

MODERN CITIES FORUM

From Modern to Contemporary:
Practices in Preserving Architectural Legacy of the 20th Century
based on Tel Aviv Document for the Modern Cities

picture by Gintaras Česionis

September 12–13, 2019

Kaunas — Vilnius, Lithuania

Tel Aviv Document

The Tel Aviv Modern Cities Forum, held in 2018, stated that one of the main challenges that currently face major urban areas is the tension between urban conservation and uncontrolled development. The global processes such as population growth, urbanization, post-industrialization, socio-economic turbulence and climate change stimulate quick urban solutions to develop large-scale projects. Consequently, this results in the loss of cultural and historical layers, genius loci of the place. The cities experience disoriented development that harms the cultural, social and historical fabric, undermining the integrity of their heritage assets and the well-being of their populations. The 20th century legacy is especially sensitive to these challenges.

The outcomes of the Tel Aviv Document for the Modern Cities pointed out the importance to follow the guidance and to stipulate the implementation of the Recommendation on the Historic Urban Landscape (HUL) tools to enable the coexistence of urban heritage and sustainable urban development, based on New Urban Agenda (NUA) within the SDG 11. Tel Aviv Document is a relevant contribution to UNESCO World Heritage protection and its instruments, especially adaptable in the contexts of UNESCO Modern Heritage Programme.

Kaunas Modern Cities Forum

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picture by Martynas Plepys

Following the Tel Aviv initiative, the Kaunas Forum focuses on practical guidance of Tel Aviv Document for the Modern Cities and its implementation seeking to apply the proposed tools and mechanisms for the modern legacy preservation, generating the suggestive development strategies for the territories where 20th century legacy is an important part of place identity, integrating the sustainable use priorities. Despite the fact that the heritage of Modern Movement is an already established definition, the interpretation of value and the protection measures are still to be debated. Each city has its different cultural, social context and different historical urban conditions. The Kaunas Forum will give an opportunity to present the diversity of modern legacy and to discuss multiple individual solutions for preservation management.

The Kaunas Forum is expected to be the next step in establishing a long-term network of communication and cooperation among the professionals and representatives of UNESCO modernism heritage cities. The Forum invites international experts from UNESCO, ICOMOS, ICCROM, academic researchers, field professionals and management bodies, NGO's and other relevant stakeholders.

Day 1, September 12, Kaunas

Practices in Preserving Architectural Legacy of the 20th Century, Based on Tel Aviv Document for the Modern Cities

The Forum will focus on experiences concerning Tel Aviv Document for the Modern Cities. Presentations and discussions of the Forum are expected to give the impulse for creating practical guidance document for implementation of *Tel Aviv Document for the Modern Cities* as well as managing modern cities legacy following HUL and NUA.

The Forum key sessions are:

- *Knowledge, Planning Tools and Regulatory Mechanisms*
- *Civic Engagement Tools and*
- *Financial Tools*

Each session will be finalized by the panel discussion.

Day 2, September 13, Vilnius

Recent Heritage: Acknowledging its Values

On the second day the Forum participants are invited to Vilnius to discuss experiences related with the more recent Modernism heritage. Despite the fact that Vilnius Historic Centre has been included into the World Heritage list as a historical and political centre of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, which preserved an impressive complex of Gothic, Renaissance, Baroque and Classical buildings as well as its medieval layout, in its vicinity coexist more recent history and its architectural artefacts of Soviet period, which is still to be acknowledged by the today's society. Forum attendees will examine case studies of more recent modernism sites, listed on the National Register and take part in the round-table discussion at the Lithuanian Parliament Palace.



picture by Martynas Plepys

Knowledge, Planning Tools and Regulatory Mechanisms

To discuss the challenges of development and integration of HUL approach alongside the existing heritage management systems is among the priorities of the Forum. Integration of HUL approach into state/local planning system (case studies) and different policies involves interinstitutional collaboration between the management, planning and heritage protection sectors. The session invites to share different experiences and to discuss practical aspects of this process:

- *identification of city management and monitoring trends, changes and challenges;*
- *identifying and mapping the characteristics of modern urban space, including tangible and intangible heritage;*
- *applying and developing heritage monitoring methodologies, Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) and other interactive planning tools;*
- *applying data management systems used for planning: mapping, technologies, research data and etc.*



picture by Martynas Plepys

Civic Engagement Tools

The character of the place reveals itself not only through the artefacts but also as a relation between artefact and the society that created or is currently using it. It is precisely the harmony of different, even contradictory narratives in space that makes it possible to understand, share and protect heritage. Cultural heritage protection must create tools that enable wider engagement and cooperation between local, national and international communities. The session invites to raise questions and discuss different topics related to this process:

