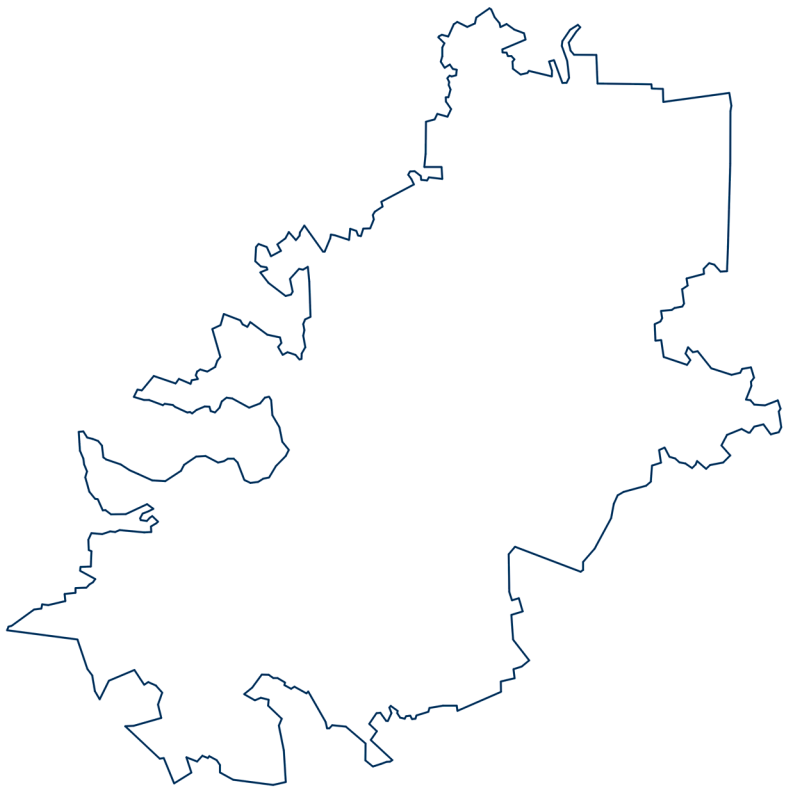
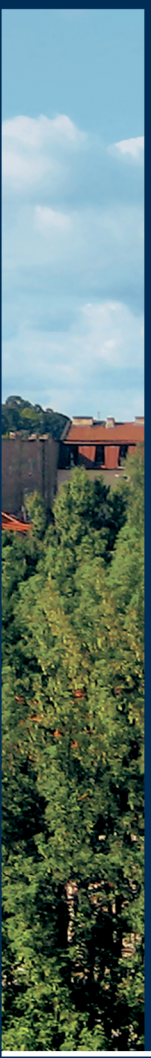


VILNIUS

CITY MASTER PLAN 2015





Vilnius City Master Plan sets out the guidelines for physical development of the city until 2015. It outlines directions for Vilnius city development and development priorities. The plan has been developed on the basis of the consensus reached in the society regarding the future of the city. Although individual elements of the plan may be implemented at different times, the overall vision of the city and the underlying principles remain the same. The Master Plan has been developed so as to ensure continuity of the planning work and the constructions in progress and to guarantee stability of investment.

VILNIUS CITY MASTER PLAN 2015

Confirmed by Vilnius City Council, Resolution No. 1-1519 of February 14, 2007
Reg. No. 010011001881 in Register of Physical Planning Documents of Vilnius City Municipal Government

Organizer of planning – Director of Vilnius City Municipal Government Administration.
Prepared by Municipal Enterprise Vilniaus Planas.

CONTENT

1. INTRODUCTION 7

1.1 Principles and Use of the Master Plan 8
1.2 Legal Environment 9
1.3 Key External Factors and Trends 10
1.4 Key Internal Factors and Trends 11
1.5 Population and Housing Development Projections 12
1.6 Urban Development Strategy 12

2. EXTERNAL STRUCTURE OF THE CITY 15

2.1 Vilnius in the Regional Context 15
2.2 City Policy with respect to the Development of the External Structure 16
2.3 Improvement of External Links 17
2.4 Coordinated Development of the City and its Suburbs 17

3. INTERNAL STRUCTURE OF THE CITY 19

3.1 The Model of the City Structure 19
3.2 Functional Zoning of the City Territory 20
3.3 Unique Character of the City 21
3.4 Image of the Capital City and the Principles of Ensuring its Functions 21
3.5 The System of City Centres 22
3.6 Optimisation of the City's Urban Structure 23
3.6.1 Preservation 23
3.6.2 Upgrading 23
3.6.3 Conversion 24
3.6.4 New Developments 25
3.6.5 Reserved Territories 25

4. SPECIAL THEMES OF THE MASTER PLAN 27

4.1 Residential Territories 27
4.2 Jobs 28
4.3 Natural Properties, Green Areas and the System of Public Spaces 28
4.3.1 Regulations for the Protection of the Natural Frame 29
4.3.2 Forests and Wooded Territories 30
4.3.3 Protected Natural Territories 30
4.3.4 Green Areas 31
4.4 Cultural Properties 32
4.4.1 Preservation Concept 32
4.4.2 Principles of Maintenance and Use 33
4.4.3 Territory Protection Priorities 34
4.4.4 Vilnius Old Town Protection, Revitalisation and Maintenance Priorities 35
4.4.5 Guidelines for Cultural Heritage Use for Tourism 36
4.4.6 Protection Implementation and Monitoring Principles 36
4.5 Social Environment and Culture 36
4.5.1 Cultural Objects and Community Centres of the City 37
4.5.2 Education Objects 37
4.5.2.1 Standard Requirement Setting of the Need for Education Objects 38
4.5.3 Health and Social Care Infrastructure 39
4.5.4 Sports Objects 39
4.5.5 Places of Worship 39
4.6 High-rise Buildings Developments 40
4.7 Construction of Large Shopping Centres 42
4.8 Transportation System 44
4.8.1 External Transportation Network 45
4.8.2 Internal Transportation System of the City 46
4.9 Engineering Infrastructure 50
4.9.1 Drinking Water Extraction, Preparation and Supply 50
4.9.2 Municipal Wastewater Collection and Disposal 51
4.9.3 Rain Water Management 51
4.9.4 Electric Power Supply 52
4.9.5 Heat Supply 53
4.9.6 Supply of Natural Gas 54
4.9.7 Domestic Waste 55

5. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT, ECOLOGY 57

6. DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES 59

7. IMPLEMENTATION OF SOLUTIONS 63

7.1 The System of the Master Plan Indicators 63
7.2 Developed Documents Required for the Implementation of the MP Solutions 64

8. LIST OF MAPS 67

MAPS

The Master Map of the Master Plan		68
The Regulations Table of the Master Map of the Master Plan		72
No 1.	External Structure	84
No 2.1	Development Priorities	86
No 3.1	Residential Territories	88
No 3.2	Jobs	90
No 4.	Industrial and Utilities' Territories	92
No 5.1	Natural Properties, Green Areas and the System of Public Spaces	94
No 5.2	Regulations for the Natural Frame and Green Areas in Problem Territories	98
No 5.3	Schematic Map of the Natural Frame of the City and its Environs	102
No 6.1	Cultural Properties	104
No 6.2	Protection of Cultural Properties. The Current State	106
No 7.1	Education and Health Infrastructure	108
No 7.2	Capital City and Cultural Infrastructure	110
No 9.1	Development of the Transportation Network 2015	112
No 9.2	Categories of the Transportation Network	114
No 9.3	Development of Scheduled Passenger Transport 2015	116
No 10.1	Schematic Map of Water Supply	118
No 10.2	Schematic Map of Domestic Sewage	120
No 10.3	Schematic Map of Rain Sewage	122
No 10.4	Schematic Map of Heat Supply	124
No 10.5	Schematic Map of Gas Supply	126
No 10.6	Schematic Map of Power Supply	128





1. INTRODUCTION

Over the last hundred years, the structure of Vilnius city has been developed by consistent urban planning (in the Soviet times, General City Plans were developed in 1953, 1967 and 1981, while the first Master Plan after the restoration of Lithuania's independence was developed in 1998).

The international status of the city has undergone a major change during the implementation of the solutions of the current Master Plan 2005. In 2004, Vilnius became the capital of a member state of the European Union and of a member of NATO. The period between 1999 and 2005 may be characterised as a phase of swift restructuring and growth of the city's spatial and sectoral potential. As a result of these actions, Vilnius became a city that is competitive on the regional level and an example of development to other cities in Lithuania and in the region.

Vilnius City Master Plan sets out the guidelines for physical development of the city until 2015. It outlines directions for Vilnius city development and development priorities. The plan has been developed on the basis of the consensus reached in the society regarding the future of the city. Although individual elements of the plan may be implemented at different times, the overall vision of the city and the underlying principles remain the same. The Master Plan has been developed so as to ensure continuity of the planning work and the constructions in progress and to guarantee stability of investment.

Vilnius, the capital of a member state of the European Union, is the largest city in the context of Lithuania, with complex engineering infrastructure, a transportation system that has not been fully developed, a rather sprawled and not fully developed urban structure that is characteristic of cities divided into mono-functional zones. The city is situated in the picturesque natural environment and is famed for its cultural heritage around the world. Its future is linked to ongoing urban development processes, open market developments and evolution creating a multitude of situations and possible solutions. The Master Plan sets out only the general guidelines, and it may not address, and sometimes not even envisage, all possible challenges, particularly trends in the external environment. Some territories of the city, particularly where new development is envisaged, will require more detailed solutions than those presented in the plan, therefore, after the Master Plan has been developed, lower-level or -type plans (special plans, development concepts, detailed plans), feasibility studies, etc., will be required.

The Master Plan has been developed pursuant to the Master Plan of the Territory the Republic of Lithuania (*The Official Gazette* 2002, No 110-4852), laws and regulations of the Republic of Lithuania. Ensuring sustainable development of the city and its suburbs requires to maintain cooperation and partnership ties with the neighbouring municipalities.

Implementation of all other initiatives in the city is based on the solutions of the Master Plan and the Strategic Plan 2011. Vilnius City Strategic Plan and the Master Plan solutions do not conflict, but are rather complementary and serve the purpose of implementation of the City Vision "Vilnius - the capital of Lithuania, the most modern Eastern and Central European city, an international centre of politics, science and culture", approved by Decision No 607 of Vilnius City Council of 19.6.2002.

1.1 PRINCIPLES AND USE OF THE MASTER PLAN

The Master Plan is a comprehensive physical planning document, defining, taking into account physical planning levels and objectives, the spatial concept for the development of a territory planned and principles for use and protection of the territory.

The solutions of the Master Plan implement the following objectives that are within the remit of master plans:

- formulate the concept of management, use and protection of the city territory;
- optimise the urban structure and the infrastructure system in the city territory;
- provide for measures and restrictions ensuring rational use of natural resources, eco-balance of the landscape, formation of the natural frame, preservation of natural and cultural heritage properties;
- provide for measures for improvement of the urban spatial composition of built territories, improvement of life and environment quality, and formation of a system of common-use green areas;
- set development heights and intensity parameters for the planned territory;
- provide for city regulations with respect to the regional policy making and implementation;
- reserve territories for the development of communications corridors, engineering and transportation infrastructure and other facilities necessary for public needs;
- set functional zones of territories, showing the level of integration and features of the territory.

The MP solutions do not show and do not deal with individual plots and do not set their boundaries. Land use regimes for individual land plots and other parameters for territory use and development are set in physical planning documents of lower-level or type.

The Master Plan encompasses the entirety of outputs of physical planning solutions expressed in written and graphic form.

The Master Plan solutions indicate, by predominant features, functional zones of the city, setting for the said zones possible land use designations and land use ways, as well as development intensity and height regulations**.** Functional zones and regulations applicable to these zones, as well as the most important textual regulations are indicated on the Master Map of the solutions of the Master Plan 2015. The MP solutions establish the essential principles for the development of functional zones, shaping balanced mixed development of districts and blocks.

The principles for the representation of the Master Plan solutions are as follows:

1) in the solutions, the whole territory of the city is divided into functional zones which are marked by respective colours. The key regulations of functional zones are indicated in the Regulations Table of the Master Map of the MP:
   - the prevailing features of the territory, possible land use designations and land use ways;
   - the recommended composition of the structure of individual functional zones;
   - the maximum development intensity value;
   - the maximum development height value;
2) on the Master Map, the territory of the city is subdivided into districts under consideration, which have a black outline and are given a unique number. The place of the mentioned number ant specific functional zones (colours) indicate the dominant function of the district concerned. Key regimes and additional restrictions, if any, are indicated in the Regulations Table of the Master Map of the Master Plan;
3) territories that are larger than 5 ha are marked on the Master Map. Smaller territories are not identified (with the exception of territories required for public needs, territories with cultural properties and green areas which are additionally shown on Maps No 5.1 "Natural Properties, Green Areas and the System of Public Spaces", No 6.1 "Cultural Properties", and No 7.1 "Education and Health Infrastructure"). Development and territory use regulations also apply to territories smaller than 5 ha that are not shown on the Master Map, with the exception of cases when the existing activity and development principles in the territory are different (in such cases development regulations are laid down in lower-level or -type physical planning documents);
4) other maps and their textual parts detail the city development policy, laying down other regulations: No 1. "External Structure", No 2.1 "Development Priorities", No 3.1 "Residential Territories", No 3.2 "Jobs", No 4 "Industrial and Utilities Territories", No 5.1 "Natural Properties, Green Areas and the System of Public Spaces", No 5.2 "Regulations for the Natural Frame and Green Areas in Problem Territories", No 5.3 "Schematic Map of the Natural Frame of the City and its Environs", No 6.1 "Cultural Properties", No 7.1 "Education and Health Infrastructure", No 7.2 "Capital City and Cultural Infrastructure", No 9.1 "Development of the Transportation Network", No 9.2 "Categories of the Transportation Network", No 9.3 "Development of Scheduled Passenger Transport", No 10.1 "Schematic Map of Domestic Sewage", No 10.2 "Schematic Map of Water Supply", No 10.3 "Schematic Map of Rain Sewage", No 10.4 "Schematic Map of Heat Supply", No 10.5 "Schematic Map of Gas Supply", No 10.6 "Schematic Map of Power Supply".

The Master Plan solutions have been developed and evaluated on the scale 1:25000 and are not converted into smaller scale. In developing physical planning documents of another level or type, the Master Plan solutions such as the limits of functional zones, the routes of transportation and engineering infrastructure are to be detailed taking into account specific natural and urban features of territories. Special importance is attributed to strengthening integrity of natural and cultural heritage conservation.

The districts concerned indicated in the Master Plan solutions define the minimum area to be analysed in the development of detailed plans unless the specific features of activity and of the territory require to consider a different area.

Territories located in functional zones of green areas zoned in the MP for intensive and extensive use are treated as important facilities-territories designated for the purpose of recreation and relaxation of the citizens. Pursuant to the provisions of Article 12(3) of the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Restoration of the Rights of Ownership of Citizens to the Existing Real Property, these territories are classified as land to be bought out by the State. If the citizens' land ownership rights have already been restored in such territories, construction of permanent buildings in the returned land plot is not allowed, with the exception of construction of relaxation service buildings and recreational infrastructure facilities, to be provided for by the special plan for location of such objects in Vilnius city.

When ownership rights are reinstated in territories under urban development indicated in the MP, by returning land in kind, a condition is laid down that construction of permanent buildings of various designations in the returned land plot is not allowed, unless provided for in the physical planning document of the marked district concerned.



Ownership rights are not reinstituted and land in kind is not returned in built residential districts that have been formed based on physical planning documents of the said districts, with the exception of cases when the possibility of development provided for in the physical planning document of such district has not been used.

1.2 LEGAL ENVIRONMENT

Solutions of the Master Plan have been developed in accordance with the following:

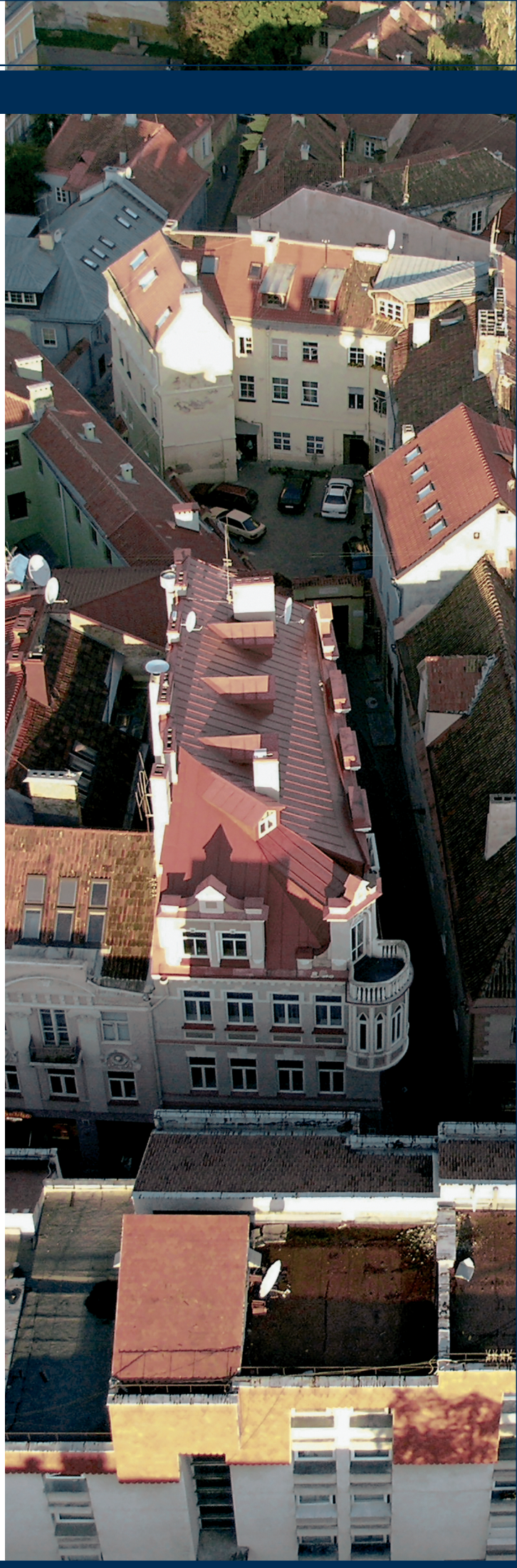
- Decision of Vilnius City Council (No 1-537 of 13 October 2004);
- Law on Territorial Planning of the Republic of Lithuania (*The Official Gazette*, 1995, No 107-2391; 1997, No 65-1548, No 96-2427; 2000, No 34-953, No 42-1195, No 58-1708, No 92-2881; 2001, No 39-1358; 2003, No 42-1916) and other laws and regulations of Lithuania;
- Key Provisions of the Lithuanian National Sustainable Development Strategy (Resolution No 1160 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 11 September 2003. *The Official Gazette*, 2003, No 89-2039);
- Rules for Development of Master Plans of City and Town Territories (Order No D1-591 of the Minister of Environment of 7 May 2004);
- Conditions for the Development of the Master Plan 2015 of the City of Vilnius (Order No 33-V of the Director of the Urban Development Department of the Vilnius City Municipal Government Administration of 8.7.2005);
- Lithuania's Development Goals and Principles and their Implementation Priorities laid down in the Master Plan of the Territory of the Republic of Lithuania (Resolution No IX-1154 of Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania of 29 October 2002);
- Vilnius County (Region) Development Plan for 2003-2007;
- Strategic Plan for Vilnius-Kaunas Dipolis (Decision No 1-229 of Vilnius City Council of 11 February 2004, Decision No T-535 of Kaunas City Council of 18 December 2003);
- Vilnius City Strategic Plan for 2002-2011 (Decision No 607 of Vilnius City Council of 19 June 2002);
- The European Union Policy Guidelines for Urban Planning set out in the Lisbon Strategy for 2010, the Aalborg Charter of European Sustainable Cities, the European Urban Charter, the Guiding Principles for Sustainable Spatial Development of the European Continent adopted by the European Union's Council of Ministers responsible for physical planning at CEMAT 2000, and other documents emphasising the "urban" dimension as the basis for the EU economic growth, knowledge economy in particular, for creating people's wellbeing and raising competitiveness.

