997, Nr. 1(10), p. 26-34; 198, Nr. 1-2 (11/12). - P.. 38-48.
2. Vėlius G. Kernavė: Pirmieji Lietuvos miestelėnų kapai // Mokslas ir gyvenimas. – 1995, Nr. 4. - P. 24-26.
3. Vadišis S. Pajautos slėnis // Mokslas ir gyvenimas. – 1994, Nr. 6. - P. 20-21.
4. Luchtanas A. Atrastas miestas Kernavė // Kultūros barai. – 1987, Nr. 3. - P. 63-69; Nr. 4. – P. 58-63.
5. Luchtanas A. Kernavė. Naujausi archeologiniai tyrinėjimai // Mokslas ir gyvenimas. 1987, Nr. 1. – P. 12-14.
6. Navickienė O. Paminklų apsauga Širvintų rajone // Kultūros barai. – 1978, Nr. 1. – P. 70.

Periodicals in foreign languages:

7. Гильтебрандт П. Виленский музей древностей // Виленский вестник. – 1866, 20 янв. – С. 2-4.
8. Posiedzenie Wilenskiej Archeologicznej komisji dnia 11 czerwcz 1858 // Kurjer Wilenski – 1858, birż. 24 (Nr. 48). - P. 437-440. – texts in Russian as well
9. Tyszkiewicz E. Kiernow i Troki / E. Tyszkiewicz // Tygodnik Petersburski. – 1840, Nr. 80, – P. 446-448.

Sources and literature:

Records and indeces of archeological reports till 1997: Funds of Manuscripts of the Institute of History of Lithuania / Institute of History of Lithuania; compiled by Simniškytė A. . – V., 1999. – 397 p.

Archive of Cultural Heritage Center

Material of the State Archeology Committee (Archive of Cultural Heritage Center)

Funds of Manuscripts of the Institute of History of the Science Academy of Lithuania

History of Kernavė according to data of written sources Adomonytė J. – V., 1992.: (Diploma work) – kept at the State Museum-Reserve of Archeology and History of Kernavė (manuscript).

Kernavė (Lithuania)

No 1137

1. BASIC DATA

<i>State Party:</i>	Republic of Lithuania
<i>Name of property:</i>	Kernavė Archeological Site (Cultural Reserve of Kernavė)
<i>Location:</i>	Vilnius county, Širvintos district, Kernavė town.
<i>Date received:</i>	23 January 2003
<i>Category of property:</i>	

In terms of the categories of cultural property set out in Article 1 of the 1972 World Heritage Convention, this is a *site*. In terms of *Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention* this is a *cultural landscape*.

Brief description:

Kernavė Archeological Site, in eastern Lithuania, represents an exceptional testimony to some 10 millennia of human settlements in this region. In the valley of the River Neris, the site has preserved the traces of ancient land use, as well as remains of five impressive hill forts, part of an exceptionally large defence system. Kernavė was an important feudal town in the Middle Ages. It was destroyed by the Teutonic Order in late 14th century, but the site has continued in use till the modern times.

2. THE PROPERTY

Description

The archaeological site of Kernavė is situated in the eastern part of Lithuania, about 35 km northwest of Vilnius. The landscape in this region consists of sandy hills and results from the formations generated during the retreat of the last glacier. The earliest human settlements date from the late Paleolithic period (9th to 8th millennia BCE). The valley of the river Neris occupies the major part of the cultural reserve. The land use is characterised by hayfields and pinewoods. The lowest parts of the valley are partly marshlands.

Kernavė is a complex ensemble of archaeological properties, encompassing five hill-forts, some unfortified settlements, burial sites and other archaeological monuments dating to the late Paleolithic period to the Middle Ages. In the centre of the cultural reserve, at the edge of the upper terrace, there are four hill-forts standing beside each other. The fifth hill-fort, distanced eastwards about 0.5 km from the main group, dominates the cape of the terrace created by the deep canyon of the Kernavė stream. The settlements, a burial site and historical monuments dating back to the Iron Age occupy the remaining part of the upper terrace.

At the foot of the hill-forts, in the Pajauta valley (ca 25 ha), there are the remains of the medieval town of Kernavė under the alluvial deposits of the river Neris.

The unfortified settlements and burial sites of the Stone and Iron Ages were situated close to the river in the narrow stretch of the riverside. The largest burial site of the 13th-14th centuries is localized on the upper terrace of the river Neris, northwards from the Kriveikiškis Hill-fort.

The later periods of history are represented by the sites of the Kriveikiškis village (15th-19th centuries), the town of Kernavė II (15th-20th centuries), the estate of Kriveikiškis (15th-20th centuries CE), the remains of the old church of Kernavė (15th-19th cent.) and related sites.

The nominated area consists of the following properties:

A. Hill forts: a) Kernavė hill-fort I, also known as the Aukuro Kalnas, Barščiū Kalnas, Šventas Kalnas (1st cent. BCE-14th cent. CE; 1.3 ha); b) Kernavė hill-fort II, also known as Mindaugo Sostas (4th-14th cent. CE; 1.08 ha); c) Kernavė hill-fort III with a settlement, (7.4 ha); Lizdeikos Kalnas, also known as Smailiakalnis, Kriveikiškio Piliakalnis (6th-14th cent. CE); d) Kernavė hill-fort IV, also known as Pilies Kalnas, Igulos Kalnas, Piliavietė (13th-10th cent. BCE to 6th-14th cent. CE; 5.82 ha). e) The Kernavė, Kriveikiškis Hill-Fort (14th cent. CE; 1.48 ha).