- *how to manage civic engagement in contemporary society where population mobility is a constant situation;*
- *what are the effective collaborative platforms that help to engage all stakeholders;*
- *how to present the HUL approach for non-professionals and encourage them to participate;*
- *how to increase public accessibility by using different instruments; internet platforms, promotion strategies, inclusive participatory activities and etc.?*



picture by Martynas Plepys

Financial Tools

Although social sustainability issues are most often discussed with emphasis on heritage communities rather than on individual heritage site owners, in practice, the heritage protection process begins at the individual level. Dialogue between the state as a creator of the heritage collection and individuals whose daily activities take place in the buildings belonging to the heritage category is one of the essential preconditions for the successful modernization of the past. Financial aspect is among critical tools to enable the success of this dialog on a practical level. Therefore, the session invites to discuss different topics of this challenge:

- *how to “feed the economic engine of urban vitality” in a context of HUL;*
- *do we have effective examples of public – private partnership;*
- *how different collaboration mechanisms, grant programs, attractive models of investment, taxation laws, incentives for heritage property owners work;*
- *what is the role of municipalities, public heritage maintenance works, consultancy, etc., as well as infrastructure upgrade, provision of services, renewal of urban spaces?*

Modernism Heritage

picture by *Martynas Plepys*

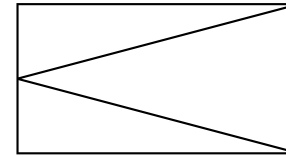


During a short but very intense period, Kaunas lived through the most important phase in its historical development. The years from 1919 to 1939 were a time of revolutionary cultural breakthroughs for Kaunas, which was especially evident in architecture. Its status as a capital city provoked a huge construction boom, aiming to create all the necessary infrastructure. The architectural landscape of multicultural Kaunas was enriched by the buildings of various ethnic communities. The area of the city expanded more than seven times (from 557 hectares in 1919 to 3,940 hectares in 1939). More than 6,000 buildings from this period have survived till today.

In contrast with radical schools of Modernism, Kaunas developed in a consistent and continuous way, gaining a form of aesthetic expression that was close to international Functionalism, but still based on its unique local character. This slow everyday evolution, avoiding strong cultural and urban shifts and perceived signs, provides an example of urban sustainability, before the actual concept of sustainable development arose. As a result, the influences of national traditions, the human scale and close relations with the existing environment gradually formed the local school of Modernism, and made the city one of the earliest examples of regionalism in the history of the Modern Movement.

In 2015 Kaunas of 1919-1940 has received a European Heritage Label that proves the importance of temporary capital's phenomenon in Europe. 44 modernism buildings have been enlisted to represent it. The same year Kaunas joined UNESCO Creative Cities Network as a City of Design with a pledge to create a long-lasting international cooperation, promote modernist architecture, design and history of Kaunas, as well as urban creativity, quality of life and sustainable urban development. In 2017 Kaunas modernism nomination Kaunas 1919-1939: The Capital Inspired by the Modern Movement has been included on the UNESCO World Heritage Tentative List.

Contemporary Capital



Kaunas 2022 Contemporary Capital

European Capital of Culture

At the beginning of 2017, Kaunas and Kaunas district were awarded the title of the European Capital of Culture for 2022. Together with various cultural organisations, artists and creatives, we develop a vast, endless and borderless programme that we call the Contemporary Capital.

Kaunas was considered the de facto temporary capital of Lithuania during the interwar period. After 100 years, the title is still commonly used. Kaunas 2022 strives to leave the old “temporary capital” legacy behind and transform the city into a modern contemporary capital. The remaining time until the year 2022 is our common journey from temporary to contemporary!

<https://kaunas2022.eu/en/>

The programme “Modernism for the Future” is an open space for initiatives and meetings, welcoming professionals from various fields, building owners, heritage community and representatives of cultural initiatives for discussions, workshops, art and culture events in order to create the strategy for preservation, interpretation and dissemination of modernist heritage. The goal is to awaken responsibility for the environment and create an emotional connection with the urban landscape and culture. The title of the European Capital of Culture is an accomplishment that enables a powerful impulse to create the success story of preservation of modernist heritage.