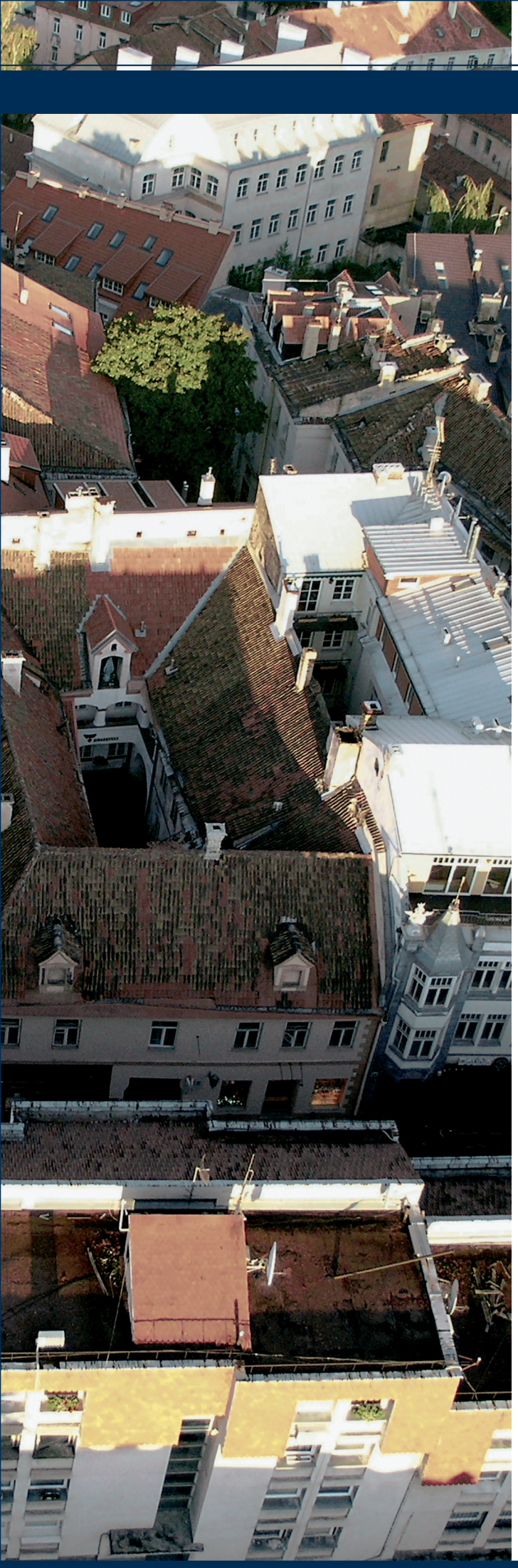
The Master Plan solutions do not modify resolutions of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania.

1.3 KEY EXTERNAL FACTORS AND TRENDS

City development is affected by external factors. As the majority of them are undefined in time and space, their projections ar beyond the scope of the Master Plan. However, they provide a stimulus for introducing new development principles, for considering modifying the Master Plan solutions and adopting the potential new ones. The key external factors and trends are as follows:

- Lithuania's membership in the European Union and an opportunity to use the European Union's Structural Funds for 2007 - 2013 for the following priorities: raising international competitiveness of the city, creating knowledge society, improving life quality, as well as improving cooperation between public authorities, professionals and the public at large;
- globalisation factors related to escalating prices of energy resources, emigration and immigration, free movement of capital and labour, tourism development, preservation of unique character (of natural and cultural properties in particular);
- solutions of the Master Plan of the Territory of the Republic of Lithuania, where Vilnius city, together with Kaunas city, is viewed as a national- and European-level multifunctional metropolitan centre, with the negative trend of accelerating suburbanisation present in its territory, may at the end of the planning period become of special importance. This is a consequence of depopulation of Central Lithuania;
- the role of the capital city region in the system of Lithuania's populated localities is related to growing international competition and cooperation in various areas of activity, in order to stimulate social economic growth. Cooperation in Vilnius and Kaunas Dipolis and closer links to Klaipėda are of importance in this context;
- instability of the legal framework governing physical planning, construction, infrastructure development, land reform and the stalling land restitution;
- insufficient cohesion of territorial and sectoral strategies and coordination of their implementation nationwide;
- lack of foreign direct investment in Lithuania;
- high dependence of the municipal budget on funding from the State and the lack of funds for ensuring sustainable development determine the gap of the general engineering, social and environmental infrastructure and the real need for such infrastructure;
- the probability of migration of polluting enterprises and their shift towards environment-friendly manufacturing technologies;
- representational functions of the capital city;
- the border area status that has been attributed to the eastern part of Vilnius County affects development and social economic activity in the city.





1.4 KEY INTERNAL FACTORS AND TRENDS

Internal factors and trends affecting city development are as follows:

- legacy mono-functional structures hinder implementation of sustainable development principles;
- inertia of physical and functional development of the city resulting from private initiatives is not always in line with the public interest;
- internal population migration related to rapid growth of the housing sector and wide territorial sprawl into the outskirts of the city and accelerating conversion of gardening allotment territories into fragmented residential territories with no social and engineering transportation infrastructure;
- population emigration to other countries and to Vilnius city region. Immigration processes into Vilnius city are rather weak, effectively compensating the negative natural population increase. As a result of rather low housing and land prices in the suburban area, highest immigration is observed in this zone;
- adverse demographic processes: dropping birthrate and negative natural population increase (the number of population in the city has only stabilised in a few recent years);
- constantly growing population mobility in Vilnius city and Vilnius city region by passenger cars, resulting in degrading transportation conditions and growing environmental pollution, social losses and conflict between vehicles and pedestrians/cyclists;
- insufficient funding for all types of new infrastructure, resulting in its insufficient efficiency;
- no integration in the development of the city and suburban territories;
- inefficiency of functional structure (undeveloped external links, weak development of peripheral centres, shrinking territories zoned for manufacturing, continued lack of balance between places of work and residence);
- physical structure, living environment and image (incomplete development, insufficient quality of environment, lack of infrastructure, lack of landscaped green areas);
- preservation of natural and cultural heritage sites;
- city economy, offers for investments (probability of investments, need for investment, offers for investment);
- cost of new developments;
- negative consequences brought about by the functioning of the city (high city running costs, street noise and pollution in the city centre);
- emerging life quality disparities among zones, residential districts and individual blocks in Vilnius city, conflicting with the principles of sustainable development. These disparities feed and encourage negative processes such as population emigration, forced mobility, degradation of certain parts of the city and social segregation;
- need for development management:
  - acknowledging external factors (instability of the legal environment, the never-ending land reform) resulting in life quality disparities as uncontrollable forces would be tantamount to tolerating existing negative processes, as well as to the continuity of the sprawling physical development of the city, which is inefficient from the social, economic and environmental point of view, and would run against the priority goal of the Master Plan of improving life quality;
  - improving life quality based on the principles of sustainable development requires systematic efforts that are focused in the city area and geared towards shaping complete and compact city districts and a polycentric structure of the city and its region that is functionally and socially integrated.

1.5 POPULATION AND HOUSING DEVELOPMENT PROJECTIONS

Having taken into account the existing situation and the development trends and external and internal factors affecting city development, the following changes in indicators affecting city development are projected for 2015, in comparison to 2005:

The number of population in the city	from 553,000 to 576,000
The number of daytime population	from 673,000 to 716,000
The number of population in the metropolitan area	from 800,000 to 875,000
Total housing area per capita:	from 23.3 to 28.2 sq m
Average increase of the total residential building area	320,000 sq m/year
Single-unit / multi-unit construction ratio	27/73 percent
Population migration to gardening allotment areas by 2015	9,000

Need for mixed residential territories by 2015 after taking into account projected indicator changes:

single-unit (ha):	
conversion of gardening allotments	300
in the undeveloped territory	767
multi-unit (ha):	
in the territory planned for conversions	130
in the undeveloped territory	319

1.6 URBAN DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

Taking into account the legal environment affecting city development, the external and internal factors and trends, information stored in the Register of Physical Planning Documents of Vilnius City Municipal Government, taking into account the existing situation and identified problems, the city population and housing development projections, the following urban development strategy has been formulated for the city:

1) the priority goal of the Master Plan is to facilitate sustained and socially and economically motivated life quality improvement and reduction of territorial disparities;

2) the priority goal is to be achieved by sustainable development measures:

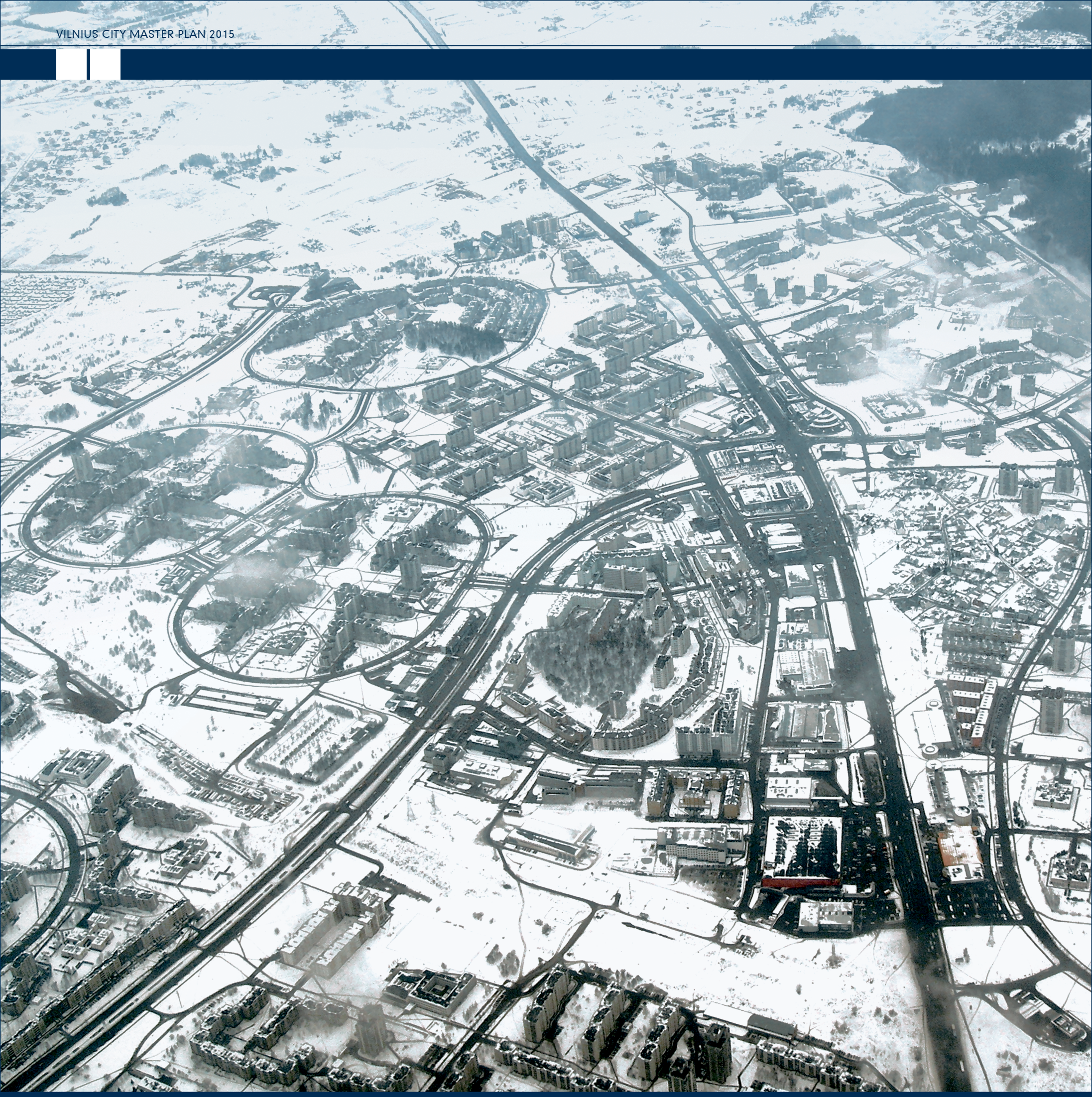
   - by developing polycentric city structure;
   - by supporting internal development of the city (increasing efficiency of the irrationally urbanised territories);
   - by promoting multifunctional land use;
   - by achieving social integration and reducing development disparities;
   - by giving priority to public transport;
   - by reducing pollution;

3) rapid population growth and urban development of the city is not pursued at the expense of other regions of Lithuania; participating in the urban network of major Lithuanian cities, Vilnius, together with its neighbouring municipalities, is developing a sustainable system of the city and its neighbouring territories and raising international competitiveness of Lithuania, the city and its partners;

4) continuity of the solutions of the current Master Plan.









2. EXTERNAL STRUCTURE OF THE CITY

The Master Plan solutions pertaining to the external structure of the city shape the City Municipal Government policy regarding regional spatial and strategic planning documents, master plans or cooperation projects of the neighbouring municipalities and the County.

2.1 VILNIUS IN THE REGIONAL CONTEXT

The potential of Vilnius of becoming a competitive regional centre is supported by the geopolitical location and the role of the city. The city is situated at the intersection of three - Eastern, North and Central European - important geopolitical, economic and cultural dimensions (see Fig. 1). This offers the city a unique opportunity to integrate good practice of different regions and to participate in a variety of academic, cultural and business exchanges. Vilnius Region has the largest market in the Baltic States, with a population of 15.5 million people living within a radius of 300 km around the city. From this point of view, Vilnius is second only to Warsaw (see Fig. 2), a European-level regional centre, external links with which must be improved by Vilnius. Success in tapping this potential hinges on Lithuania's international policy, economic and cultural ties and transportation infrastructure.

In the context of the Master Plan of the Territory of the Republic of Lithuania, Vilnius is a significant constituent part of the system of Lithuania's populated localities, its urban frame and spatial structure. In the hierarchical system of towns laid down in Lithuania's MP, Vilnius is a level 1 (top level) urban formation in the national and international (European-level) centre. This centre is developed by pooling the strategic potential of Vilnius and Kaunas (this recommendation has also underpinned the development of the Strategic Plan of Vilnius-Kaunas Dipolis). Such cohesion of the cities provides a basis for establishment of European institutions and other political-economic formations in this territory and for development of direct links with the European urban framework.

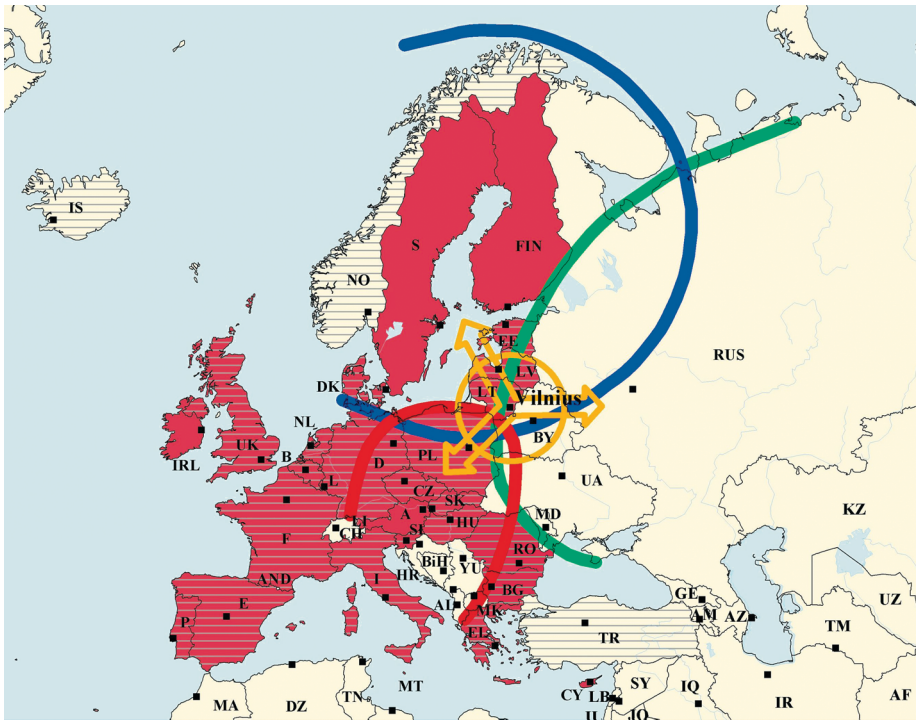


Fig. 1. The role of Vilnius in the regional context of Europe

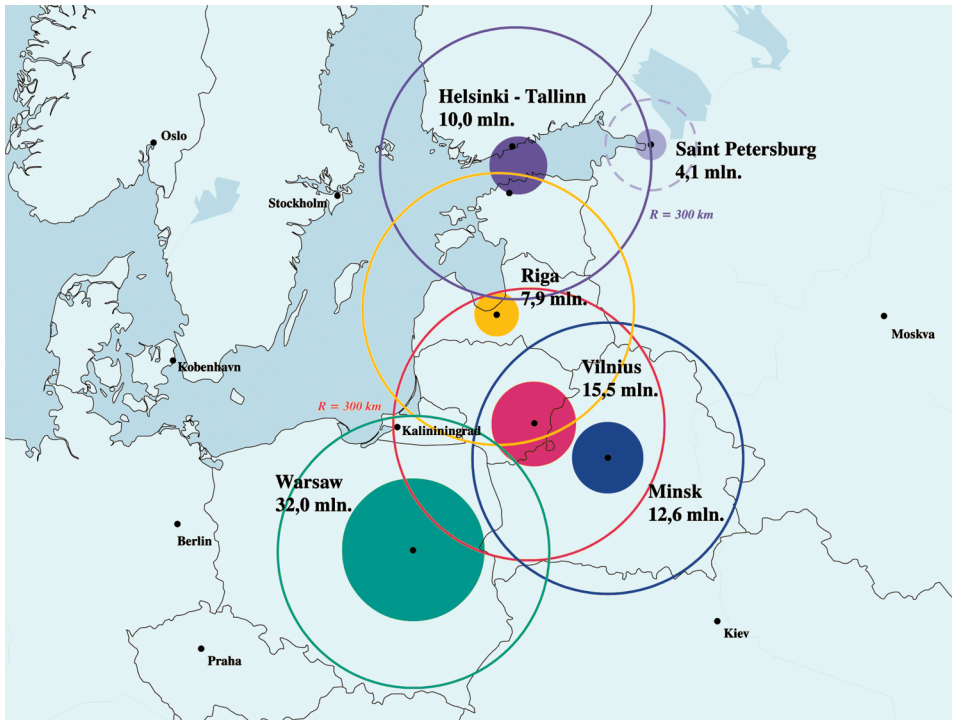


Fig. 2. Potential of Vilnius in the region

LEGEND

Members of NATO
Members of EU
Northern dimension
Eastern Europe
Central Europe

2.2 CITY POLICY WITH RESPECT TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE EXTERNAL STRUCTURE

Two zones have been identified in the greater Vilnius suburban area:

1) the zone under direct influence of the city is the territory that has direct functional links with the city. Active urban development should be pursued in this zone by upgrading, complementing and expanding the existing centres and by new development in territories that are best suited for development. Priority should be given to utilising available engineering resources, social and basic services, while development of extensive and sprawling mono-functional low-rise residential territories should be restricted. The aim should be improvement of functional and transportation links between the compactly developed city territory and the centres of near suburbs.

2) a proposal is made to establish Vilnius Green Ring, a territory which should be designated for the stabilisation of the ecosystem and for recreation of citizens. Spontaneous extensive urban development is proposed to be restricted in the Green Ring territory, by concentrating investment into the existing urban centres in the Green Ring. Investment into greenfield developments should not be encouraged. Relaxation, tourism and organic agriculture development should be planned. The proposed use of the territory takes into consideration the location of the capital city in the region, its social and economic objectives and its natural and technogenic peculiarities.

According to the solutions of the MP of the Republic of Lithuania, natural frame elements are under protection in both zones, including migration corridors, natural territories, regional landscape, natural and cultural landscape, its valuable elements, and objects, complexes and sites of immovable cultural heritage. Moreover, corridors and territories for infrastructure development should be reserved in the plans of the neighbouring municipalities and county-level plans, and restrictions should be imposed related to the noise zone of the prospective airport runway.

2.3 IMPROVEMENT OF EXTERNAL LINKS

The key measures envisaged for the improvement of external links of the city are as follows:

1) integration into the system of the European and national transport corridors, namely, implementation of Corridor IX b with a motorway and a European-gauge railway branch-line from Vilnius to Kaunas;
2) planning and implementation of a new representational access to the city from the Western direction via the residential district of Pilaitė;
3) implementation of the city bypass network for transit traffic flows on the key East-West directions;
4) expansion of Vilnius International Airport.