B. Ancient settlements: a) The ancient town of Kernavė (13th-14th cent. CE; 23.87 ha). b) The ancient town of Kernavė II (15th-20th cent. CE; 0.75 ha); c) The ancient settlement of Kernavė (from 9th-8th millennia BCE to 4th-5th cent. CE; 26.87 ha); d) The ancient settlement of Semeniskės I (4th to 8th cent. CE; 5.21 ha); e) The ancient settlement of Semeniskės II (2nd-3rd to 5th cent. CE; 4,7 ha).

C. Burial sites: a) The burial site of Kernavė (8th to 1st cent. BCE; 0.75 ha); b) The Kernavė, Kriveikiškis burial site (13th-14th cent. CE; 8.01 ha).

D. Other built structures: a) The site of the old church of Kernavė (15th-19th cent. CE; 1.2 ha); b) The site of the Kriveikiškis village (15th-19th cent. CE; 2.88 ha); c) The site of the Kernavė, Kriveikiškis estate (15th-20th cent. CE; 5.39 ha); d) The wooden chapel (18th cent.); e) The masonry chapel-tomb (19th cent.); f) The parsonage (1881).

History

The earliest reliable reference to Kernavė is from 1279, and the site has been associated with various legends and stories in later times. Over the past 25 years, the history of the site has been subject to archaeological research, which has contributed to clarify various aspects especially in the early development.

The earliest traces of inhabitants have been discovered at the river Neris in the Pajauta valley. The representatives of the Swiderian culture, late Paleolithic Age hunters, came here in the 9th-8th millennia BCE, followed by more settlements in the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods, due to the river rich in fish, and the vast hunting terrain on the upper terrace of Neris.

The first centuries CE have been called the Golden Age in the culture of the Baltic people. The development of iron making from bog ore, and the intensification of agriculture and stockbreeding accounted for a demographical growth. From the 1st to 4th centuries CE, large settlements were scattered over several kilometres on the banks of Neris and in the Pajauta valley. Some hills were adapted to defence (Aukuro Kalnas, Mindaugo Sostas and Lizdeikos Kalnas Hill-Forts). During the great migration of peoples at the end of the Roman period, the wooden fortifications of Aukuro Kalnas were burnt down by nomads, possibly the Huns, and the settlements in the Pajauta valley were deserted. The climate also deteriorated; the level of ground water became higher, and living in the valley was no more possible. New settlements were established on the upper terrace of the river in the vicinity of the hill-forts.

The ancient tribal centre became an important feudal castle at the turn of the 12th and 13th centuries. The residence of a duke was set up on Aukuro Kalnas, the other hill-forts serving for defence. Craftsmen and merchants settled down at the hill-forts. By the mid 13th century, Kernavė was a feudal town. The craftsmen working for the ducal court inhabited the upper part of the town on the Pilies Kalnas Hill-Fort. Specialised craftsmen lived in the lower town in the Pajauta valley. Each homestead (7-9 acres), surrounded by high fences, contained several buildings: a dwelling house and two or three workshops. The burial ground was situated outside the town in the Kriveikiškis Hill-Fort. Funeral customs, as well as the discovered cerecloths, reflect not only the traditions of the last pagan state in Europe, but also attest the influence of neighbouring Christian countries.

The most flourishing period of medieval Kernavė was from the end of the 13th century to the first half of the 14th century. Kernavė was one of the major towns of Lithuania, as well as a grand ducal residence. In 1365, it was attacked and devastated by the Teutonic Order. Another assault by the same order finally destroyed the ancient capital of Lithuania in 1390. The town and the castles were never rebuilt. The inhabitants settled on the uppermost terrace on the site of the present town. The remains of the ancient town were covered with thick alluvial deposit, conserving even organic remains. The life in the Pajauta valley and on the hill-forts ended abruptly, and the site remained an archaeological resource till the present day. The Pajauta valley was never built over; most of its territory was pasture and meadows. Some land reclamation works were carried out in 1966 and 1986, but it was stopped with the start of archaeological finds. All farming activities, with the exception of haymaking, were banned when a Reserve was established in 1989.

Management regime

Legal provision:

The nominated land of the Cultural Reserve (194.4 ha) is in State ownership.

The area is protected by various legal systems and general master plans, including the Law on Protected Areas (IX – 628, 4 December 2001).

The purpose, protection and usage of the State Cultural Reserve of Kernavė are set forth by the Regulations of the

State Cultural Reserve of Kernavė approved by the decision of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania No. 1745, 5 November 2002.

Management structure:

The management of the Cultural Reserve is the responsibility of the Administration of the Cultural Reserve, which consists of a professional director and vice director, assisted by a small but efficient team. It is the sole management authority which, after a recent change, answers directly to the Ministry of Culture.

There is a precise buffer zone, divided into a zone called the sub zone of physical protection and the sub zone of visual protection. Regarding the decisions affecting the park or the buffer zone, there is close liaison with the county/district inspector from the Department of Cultural Heritage.

The tasks of the Cultural Reserve as set forth in the Management Plan are in accordance with the requirements of the World Heritage Committee.

The site museum is managed by a professional director, who is member of the park staff, as part of the park management.

Resources:

The finances for the conservation and management come from the budget of the Administration of the Cultural Reserve.