<https://modernizmasateiciai.lt/en/>

picture by *Martynas Plepys*



Recent Heritage: Acknowledging its Values

On the second day Modern Cities Forum participants are invited to Vilnius to discuss the local experiences related with the more recent Modernism heritage.

Despite the fact that Vilnius Historic Centre has been included into the World Heritage list as a historical and political centre of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, which preserved an impressive complex of Gothic, Renaissance, Baroque and Classical buildings as well as its medieval layout, in its vicinity coexist more recent history and its architectural artefacts of Soviet period, which is still to be acknowledged by the today's society. There are several dozen structures and a few urban complexes of the late Modernism which are enlisted as the national heritage objects and sites. Urban development and building from the 50s until 80s have been carried out following the legislation of the former USSR, prevalent political and artistic trends, as well as conditions of the planned economy and state ownership. Therefore, architectural inheritance of the second half of the 20th c. is still associated with the legacy of the Soviet regime in most people's minds. On the other hand, the buildings and urban development of the time have been designed by local architects and planners, have been built by local contractors. Later, during the Liberation process in the 1990's, they gained new memorial and historic values and at present are used by contemporary society.



Vilnius Modernism Sites to be Visited:

Lazdynai Residential District, built in 1960' and 70's, one of the most representative housing projects of the time, still bears an exclusively good image for its architecture and urban design formed back in the Soviet times. A part of local residents are still proud of living there and do not wish to change their place of residence. But do the residents perceive the built environment as a heritage? This is an important site for experimental activities of architects, sociologists, historians and other professionals working in the city.

Vilnius TV Tower, the tallest (326.5 m; 1974-80) structure in Lithuania with the rotating observation deck (like in Berlin and London) at 165 m high, has acquired a memorial value after the 13th of January, 1991, when 13 unarmed civilians lost their lives and 700 were injured opposing the Soviet military seizure of the Tower. There are plans to employ the Tower for entertainment purposes. A challenging question is how to conciliate memorial values and entertainment needs?

Parliament House is an exceptional example of Soviet public architecture. This is the place where Independence was declared on the 11th of March, 1990. Armless people of freshly restored Republic were standing to protect the Parliament during the Soviet military aggression of 1991. After that the building has gained new memorial and historic value.



PATRIZIA BONIFAZIO

PhD Patrizia Bonifazio is an architectural and urban historian. She has worked at the Dipartimento di Architettura e Studi Urbani in Milano as a research fellow and lecturer, tutor for the project of Alta Scuola Politecnica as well as internationally on various research projects, conferences and seminars. Her field of interest is the 20th century city. She has devoted a particular energy for the analysis of Ivrea city heritage of 20th and 21st centuries. She was the scientific director and co-editor of the nomination dossier of Ivrea as UNESCO Site (2011-2018), curator of the exhibitions and projects related. At present she is carrying on a research on UNRRA-Casas and working on a book.

Modern cities/industrial cities: some reflections from the analysis of the process of Ivrea, UNESCO Site.

Ivrea is a small town in Piedmont, famous because its history is connected with Olivetti factory and Adriano Olivetti. Seen as industrial heritage, Ivrea's architectural patrimony bound in its description to the norms stated in the document by ICOMOS and TICCIH. So the "industrial city" – a definition full of possibilities in the process of a shared heritage – has left the place to the idea of an "ideal city" thought of by Olivetti and now the object of dispute heredity. The new outlook conditions, its promotion and its perception by the inhabitants as well as all the strategies for Ivrea's transformation, guided by institutions. The presentation shows how the debate about the values of the site took place, underlying the role of the various institutional and local players, of the different know-hows and managing tools involved in the process of nomination.

EDWARD DENISON

Dr. Edward Denison is a lecturer at The Bartlett School of Architecture (UCL), where he is also Director of the MA Architecture and Historic Urban Environments. His research focuses on modernism, especially outside Western Europe. Over the past two decades, he has worked on a variety of research and heritage projects in different global contexts, including Asia, Africa and Europe. In 2016, he won the RIBA President's Medal for Research for his work on the UNESCO World Heritage Nomination of Asmara, the modernist capital of Eritrea. In 2017, he again won the President's Medal for Research for his work on Ultra-Modernism in Manchuria



Who is the City For? Fostering Bottom Up Approaches to Civic Engagement.