2.4 COORDINATED DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY AND ITS SUBURBS

Coordination of actions and plans between the State, the County and the municipalities is provided for in order to achieve sustainable development of the city and its suburban territories. Coordination of actions is particularly important in directions of concentrated city development (directions of Pilaitė, Ukmergė, Nemėžis, Riešė-Molėtai, Lentvaris-Trakai) (see Fig. 3), by developing social and engineering infrastructure and public transport in the peripheral zone, implementing projects for the development of external infrastructure of the capital city (corridors of international links, centres of logistics), forming the system of service centres in the city and its suburbs. Unique and episodic services should be concentrated in the central nucleus of Vilnius and in the main local centres of the city. Periodic and daily services should be envisaged in the local centres of the city and in the suburban centres. It is important that the quality of daily services is ensured in the settlements situated in the Green Ring area.

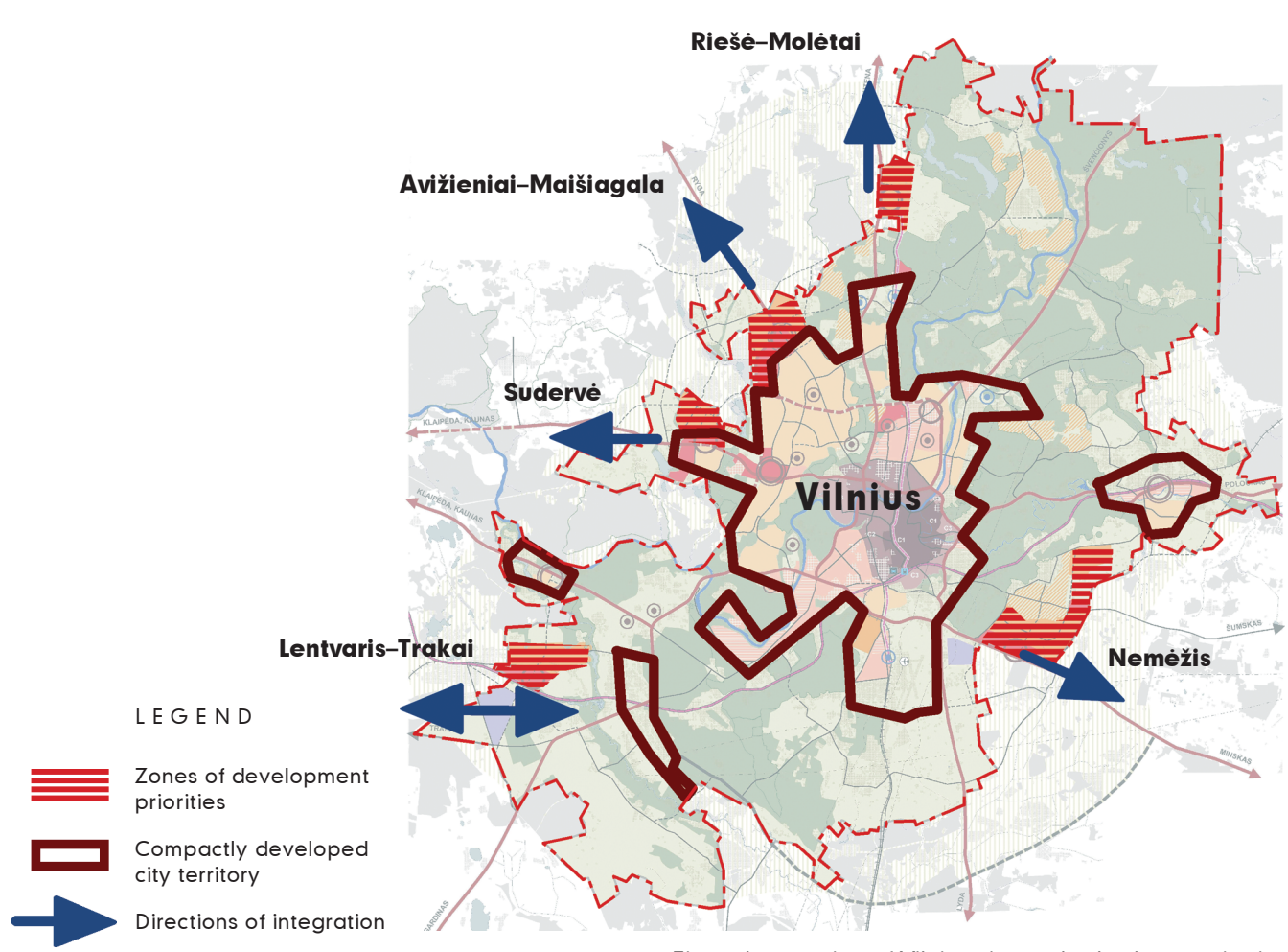
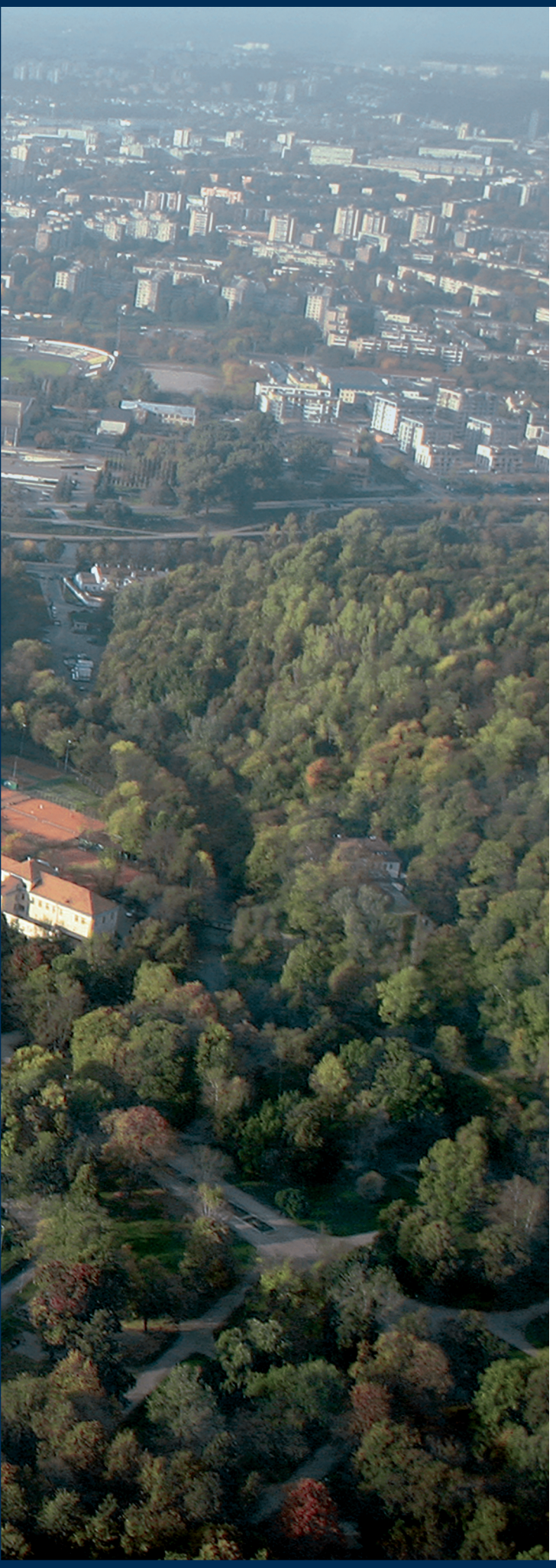


Fig. 3. Integration of Vilnius city and suburban territories





3. INTERNAL STRUCTURE OF THE CITY

3.1 THE MODEL OF THE CITY STRUCTURE

The solutions of the Master Plan 2015 have been developed according to the City Development Concept approved by Vilnius City Council in its Decision No 1-1116 of 26 April 2006, setting the development guidelines for 2025. The Concept establishes the main city development directions and development principles that have been further detailed in the MP solutions for 2015.

Vilnius city has, according to the differentiation of the city functioning problems, life quality disparities and unique characteristics of the environment in individual city zones, been divided into three structural zones of the city, namely, central, intermediate and peripheral (see Fig. 4). Part of the peripheral zone is within the city bounds, while the remaining part is in the territory of the neighbouring municipalities. It is important to achieve uniform development in the peripheral zone linked to the city by natural functional links. This is a recommendation applicable to the improvement of administrative limits of the city.

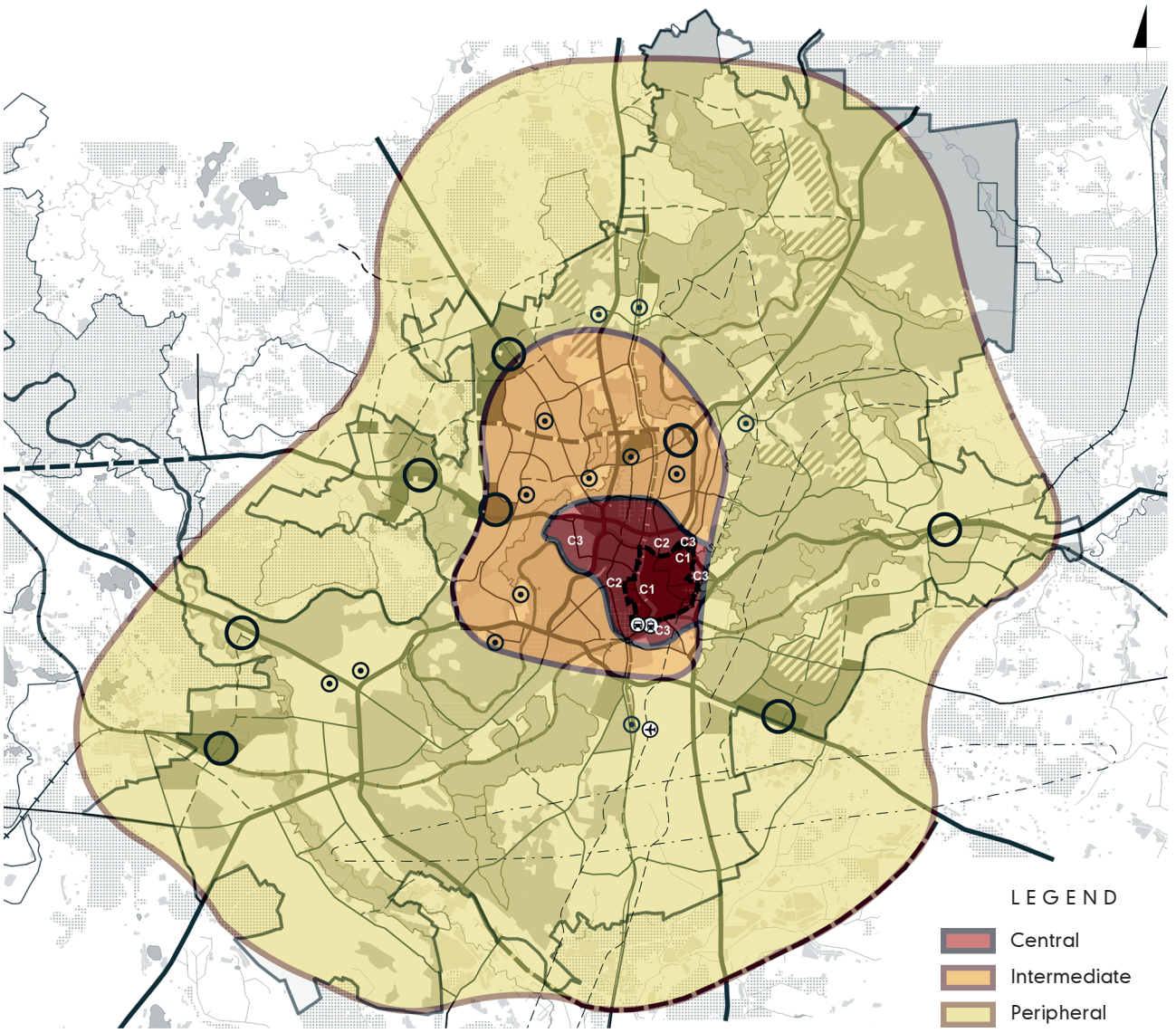


Fig. 4. Zones of Vilnius city structure

3.2 FUNCTIONAL ZONING OF THE CITY TERRITORY

To ensure implementation of the priority for compact development and conservation of natural and cultural heritage territories declared in Vilnius City Development Concept for 2025, Vilnius city functional zones have been grouped into the functional zones of territories to be urbanised and not to be urbanised.

Territories to be urbanised. Regulations defining physical use and construction parameters have been laid down for these territories (see the Regulations Table of the Master Map of the Master Plan). For the buffer zone of Vilnius Old Town and other cultural conservation areas (shown in Map No 6.1 "Cultural Properties"), these parameters are laid down in special plans or special regulations. The functional zones of the territories to be urbanised are as follows:

1) territories suitable for residence:

- the Old Town is a historic city centre protected by the State. Relevant development principles and restrictions have been laid down in the physical planning documents and other special regulations governing the protection of the Old Town. Development of luxury services and the service sector is encouraged. Conditions are being created for retaining the existing population and attracting new inhabitants. Development of services generating transport flows to the Old Town territory is not encouraged;
- the city centre and the key local centres are multifunctional territories under intensive development. In these territories, special requirements are set for the architectural quality of buildings and public spaces, which are specified at the time of issuing planning and design conditions;
- district centres and other mixed-use territories of high development intensity;
- residential territories of intensive development - intensively developed high-rise residential territories in the central and in the intermediate city zones with the necessary social, service and other infrastructure and accesses to the newly formed key local centres in the periphery (Pilaitė, Pavilionys, Nemėžis);
- residential territories of medium development intensity - territories in the central and in the intermediate city zones and centres with multi-unit developments in the peripheral part of the city (Gulbinai, Bajorai, Nemėžis, directions of Lentvaris-Trakų Vokė);
- residential territories of low development intensity - blocks with single-unit developments with the necessary social, service and servicing infrastructure in the peripheral city zone. Gardening communities are converted into residential territories. Multi-unit developments are allowed only within the established maximum development intensity and height parameters;
- gardening community territories, conversion of which into residential territories is not encouraged (due to the existing or the planned noise zone of the aircraft runway);
- territories zoned for public needs, specialised territories and territories with complexes are territories designated for public needs, social activity, servicing and service activity (retailing, exhibitions, congresses, sports, tourism, entertainment, recreation, science and studies, health care, places of worship), national defence, civil safety and emergency services, with construction of social housing allowed in these territories by way of exception by the City Council decision.

2) territories not suitable for residence:

- business, manufacturing and industrial territories - territories designated for creating jobs. The envisaged activity must not have a negative impact on the neighbouring residential territories;
- infrastructure territories are territories designated for structures and installations of the city transport infrastructure facilities.

In territories not to be urbanised, development of new urban units is not envisaged. New developments are only allowed in the existing housing holdings and in cases of conversion of a polluting activity area to nonpolluting. In these housing holdings, the maximum land plot development intensity is 0.2, the maximum land plot development area is 300 sq m. Infrastructure (recreational, engineering, etc.) required for ensuring attractiveness of such territories may be planned, unless it is related to residential designation.





Functional zones of the territories not to be urbanised are as follows:

- green areas zoned for intensive use - recreational green areas, science and cultural green areas, memorial green areas;
- green areas zoned for extensive use - territories that are part of the natural frame are to be landscaped either for extensive recreation or for sightseeing visits only;
- forests and wooded territories - territories designated for conservation and stabilisation of ecosystems, for conservation of the relief, waters, all natural properties and for relaxation of citizens;
- agricultural territories and other territories where urban development is not planned - territories designated for organic farming, other territories where urban development is not planned until 2015 (setting up of new homesteads and gardening communities is not planned);
- waters - rivers, lakes and other open water bodies;
- water reservoirs - water reservoirs and their strict security protection zones.

3.3 UNIQUE CHARACTER OF THE CITY

The unique character of Vilnius city and its near environment is created by the multi-centre structure of the city and its peripheral settlements set against the background of territories with valuable landscape and rich natural and cultural heritage. This unique character is reflected in the city model which has clearly expressed central, intermediate and peripheral zones. The preserved direct contact between of the historic city centre and the peripheral zone of the city in the East is one of the key unique character features of the city structure. Protection of the city's natural environment is ensured by the solutions of this Plan, designating the territories not to be urbanised.

The unique urban character of the central part of Vilnius city derives from its urban-architectural entirety set against the background of the natural morphological structures (valleys of Rivers Neris and Vilnia, slope terraces and the system of green areas), comprised of the structural parts of the city developed according to different principles: the historic centre - the Old Town, the lower terrace of Naujamiestis (the so called New Town), the historic suburbs of Žvėrynas, Užupis, Rasos, Markučiai, the southern territory of Antakalnis. Such urban structure against the background of the slopes of the old valleys of Rivers Neris and Vilnia forms the multi-plan views that can be seen from the upper and local lower points, which highlight the unique character of city panoramas. The unique character of the city is enhanced by a new administrative, cultural and business centre on the right bank of River Neris, where a hill of high-rise buildings is being formed and the districts that are situated closest to the historic part of the city are being renewed. The unique character of the central part of Vilnius city is conserved by preserving morphological diversity of its structural parts (first of all, its unique urban development typology, scale, height and intensity parameters, peculiarities of its public spaces), limiting urban development intensity and height parameters. Requirements for visual protection of Vilnius Old Town and the city centre are detailed in the MP, Section No 4.4 "Cultural Properties".

3.4 IMAGE OF THE CAPITAL CITY AND THE PRINCIPLES OF ENSURING ITS FUNCTIONS

The historic central part of the city, i.e. the Old Town and the northern part of Naujamiestis, are representative of the development of the city history, culture and politics and the functions characteristic of the capital city. The new central part on the right bank of the Neris respects cultural, commercial and administrative functions characteristic of the capital city of a European state. Construction of new governmental administrative buildings is recommended in this central part, relocating them from the historic centre.

To raise international competitiveness of Vilnius, initiating construction of major cultural facilities (a multifunctional cultural centre, the Tautos Namai (The House of the Nation), an international conference centre) is envisaged in the city locations that are most important for the city from the functional and composition point

of view, i.e. on the approaches to the present-day Sports Palace and on the approaches to the Seimas, the former Trade Unions Palace.

The aim of the Master Plan is to provide urban and architectural solutions and to achieve the quality of representational spaces that would match the city status as the capital city of a European Union state and the Architectural Policies of the Republic of Lithuania (Description of the Architectural Policies of the Republic of Lithuania, Resolution No 554 of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 18.5.2005). Solutions for territories to be renovated, upgraded and redeveloped must be of high quality from the architectural, urban and public-cultural point of view.

The principles of planning of city parts, architecture of new buildings and the quality of public spaces and green areas must be in line with the existing natural and cultural context and shape a distinct character of the city districts.

Public spaces must be safe, comfortable and of high quality. Landscaping and full integration of riverside areas of the Neris into the city structure and quality improvement in the existing city parks (Vingio and Kalnų Parks, Bernardinų Gardens) are envisaged, by creating the infrastructure and facilities necessary for active relaxation. Pedestrian/cycling paths are planned, by adapting natural resources of the city for the sightseeing and relaxation needs of the city inhabitants. Development of a system of communal, district and near environment green areas is envisaged in the territories with new construction developments.



3.5 THE SYSTEM OF CITY CENTRES

The centres of the city are structural and compositional nodes of concentrated urban functions, with a concentration of services, service facilities and jobs and residential territories developed and preserved to ensure their viability, with the exception of specialised centres (Map No 3.1 “Residential Territories“).