The personnel of the Cultural Reserve consists of 34 staff members starting from 2003.

The site is in the phase of creating visitor facilities. The number of visitors was ca 48,000 in 2002.

Justification by the State Party (summary)

Criterion ii: The integrity of the archaeological properties of Kernavė represents stages of settlement in this region covering a period of 10,000 years. The natural landscape was being corrected and partly changed for adoption of a more convenient lifestyle and to meet the demands of defence (the defence system of the hill-forts). Thus the cultural landscape of Kernavė developed in the course of history is a perfect example of symbiosis between the environment formed by natural processes and human activities through centuries.

Criterion iii: The archaeological monuments of the Kernavė site represent all the archaeological cultures having existed in this region. The wide spectrum chronologically of the properties enables the analysis of the prehistory of the entire region. The medieval heritage – the town, burial site and five hill-forts – are of special importance. This is a unique example of the urban civilization of the last pagan state in Europe. It was one of the main political and economic centres in the Great Duchy of Lithuania with the ancient pagan culture of Lithuania, though already affected by the European Christian traditions. The elements of the East Orthodox, West Catholic and the local pagan culture form a single harmonious unity in the medieval cultural heritage of Kernavė.

Criterion iv: The cultural landscape of Kernavė developed in the course of history illustrates the settlement stages of the place and the development of fortifications (the defence system of the hill-forts). The entire medieval material culture, the immovable cultural properties as well as archaeological finds exemplify one of the fundamental times in the European history, i.e. the conversion of pagan society into a Christian one.

3. ICOMOS EVALUATION

Actions by ICOMOS

An ICOMOS expert mission visited the nominated site in August 2003.

ICOMOS has also consulted its International Scientific Committee on Archaeological Heritage Management.

Conservation

Conservation history:

Much of the site was abandoned since the end of the 14th century, and it was covered with alluvial layers of soil, which protected it. No serious adverse activities have taken place on the site. The site was declared a Cultural Reserve in 1989.

State of conservation:

Much care is taken to improve general conservation condition, which already is quite good. The steep slopes of the hill-forts, especially on the north sides, are subject to erosion which is effectively monitored and controlled by physical protection measures intended to stabilise the slopes. The regeneration of natural conditions at the bottom of the valley, especially the marshlands, originally caused by neglect of the drainage system from Soviet times, will now be enhanced where possible and has a positive effect on the conservation conditions of the organic features and other remains in the buried deposits.

Organic conservation at many sites within the reserve is very good, and impressive constructions have been found. Materials recovered in investigations have received excellent treatment at the Laboratory for Conservation and Restoration in Vilnius. Recently, a staff member of this facility has been transferred to Kernavė and is now involved with conservation of objects on site and preliminary treatment.

Management:

The management of the Cultural reserve is well taken care of. It is noted that there is no committee consisting of representatives of all the stakeholders (eg the municipality and private landowners), though these will be involved through the process of drawing up a master plan for the spatial planning in the buffer zone. The local population is involved in many ways with the park and relationships with the park management appear to be good.

The borders of the buffer zone make sense as they encompass all the most important elements within the valley of the river Neris as well as some important remains on the plateau above the valley. There are six small farms within the general area of the reserve which are not

included but have been added to the high-protection part of the buffer zone. Only one of these, directly south of the hill-forts, has a negative visual impact; at the same time, it has no historical value. It is no longer inhabited and its removal awaits the purchase of the property by the State which is foreseen but has not been effectuated so far.

Renovation work is being done in an existing modern building to serve as a visitor centre and museum, as well as to house the administration of the park, a restoration facility and storage. The present museum space of about 200 m² will be extended to some 800 m², with space for reconstructions to provide the necessary interpretation for visitors. In terms of tourism development, however, much work is still needed in order to create the necessary facilities for visitor management. A limited private initiative in the village of 200 inhabitants is already evident.

Risk analysis:

From the point of view of future development, the buffer zones are well done. The area of the village of Kernavė, which will undoubtedly be subjected most to development, is least sensitive to possible negative effects *as far as visual aspects are concerned*. However, any developments in the SW part with visual impact, would have negative consequences for the experience of the place as a whole.

The area of Kernavė has some small-scale development related to the improvement of infrastructures, but these do not create any specific risk to the site. There has been some risk of flooding in the valley of the river Neris; the last flood was in 1971. However, a new dam has since been constructed which helps to control the waters. There is also a risk of grass fires in dry season. However, the management structure has foreseen systems of prevention.

Authenticity and integrity

The centre of the Kernavė Cultural Park is magnificent in landscape terms, with a superb view on the hill-forts. The 'power of the place' is immediate and directly apparent even to the inexperienced casual visitor. The cultural landscape surrounding it, is virtually intact and the winding river and the SW part of the buffer zone provide an attractive scenic background.

There are no problems of authenticity on the nominated property. The cultural sites have been subject to little, and only superficial, forms of human intervention since they were abandoned at the end of the 14th century, and the historical cultural landscape of forests and small farmsteads that surrounds them is nearly unspoiled by recent development.

Where agricultural activities took place in the past, the plough zone is not more than some 15 cm. One remaining power line traversing the park will be replaced by a buried one along an access road that is currently being rebuilt (as a dirt road). There are no plans for reconstructions on the various sites, as these would diminish the existing high level of authenticity. While important for understanding the site, such reconstructions will be provided in the new museum/visitor centre.