The modern city lends itself to a particular kind of engagement from residents, visitors and professionals that set it apart from the conventional 'historic' city. Planned, organised, efficient, aspirational, and often contested, the characteristics of the modern city present particular challenges for civic engagement practices. This presentation reflects on specific examples and experiences from different modern cities and contexts around the world over the last two decades and how attitudes and, importantly, technology, have changed to allow for more effective forms of practice that offer alternatives to traditionally top-down approaches. The presentation will introduce an ongoing project at the Bartlett School of Architecture, UCL, that combines the work of researchers at the Survey of London and the Centre for Advanced Spatial Analysis (CASA) to create an online platform designed to enrich our understanding of the past specifically through civic engagement from the bottom up.



JEREMIE HOFFMANN

Dr. Arch. Jeremie Hoffmann is the head of the Conservation department at the city of Tel Aviv, inscribed by UNESCO in 2003 as World Heritage Modern Site. He is architect and historian, international expert on Modern sites management. Jeremie teaches theories of conservation at various universities and is very active worldwide in promoting mechanisms of conservation of Modernism. He had published 'Aforia - the Brutalist architecture of Tel Aviv 1948-1977' and various articles.

4 point for Modern Cities Management: Implementing the 'Tel Aviv document for modern cities'.

The presentation will describe the making of the Tel-Aviv document for Modern cities, its structure and its content, and will examine some case-studies of the way it can be implemented in the work frame of management.

RUTH LIBERTY-SHALEV & ADI HAR-NOY

Arch. Ruth Liberty-Shalev runs her own architectural practice in Haifa, Israel. In 2012 - 2016, she headed the Building Conservation Master's Program at the Technion, and in 2016 was named head of the Heritage Conservation Unit at the Faculty of Architecture and Town Planning at the Technion. She served as head of the monitoring committee of the Israel National Commission to UNESCO and was a member of four Israeli delegations to UNESCO World Heritage Committees in 2008 - 2017.

Arch. Adi Hay-Noy is a partner at Ruth Liberty-Shalev Architecture & Conservation and since 2017 holds the position of Regional Conservation Consultant to Israel's National Planning Authority. In 2017 Adi & Ruth have been commissioned by the city of Tel Aviv to produce a study of the City Block Gardens in Patrick Geddes' 1925 plan for Tel Aviv (1925). The study is due for completion by 2020.



Block Gardens in the Geddes Plan for Tel Aviv: Past & Future.

This research focuses on the 'block gardens' in Patrick Geddes's 1925 plan for the city of Tel Aviv. These gardens reflect Geddes's unique vision for the relationship between society and nature in the 'Garden City'. Today the gardens are managed by the municipality's gardening department which handles each garden as an entity onto itself, ignorant of their history as the components of a network of open areas. Based on our research into the history and current state of all remaining 29 gardens, their spatial organization and connecting alleys, their 'natural features and settings, and their social, cultural and economic values, we will analyse and outline the gardens' significance vis a vis the design principles originally set out by Geddes, and their future potential within the evolving city of Tel Aviv. Finally, a comprehensive approach to the sustainable management of Geddes' gardens will be suggested that they could be returned to the city as viable public green lungs.

MEDHANIE T. MARIAM

Dr. Arch. Jeremie Hoffmann is the head of the Conservation department at the city of Tel Aviv, inscribed by UNESCO in 2003 as World Heritage Modern Site. He is architect and historian, international expert on Modern sites management. Jeremie teaches theories of conservation at various universities and is very active worldwide in promoting mechanisms of conservation of Modernism. He had published 'Aforia - the Brutalist architecture of Tel Aviv 1948-1977' and various articles.

HUL Recommendation in African Context. Case of Asmara: a Modernist City of Africa, World Heritage Property.

The presentation aims to summarize the recent initiatives for conservation of Asmara's modern urban heritage in collaboration with national and international organizations. Eritrea strengthens the Conservation and Management of Asmara World Heritage property using the 'Historic Urban Landscape' Approach. Furthermore, this paper will highlight the HUL approach in civic engagement and financial, the planning and knowledge tools in African context and will look African World Heritage Sites such as Zanzibar and Mauritius as case studies. Although the geographical and historical context is very specific, the approach that is being pursued in Asmara is one that offers lessons for the sound practice of urban conservation and management elsewhere in the developing and developed world. I would like to share our experiences with our colleagues in the Kaunas Modern Cities Forum.the work frame of management.