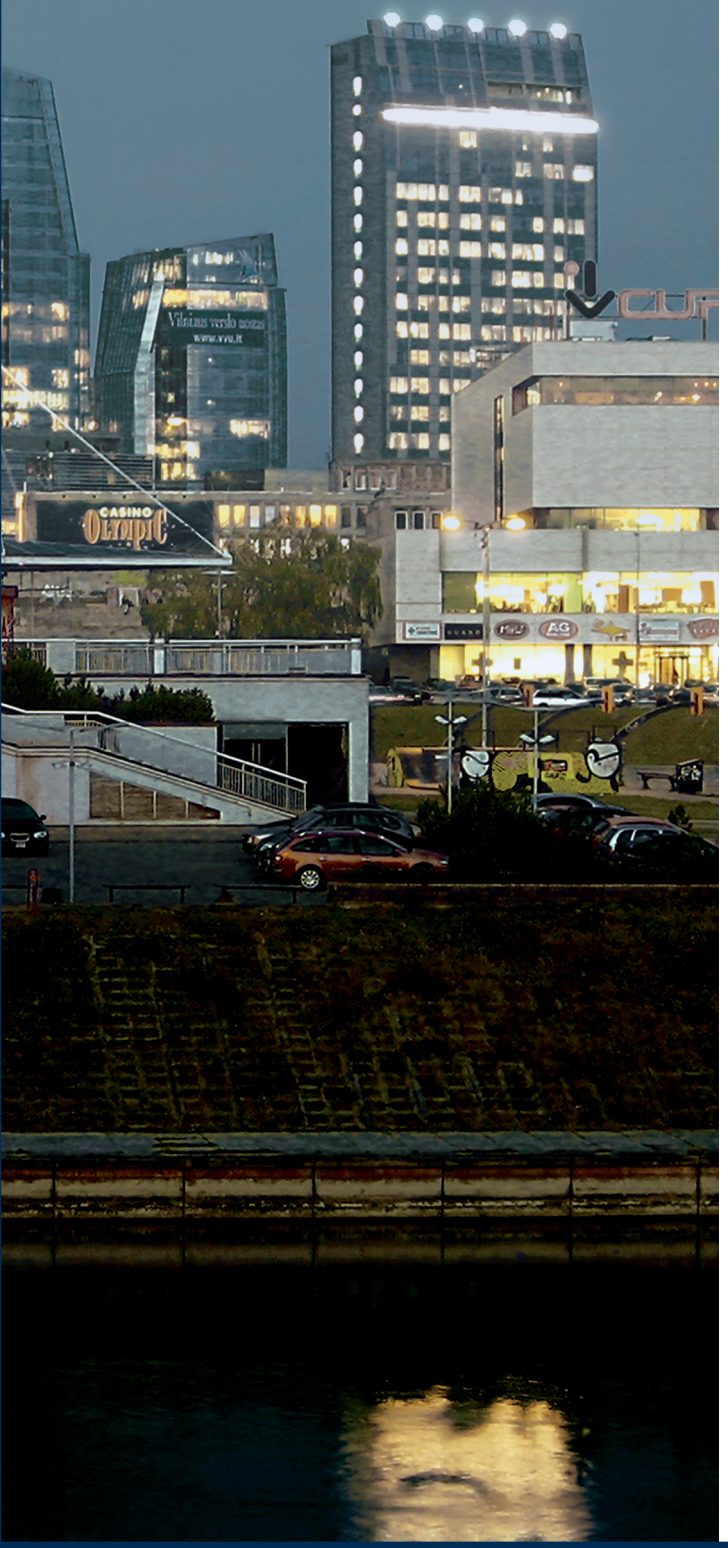
City centres are being formed in the following functional zones:

- the Old Town (protected as the most significant element of the city centre);
- the city centre, key local centres;
- district centres and other mixed high-density territories.

The following is envisaged in order to preserve and to develop the polycentric urban structure of Vilnius city:

1) development of the main city centre - expansion of the functions of the centre into adjacent territories - in Šnipiškės (between Konstitucijos Ave. and Žalgirio street), in the direction of Savanorių Avenue and in Vilkpėdė;
2) further development of key local centres (the North-West centre, the centre on Narbuto Str., Naujoji Vilnia, Grigiškės), by adding typical functions and service infrastructure of such a centre;
3) creating linear centres in key directions of external links - the routes of Ukmergės Str., Savanorių Ave., Dariaus ir Girėno Str., by attracting typical functions of such a centre, service infrastructure, encouraging conversion of industrial and warehousing territories by attracting residents to the territories of such centres;
4) development and upgrading of existing specialised centres:
   - development of service facilities is envisaged in the centres of the residential districts built in the soviet times, by creating jobs. New construction of residential buildings is not allowed;
   - development of knowledge economy nodes in Saulėtekio Slėnis (the so called Sunrise Valley) in Antakalnis, Santariškės and Visoriai;
   - renewal and development of other existing specialised service centres (the Emergency Aid Hospital in Lazdynai, Akropolis, Gariūnai);
5) further development of the city’s local multifunctional centres, by attracting typical functions, service infrastructure, encouraging conversion of industrial and warehousing territories, by attracting inhabitants to the territories of such centres (with the exception of the centre formed on the approaches to the airport);
6) development of local centres in the peripheral city territories with new developments.

Development of Vilnius centres is undertaken taking into consideration not only the needs of the city, but also the needs of the citizens of the adjacent municipalities for daily and periodic services.



3.6 OPTIMISATION OF THE CITY'S URBAN STRUCTURE

The following measures for structure optimisation have been provided for the territories to be urbanised as indicated in the Master Plan solutions: preservation, upgrading (internal development), conversion, new development.

3.6.1 Preservation

For the protected territories indicated in the Master Plan, development parameters and limit building indicators are to be laid down in special physical planning documents of these territories, i.e. special or detailed plans. The Master Plan solutions apply here as much as they are not in conflict with the special protection regulations of these territories. More detailed preservation principles are set out in the Master Plan, Sections "4.3 Natural Properties, Green Areas and the System of Public Spaces" and "4.4 Cultural Properties".

3.6.2 Upgrading

Comprehensive renewal and upgrading of the landscaping, buildings and infrastructure are envisaged in the compactly developed city territory covering the central and intermediate city zones and the existing centres of the peripheral territory. Comprehensive renovation of housing in the districts built in the soviet times and renewal of the territory and its infrastructure are supported.
Residential districts built in the soviet times are to be upgraded upon development of comprehensive renovation projects for a district or its part, providing for the principles of building upgrading and of the renewal of its surrounding area, the system of local greenery in blocks and principles of the location of parking lots. New construction increasing the building density in residential territories of these districts is allowed only in such cases when this is provided for in comprehensive projects for their renovation and is directly linked to the revitalisation of the territory.

Upgrading is envisaged in the following areas:	New construction in parallel with the upgrading of the existing urbanised territories is envisaged in the following cases:
o residential districts: Žirmūnai, Vilkpėdė, Naujininkai, Lazdynai, Karoliniškės, Viršuliškės, Justiniškės, Šeškinė, Pašilaičiai, Fabijoniškės, Pilaitė; Antakalnis, and Šnipiškės; o multi-functional industrial districts: Aukštieji Paneriai, converted industrial territories in Naujoji Vilnia, Žemieji Paneriai, and Kirtimai.	o in cases of completion of unfinished development structures in accordance with the established principles, particularly in the centres of the city (the main centre and district centres); o in specialised centres; o in the specialised centres of residential districts, developing social, service and other infrastructure and creating jobs; o improving the multifunctional structure in the city's centres with new developments and forming development principles that are in line with their role for the city; o in cases of reconstruction of existing buildings in accordance with the formed urban features characteristic of the territory.

3.6.3 Conversion

Conversion is defined as new (secondary) use of built territories of polluting or inefficient industrial and utilities enterprises and other built territories used inefficiently for development. Multi-functionality of conversion is encouraged by new uses of territories both for residential function and for creating jobs in the modern economy. Conversion enhancing integrity of the functional and physical structure of the city, facilitating pollution reduction, creating investment-friendly environment, facilitating more even distribution of residential territories and jobs in the city, facilitating renewal of the environment, buildings, the transportation system and engineering installations in the urbanised city territory is encouraged.

Priority conversion territories are as follows: inefficiently used territories in Naujamiestis, Šnipiškės, Vilkpėdė, Žirmūnai and Žemieji Paneriai. Industrial and utilities territories planned and recommended for conversion are indicated in Map No 4 "Industrial and Utilities Territories".

Ground tests must be carried out and monitoring for possible chemical contamination must be continued in the conversion territories where polluting activity has been taking place.

The MP 2015 solutions provide for conversion of gardening community territories into territories of single-family residential houses (the existing total conversion potential is about 600 ha). Conversion of gardening community territories is encouraged by the City Municipality providing support to the development (by producing detailed or special plans) of engineering and transportation infrastructure of comprehensively planned gardening allotment territories.

The City Municipality does not intend to support conversion and infrastructure development in the gardening community territories situated in the aircraft noise zone. Construction of residential houses is allowed in these territories if noise and pollution limits laid down in the hygiene standards are not exceeded.

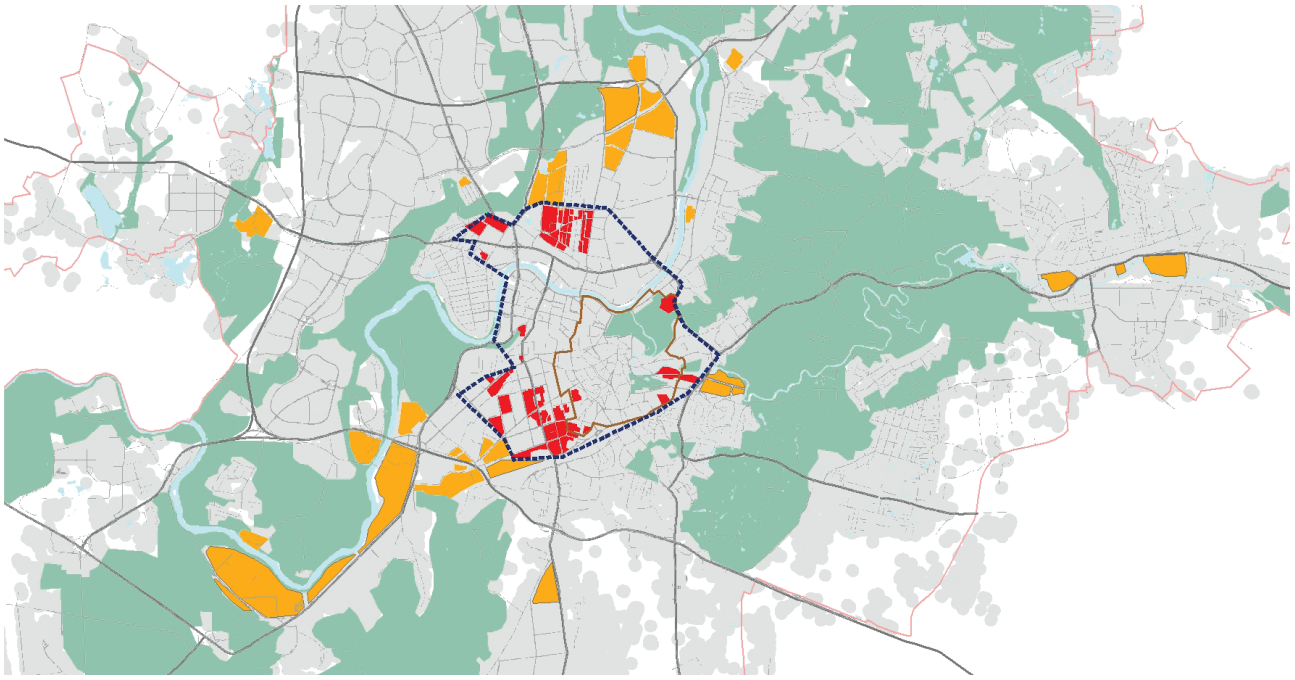
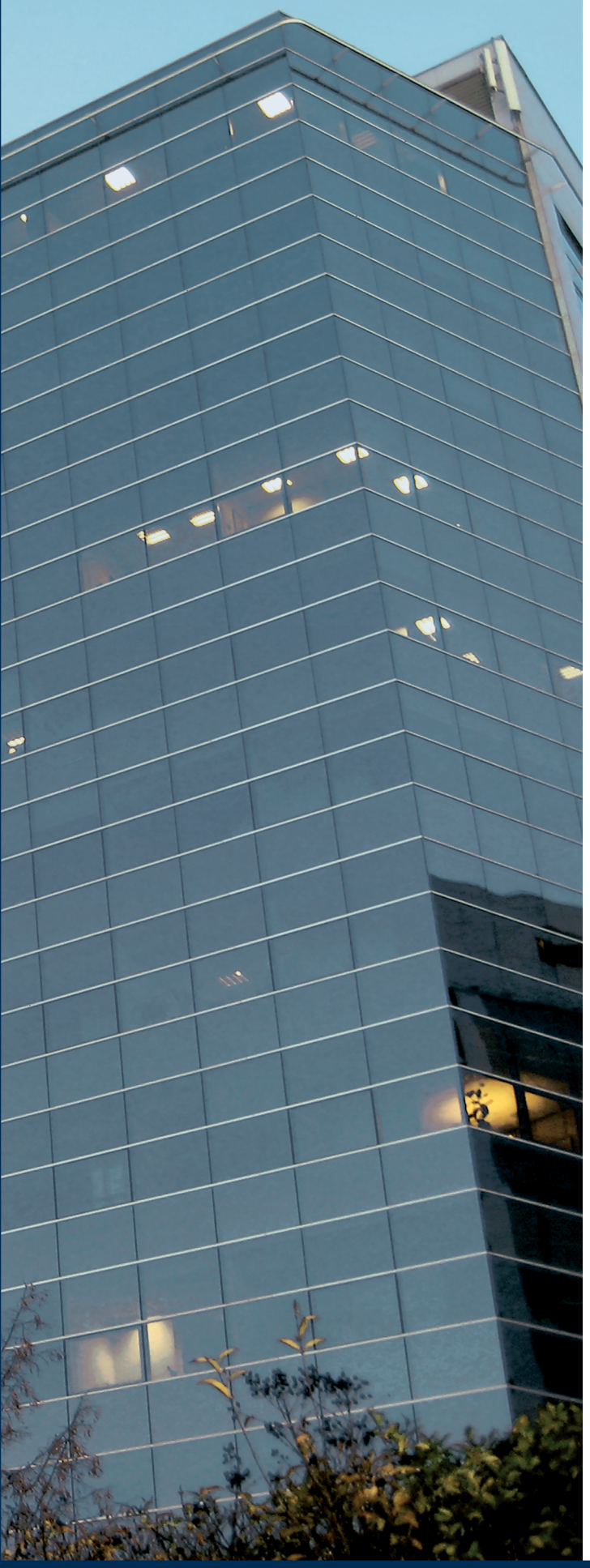


Fig. 5. Territories planned for conversion





3.6.4 New Developments

New territories are planned and built (developed) in a concentrated and comprehensive manner, upon land plot consolidation within the extent indicated in documents of another planning level or type. Constructions in these territories start only after putting in place engineering and transportation infrastructure, along with the landscaping of public spaces and green areas. In addition to the residential blocks, construction of building shopping, servicing and educational facilities is envisaged here, thus ensuring good life, study, working and relaxation conditions for citizens. The envisaged number of such territories is above the actual need for 2015, therefore, priority development zones have been identified (indicated in Map No 2.1 "Development Priorities").

Territories have been reserved for the development of industrial and utilities enterprises (greenfield investments) in the peripheral development territories (see Map No 4 "Industrial and Utilities Territories").

When developing the peripheral development territories, elements of the natural frame and natural and cultural heritage objects must be preserved, developing, in each district, a unique urban structure and architectural solutions.

3.6.5 Reserved Territories

The Master Plan solutions reserve territories for public needs (for communications corridors for engineering and transportation infrastructure, green areas zoned for intensive use, infrastructure required for educational, health and other public needs). The precise limits and volumes of reserved territories are to be determined in lower-level or -type physical planning documents. They may also reserve territories for public needs that have not been provided for in the Master Plan solutions.





4. SPECIAL THEMES OF THE MASTER PLAN

4.1 RESIDENTIAL TERRITORIES

(See Drawing No 3.1 "Residential Territories")

The Master Plan solutions have been developed having taken into account the projected growth of the useful housing area per capita from 23.3 to 28.2 sq m. The housing stock of the city is expected to reach 16,266 thou. sq m by 2015. About 336 thou. sq m of useful area are planned to be built yearly, which is equivalent to about 4,500 new housing units. The total of 1,516 ha of the city territory is expected to be used for residential developments, including 1,067 ha for low-rise single-family developments (including territories where the development has begun) and 449 ha for multi-unit developments. 35,500 sq m of useful area is planned to be built with the municipal funding in multi-unit buildings for the socially needy.

The MP 2015 solutions provide for the development of multi-functional residential territories. Development of new mono-functional residential districts is not encouraged.

New housing developments are planned in the following functional zones:

- the Old Town (only in cases of renewal of the existing buildings or reconstruction of former buildings and conversion);
- the city centre, key local centres;
- district centres and other mixed-use territories of high development intensity. Possibility for new housing developments in the territory of these centres is indicated in Map No 3.1 "Residential Territories";
- residential territories of high development intensity;
- residential territories of medium development intensity;
- residential territories of low development intensity;
- gardening community territories;
- territories zoned for public needs, specialised territories and territories of complexes (only dormitories and, by way of exception by the City Council decision, social housing are to be built in these territories).

In existing housing holdings, single-unit houses may also be built in other functional zones, unless this conflicts with the established development principles.

Residential territories with envisaged upgrading are indicated in Map No 3.1 "Residential Territories". Comprehensive upgrading projects must be developed for these territories. The estimated need for residential territories by development type is as follows:

- internal development of the city - 76 ha;
- conversion - 130 ha;
- city development in peripheral territories - 1,010 ha;
- conversion of gardening community territories to residential developments - 300 ha.

The total supply of residential territories according to the MP solutions is as follows:

- conversion and upgrading of existing territories - 391 ha;
- peripheral city development at the expense of undeveloped territories - 3,700 ha;
- conversion of gardening community territories to residential developments - 600 ha.

4.2 JOBS

(See Drawing No 3.2 "Jobs")

The Master Plan solutions envisage creating environment conducive for continued creation of jobs in the service, servicing, administration, mediation, knowledge economy and manufacturing sectors. Jobs may be created in all city territories intended for urban development. Jobs required for servicing residents of a particular district are to be created in residential territories (of high, medium and low development intensity). The main territories for creating jobs are as follows (see Map No 3. 2 "Jobs"):

- existing and new city centres of all types (including the centres in the "bedroom" districts built in the soviet times) - creating jobs in the servicing and service sector, offices and company representative offices;
- knowledge economy clusters important for the public, to be proposed as objects of national significance: the University Student Village on Saulėtekio Alley with planned IT and laser technology development; a territory in Santariškės-Visoriai with planned IT and biotechnology development; a territory of the Physics Institute on Savanorių Ave. with planned laser technology development; a science and technology park in Šiaurės Miestelis. Along with the development of research-based sectors of economy, objects in the field of servicing and services are also envisaged in these territories;
- on the approaches to the city's western high-speed street;
- main territories for the development of the industrial and utilities sector:
  - priority territories - 294 ha: 16 ha in Gariūnai, 9 ha in Pašilaičiai; 142 ha in Trakų Vokė (an industrial territory in Lentvaris), 90 ha in Kuprijoniškės, 37 ha in Gureliai;
  - development reserve and greenfield investment territories - 735 ha: in Kuprijoniškės, behind the prospective aircraft runway (between Liepkalnio street and the railway to Lida).

During conversion of manufacturing and warehousing territories, the aim is to preserve jobs, changing their type from the manufacturing sector to the service and servicing sector. In Kirtimai and Vilkpėdė districts, centres are to be created with typical service functions. For industrial, manufacturing and logistics development, upgrading of the existing industrial zones (Aukštieji Paneriai, Kirtimai, Naujoji Vilnia) are envisaged, with new zones planned in Kuprijoniškės and Lentvaris.

For greenfield investment, a possibility for consolidating territories is provided for in the southern part of the city in Kuprijoniškės, behind the prospective aircraft runway (between Liepkalnis street and the railway to Lida) and in other city territories where a business, manufacturing and industrial functional zone of sufficient extent is provided for, and where there will be no adverse effects on the adjacent territories. Raising investment attractiveness of greenfield territories requires policies encouraging creating jobs such as land and property tax breaks, reducing obstacles to creating jobs and marketing of the city's potential.

4.3 NATURAL PROPERTIES, GREEN AREAS AND THE SYSTEM OF PUBLIC SPACES

Morphological diversity of Vilnius landscape and the abundance of natural properties provide unique conditions for sustainable development of the city, however, they also dictate clear protection requirements. Urban development rate of recent years highlight two key objectives in the management of the city's green territories:

- sustainable interaction of natural and technogenic elements in Vilnius through development, preservation and appropriate use of territories of the natural frame;
- improvement of residential environment quality, developing a hierarchical system of green areas - "the green infrastructure".







The MP 2015 solutions provide for:

- maintaining balanced spatial parameters of the Neris and the Vilnia valley landscapes (by regulating development intensity and enhancing the natural image);
- strengthening (formalising) of the structures of the natural frame in the main part of the city and in its suburbs;
- development and consistent implementation of the city's forest programme focusing on development of relaxation forests;
- development of an integral network of green areas in the urban structure of the city, linking the protected, natural frame and residential territories; forming "green partitions" of urbanised clusters;
- developing "green infrastructure": establishing standard parameters for green areas in new development territories, landscaping green areas (improving their quality) in the developed districts of the city;
- encouraging and preserving organic farming, by allocating at least 5% of the city territory for this purpose, developing a special plan for the selection of such territories, by establishing differentiated use regulations.