It is noted that the modern town of Kernavė is very close to the nominated area. The town itself is important being

the entrance to the museum area, and it is also in the nominated buffer zone. It is therefore essential that its development and any changes to the built fabric be kept under control in order not to detract from the visual and structural integrity of the place.

Comparative evaluation

The archaeological site of Kernavė has been compared to archaeological sites in the region, eg Biskupin (Poland) that refers to the early Iron Age; Birka and Hovgården (Sweden, World Heritage in 1993) refers to the Viking Age; The Burial Site of Sammallahdenmäki (Finland, World Heritage in 1999) dates from the Bronze Age. These sites focus mainly on specific periods. Kernavė instead stands out covering an exceptionally wide spectrum of cultures over a long period of time. The finds of the site have also survived exceptionally well.

The main focus of the cultural reserve of Kernavė is the defence system of the five hill-forts, which is an exceptional testimony to the period concerned. Generally, such forts are single buildings.

Outstanding universal value

General statement:

The archaeological site of Kernavė has been proposed as a cultural landscape comprising testimonies from some ten millennia of human occupation and interaction with the environment. The nominated property is an exceptional testimony to the understanding of the pre-Christian history of the Baltic region, before its destruction by the Teutonic Order and the conversion of the population to Christianity at the end of the 14th century, the last region in Europe. While still retaining its pagan traditions, the site also offers an exceptional testimony to the impact that Christianity had in this cultural context. Furthermore, the site represents an outstanding example of defence systems in northern Europe, using a chain of hill-forts with wooden structures.

Evaluation of criteria:

The site is proposed on the basis of *criteria ii, iii and iv*.

Criterion iii is referred to the archaeological site of Kernavė as an exceptional testimony to the pre-Christian cultures in the northern part of Europe. Seen in the context of currently known sites, Kernavė is in many ways exceptional and outstanding for the region. It represents a continuous occupation of the site from 8th or 9th millennium till the end of the 14th century, after which the site has not been subject to disturbance by development. The soil has guaranteed an exceptional level of preservation of organic material, thus contributing to the great scientific interest of the finds. The site also provides an exceptional testimony to the final period of the Pagan culture in this region, the last to be converted to Christianity.

Criterion iv is referred to the types of settlements that developed in Kernavė, and especially the remarkably complex defence system with the impressive hill-forts. Considering its well preserved remains, the site is an outstanding representation of the evolution of particular

types of settlement structures in the pre-Christian era in the Baltic region.

Criterion ii has been proposed by the State Party, referring to the continuous evolution over 10 millennia, and an example of a symbiosis between the environment and human activities. ICOMOS feels that these aspects are better relevant to the criteria iii and iv. While the site may have been subject to interchange of human values on developments in construction techniques or settlement patterns, the available knowledge is still too limited to justify criterion ii.

4. ICOMOS RECOMMENDATIONS

Recommendation for the future

While complimenting the State Party for the respectful presentation of the site, ICOMOS recommends attention to be given to the development of visitor facilities, currently under way. Furthermore, taking into account the various modern structures within the buffer zone, including the farms and the town of Kernavė, ICOMOS stresses the need for continuous monitoring and control of change in respect of the quality and significance of the heritage resources.

Recommendation with respect to inscription

That the property be inscribed on the World Heritage List on the basis of *criteria iii and iv*:

Criterion iii: The archaeological site of Kernavė presents an exceptional testimony to the evolution of human settlements in the Baltic region in Europe over the period of some 10 millennia. The site has exceptional evidence of the contact of Pagan and Christian funeral traditions.

Criterion iv: The settlement patterns and the impressive hill-forts represent outstanding examples of the development of such types of structures and the history of their use in the pre-Christian era.

ICOMOS, March 2004

Kernavė (Lituanie)

No 1137

1. IDENTIFICATION

<i>État partie :</i>	République de Lituanie
<i>Bien proposé :</i>	Site archéologique de Kernavė (Réserve culturelle de Kernavė)
<i>Lieu :</i>	Comté de Vilnius, district de Širvintos, ville de Kernavė.
<i>Date de réception :</i>	23 janvier 2003
<i>Catégorie de bien :</i>	

En termes de catégories de biens culturels, telles qu'elles sont définies à l'article premier de la Convention du patrimoine mondial de 1972, il s'agit d'un *site*. Aux termes du paragraphe 39 des *Orientations devant guider la mise en œuvre de la Convention du patrimoine mondial*, le bien est également un *paysage culturel*.

Brève description :

Le site archéologique de Kernavė, dans l'est de la Lituanie, représente un témoignage exceptionnel d'établissements humains sur une période d'une dizaine de millénaires. Dans la vallée de la Neris, le site conserve des traces d'occupations anciennes du territoire ainsi que les vestiges de cinq collines fortifiées qui font partie d'un système de défense d'une envergure exceptionnelle. Kernavė était une ville féodale importante au Moyen Âge. Elle fut détruite par l'ordre Teutonique à la fin du XIVe siècle, mais le site est resté en usage jusqu'à l'époque moderne.

2. LE BIEN

Description

Le site archéologique de Kernavė est situé dans l'est de la Lituanie, à environ 35 km au nord-ouest de Vilnius. Le paysage de cette région est parsemé de collines sablonneuses, formations résultant du recul de la dernière glaciation. Les premiers établissements humains datent de la dernière période du paléolithique (du IXe au VIIIe millénaire avant notre ère). La vallée de la Neris occupe la majeure partie de la Réserve culturelle. L'occupation du territoire par l'homme se manifeste par l'exploitation de prairies à fourrage et de forêts de pins. Les parties inférieures de la vallée sont en partie marécageuses.