VAIDAS PETRULIS

PhD Vaidas Petrulis is a senior researcher in the Institute of Architecture and Construction at the Kaunas University of Technology. He is author of the monograph Heritage as a conflict: the shift between modernist and after-modernist concepts of heritage in Lithuania (2019) and co-author of many other books on architecture. Since 2009 Petrulis has developed a digital internet archive of architectural heritage (www.autc.lt). He is a member of ISC20C (the International Scientific Committee for the 20th Century Heritage of ICOMOS) and a member of the governing board of JPI Cultural Heritage: A Challenge for Europe. Was an ICCROM fellow in 2017. He is a member of the team preparing the UNESCO WHL dossier "Kaunas 1919–1939: The Capital Inspired by the Modern Movement."

**Architecture and heritage programme of Kaunas 2022 "Modernism for the Future".**

The aim of the architecture and heritage programme of Kaunas 2022 'Modernism for the Future' is to strengthen the identity of Kaunas as a modernist city. The programme includes a heritage community, gathered on the basis of the website www.modernizmasateiciai.lt, collecting and sharing knowledge about modernist objects of Kaunas and other Lithuanian and European cities, their residents and events, dissemination of good practice, creative workshops and educational activities. Calls for artists and residencies are designed to carry out artistic interpretations of modernism and to create artistic projects in the modernist spaces in collaboration with local and foreign partners.

SAULIUS RIMAS

Saulius Rimas graduated Vilnius University in 2006 as a bachelor in history and later obtained master's degree of cultural heritage preservation studies in 2008. At the same year he started his career as a heritage specialist in Kaunas City Municipal Administration. In 2015 he was promoted to Head of Heritage Division. Over the past decade he has worked on numerous heritage preservation and revitalization initiatives and projects, including restoration of major Kaunas historical buildings: Kaunas castle, 6th fort, City Hall etc. In 2015 he initiated Kaunas heritage restoration programme.

**Kaunas Heritage Restoration Programme.**

In addition to 4 major protected areas, that cover most of the historical urban grid, there are more than 1500 individually listed heritage objects in Kaunas. The history of Kaunas has always been full of drama: battles, invasions, destructions, usually followed by short periods of prosperity and development. The last dramatic change in history – Lithuania's restored independence in 1990 – left Kaunas rich with built heritage, but poor in terms of money. The collapse of industries and painful transformation of economy in the early 90's caused a huge number of historical buildings to be neglected or abandoned. Later, the economic growth as well as the rise of public awareness helped to reduce the scale of heritage neglect, yet still too many valuable historical buildings needed repair, so the municipality had to step in. Kaunas heritage restoration programme started in 2015 and eventually became an effective instrument for restoration of historical buildings. The presentation will display the mechanism of this financial tool, focusing on the specific details of the process.

DENNIS G RODWELL

Dennis Rodwell, architect-planner, works internationally in the field of cultural heritage and sustainable urban development, focused on the promotion and achievement of best practice in the management of the broadly defined historic environment. Previously a principal in private architectural practice, he has also served in local government posts as architect, conservation officer, urban designer, principal planner and project manager. He has been rapporteur and author to UNESCO and ICOMOS events and publications, focused on the Historic Urban Landscape initiative, and writes and publishes widely on the theme of conservation and sustainability in historic cities.

**Kaunas: Interpreting the UNESCO Historic Urban Landscape Approach.**

The presentation will position the UNESCO Historic Urban Landscape discourse in the twentieth-century timeline of evolving heritage understanding allied to initiatives aimed at integrating the management of urban heritage into the mainstream of territorial planning – the geography of urban heritage – rather than, conventionally, as a specialist concern and optional appendage. Citing approaches and examples of planning tools and regulatory mechanisms primarily across Europe, the presentation will signpost indications for the interpretation of the Historic Urban Landscape Approach in the context of Kaunas: the city's evolution over time, especially its twentieth-century legacy; its ongoing development; safeguarding its genius loci; and a holistic appreciation of values. The need for urban governance to progress from compartmentalised approaches to sectoral management to a systems approach embracing inter-disciplinary coordination and facilitation will be stressed.

**ANKE ZALIVAKO**

Dr.-Ing. Anke Zalivako is an architect and was working at TU until 2012 doing research on Russian Constructivism and promoting it for the World Heritage. In 2012/13 she worked at Berlin Senate Department - Highest Preservation Authority in charge of the Berlin World Heritage Sites. At the moment she is back there at Landesdenkmalamt, the Preservation Authority. She was also in charge of Berlins World Heritage Sites and preparing new candidates for the World Heritage List. She is a member of ICOMOS Germany, monitoring the Bauhaus Sites in Weimar, Dessau and Berlin as well as Walter Gropius Fagus-Werk in Alfeld near Hannover. Anke lives in the Corbusier House and she will present how the owners manage to preserve the house.