4.3.1 Regulations for the Protection of the Natural Frame

(see Drawing No 5.2 "Regulations for the Natural Frame and Green Areas in Problem Territories", No 5.3 "Schematic Map of the Natural Frame of the City and its Environs")

The MP solutions for 2015 complement the territorial system of the natural frame, laid down in Vilnius City Master Plan for 2005 and activity regulations for the problem zones that are located at the intersection of urbanised and natural elements:

- six zones of interaction of the natural frame and urbanised territories have been identified in the Neris and the Vilnia valleys. Regulations have been laid down for these zones, describing management goals, measures and restrictions;
- impact zones of the natural migration corridors have been set in the suburbs: valleys of Rivers Vokė and Sudervė, Lake Gilužis and its tributaries, nameless tributary of the Neris (Platiniškės-Pasieniai), River Nemėža, River Murlė, nameless tributary of River Rudamina (Kirtimai-Kalviškės). Development in the territories that are part of or border the mentioned zones may be planned only upon development of physical planning documents on protection of the whole valley and on the use of riverside areas for relaxation;
- the migration corridors important from the environmental and recreational point of view have been set for the city structure in the out-of-town areas - continuations of river valleys, in Vilnius and Trakai districts (sections of the valleys of Rivers Sudervė, Riešė, Vokė, Nemėža and Rudamina). For these territories, special plans on valley protection and on the use of riverside areas for relaxation must be developed.

In the territories of the natural frame, classified in the MP as functional zones of green areas, forest and wooded territories, agricultural and other territories not to be urbanised, activity that maintains and strengthens the ecological balance of the landscape is allowed and encouraged.

Various measures for forming and developing the system of green areas are provided for in urbanised territories of the natural frame, with measures for strengthening the integrity of urbanised and natural structural elements are provided on their edges.

Special plans for the use of and restrictions for territories of the natural frame must be developed for the natural frame territories envisaged to be urbanised in the zones of Pavilionys- Bajorai and Pupinė- Kuprijoniškės.

4.3.2 Forests and Wooded Territories

(see Drawing No 5.1 "Natural Properties, Green Areas and the System of Public Spaces")

Forests cover about 36% of Vilnius city area, comprising 80% of all protected territories. Performing the protection, stabilisation and compensation functions, they maintain ecological balance in the city. Though viable and with a good mix of species, forests are poorly adapted to the relaxation needs of the citizens.
In the Master Plan, clusters of forests and land plots (under 5 ha) of other than forest designation, cutting into them, are merged into the functional zones of forest and wooded territories. Small forest areas (0.1 ~1ha in size) situated in emerging and new development territories are not shown in the Master Plan (they are registered as state forests in the special plan - the city's forest management project). Their status is set in lower-level or -type physical planning documents.

By the value of landscape, suitability for various types of relaxation and restrictions proposed for protected territories, forests and wooded territories are classified into 4 types:

1) of high recreational potential, to be adapted for intensive use (forest parks);
2) of high recreational potential, to be adapted for extensive use;
3) of high recreational potential, of limited adaptability for relaxation (forests of conservation areas and reservations);
4) of medium and low recreational potential.

This classification serves as a criterion for differentiating funding allocated by the city for forest maintenance and landscaping. An additional criterion for the purpose of funding is the presence of an intensively urbanised territory situated in the vicinity.

Calls for procurement tenders for forest maintenance works may only be announced after the approval of mandatory plans of maintenance produced according to *the City Forestry Strategy*.

4.3.3 Protected Natural Territories

(see Drawing No 5.1 "Natural Properties, Green Areas and the System of Public Spaces",
No 5.2 "Regulations for the Natural Frame and Green Areas in Problem Territories")

Conservation areas, regional parks, protected natural and cultural heritage objects, comprising the system of the city's protected natural territories, are indicated on the Master Map.
Territories of the habitats of the European Environmental Network Natura 2000 established in the existing conservation areas have been included into the system of the city's protected territories (PT). 13% of the city territory are covered by state PTs, while 4.5% are covered by municipal PTs.
Visitor flows are planned not to be increased in order to protect habitats in the most important territories, namely, environs of River Riešė and Ežerėliai Geomorphologic Conservation Area. When developing local green areas in Gulbinai residential district, their amount is not to be reduced due to the vicinity of a recreational forest.

The identified special recreational territories of Pavilniai and Verkiai Regional Parks (in Lyglaukiai, Kučkuriškės, Verkiai, in the lakeside areas of Lake Gulbinas and Balsys) are to be maintained as the key or district green areas of the city, and the principles for their use have been set out. Further development of infrastructure for the relaxation of citizens is envisaged in the recreational priority zones of regional parks. Park landscape maintenance will be detailed in their special plans.
Maintenance measures for the part of the protected territories covered with forests are laid down in forest maintenance projects.
In continuation of the solutions of the current Master Plan 2005, municipal protected territories are proposed to be established in the surviving territories with valuable landscape, namely, River Vokė Valley Landscape Conservation Area and Verbų Ethno-Cultural Conservation Area.





4.3.4 Green Areas

(see Drawing No 5.1 "Natural Properties, Green Areas and the System of Public Spaces")

According to the principles of green area landscaping and maintenance, the following functional zones have been identified in green area territories in the densely populated part of the city and in the periphery (indicated in Map No 5.1):

- green areas adapted for intensive use;
- green areas adapted for extensive use.

The MP 2015 solutions provide for increasing the area of green areas in the city to 6.5% of the city territory:

- to make a gradual transformation and adaptation for recreation of about 2% of the city forests;
- to landscape riverside and lakeside areas and valleys - in agri-areas;
- to landscape green areas in residential districts according to the standard volume setting principles applied to green areas in residential territories.

Territories for cemeteries are reserved in Antaviliai, Paneriai and Bukčiai forests and in Raisteliai; territories for pet cemeteries are reserved at the far end of Savanorių Ave.

The following types of the city green areas have been identified (indicated in Map No 5.1):

- main (of pan-city significance);
- district (of district significance);
- local (of block group);
- immediate environment (land plot greenery).

Key and district green areas have been marked in the MP solutions. Local green areas have been marked only for those parts of the city that have fully formed or have undergone detailed planning. With regard to new development territories, the Master Plan lays down their minimum area in the functional zones. Territories of local green areas are determined in lower-level or -type physical planning documents. They must establish the *common use* type of land use and form a separate land plot. Their volume in the immediate environment (dependant green areas of the land plot) is determined in the technical construction regulations.

Standard Volume Setting for the Green Areas of Residential Territories

A local green area (of a group of blocks) is designated for servicing an area of 40-60 ha, delineated by at least category C streets or other physical barriers. The required area for local green areas is indicated in the Regulations Table of the Master Map of the MP (the recommended structure of territories). The minimum area of a local green area is 1ha. If a group of blocks is under 10ha, a separate local green area is not to be planned - in such cases a district green area is planned for a few groups of blocks.

If a local green area is marked in the new development territory identified in the MP, its area may be added to the required area of local green areas determined according to the number of residents in the group of blocks.

If a development territory identified in the MP borders (is not cut off by category A or B streets) a forest of high recreational potential, which is not part of a conservation area, for the part of this territory which is formed by a 400m-wide strip running along the edge of the forest, the required local green areas, depending on the local conditions, may be planned on forest land, providing for cultivation of stands in the forest maintenance project.

The MP solutions identify territories for district green areas. These green areas are as a rule deemed to be equivalent to the territories of valuable natural landscape. If a district green area is marked in the development territory identified in the MP, and the share of its area per resident of that territory is at least 20m², planning of local green areas is not required if the green area accessibility is maintained at 300m from the farthest housing unit.

The lack of local green areas in the existing residential territories of high development intensity is compensated by the landscaping quality of the green areas in the immediate environment. Qualitative indicators are established by the standards for landscaping and maintenance of green areas in the city centre and in the Old Town and in the intermediate part of the city.

When planning upgrading or conversion in these territories, the volume of local green areas required to be provided per resident is 6m².

A required area of local green areas must be landscaped in new development territories.

Landscaping of Green Areas

The Master Plan provides for the following:

- forming, in the Neris riverside areas, "the green link" of the city between Valakupiai and Lazdynai bridges;
- landscaping public green areas on banks of rivers and other water bodies;
- landscaping a forest park and a green area near the Neris valley between Liepkalnis and Burbiškės;
- landscaping damaged natural territories on the edges of the natural frame and urban development;
- integrating protected city territories: landscaping recreational zones, displaying natural and cultural properties;
- landscaping principal green areas: Kalnų and Vingis Parks, the Entertainment Park on Ozo-Kalvarijų Str., the main part of the Kairėnai Botanical Gardens;
- landscaping district green areas: "the green link" along Šiaurinė Str., Lūžių, Ozo (part), Karoliniškių, Sausio 13-osios, Fabijoniškių (part) and Pilaitės (part) Parks; initial phase of Jamonto and Pasakų Parks;
- developing cemeteries of various communities (Verkiai, Vaidotai, Pavilnys, Strielčiukai, Liepkalnis orthodox);
- landscaping local green areas in existing residential districts: Ukmergės-Linkmenų Str. and Šnipiškių parks, Medeinos Str., Gabijos Str., Laisvės Ave.-I.Šeiniaus Str., Čiobiškio Str., Lazdynų Slope Parks, etc.;
- local green areas (around 75 ha) in new development territories.

4.4 CULTURAL PROPERTIES

(see Maps No 6.1 "Cultural Properties" and No 6.2 "Protection of Cultural Properties. The Current State")

4.4.1 Preservation Concept

Preservation of immovable cultural heritage is considered to be an integral part of development. The concept of sustainable development is aimed at preservation of the most valuable objects, while encouraging their use for public needs. Cultural landscape is protected as the key manifestation of the unique urban character of Vilnius city.

Priority objects of territorial protection of Vilnius city immovable cultural properties are the following: the Old Town - a world heritage site, historic suburbs, church and monastery complexes, manors and historic green areas, territories of dominant wooden architectural heritage.

Vilnius City Master Plan sets out provisions for the preservation of immovable cultural heritage:

- continuity of the solutions of the cultural heritage section of Vilnius City Master Plan 1998 in order to achieve their more full implementation;
- strengthening integrity of cultural and natural heritage conservation;
- use of the key objects for public designation and cultural tourism by giving priority to preservation of authenticity.

The concept of urban development of the municipal territory is in line with the concept of integrated cultural heritage conservation and provides preconditions for strengthening the historically established multifunctional framework of the protected historic city centre. Development of planned new centres further away from the most significant protected cultural heritage complexes and sites situated in the historic centre of the city (in Lentvaris and Gulbinai directions, in the Pilaitė zone, in Pavilnys) will stimulate the revitalisation of the manors in Trakų Vokė, Verkiai and Pilaitė, while maintaining their autonomy. Creating and strengthening of local city centres in the intermediate and peripheral parts of the city will enable to preserve valuable characteristics of the spatial structure and the public role of the central historic part of the city and will facilitate more efficient regulation of the impact of new developments on conditions for viewing its panoramas.





4.4.2 Principles of Maintenance and Use

The limits of protected immovable cultural heritage objects, sites and territories and their buffer zones are determined and modified in special protection plans.
In the buffer zone of the Old Town and other cultural urban conservation areas, two-way visual links between individual protected territories and valuable panoramic and cityline views are under protection, restrictions are placed on height and building density of new structures (specific regimes are set in physical planning documents of another level or -type - special and detailed plans). In order to mitigate the impact on the historic spatial structure of the central part of the city, it is provided that construction of high-rise buildings (of the height of 35 and more metres) in the buffer zone of the Old Town and other cultural urban conservation areas is allowed only in locations identified by Vilnius City Council decision (between Reval Hotel Lietuva, Konstitucijos Ave. and the National 20th Century Arts Gallery and in front of the Pedagogical University in Žvėrynas district) in accordance with detailed plans determining the location for construction of high-rise buildings. In the strict regulation territory of the Old Town buffer zone, construction of high-rise buildings is not allowed. Construction of new buildings in this territory is allowed only with the aim of reconstructing the destroyed historic layout structure and urban spatial structure or as a continuation of the traditional principles of spatial structure development. This requires an analysis of their visual impact on the Old Town. In cases when these buildings stand out in their immediate environment by their height or volume, an analysis is made by providing views from the following Old Town control viewpoints:

1. Viewpoints in the Old Town territory:

- Upper Castle (Gedimino) Hill;
- The Hill of Three Crosses;
- Viewpoint at the intersection of Maironio and Subačiaus streets;
- Bekešo Hill (slope of River Vilnia next to the territory of Užupis Gymnasium);
- Viewpoint in Mindaugo Str.

2. Old Town public spaces:

- Katedros Square;
- Rotušės Square;
- S. Daukanto Square.

3. Viewpoints beyond the Old Town limits:

- Top floors of the Municipality building;
- Šeškinė Hill slope next to the stadium territory.

Archaeological properties and protected complexes of structures are maintained according to their protection regulations, special protection plans and maintenance works projects of individual objects. For cultural heritage objects situated in the State Cultural Reserve of Vilnius Castles, in the territory of Vilnius Old Town and Pavilniai and Verkiai Regional Parks, maintenance, management and use conditions are laid down in the documents on protection of these protected territories, approved in accordance with the procedure laid down by the State.

4.4.3 Territory Protection Priorities

Evaluation relevance, protection level, proposed territory use priorities and maintenance directions of urban heritage objects, complexes of buildings, historic cemeteries and ethno-cultural and landscape conservation areas, protected and proposed to be protected, are presented in the table:

No in the Map	Complexes and sites	Protection level	Limits of the territory	Limits of the protection zone	Use priority	Priority maintenance direction
1	The Old Town	World Heritage site	+	+ / T	For public sightseeing and use	According to the Old Town Protection Regulation
2	Naujamiestis (proposed conservation area)	St	T	T	Vs / K / G	According to the special protection plan
3	Žvėrynas (proposed conservation area)	St	T	T	G / Vs / K	According to the special protection plan
4	Šnipiškės (proposed conservation area)	Mu	T	–	GM / K	According to the special protection plan
5	Antakalnis (proposed conservation area)	St	T / +	T	Vs / B / G	According to the special protection plan
6	Užupis (proposed conservation area)	Mu	T	T	G / Vs / K	According to the special protection plan
7	Paupys (Subačiaus)(proposed conservation area)	Mu	T	T	G / K	According to the special protection plan
8	Vingis Park	St	+	+	Ž	According to the protection regulation
9	Lazdynai	Mu	T	+	G / Vs / B / K	According to the protection regulation
10	Fragment of the former Vaidotai rural settlement	St	R	R	GM / ŽŪ	According to the protection regulation
11	Trakų Vokė Manor	St	T	T	Vs / G	According to the protection regulation
12	Verkiai Manor	St	+	T	Vs	According to the special protection plan
13	Ensemble of the Jesuit Monastery	St	+	T	Vs	According to the protection regulation
14	Ensemble of hospital buildings	St	+	T	Vs	According to the protection regulation
15	Kalvarijos complex	St	+	–	Vs	According to the protection regulation
16	Complex of paper factory structures	St	+	R	Gam / K	According to the protection regulation
17	Kairėnai Manor	St	+	+	Vs	According to the special protection plan
18	Pūčkoriai homestead	St	+	–	Vs / G / K	According to the protection regulation
19	Complex of manufacturing structures in Mūrinė Vokė	St	+	+	Gam / K	According to the protection regulation
20	Complex of Kučkuriškės paper factory buildings	St	+	–	Gam / K	According to the protection regulation
21	Naujaneriai Manor	St	T	T	G / ŽŪ	According to the protection regulation
22	Markučiai Manor	St	+	+	Vs	According to the protection regulation
23	Pilaitė Manor	St	+	T	G / B	According to the protection regulation
24	Tuskulėnai Manor	St	+	+	Vs / B	According to the protection regulation
25	Vilkpėdė Hospital Complex	St	R	R	Vs	According to the special protection plan
26	Antakalnis Cemetery	St	+	T	VP	According to the protection regulation
27	Saulės Cemetery	St	+	T	VP	According to the protection regulation
28	Jewish Cemetery in Užupis	St	+	–	VP	According to the protection regulation
29	Bernardines Cemetery	St	+	–	VP	According to the protection regulation
30	Rasų Cemetery	St	+	T	VP	According to the protection regulation
31	Vilnius Verbų proposed ethno-cultural conservation area	Mu	R	R	ŽŪ / GM	According to the special plan
32	Vokė landscape proposed conservation area	Mu	R	R	GM / ŽŪ	According to the special protection plan

Santrumpos skiltyse:

1. Protection level: "St" - State, "Mu" - Municipal;
2. Limits of territories and protection zones: "R" - territory or protection zone limits to be set; "T" - territory or protection zone limits to be adjusted; "+" - territory or protection zone limits have been set; "-" - protection zone not required;
3. Priority of territory use: "B" - for common use, "G" - for residential designation ("GM" - for residential low-rise developments); "Gam" - for manufacturing designation; "K" - for commercial designation; "VP" - memorial sites; "Vs" - for public designation; "Ž" - for green areas; "ŽŪ" - for agriculture.



The aim of visual protection of the historic Vilnius centre is to preserve the unique historic urban character of the city. Visual protection zones are established in order to preserve the views of the Old Town opening from the territories adjacent to the Old Town, to prevent changes obstructing the optimum view of the Old Town or degrading the aesthetic value of these views. Priorities of visual viewpoints and control points and a summary table of the characteristics are presented in the annex. When adjusting the limits of the Old Town buffer zone, in order to preserve the panoramic view conditions of the Old Town and Žvėrynas and the peculiarities of their surviving historic landscape, it has been proposed to expand their buffer zone by including the territory between Paribio Str. and Karoliniškės landscape conservation area (setting the limit of the zone so as to coincide with the southeast limit of Karoliniškės landscape conservation area). The limits of Žvėrynas, Antakalnis, Naujamiestis, Šnipiškės, Užupis territories coincide with the limits proposed in the Outline of the Conceptual Part of the Special Plan of the Buffer Zone of Vilnius Old Town, a World Heritage Site. The limits of Lazdynai protected urban site have been proposed taking into account the integrity of the morphologic structure of the site and the surviving close interaction between urban development and natural components (the land surface relief and the green areas) and in order to provide conditions favourable to viewing the site from the main streets and gathering locations of pedestrians.

The limits of Verbų ethno-cultural conservation area have been proposed in order to preserve the key features of the natural framework of this territory: the surviving land surface relief of the rolling moraine elevation, dynamics and multi-plan character of its views, integrity of settlement buildings and the natural structure. In order to prevent visual contamination of the territory and to facilitate protection of nature, the eastern limit of the territory proposed to be placed under protection is set to coincide with the limit of the protected natural frame, the south limit is set to coincide with the northern limit of Griovos geomorphologic conservation area.

4.4.4 Vilnius Old Town Protection, Revitalisation and Maintenance Priorities

Maintenance and revitalisation of Vilnius Old Town follow the 2004 Law on Protection of Immovable Cultural Properties and the 2001 Law on Protected Territories, the 2003 Vilnius Old Town Protection Regulation, the 1992 Old Town Regeneration Concept and the 1996 Old Town Revitalisation Strategy. Vilnius Old Town Protection Regulation must be amended (terminology is not in line with the Law on Protection of Immovable Cultural Properties). It has been proposed to modify the Old Town buffer zone, the proposed limits of which are presented on the Master Map of the MP solutions.

In order to revitalise the Old Town, it is important to pool specialists and financial resources and to make concerted effort for restoration, revitalisation or, in individual, i.e. exceptional, cases, reconstruction of cultural heritage objects or their complexes. The following priority works are identified by their significance:

- Maintenance of the complex of buildings of Vilnius Upper and Lower Castles, including reconstruction of the Royal Palace, its environment, highlighting the defence system and recreation of the image of renaissance-style garden (state level);
- Revitalisation and highlighting of the system of Vilnius city defence walls and tower-gates with a view of potential reconstruction of individual objects (according to the Municipal Programme for 2006-2009);
- Restoration and adaptation of the Bernardine Sisters and Dominican Monasteries;
- Reconstruction of the Radvilos Palace complex (at the intersection of Vilniaus and Liejyklos streets) by adapting it for housing the Lithuanian Arts Museum.