Kernavė est un ensemble complexe de biens archéologiques comprenant cinq collines fortifiées,

quelques installations non fortifiées, des sites funéraires et d'autres monuments archéologiques datant de la dernière période du paléolithique jusqu'au Moyen Âge. Au centre de la Réserve culturelle, au bord de la terrasse supérieure, quatre collines fortifiées, étroitement regroupées, dominent le site. Le cinquième fort, situé à une distance d'environ 0,5 km du groupe principal, surplombe la gorge profonde creusée par le ruisseau Kernavėlė. Les établissements humains, un site funéraire et des monuments historiques datant de l'âge du fer occupent le reste de l'espace sur la terrasse supérieure.

Au pied des collines fortifiées, dans la vallée de Pajauta (environ 25 hectares), se trouvent les vestiges de la ville médiévale de Kernavė, recouverts des alluvions déposées par la Neris.

Les établissements dépourvus de fortifications et les sites funéraires des âges de la pierre et du fer étaient situés à proximité de la Neris dans l'étroite bande bordant le cours d'eau. Le plus grand site funéraire, datant des XIIIe et XIVe siècles, est situé sur la terrasse supérieure de la Neris, au nord de la colline fortifiée de Kriveikiškis.

Les périodes suivantes de l'histoire sont représentées par le village de Kriveikiškis (XVe-XIXe siècle), la ville de Kernavė II (XVe-XXe siècle), le domaine de Kriveikiškis (XVe-XXe siècle), les vestiges de la vieille église de Kernavė (XVe-XIXe siècle) et des sites annexes.

Le bien proposé pour inscription est constitué des éléments suivants :

A. Les collines fortifiées a) la colline fortifiée de Kernavė I, également dénommée Aukuro Kalnas, Baršėiu Kalnas, Šventas Kalnas (Ier s. av. notre ère-XIVe s. ; 1,3 ha) ; b) le fort de Kernavė II, également dénommé Mindaugo Sostas (IVe s.-XIVe s. ; 1,08 ha) ; c) le fort de Kernavė III avec son village, (7,4 ha) ; Lizdeikos Kalnas, également dénommé Smailiakalnis, Kriveikiskio Piliakalnis (VIe-XIVe s.) ; d) le fort de Kernavė IV, également appelé Pilies Kalnas, Įgulos Kalnas, Piliavietė (XIIIe-Xe s. av. notre ère au VIe-XIVe s. ; 5,82 ha) ; e) le fort de Kernavė, Kriveikiškis (XIVe s. ; 1,48 ha).

B. Anciennes occupations du territoire : a) la ville ancienne de Kernavė (XIIIe-XIVe s. ; 23,87 ha). b) la ville ancienne de Kernavė II (XVe-XXe s. ; 0,75 ha) ; c) l'ancienne occupation de Kernavė (IXe-XVIIIe s. av. notre ère au IVe-Ve s. ; 26,87 ha) ; d) l'ancienne occupation de Semeniškės I (IVe au VIIIe s. ; 5,21 ha) ; e) l'ancienne occupation de Semeniškės II (IIe-IIIe s. av. n. è. ; 4,7 ha).

C. Sites funéraires a) le site funéraire de Kernavė (VIIIe au Ier s. ; 0,75 ha) ; b) le cimetière de Kernavė, Kriveikiškis (XIIIe-XIVe s. ; 8,01 ha).

D. Autres structures et constructions : a) le site de l'ancienne église de Kernavė (XVe-XIXe s. ; 1,2 ha) ; b) le site du village de Kriveikiškis (XVe-XIXe s. ; 2,88 ha) ; c) le site de Kernavė, le domaine de Kriveikiškis (XVe-XXe s. ; 5,39 ha) ; d) la chapelle en bois (XVIII s.) ; e) la chapelle funéraire (XIXe s.) ; f) le presbytère (1881).

Histoire

La première référence fiable faite à Kernavė remonte à 1279, date à partir de laquelle le site fut ensuite mentionné dans divers contes et légendes. Depuis vingt-cinq ans, l'histoire du site a fait l'objet de recherches archéologiques qui ont contribué à clarifier certains aspects particuliers des premières occupations.

Les premières traces d'habitats ont été découvertes le long de la Neris, dans la vallée de Pajauta. Des hommes appartenant à la culture swidérienne, des chasseurs de la fin du paléolithique, sont venus dans cette région aux IXe-VIIIe millénaires avant notre ère, suivis par d'autres occupants au mésolithique et au néolithique, attirés par la rivière poissonneuse et les vastes espaces de chasse des plateaux surplombant la Neris.

Les premiers siècles de notre ère sont appelés l'Âge d'or de la culture des peuples de la Baltique. Le développement de la fabrication du fer à partir du minerai des marais et l'intensification de l'agriculture et de l'élevage ont entraîné une augmentation démographique. Du Ier au IVe siècle de notre ère, de grandes occupations humaines se sont éparpillées sur plusieurs kilomètres le long des rives de la Neris et dans la vallée de Pajauta. Certaines collines étaient adaptées à la défense (Aukuro Kalnas, Mindaugo Sostas et Lizdeikos Kalnas). Pendant les grandes migrations des peuples à la fin de la période romaine, les fortifications en bois d'Aukuro Kalnas furent brûlées par des peuples nomades, probablement par les Huns, et les sites occupés dans la vallée de Pajauta furent désertés. Le climat se détériora également, le niveau de l'eau s'éleva et la vie dans la vallée devint impossible. Les hommes s'installèrent sur la terrasse supérieure du fleuve, à proximité des collines fortifiées.