A case study on “Le Corbusiers Unité d’habitation - type Berlin”.

The House with 537 apartments was built as part of the Interbau exhibition in West-Berlin 1957. In the beginning of the 1980s, when deterioration of the huge complex became evident, the federal state of Berlin sold the building to a private investor, who since then sold single flats to single owners. Meanwhile the house is owned by about 440 different private owners. I am living in the house and will talk about how we organise the process of preserving the listed monument (1995) in terms of decision making, financing and carrying out decided measures in cooperation with the authorities. The process is a good example how we deal in general with these modern heritage structures in Berlin.



ELENA ARCHIPOVAITĖ is urban development practitioner. She has worked for twelve years in architecture and urban development planning practice. The last seven years of her experience includes international engagement in urban development by working and teaching at various levels, with focus on community development and participatory planning; affordable, incremental housing design strategies; publicness of space in informal settlements and coordination of city strategies and national strategic planning frameworks with stakeholder management. For various projects she is working internationally with urban development agencies and research institutions. At the moment she is working as Project Coordinator for Comprehensive Plan of the Republic of Lithuania 2030 at the Ministry of Environment.

MARIJA DRĖMAITĖ is an architectural historian and a professor of Vilnius University, Faculty of History. She worked as a Secretary General at the Lithuanian National Commission for UNESCO in 2012-2015. Her research is focused on twentieth-century architecture, modernism, and industrial heritage. Her publications include *Baltic Modernism: Architecture and Housing in Soviet Lithuania* (Dom publishers, 2017) and the edited volume *Architecture of Optimism: The Kaunas Phenomenon, 1918–1940* (Lapas, 2018) which accompanies an eponymous exhibition.



VILTĖ JANUŠAUSKAITĖ is a conservation architect and junior researcher and lecturer at Vilnius University, Department of Theory of History and Cultural History, member of ICOMOS. She holds a PhD in History, a master degree in architecture and a degree in cultural history and anthropology (cum laude). Her research is focused on urban and architectural heritage protection in soviet Lithuania as well as on architectural conservation ideas and practice in general. She has also been working as a conservation architect and project manager and has been responsible for architectural and urban heritage conservation projects.

LIUTAUROS NEKROŠIUS is an architect, PhD in History and Theory of Architecture. He serves as Dean and Associate Professor at Faculty of Architecture, Vilnius Gediminas Technical University, Lithuania. 2010-2018 he was member of expert board at the Department for Cultural Heritage, Lithuanian Ministry of Culture. Since 2004 collaborates with vocational architectural magazines *Archiforma* (LT), *Project Baltia* (NL, RU). The current research interests: history and heritage protection of modern architecture, architecture of educational buildings. Research results have been presented in 10 national and international scientific, 60 professional and specialized publications and numerous conferences since 2004.



Curators/ Moderators

AUDRIUS NOVICKAS is an interdisciplinary artist and researcher of architecture. He holds a PhD in Art History and Criticism and is an associate professor at the Faculty of Architecture of Vilnius Gediminas Technical University. He has had six solo exhibitions and took part in over 40 group shows in Lithuania and abroad, and published one book and 13 articles in peer-reviewed journals. His post-conceptual artistic practice is focused on the socio-cultural and ideological aspects of architecture and urban space; the areas of scientific interest include architectural semantics, problems of interaction of visual art and architecture.



VAIDAS PETRULIS is a senior researcher in the Institute of Architecture and Construction at the Kaunas University of Technology. He is author of the monograph *Heritage as a conflict: the shift between modernist and after-modernist concepts of heritage in Lithuania* (2019) and co-author of many other books on architecture. Since 2009 Petrulis has developed a digital internet archive of architectural heritage (www.autc.lt). He is a member of ISC20C (the International Scientific Committee for the 20th Century Heritage of ICOMOS) and a member of the governing board of JPI Cultural Heritage: A Challenge for Europe. Was an ICCROM fellow in 2017. He is a member of the team preparing the UNESCO WHL dossier “Kaunas 1919–1939: The Capital Inspired by the Modern Movement.”

ANDRIUS VERŠINSKAS currently follows and works with architectural and urbanistic changes of Kaunas on a daily basis at economic development agency „Kaunas IN“. The broad academic background in political sciences and the long-lasting personal interest in architecture and urbanism dictate his dualistic perspective on contemporary Kaunas development from both – current socioeconomic interests of the city and the need to retain Kaunas’ identity, tradition and genius loci manifestation in its architecture.



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