Applied comprehensive research of buildings and sites (historic, archaeological, architectural, art research, polychrome, etc.) must be carried out with the help of the State in order to identify valuable characteristics of objects. The scope of conservation and restoration works must be expanded, while improving their heritage

conservation quality. Buildings must be adapted for present day needs, and architectural-artistic value of earlier periods are to be displayed both in the exterior and in interiors of buildings. The programme of maintenence (restoration) works of public spaces, historic parks and gardens in the Old Town must be continued. Priority objects to be improved are the following:

- Green areas in the Lower Castle environs (on the state level);
- Kūdrų Park (on the municipal level);
- Sereikiškių Park with Bernardines' Gardens;
- Kalnų Park, highlighting the site of Kreivoji Castle, environs of the Hill of Three Crosses (on the state level with the assistance of the municipality);
- Historic monastery gardens: Basilians', Bernardines', Bonifratre, etc.

A programme for traffic regulation in the Old Town must be prepared and implemented, to address tourist transport, bus and car parking problems.

4.4.5 Guidelines for Cultural Heritage Use for Tourism

Vilnius Old Town has been best prepared for cultural tourism.
The six new envisaged tourist attraction zones to undergo comprehensive improvement are the following: 1. Verkiai Cultural Conservation Area, 2. the Vilnia valley, 3. Sapieginė, 4. Karoliniškės Conservation Area, 5. the Green Lakes, 6. Ribiškės Hill Chain. In addition, the schematic map shows 20 places or objects of interest, including 6 objects situated near the city limits (in Vilnius district).

Preparation of projects of sightseeing zones includes revision of routes, selection of heritage objects of interest, planned measures enhancing their attractiveness and accessibility for the public. Heritage objects are used for cultural and heritage conservation education of the public and recreation of the citizens. Vilnius City Municipality must become an organiser and coordinator of the implementation of the city's cultural tourism programme.

4.4.6 Protection Implementation and Monitoring Principles

Provisions on preservation of the cultural value of urban development heritage objects are detailed in and implemented according to special protection plans of these territories. Maintenance and use requirements are detailed in individual protection regulations which must be drafted for all immovable cultural properties. Accounting documents must be prepared for immovable cultural properties. Detailed research is required in order to determine changes in the value of immovable cultural heritage objects.
Monitoring of implementation of the Master Plan solutions for cultural heritage conservation must be carried out according to the requirements of periodicity and the level of detail, determined according to the typology of such objects, their state and legal ownership. Monitoring results (monitoring and documentation data, impact assessment of factors destroying or damaging valuable characteristics, conclusion findings and forecasting) must be submitted to institutions responsible for protection and physical planning of cultural heritage properties. Monitoring of changes in panoramas of Vilnius historic centre and changes in the cultural value and physical state of immovable cultural heritage objects must be performed.

4.5 SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT AND CULTURE

The functioning of public spaces and public social services is satisfactory only in the compactly built territory and in districts with inhabitant groups from various social strata, of different age and with different income, therefore, integration of different social strata is encouraged in order to reduce social exclusion.
Location of state and municipal institutions and culture and sports objects can be found in Map No 7.2. "Capital City and Cultural Infrastructure".
Social exclusion is planned to be reduced through the renovation of housing built in the soviet times, additional investments into degrading city districts, distribution of social housing in the city and setting up community centres.





4.5.1 Cultural Objects and Community Centres of the City

The following new objects of culture are to be built in the central part of the city in order to improve cultural environment in the city:

- A multifunctional cultural centre;
- A symphonic music hall;
- An international conference centre;
- A.Gudaitis' Gallery.

The following key existing objects of culture are nearing completion or are under expansion:

- The Royal Palace;
- The National Gallery;
- Menų Spaustuvė (the Printing House of Arts) - a block of creative industries;
- Tymo Kvartalas (Tymo Block) - a site of fine crafts, ethnographic businesses and fairs;
- The Lithuanian Technical Museum;
- Aktyvusis Kultūros Trikampis (The Triangle of Active Culture).

Creating objects of culture in the immediate environment of inhabitants, e.g. in community centres, shopping and entertainment centres, etc. is to be encouraged.
Setting up of information and culture centres and clubs for people with different social and professional needs (community centres) is envisaged in each city borough.
Information centres are to be set up on the basis of existing libraries.

4.5.2 Education Objects

It is envisaged to:

1) reserve territories for building community centres, schools and kindergartens in prospective development territories: in Gineitiškės, Pilaitė, in the environs of the northern part of Ukmergės street, in Bajorai, Pupojai, Trakų Vokė, Gulbinai, Nemėžis-Rokantiškės;

2) build schools and kindergartens taking into account changing needs in territories and in priority city development territories:

   2.1 Schools (7 in total):
   - in built territories with a shortage of educational facilities (Balsiai, Tarandė, Žirmūnai);
   - in priority city development territories (in Pilaitė, in the environs of the northern part of Ukmergės street, Bajorai, Nemėžis-Rokantiškės).

   2.2 Kindergartens (9 in total):
   - in built territories with a shortage of these facilities (Balsiai, Tarandė, Pilaitė, Žirmūnai);
   - in priority city development territories (in Pilaitė, in the environs of the northern part of Ukmergės street, Bajorai, Nemėžis-Rokantiškės).

3) in each specific case, when designing a block (group) of residential buildings, new schools and kindergartens required based on the territorial needs for social infrastructure must be provided for as needed;

4) preserve existing preschool educational institutions.

For distribution of schools and kindergartens, see Map 7.1. "Education and Health Infrastructure".

4.5.2.1 Standard Requirement Setting of the Need for Education Objects

The need for education facilities and territories required for them is calculated taking into account monitoring of the current state in Vilnius city and analogue-based standards.

Type of an educational institution	**Existing state**				**Standards**
	1997	2003	2004	2006	
Preschool educational institutions	1000 inhabitants/33 places	1000 inhabitants/36 places	1000 inhabitants/38 places	1000 inhabitants/35 places	1000 inhabitants/65-70 places
Schools of general education	1000 inhabitants/140 places	1000 inhabitants/155 places	1000 inhabitants/149places	1000 inhabitants/141places	1000 inhabitants/140 places

The need for education infrastructure facilities has been estimated to be as follows :

For 1000 inhabitants - 140 places in institutions of general education (schools).
The optimum size for such a school is 800 places (for 5700 inhabitants), with the land plot area of 3.2 ha (40 sq m/1 child).

For 1000 inhabitants - 65-70 places in preschool educational institutions.
The optimum size for such a school is 180-250 places (for 3600 inhabitants), with the land plot area of 1.0 ha (40 sq m/1 child).

The radius of reach:

1. For a preschool educational institution - 500m
2. For an institution of general education - 1000m



4.5.3 Health and Social Care Infrastructure

Services (with the exception of long medical treatment) are planned to be provided only in multi-profile hospitals so as to ensure comprehensive and safe health care to patients and rational use of resources. For the purpose of building hospitals, buildings are to be of such types that are adapted for providing modern medical services and their restoration costs must not be high in comparison to their value.

The model of reorganised Vilnius hospitals is envisaged to be formed as a three-pole structure consisting of Santariškės, Lazdynai and Antakalnis:

1) "Santariškės" - a complex of research-therapeutic and laboratory medicine;
2) "Lazdynai" - a complex of emergency aid complex;
3) "Antakalnis" complex.

Hospitals situated in the city centre (Vilnius Hospital for Infectious Diseases, National University Hospital, Child Development Centre, a Branch of VU Santariškės Clinics, the Missionaries' Hospital, Vilnius City Tuberculosis Hospital, the National Hospital for Tuberculosis and Lung Diseases) are to be reorganised by way of splitting their services. Vacated buildings of the state medical institutions, are proposed, if possible and if required, to be used in developing a network of private medical institutions.

Development of primary health care facilities must be envisaged throughout the city and in newly planned external development territories based on the need. Taking into account the specificity of social structure in planned territories, the infrastructure of social services such as shelters, day care centres, residential care homes, social rehabilitation services must be developed on the needs basis.



4.5.4 Sports Objects

Main city sports centres (nuclei) are envisaged to be renovated, expanded and developed in Žirmūnai, Viršuliškės, Verkiai, Vilkpėdė, Žvėrynas, Antakalnis, Šeškinė, Naujoji Vilnia, Fabijoniškės and Pilaitė. Existing school stadiums are to be preserved and also used for community needs.

The key sports facilities are the following:

- National Žalgiris Football Stadium with a multi-functional cultural and entertainment centre on Rinktinės street;
- National all-purpose stadium with football and track-and-field training grounds, an indoor track-and-field stadium, a sports school and a commercial centre on Ozo street;
- The National Swimming Pool on Erfurto street;
- VPU Specialised Track-and-Field Centre on J.I.Kraševskio street;
- specialised sports complex (a swimming pool, all-purpose sports hall, curling centre and other sports grounds) in the territory of the Lithuanian Olympic Sports Centre in Šeškinė near Ąžuolyno street.

4.5.5 Places of Worship

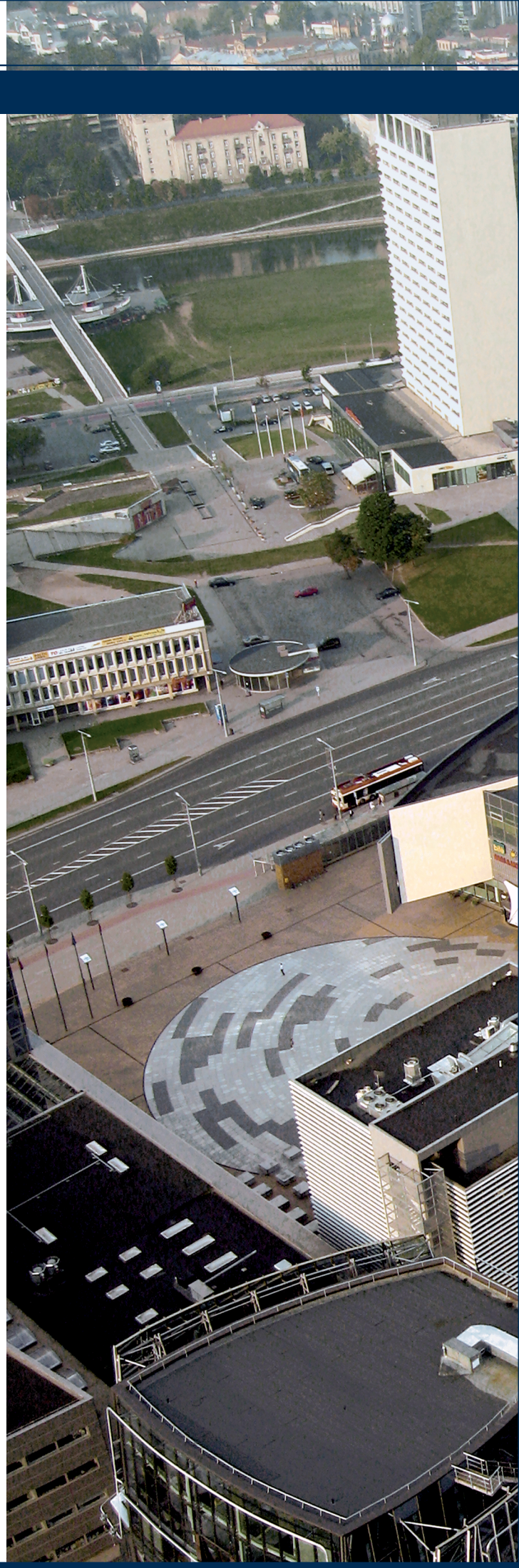
New places of worship may be built in territories reserved for public needs, as well as in other territories where a communal type of territory use is allowed. Construction of new places of worship is envisaged in Pašilaičiai, Salininkai, Žirmūnai. In Naujamiestis, the Church of the Heart of Jesus is to be rebuilt as one of the symbols of Vilnius city. Moreover, territories have been reserved for building churches in new development territories such as Gineitiškės, Gulbinai, Pupojai, Pavilnys, Trakų Vokė.

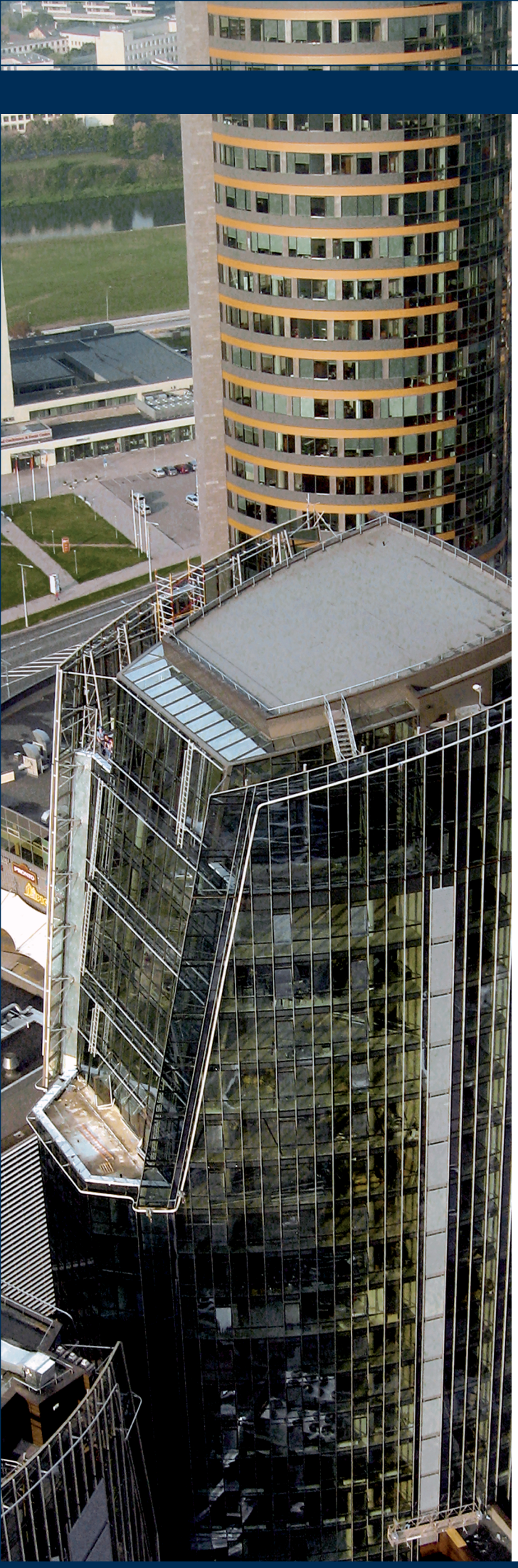
4.6 HIGH-RISE BUILDINGS DEVELOPMENTS

Territories for high-rise buildings developments are provided for according to the Concept of the Special Plan for Location of High-rise Buildings in Vilnius City, approved by Vilnius City Council Decision No 1-1231 of 28.6.2006, and solutions of the Special Plan for Location of High-rise Buildings in the land plot at 20 Konstitucijos Ave., approved by Vilnius City Council Decision No 1-1480 of 20.12.2006 (see Fig. 6):

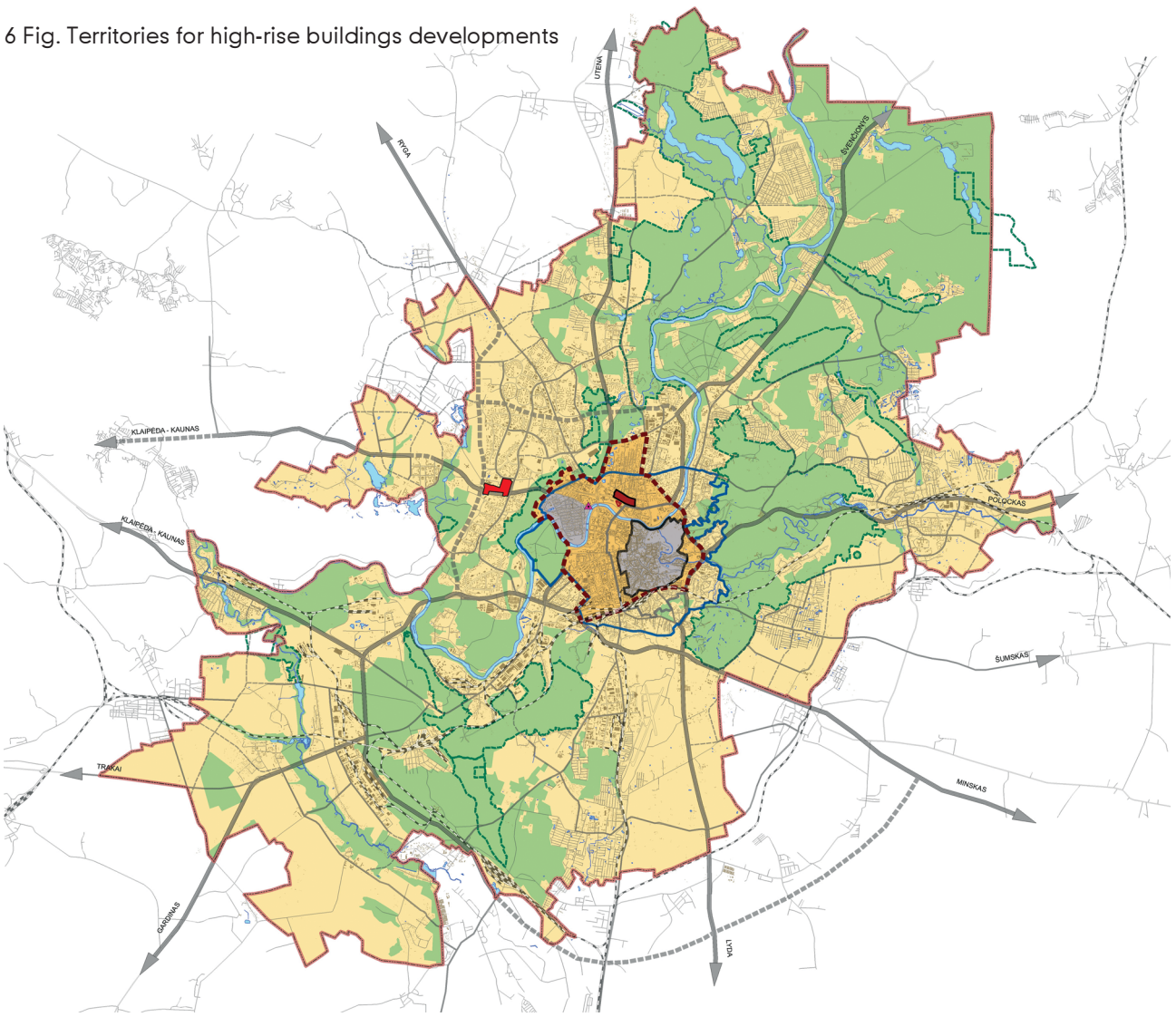
- on the right bank of the Neris between Konstitucijos Ave., Krokuvos Str. and Kalvarijų Str. (continuation of the solutions of the current MP 2005);
- Narbuto Str., where this is allowed by the solutions of the current detailed plan;
- at 20 Konstitucijos Ave., Upės Str., in other territories where this is allowed by the current detailed plans or the issued building permits.

After the development and approval of the special plan for high-rise buildings location, high-rise buildings are also allowed in other territories of different centres (of the city centre, key local centres and district centres and in other mixed-use functional zones of high density territories) outside the limits of the Old Town buffer zone.
High-rise buildings designs are developed through international competitive tenders in order to ensure top urban and architectural quality of the building and, if required, a symbolic meaning.