Le centre des tribus anciennes devint un château féodal important au tournant des XIIe et XIIIe siècles. Une résidence ducale s'établit à Aukuro Kalnas, les autres collines fortifiées servant de défense. Des artisans et des marchands s'installèrent sur les collines fortifiées. Au milieu du XIIIe siècle, Kernavė était une ville féodale. Les artisans travaillant pour la cour ducale habitaient dans la ville haute sur la colline fortifiée Pilies Kalnas. Des artisans spécialisés vivaient dans la ville basse dans la vallée de Pajauta. Chaque établissement artisanal (7 à 9 acres), composé de plusieurs bâtiments (une maison d'habitation et deux ou trois ateliers), était entouré de hauts murs. Le cimetière était situé à l'extérieur de la ville sur la colline fortifiée de Kriveikiškis. Les coutumes funéraires ainsi que les vestiges cérémoniels retrouvés témoignent non seulement des traditions du dernier État païen d'Europe, mais ils attestent aussi de l'influence des pays chrétiens voisins.

La période la plus florissante de la Kernavė médiévale se déroule de la fin du XIIIe siècle à la première moitié du XIVe siècle. Kernavė était une des principales villes de Lituanie, ainsi qu'une résidence ducale. En 1365, elle fut attaquée et dévastée par l'ordre Teutonique. Un deuxième assaut du même agresseur détruisit totalement l'ancienne capitale de Lituanie en 1390. La ville et les châteaux ne furent jamais reconstruits. Les habitants s'établirent sur la terrasse supérieure, sur le site de la ville actuelle. Les vestiges de l'ancienne ville ont été recouverts de dépôts

d'alluvion très épais, qui conservent même les restes organiques. La vie dans la vallée de Pajauta et sur les collines fortifiées a pris fin brusquement, de sorte que le site est demeuré une ressource archéologique jusqu'à nos jours. Rien ne fut jamais reconstruit dans la vallée de Pajauta ; la majeure partie de ce territoire est couverte de pâturages et de prairies. Certaines actions de mise en valeur du sol ont été entreprises en 1966 et 1986, mais les découvertes archéologiques y ont mis fin. Toutes les activités agricoles, à l'exception des prairies à fourrage, ont été interdites au moment de la création de la réserve en 1989.

Politique de gestion

Dispositions légales :

Les terres faisant partie de la Réserve culturelle (194,4 ha) sont la propriété de l'État.

La zone est protégée par différents dispositifs juridiques et plans directeurs, notamment la loi sur les espaces protégés (IX – 628, 4 décembre 2001).

L'objectif, la protection et l'utilisation de la Réserve culturelle d'État de Kernavė sont définis par des réglementations *ad hoc*, approuvées par la décision du gouvernement de la République de Lituanie No. 1745 du 5 novembre 2002.

Structure de la gestion :

La gestion de la Réserve culturelle est placée sous la responsabilité d'un service d'administration, constitué d'un directeur professionnel, d'un vice-directeur et d'une petite équipe efficace. C'est l'unique autorité de gestion qui, après un récent changement, dépend directement du ministère de la Culture.

La zone tampon est définie avec précision, divisée en deux zones, l'une de protection physique et l'autre de protection visuelle. Les décisions affectant le parc ou la zone tampon sont prises en liaison étroite avec l'inspecteur du comté et du district du service du patrimoine culturel.

Les tâches de la Réserve culturelle telles que définies dans le plan de gestion sont conformes aux exigences du Comité du patrimoine mondial.

Le musée du site est géré par un directeur professionnel qui est membre de l'équipe de gestion du parc.

Ressources :

La conservation et la gestion du site sont financées par le budget attribué au service d'administration de la Réserve culturelle.

Le personnel de la Réserve culturelle est composé de 34 personnes (à partir de l'année 2003).

Le site est dans sa phase de création d'équipements d'accueil des visiteurs. Le nombre de visiteurs a été d'environ 48 000 en 2002.

Justification émanant de l'État partie (résumé)

Critère ii : L'intégrité des biens archéologiques de Kernavė témoigne des établissements humains qui se sont succédés dans la région sur une période de 10 000 ans. Le paysage naturel fut en partie aménagé pour convenir à un mode de vie plus pratique et pour répondre aux besoins de défense (le système de défense des collines fortifiées). Le paysage culturel de Kernavė qui a évolué au cours de l'histoire est donc un parfait exemple de la symbiose entre l'environnement résultant de processus naturels et les activités humaines au fil des siècles.

Critère iii : Les monuments archéologiques du site de Kernavė témoignent de toutes les cultures ayant existé dans cette région. La vaste période sur laquelle se déroule l'histoire de ce site permet d'étendre l'analyse de la période préhistorique à la totalité de la région. Le patrimoine médiéval – la ville, le site funéraire et les cinq collines fortifiées – revêt une importance particulière. Il s'agit d'un exemple unique de civilisation urbaine du dernier État païen d'Europe. Ce fut l'un des principaux centres politique et économique de la grande-principauté de Lituanie, avec l'ancienne culture païenne de Lituanie déjà touchée par les traditions chrétiennes de l'Europe. Les éléments de l'est orthodoxe, de l'ouest catholique et de la culture païenne locale forment une unité harmonieuse dans le patrimoine culturel médiéval de Kernavė.

Critère iv : Le paysage culturel de Kernavė, qui a évolué au fil du temps, évoque les phases d'occupation du lieu et le développement des fortifications (le système de défense des collines fortifiées). L'ensemble de la culture matérielle médiévale, les biens culturels matériels ainsi que les découvertes archéologiques illustrent l'une des étapes d'une importance fondamentale de l'histoire de l'Europe, à savoir la conversion d'une société païenne au christianisme.

3. ÉVALUATION DE L'ICOMOS

Actions de l'ICOMOS

Une mission d'expertise de l'ICOMOS a visité le site en août 2003. L'ICOMOS a également consulté son comité scientifique international de gestion du patrimoine archéologique.

Conservation

Historique de la conservation :

Une grande partie du site fut abandonnée dès la fin du XIV^e siècle et recouverte par des couches alluviales qui le protégèrent. Aucune activité défavorable n'a eu lieu sur le site. Ce dernier a été déclaré Réserve culturelle en 1989.

État de conservation :

De nombreux soins sont apportés pour améliorer l'état général de conservation qui est déjà très bon. Les pentes raides des collines fortifiées, en particulier sur les versants nord, sont soumises à l'érosion qui est contrôlée et surveillée avec efficacité par des mesures de protection

physiques visant à stabiliser les pentes. La régénération des conditions naturelles du bas de la vallée, en particulier les terres marécageuses, causée par l'abandon du système de drainage installé sous le régime soviétique, sera dorénavant remise en valeur partout où cela sera possible et aura une action bénéfique sur l'état de conservation des caractéristiques naturelles et des vestiges enfouis dans les dépôts alluviaux.

La conservation de la nature dans bien des lieux de la Réserve est très bonne, et des constructions impressionnantes ont été découvertes. Les objets découverts lors de fouilles ont reçu un excellent traitement au Laboratoire de conservation et de restauration de Vilnius. Récemment, un membre du personnel de ce laboratoire a été détaché sur le site de Kernavė et s'occupe aujourd'hui de la conservation des objets et des traitements préliminaires sur le site.

Gestion :

La gestion de la Réserve culturelle est correctement prise en charge. On peut noter qu'il n'existe pas de comité rassemblant toutes les parties prenantes, par exemples les propriétaires privés et la municipalité. Ces derniers seront cependant impliqués dans la conception du plan directeur pour l'organisation de l'espace de la zone tampon. La population locale est impliquée de multiples manières et ses relations avec la gestion du parc semblent bonnes.

Les limites de la zone tampon sont logiques car elles englobent tous les éléments les plus significatifs de la vallée de la Neris ainsi que quelques-uns des vestiges importants situés sur le plateau qui domine la vallée. Dans la zone de la réserve, six petites fermes sont exclues du site lui-même mais elles appartiennent à la zone tampon hautement protégée. Une seule d'entre elles, implantée immédiatement au sud des collines fortifiées, a un impact visuel négatif mais elle n'a aucune valeur historique. Elle n'est plus habitée et sa disparition n'attend que son rachat par l'État, qui est prévu mais n'a pas encore été réalisé.

Des travaux de rénovations sont en cours dans un bâtiment moderne existant qui servira de musée et de centre d'accueil pour les visiteurs et qui hébergera le service d'administration du parc, un restaurant et un lieu de dépôt. L'espace du musée actuel, d'environ 200 m², sera étendu à environ 800 m² pour offrir aux visiteurs l'interprétation nécessaire du site. Au plan du développement touristique, cependant, il reste beaucoup à faire pour créer les équipements nécessaires à la gestion des visiteurs. Une initiative privée limitée est d'ores et déjà visible dans le village de 200 habitants.

Analyse des risques :

Du point de vue du développement futur, les zones tampons sont correctement prévues. La zone du village de Kernavė, qui sera sans aucun doute soumise à la pression du développement, est moins sensible à de possibles effets négatifs en ce qui concerne les aspects visuels. Toutefois, tout développement ayant un impact visuel dans la partie sud-ouest aurait des conséquences globalement négatives pour le lieu.

La zone de Kernavė connaît quelques développements à petite échelle liés à l'amélioration des infrastructures, mais ils ne créent pas de risques spécifiques pour le site. Il y a eu quelques risques d'inondation dans la vallée de la Neris, la dernière datant de 1971. Depuis, un nouveau barrage a été construit, qui aide à contrôler les eaux. Il existe aussi un risque de feu de prairie pendant la saison sèche. La structure de la gestion a cependant prévu des systèmes de prévention.

Authenticité et intégrité

Le centre du parc culturel de Kernavė est splendide du point de vue du paysage, avec une vue superbe sur les collines fortifiées. La « puissance du lieu » est immédiate et saisissante, même pour le visiteur non averti. Le paysage culturel environnant est quasiment intact ; la rivière aux nombreux méandres et la partie sud-ouest de la zone tampon offrent à la vue un panorama attrayant.

Il n'y a aucun problème d'authenticité pour le bien proposé pour inscription. Les sites culturels ont été l'objet d'interventions humaines peu nombreuses et limitées, car ils ont été abandonnés dès la fin du XIVe siècle ; le paysage culturel historique environnant, composé de forêts et de petites fermes, est presque indemne des développements récents.