6 Fig. Territories for high-rise buildings developments



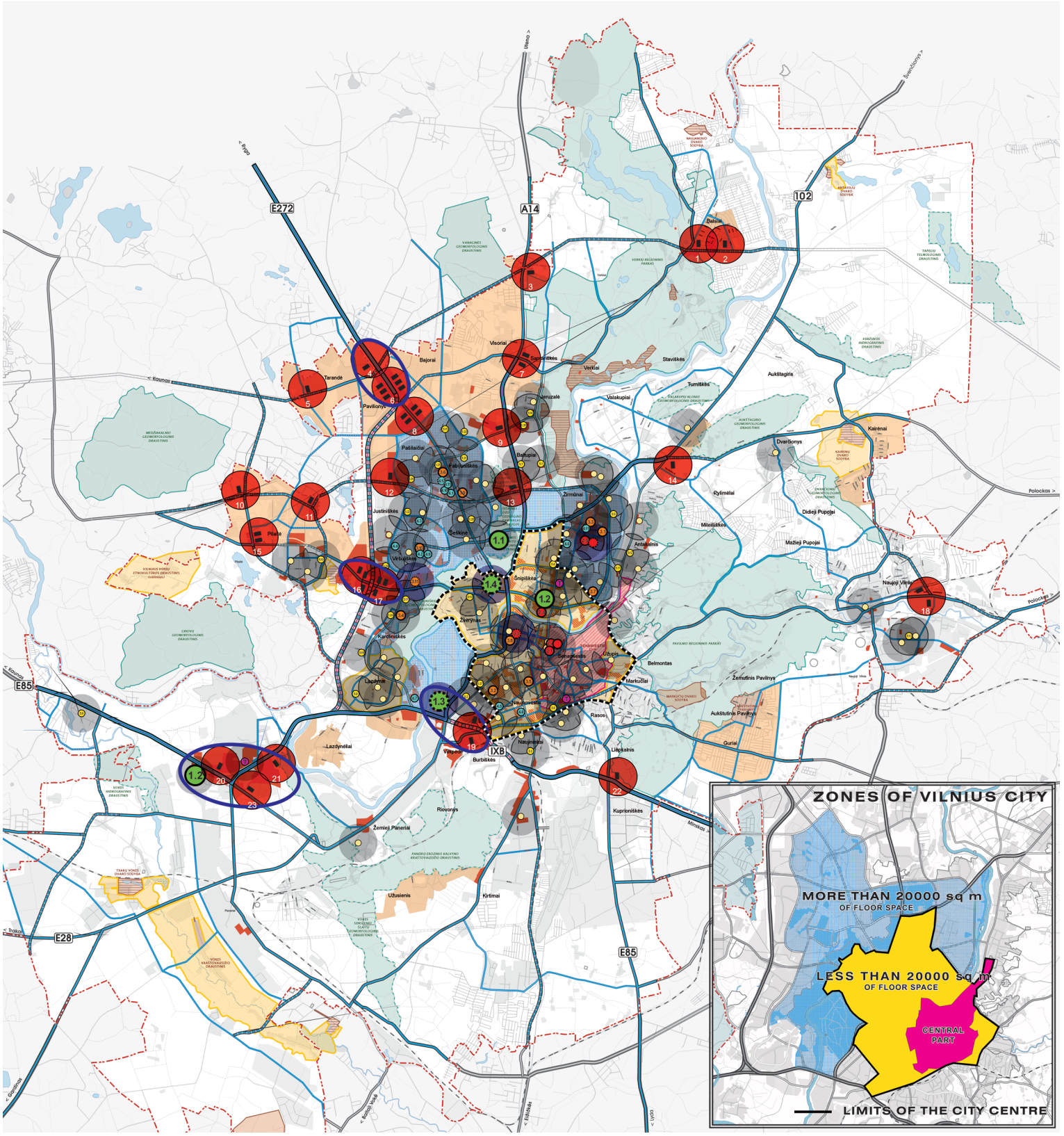
LEGEND

- Limits of the city
- Limits of the central part of the city
- Zone “A” - construction of high-rise buildings is forbidden
- Zone “A1” - construction of high-rise buildings is forbidden
- Zone “D” - construction of high-rise buildings is forbidden
- Zone “B” – construction of high-rise buildings is allowed after preparation of detailed plans (on the right bank of the Neris between Konstitucijos Ave., Krokuvos Str. and Kalvarijų Str.)
- Zone “B1” – construction of high-rise buildings is allowed (detailed plans are prepared and approved and the construction of high-rise buildings is allowed by the solutions of the plans)
- Zone “C” - construction of high-rise buildings is possible only after preparation of required physical planning documents: solutions of the special plan for location of high-rise buildings and analysis of consequences
- Permit for high-rise building construction between Upės Str. and Studentų Str. is issued (detailed plan Nº 1484)
- Vilnius Old Town – World Heritage site area
- Old Town buffer zone “A”
- Old Town buffer zone “B”
- Protected natural areas
- City’s green areas
- Waters

4.7 CONSTRUCTION OF LARGE SHOPPING CENTRES

Regulations for construction of large shopping centres have been laid down in "Layout of Location of Shopping Centres in Vilnius City" approved by Vilnius City Council Decision No 1-506 of 25.8.2004 (see Fig. 7). The aim should be multi-functionality of such centre, including provision of community and cultural functions.

Fig. 7. Territories for construction of large shopping centres



LEGEND AND REGULATION

EXISTING	PLANNED	
		State protected natural territories – development of all types of retail objects is not allowed.
		Municipal protected natural territories - development of all types of retail objects is not allowed.
		Immovable cultural properties – urban sites - development of all types of retail objects is not allowed.
		Immovable cultural properties – complexes of buildings - development of all types of retail objects is not allowed.
		1st zone (red) – **OLD TOWN**. U1P Old Town area and historic tracts to the Old Town and complexes of properties UV64, part of UV70, AtR1, AtR54, G246K.
		2nd zone (yellow) – **CENTRAL PART OF THE CITY**. U1P visual front, areas of regulated constructions of zones A and B of local urban monument UV70, area of local urban monument UV62 and other immovable cultural property areas remote from the city centre, areas of urban monuments of post-war heritage.
		3rd zone (blue) (area of regulated constructions of zone B of local urban monument UV70) and Lazdynų residential district UV63.
		4th zone (white, grey) (other city territories) - development of all types of retail objects is possible.
		Territory served by one shopping centre within a 500 m radius.
		Territory served by two shopping centres within a 500 m radius.
		Territory served by three and more shopping centres within a 500 m radius.
		Territory not served by shopping centres.
		Locations proposed to analyse for construction of shopping and entertainment centres.
		Locations proposed for concentration of large regional shopping and entertainment centres (20000 sq m and more).
		Regional large shopping and entertainment centres of universal type.
		Middle size shopping and entertainment centres of universal type to serve the central part of the city.
		Large shopping centres of universal type.
		Middle size shopping centres of universal type.
		Small size shopping centres/shops of universal type.
		Large city marketplaces.
		Large specialised shopping centres.

4.8 TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

With the rapid growth of car ownership level which at present has already reached 515 passenger cars per 1 thousand inhabitants, development of city transportation infrastructure (bridge and street building, renovation of intersections, building of parking facilities) physically may no longer be ensured with the required resources and the environmental impact of transport and the traffic implications may no longer be justified by economic preconditions. The city must have a modern and balanced Vilnius city transportation system which would have a positive effect on the city's socio-economic viability and would ensure quality of environment and safe traffic conditions.

Development of a multifunctional transportation system in Vilnius city on international, national and regional levels until 2015 is addressed comprehensively by developing all transport types, giving priority to pedestrians, cyclists and the city's public transport which, with the present shortage of territories and resources for the transportation infrastructure development, is one of the key possible economic and environmental solutions with the lowest energy requirements.

The model for the development of the transportation system is directly linked with the model of a compact city under implementation, lower need for investment into development of transportation infrastructure and scheduled public transport network and environmental impact of transport.

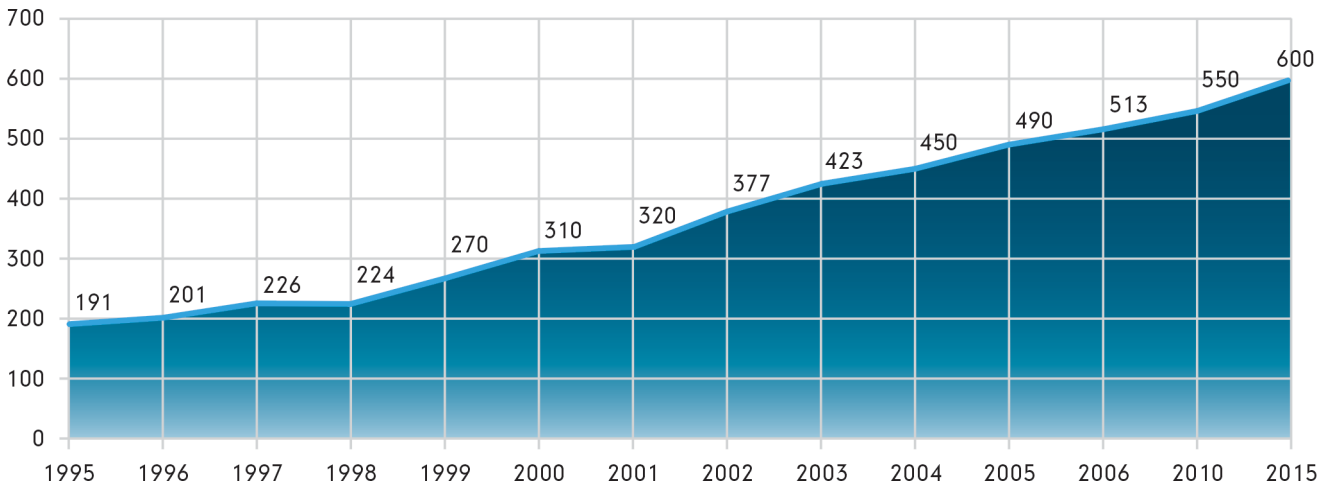
Fig. 8 . Trip structure of Vilnius inhabitants (%)



	1980	1993	1998	2005	2015	2025
By foot, bicycle	44	38,4	31,6	35,1	35	32
By passenger car, taxi	8,2	10,7	23	31	30	32
By public transport	47,8	50,9	45,4	33,9	35	36

For the planned period, the frame of the network of key Vilnius city streets and external roads must be implemented for the purpose of implementation of the network of main transport flows and the scheduled public transport network between the main city districts, Vilnius International Airport and the out-of-town roads. The planned city car ownership level for 2015 is 600 passenger cars per 1000 inhabitants.

Fig. 9. Passenger cars per 1000 inhabitants



4.8.1 External Transportation Network

Successful urban and economic development of the city is directly related to the integration of Vilnius City Transportation System into the Lithuanian and the European transport network. Continuity and implementation of earlier developed projects is to be further ensured, linking the city's framework of high-speed streets with external connections and forming a single system of transport corridors.

Railway transport will have an important role to play in passenger and particularly freight carriage in the future. It is one of the alternatives to car transport in order to deal with ecological and environmental problems in Vilnius region. Increasing carriage volumes by this type of transport requires upgrading the infrastructure, major increase in traffic speeds and joining the European railway network.

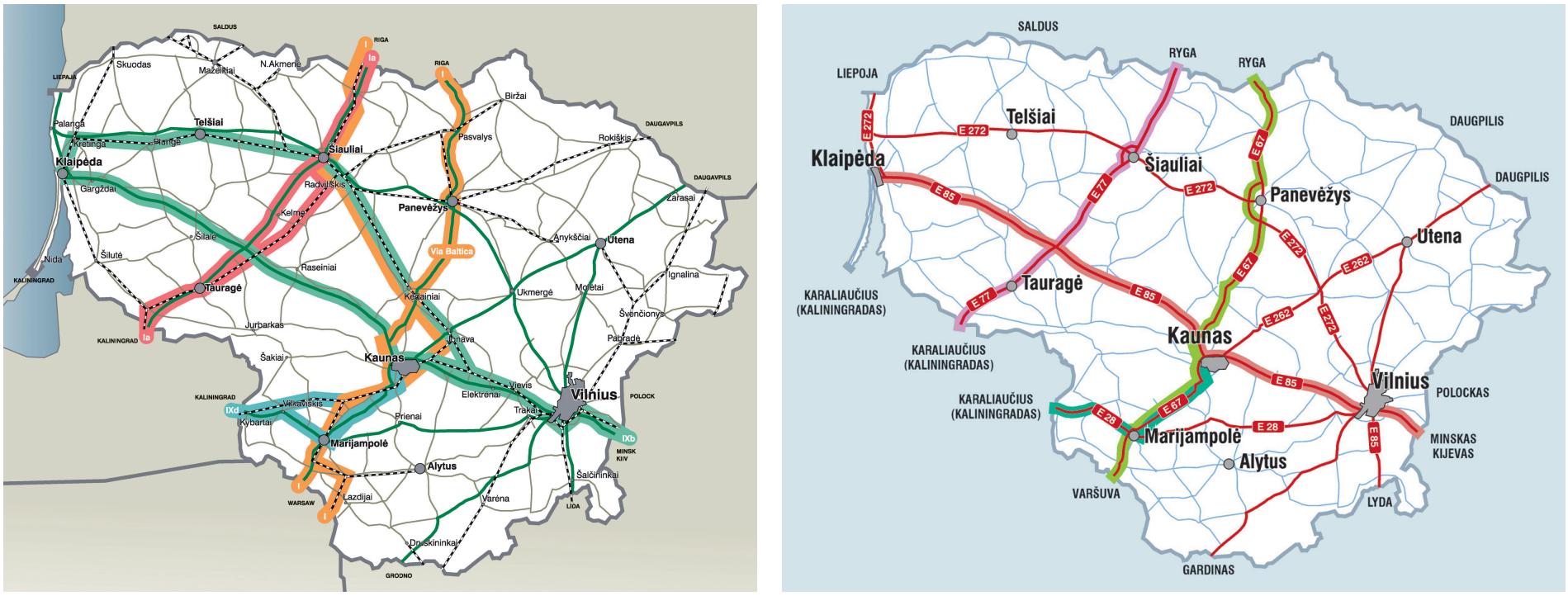


Fig. 10. International railway and road transport corridors in the territory of Lithuania

The key external transportation objects:

- trans-European West-East Corridor IXB "Klaipėda - Vilnius - Minsk - Kyiv", which forms the route of main freight transit flows in Lithuania;
- international transport corridor TINA "Lida-Vilnius-Panevėžys-Klaipėda";
- international Southeast transport corridor "Lazdijai-Alytus-Vilnius-Utena", ensuring fast transportation between Warsaw and Vilnius;
- new exit from Road A1 to the northern part of the city (selection of route and reserving the territory);
- renovation of the far western and northern Vilnius city bypasses (section of the Eastern regional road Trakai-Vievis-Nemenčinė) and construction of the southern city bypass;
- development and upgrading of infrastructure of Vilnius International Airport required for passenger and aircraft servicing. Construction of a new aircraft runway which could divert flights away from the existing residential districts of the city is envisaged after 2015;
- upgrading of infrastructure of the existing main railway, its more efficient use for city and suburban passenger transportation, building a new station and a two-level transportation terminal in Trakų Vokė, and an additional railway connection in Aukštieji Paneriai;
- European gauge railway, Via Baltica branch-line Kaunas-Vilnius (selection of route and reserving the territory);
- selection of a site for and setting up of Vilnius Regional Logistics Centre.

Table 1. Average annual daily traffic intensity on the approaches to Vilnius (thou. of transportation means)

Name of the road	2000	2005	Annual change -%	2015
Vilnius-Klaipėda A1 (E85)	12,5	17,2	6,5	26,0–31,0
Vilnius-Panevėžys A2	8,4	10,3	4,0	14,0–15,0
Vilnius-Minsk A3 (E28)	1,7	2,9	11,4	5,5–8,0
Vilnius-Gardinas A4	4,0	4,9	4,0	6,7–7,5
Vilnius-Utena A14	9,6	14,3	8,5	23,7–31,0
Vilnius-Zarasai 102	6,5	8,0	4,0	11,0–12,0
Vilnius-Polock 103	2,6	1,1	-2,4k	1,0–1,5
Vilnius-Lida A15 (E85)	2,4	3,8	9,5	6,5–9,0
Vilnius-Marijampolė A16	6,3	9,5	8,5	16,0–20,0

One of the primary measures for improving connection to the airport is reconstruction of a railway flyover on Dariaus ir Girėno Str. and its accesses, completion of the Southern Bypass and introduction of a coordinated traffic regulation system.

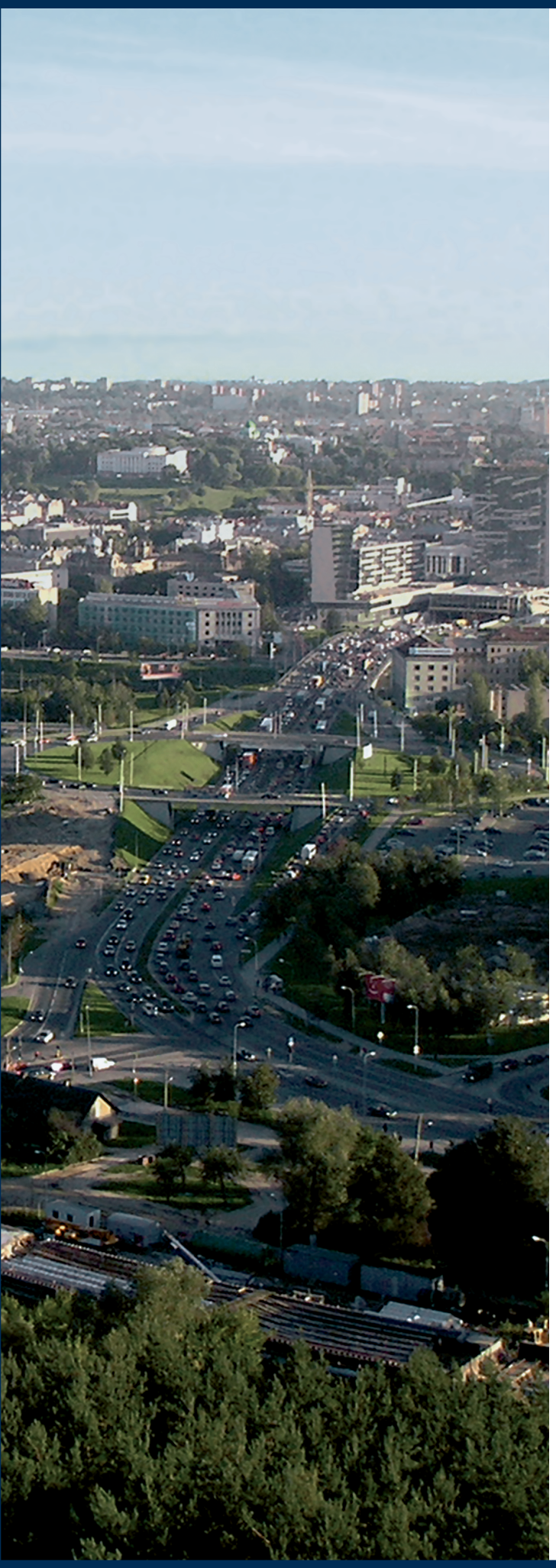
Table 2. Passenger volume in Vilnius International Airport in 1997- 2015 (M passengers).

1997	2000	2005	2013	2015
0,41	0,52	1,28	2,0	2,2

4.8.2 Internal Transportation System of the City

To be able to compete in the region and in the EU requires not only improving external connections of the city, but also having a clear strategy for the development of the internal transportation system. The current street network of insufficient density has already reached the limit of its throughput capacity in many intersections of Vilnius city and became one of the key problems of the city. As a result, the city is facing risks to people's health and nature and heritage conservation. This calls for radical measures for improving traffic conditions for transport and pedestrians and cyclists and for raising public transport competitiveness.



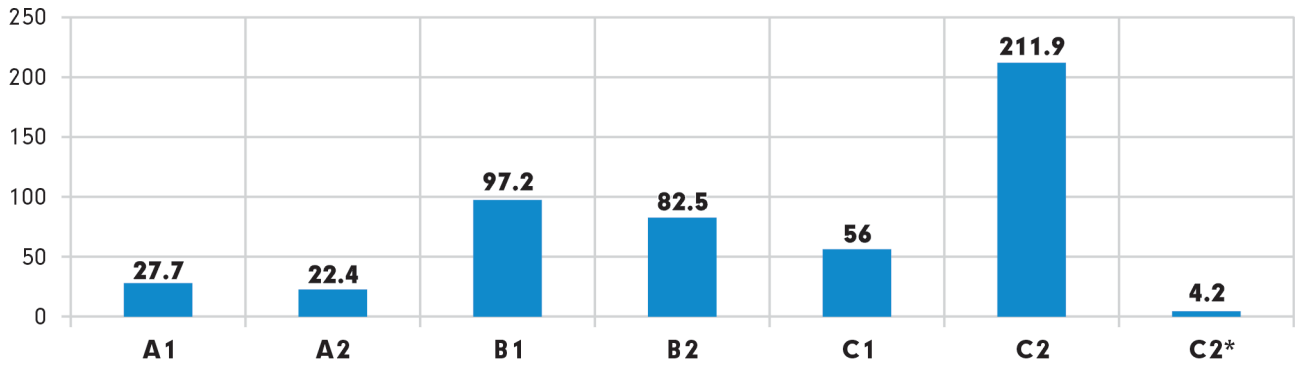


The key internal transportation objects in the city:

- the frame of the city's high-speed street network, that would have direct connections with external roads (along Šiaurinė, Žvalgų, Žirmūnų, Olandų, Zarasų, P.Višinskio, Sukilėlių, Dunojaus, Liepkalnio, Žirnių, Pietinė, Oslo, Vakarinė streets. Internal connections - Pilaitės Ave., T.Narbuto, Konstitucijos Ave., Šeimyniškių Str., Geležinio Vilko Str.). The most important sector is the south-eastern sector, which has been named Centro Bypass;
- the city and regional high-speed network of scheduled public transport which would be comprised of modern tramway and railway lines (they may be complemented by express buses). In the East-West direction there would be a train service connection between Trakai -Lentvaris-Naujoji Vilnia-Mickūnai, with a modern tramway line Santariškės-Stotis-(Airport) in the North-South direction. Other measures to be applied are the following: priority traffic organisation measures, further development of public transport lanes;
- completion of the development of the contact trolleybus network in the north part of the city. Network development is envisaged in Šiaurinė and Žvalgų streets from Justiniškės to Žirmūnai districts and Laisvės Ave. and in Ateities streets to the main Fabijoniškės ring where the North Public Transport Terminal is to be built (complete with a suburban bus station);
- development of a modern traffic regulation and management system and improvement of geometric parameters in main intersections;
- a network of green pedestrian and cycling paths, which is related to ensuring safety of traffic participants and promoting this type of transport. One of the key objects is building the Eurovel 11 route in the city territory;
- traffic reduction in the main zone of the Old Town and in the centre, prioritising pedestrian and cyclist traffic and public transport. The measures to be applied include the following: improvement of the public transport service, paid transport entry and parking;
- building car parking lots in residential districts of the city (or in their vicinity), building of paid long-term car parks, getting parked cars off the main streets.