Les terres labourées par le passé n'ont été scarifiées que sur une profondeur d'environ 15 cm. Une ligne électrique à haute tension traverse encore le parc et sera remplacée par une ligne enterrée le long d'une route d'accès actuellement transformée en allée de terre. Il n'existe pas de plans de reconstruction des divers sites, car ils risqueraient de diminuer le haut degré d'authenticité des lieux. Pour la compréhension du site, ces reconstructions seront visibles dans le nouveau musée, au centre d'accueil des visiteurs.

Il faut noter que la ville moderne de Kernavė est très proche de la zone proposée pour inscription. La ville elle-même est importante car il faut la traverser pour accéder au musée et elle fait partie de la zone tampon. Il est donc essentiel que son développement et tout changement apporté au tissu bâti soit contrôlé de manière à ne pas s'écarter de l'intégrité structurelle et visuelle du lieu.

Évaluation comparative

Le site archéologique de Kernavė a été comparé à d'autres sites archéologiques de la région : Biskupin (Pologne), début de l'âge du fer ; Birka et Hovgården (Suède, inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial en 1993), période des Vikings ; le site funéraire de Sammallahtenmäki (Finlande, inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial en 1999), date de l'âge du bronze. Ces sites se concentrent essentiellement sur des périodes précises. Kernavė en revanche se distingue en ce qu'il recouvre un éventail de cultures extrêmement large sur une longue période. Les objets découverts sur le site se sont également exceptionnellement bien conservés.

L'intérêt principal de la Réserve culturelle de Kernavė est le système de défense regroupant cinq collines fortifiées ;

c'est un témoignage exceptionnel de la période concernée, car ces forts sont en règle générale des constructions isolées.

Valeur universelle exceptionnelle

Déclaration générale :

Le site archéologique de Kernavė est proposé en tant que paysage culturel comprenant des témoignages d'occupation humaine et de leur interaction avec l'environnement sur une période de dix mille ans. Le bien proposé pour inscription est un témoignage exceptionnel pour comprendre l'histoire pré-chrétienne de la région baltique, avant sa destruction par l'ordre Teutonique et la conversion de la population au christianisme à la fin du XIVe siècle, dernière région d'Europe à opérer cette conversion. Tout en conservant des caractéristiques traditionnelles païennes, le site offre un témoignage exceptionnel de l'impact du christianisme sur ce contexte culturel. De plus, le site présente un exemple remarquable de système de défense en Europe du Nord, utilisant une chaîne de collines comportant des fortifications en bois.

Évaluation des critères :

Le site est proposé pour inscription sur la base des *critères ii, iii et iv*.

Critère iii : Ce critère se réfère au site archéologique de Kernavė en tant que témoignage exceptionnel des cultures antérieures au christianisme en Europe du Nord. Comparé aux sites similaires connus, Kernavė est de bien des manières exceptionnel et remarquable pour la région. Il représente une occupation continue du VIIIe ou du IXe millénaire avant notre ère à la fin du XIVe siècle, époque après laquelle le site n'a subi aucune transformation due au développement. Le sol garantit un degré exceptionnel de préservation des matériaux organiques, contribuant ainsi au grand intérêt scientifique des découvertes. Le site offre aussi un témoignage exceptionnel de la dernière période de la culture païenne dans la région, la dernière en Europe à avoir été convertie au christianisme.

Critère iv : Ce critère se réfère aux types d'établissements qui se sont succédé à Kernavė, en particulier le système de défense remarquablement élaboré avec ses impressionnantes collines fortifiées. Étant donné son bon état de conservation, le site est une représentation remarquable de l'évolution de types particuliers de structures d'établissement appartenant à l'ère pré-chrétienne de la région balte.

Critère ii : Proposé par l'État partie, ce critère se réfère à l'évolution ininterrompue sur plus de 10 000 ans, et un exemple de symbiose entre l'environnement et les activités humaines. L'ICOMOS estime que ces aspects relèvent davantage des critères iii et iv. Le site peut avoir été le lieu d'échanges de valeurs humaines sur l'évolution des techniques de construction ou les modèles d'occupation mais les connaissances actuelles sont encore trop limitées pour justifier le critère ii.

4. RECOMMANDATIONS DE L'ICOMOS

Recommandations pour le futur

Tout en félicitant l'État partie pour sa présentation respectueuse du site, l'ICOMOS recommande qu'une attention particulière soit accordée au développement des équipements d'accueil des visiteurs actuellement en cours. Par ailleurs, compte tenu des diverses structures modernes dans la zone tampon, y compris les fermes et la ville de Kernavė, l'ICOMOS insiste sur le besoin d'un suivi continu et d'un contrôle des modifications dans le respect de la qualité et de l'importance des ressources patrimoniales.

Recommandation concernant l'inscription

Que ce bien soit inscrit sur la Liste du patrimoine mondial sur la base des *critères iii et iv* :

Critère iii : Le site archéologique de Kernavė est un témoignage exceptionnel de l'évolution des occupations humaines dans la région balte sur une période de quelque 10 000 ans. Le site renferme des preuves remarquables du contact entre les traditions funéraires païenne et chrétienne.

Critère iv : Les modèles d'occupation et les impressionnantes collines fortifiées sont des exemples remarquables du développement de ces types de structures et de l'histoire de leur utilisation à l'ère pré-chrétienne.

ICOMOS, mars 2004