Ensuring planned throughput capacity of the street network and development of the city's scheduled public transport network requires a denser network of arterial streets, with density reaching 2.6 km/km² in 2015.

Fig. 11. Structure of Vilnius city arterial streets in 2015 (km)



Note: categories of streets: A – high-speed, B – main, C – service, C2* – restricted transport traffic.

Solutions should be implemented using municipal, national and EU funds. The Plan for Balanced Transport Infrastructure Development in Vilnius City for 2006-2008 and the Programme for Transport Infrastructure Objects to be implemented in Vilnius-the European Capital of Culture 2009 were approved at meeting No 5 of the Strategic Planning Committee of the Government of 14.2.2006 by Letter No 17-1172 the Office of the Government of the Republic of Lithuania of 22.2.2006.

Table 3. Priority objects for Vilnius transportation infrastructure development for 2015.

Object No / name	Responsible institution	Year of construction
1. Construction of the missing section of transport corridor IXB - southern Vilnius bypass	CF, NB, VM	2006–2009
2. Western high-speed street (construction of the missing section of transport corridor IXB - western Vilnius bypass)	CF, NB, VM	2007–2013
3. Reconstruction of the railway flyover on Dariaus ir Girėno street, including its accesses	ERDF, NB, VM	2007–2008
4. Construction of Geležinio Vilko street between Mokyklos Str. to Molėtų Rd.	ERDF, NB, VM	2007–2008
5. Reconstruction (construction) of a two-level intersection on Geležinio Vilko-Ukmergės and Geležinio Vilko - Žalgirio Str.	ERDF, NB, VM	2005–2011
6. Reconstruction of intersection on Ukmergės-Ateities-Laisvės Ave. (construction of a two-level intersection)	VM	2006–2008
7. Automated traffic light regulation and management system	VM	2006–2008
8. Pedestrian flyover between the districts of Lazdynai and Karoliniškės	VM	2007–2008
9. Šiaurinė Str. between the Western motorway and Žirmūnų Str. (including Žvalgų street)	NB, VM, ERDF	2009–2011
10. Completion of the Old Town diversion (Geležinkelio Str. reconstruction of its section up to Panerių Str.)	VM	2009–2012
11. Extension of Pilaitės Ave.	VM	2007–2009
12. Kernavės Str. between Žalgirio and Lvovo Str.	VM	2007–2009
13. Connection of Ozo Str. between Buivydiškių Str. and Laisvės Avenue	VM	2009–2010
14. Reconstruction of Lukšio Str. between Kalvarijų and Verkių Str.	VM	2009–2010
15. Karaliaučiaus street in the district of Pilaitė	VM	2007–2009
16. A two-level intersection on Kernavės-Ozo Str.	VM	2008–2010
17. Connection Mykolo- Lietuvio Str. - Village Bajorai - Mokslininkų Str.	VM, PF	2007–2010
18. Modern tram line A Santariškės-Station	EU, NB, VM	2009–2013
19. Northern bus station and passenger terminal in Fabijoniškės	NB, VM	2010–2011
20. Contact trolleybus network in the north part of the city: Ateities Str. to the terminal, Šiaurinė and Žvalgų streets	NB, VM	2012–2013
21. Eurovel 11 cycle route / other routes	ERDF, NB, VM	2007–2010
22. Reconstruction of intersection on Kudirkos-Pamėnkalnio Str.	VM	2008–2011
23. Reconstruction of corridor IXB section in Grigiškės	CF, NB	2007–2009
24. Southern Vilnius city bypass (Kirtimų street)	CF, NB	2012–2015
25. System of restricted entry Old Town zone 2	EU, NB, VM, PF	2013–2015
26. Reconstruction of Geležinio Vilko Str. between Laisvės Ave. and A.Goštauto Str.	ERDF, NB, VM, PF	2010–2015
27. Connection of Kernavės Str. with Tumo-Vaižganto street and a new bridge	NB, VM	
28. Procurement of new buses and trolleybuses	NB, VM	2006–2015

Abbreviations:
NB - National budget;
VM - Vilnius City Municipal Government;
ERDF - the European Reconstruction and Development Fund;
PF - private funding;
CF - Cohesion Fund;
EU - the European Union.

Note: The table does not contain objects directly related with the airport and railway upgrading and reconstruction works which are under direct subordination of and are funded by the Ministry of Transport and Communications.

4 Table. Recommended objects for Vilnius transportation infrastructure development by 2015.

Infrastructure elements	Responsible institution	Expected year of construction
29. Reconstruction of Nemenčinės Rd. between Kairėnų Str. and the city limit	ERDF, NB, VM	2008–2010
30. Completion of Gedimino Ave. reconstruction up to Žvėryno bridge	NB, VM	2006–2010
31. Reconstruction of Vilnius Str. between Gedimino Ave. and Trakų Str.	NB, VM	2007–2008
32. Major repair of the Old Town streets (Šventaragio, Aušros Vartų, Radvilaitės, Pilies, Šv. Jono, Klaipėdos, Universiteto streets)	NB, VM	2006–2009
33. Reconstruction of Ukmergės Str. between Žadeikos Str. and the city limit	VM	2009–2010
34. Underground car park on J. Lelevelio Str., Naugarduko Str.	VM	2006–2008
35. A two-level Gariūnų-Jočionių intersection and its accesses	NB	2014–2015
36. Southern service street in Grigiškės and a link with Šviesos street by a bridge over River Vokė.	VM	2014–2015
37. A link of Greičiūno Str. with Kirtimų street	VM	2008–2011
38. Completion of Jaunystės and Kunigiškių Str. in Pagiriai	VM, PF	2013–2015
39. Construction of a section of Lentvario Str. and a connection with Liepų Alley and a railway flyover in Lentvaris	CF, NB, VM	2010–2015
40. Reconstruction of Liepų Alley in Trakų Vokė	VM	2013–2015
41. Reconstruction of a section of Dariaus ir Girėno Str. between Žirnių Str. and Eišiškių Rd.	NB, VM	2010–2015
42. Reconstruction of an intersection of Naugarduko-Žemaitės-Kauno Str.	VM, PF	2007–2010
43. Reconstruction of a two-level intersection of Ozo-Kalvarijų Str.*	VM	2012–2015
44. Vingio park bridge and its accesses	NB, VM	2013–2014
45. Flyover over Ozo Str. at the Ermitažas shopping centre	PF	2007–2010
46. Connection between Molėtų Rd. and Santariškių Str. in Santariškės	VM, NB	2008–2011
47. Transport connection between Molėtų Rd. and Santariškių Str. in Gulbinai	VM	2010–2013
48. Extension of Gineitiškių street	VM, PF	2008–2010
49. Connection of S.Neries Str. to the city limit	VM, PF	2006–2010
50. Smalinės street in Pilaitė	VM, PF	2010–2015
51. Extension of Gilužio Str. up to Sudervės road	VM	2013–2015
52. A section of Sudervės Rd. between Pilaitės Ave. and the connection of Gilužio Str.	VM	2010–2015
53. Overground pedestrian crossing on Narbuto, Kareivių Str.	VM	2013–2015
54. Reconstruction of Žaliųjų Ežerų street	VM	2013–2015
55. Car park developments in Vilnius city territories	VM, PF	2006–2015
56. Rodūnios Road between the airport and Žirnių street	ERDF, NB, VM	2011–2015

4.9 ENGINEERING INFRASTRUCTURE

Basic needs of Vilnius city:

1) drinking water needs for 2015 is 132 thou. m³/d, 2025 - 138 thou. m³/d. Confirmed underground water reserves - 580 thou. m³/d.;
2) estimated volumes of municipal wastewater in 2015 - 145 thou. m³/d, 2025 - 163 thou. m³/d; wastewater treatment plant capacity - 225 thou. m³/d.
3) need for electric power in 2015 - 505 MW, 2025 - about 638 MW;
4) need for heat power in 2015 is 2900 MW. Estimated need of heat in 2025 is 4100 MW;
5) need for natural gas in Vilnius city in 2015 - 200 thou. nm³/h.

4.9.1 Drinking Water Extraction, Preparation and Supply

Vilnius city has huge underground water reserves, however, constant care must be taken for its protection against pollution. The second sanitary zone of about 50% water reservoirs spans residential or industrial districts. Water reservoirs are situated in riverside areas of Rivers Neris, Vilnia and Vokė. Their water tables have links with surface water, therefore, landscaping and maintenance of ecological territories is necessary. To prevent access of contaminated water to water lifting pump stations, monitoring of underground water strata and water quality analysis must be performed. Water from Vingio, Jankiškių, Bukčių, Trinapolio and Naujoji Vilnia (iron from the latter is removed underground) because of its good characteristics is supplied to consumers without any additional preparation, which requires its particularly stringent protection.

The demand for drinking water for 2015 is estimated to be 132 thou. m³/d, and 138 thou. m³/d for 2025. The confirmed underground water reserves amount to 580 thou. m³/d.

Water supply management until 2015:

- to supply to consumers only very high quality water from all water reservoirs;
- to work on timely stopping of low quality water supply to consumers, to continue quality monitoring of underground water strata in all water reservoirs;
- to monitor water reservoirs of the second and third regime zones in order to prevent bacteriological and chemical pollution sources;
- to complete, over the next few years, renovation of all steel piping by applying internal anticorrosive coating not harmful to drinking water or replacing it by new pipes;
- to look for ways to provide support to inhabitants in order to have low-quality steel piping replaced in their homes;
- to develop construction of water supply networks in districts of single-unit developments: Balsiai, Tarandė, Bajorai, Kairėnai, Pavilnys, Džiausmo Str., Pagiriai, Lentvaris, etc.;
- to continue the started water supply construction to Riešė and Gineitiškės;
- to plan and to start building water supply to gardening community territories with intensive development of residential houses: Vanaginė, Smėlynė, Kairėnė, Veržuva, Vismaliukai, Pupojai, Rokantiškės, Kalnėnai, Baltupiai, Kalvarijos, Antakalnis, etc.;
- to plan and build self-sufficient systems with water preparation plants for gardening community territories away from the city: in Rastinėnai, Stirniai, Vilnoja, Karvių, Balžio, etc.;
- to improve the existing water supply system; to save energy costs, to make a feasibility study for building reservoirs and the forth-lifting pump stations on Šeškinė Hill. This may be determined upon production of the city's special water supply plan;
- to develop, according to the Development Strategy for the Water Supply System (Water Supply and Wastewater Disposal), water supply systems so as to achieve the EU average by 2015 and so that no sites are left in the city where water is sourced from wells or carried by transport.





4.9.2 Municipal Wastewater Collection and Disposal

The existing city wastewater collection and lifting system is reliable, it must, however, be further improved. Vilnius city has two separate wastewater collection systems. The Old Town, Naujamiestis and Žvėrynas use a mixed wastewater collection system with very complicated, and at times, impossible separation. Other city districts have a separate rain water collection system and a municipal wastewater collection system. The existing system may remain in operation, because the wastewater treatment plant in Gariūnai was upgraded in 2001 and can ensure good wastewater treatment for pollutants. The mechanical wastewater sludge drainage technology has been reorganised. Now sludge dehydrated to 80% is stored and used partly for field fertilisation.

The estimated volume of municipal wastewater in 2015 is 145 thou. m³/d., and 163 thou. m³/d in 2025. The wastewater treatment plant capacity is 420 thou. m³/d., with the capacity of the upgraded section of 225 thou. m³/d.

Municipal wastewater management until 2015:

- wastewater sludge treatment by overheating and putrefication in methane tanks and with biogas and electric power and heat production;
- upgrading of the wastewater treatment plant equipment;
- renovation of existing collectors, sewers and pressure lines;
- completion of the wastewater system in Riešė and Gineitiškė;
- construction of wastewater networks and pump stations in Balsiai, Tarandė, Bajorai, Kairėnai, Galgiai, A.Pavilnys, Džiaugsmo Str., Buivydiškės, Salininkai, Grigiškės, Santariškės, including Visoriai, Avižieniai, including connections to Klevinė, Užubaliai, Bendoriai and Raisteniškės, etc.;
- construction of phase-2 wastewater networks and pump stations in Kuprijoniškės, Uosių-Vaivos block, on Kalno Str. in Naujoji Vilnia, Trakų Vokė, Daniliškės;
- planning and starting comprehensive building of engineering networks, including sewerage, to gardening community territories with intensive development of residential houses: in Vanaginė, Smėlynė, Kairėnė, Veržuva, Vismaliukai, Pupojai, Rokantiškės, Kalnėnai, Baltupiai, Kalvarijos, Antakalnis, etc.;
- planning and implementation of self-sufficient wastewater treatment plant systems for gardening community territories away from the city: in Rastinėnai, Stirniai, Vilnoja, Karvių, Balžio, etc., envisaging strategic solutions for wastewater sludge incineration or further thermal treatment;
- developing, according to the Development Strategy for the Water Supply System (Water Supply and Wastewater Disposal), wastewater management systems so as to achieve the EU average by 2015.

4.9.3 Rain Water Management

Rain water collection and treatment system is the area of the city engineering infrastructure that is being least developed. The liveliness of Vilnius relief (relief variations up to 160 m) poses special requirements for rain water collection. Swiftly draining from the hills, large water quantities mean damages to structures and nature. Network development is required on the approaches to Geležinio Vilko Str., including Šeškinė and Šnipiškės, on Savanorių Avenue and in nearly all districts with low-rise buildings. To dispose of Šnipiškės district rain water, rain water supply must be provided for to the ponds of the old river bed and their inclusion into the natural environment.

Rain water management until 2015:

- reorganisation of rain water collection systems on Savanorių Ave. and in Žemieji Paneriai;
- development of rain collectors on Geležinio Vilko street due to the expansion of territories with hard surfacing next to the Akropolis Shopping Centre and the Siemens Arena. Design solutions must analyse the use of existing small water lakes as pulsing ponds;
- building a rain collector in Žirnių Str. in Burbiškės;
- building collectors and networks in districts with high-rise buildings: in Pilaitė, Pavilionys, Visoriai;

- maintenance of the existing rain wastewater systems in riverside areas of the Neris (in Antakalnis, Žirmūnai, the Centre, Žvėrynas and Paupys) in relation to the use of riverside areas of the Neris and the Vilnia for relaxation of citizens;
- building rain sewers along Vakarinė high-speed street and Šiaurinė street;
- construction of collectors, sewers and treatment plants for Lentvaris and Kuprijoniškės industrial zones;
- development and maintenance of the rain water collection systems in Naujoji Vilnia between Šiaurinė and Linksmoji streets;
- construction of collectors and networks in districts with low-rise residential buildings: Džiaugsmo Str. and Kalnėnai, Salininkai, Pagiriai, Lentvaris, Trakų Vokė, Tarandė, Bajorai, Gulbinai and Balsiai;
- maintenance of the existing dams and passes on the stream of Verkė and its tributaries and construction of new dams;
- organising ongoing clean-up and maintenance of the city riverside areas, parks and forests to protect rivers from direct or indirect leakage of pollutants (via rain sewage);
- planning territories for building rain water storages and treatment plants and, in the central part of the city where there is no space for building treatment plants, building rain water channelling separators into municipal sewage. The separators would channel the most polluted primary rain water to municipal sewage and, in the case of heavy rainfall, rain water would drain directly into the river.

4.9.4 Electric Power Supply

At present, Vilnius city has two heat-and-power stations - Vilnius TE-2 and Vilnius TE-3, operating in the heat and power generation mode. i.e. generate both power and heat. Currently, Vilnius TE-2 has two generators, 12 MW each, and Vilnius TE-3 has two generators with the electricity generation power of 180 MW. Electric power is transmitted in the city by 110 kV-voltage lines and distributed using 35-10-6 kV networks.

Within the limits of Vilnius city, there are 24 110 kV-voltage transformer substations (TP), with the total installed capacity of 881 MVA in 2005. In 2005, the maximum load of all these substations was about 341 MW and the load projection for 2015 is 505 MW. Meeting the increasing power demand will require replacement of power transformers in some substations by more powerful ones and building two new 110 kV voltage transformer substations - in Kuprijoniškės and Šnipiškės.

Since in the future the use of the 330 kV electric power supply overhead line Vilnius-Molodetchen (Belarus) is to be discontinued, in order to ensure reliable electric power supply to the whole Vilnius Region, construction of a new 330 kV overhead line is planned between 330/110/10 kV TP "Vilnius" and 330/110/10 kV TP "Neris", envisaging construction near 110/10 kV TP "Naujoji Vilnia", where construction of a 330/110 kV substation is planned after 2015. The new 330 kV line would connect the three 330 kV voltage transformer substations of Vilnius Region into a ring Vilnius-Naujoji Vilnia-Neris-the Power Station of Lithuania. The new 330 kV overhead line Vilnius-Vilnia-Neris is mentioned in the National Energy Strategy and is to be built by 2020.

Development of the Electric Power System until 2015:

1. Electric power needs in Vilnius city will grow in the development directions provided for in the Master Plan. Therefore, there is need for the following:
   - o construction of new 110/10 kV TP "Šnipiškės" around 2009-2011 and connection to existing 110 kV lines;
   - o construction of a new 110 kV line between TP "Neris" and TP "Baltupis" (2011-2013) for increasing reliability of electric power supply to the northern part of the city;
   - o construction of new 110/10 kV TP "Kuprijoniškės" around 2013-2015 and connection to existing 110 kV lines;
   - o construction of new 330 kV overhead line between 330/110/10 kV TP "Vilnius" (building near 110/10 TP "Naujoji Vilnia") and 330/110/10 kV TP "Neris" (2013-2016).
2. During the period concerned until 2015, when the existing overhead lines get in the way of objects under construction in their vicinity, a number of 110 kV overhead lines may, in full or in part, be replaced by electric power supply cable lines. Such replacement of overhead lines by cables lowers the reliability of the operation of the power network, therefore, additional 110 kV lines may have to be built in individual cases:





- o the following needs to be replaced by cables by 2010: the whole overhead line TP 110/10 kV "Šeškinė"- TP 110/10 kV "Šiaurinė"; part of TP 110/10 kV "Šiaurinė"-TP 110/10 kV line "Kino studija", between supports 1 and 16 on a section; dismantling a section of 110 kV overhead line TP 110 kV "Markučiai" - TP 110 kV "N. Vilnia" up to support No 41 in Pakalniškės; laying cables from TP 110/10 kV "Markučiai" to TP 110/10 kV "Kuprijoniškės" and from TP 110/10 kV "Kuprijoniškės" to the existing support No 41 in Pakalniškės;
- o the following needs to be replaced by cables by 2015: overhead 110 kV line TP 110/10 kV "Šiaurinė" - TP 110/10 kV "Baltupis"; a section of 110 kV overhead line via Burbiškės TP110/10 kV "Oro uostas" - TP 110/10 kV "Pagiriai"; a section of 110 kV overhead line TP 110/10 kV "Šiaurinė" - TP 110/10 kV "Kino studija" from support 16 to TP 110/10 kV "Kino studija"; a section of 110 kV overhead line from support No 41 in Pakalniškės to TP 110/10 kV "N. Vilnia";
- o replacing by electric power supply cables part of the two existing overhead lines (110 kV from TP 110/10 "Viršuliškės" towards Lazdynai and towards Justiniškės), blocking building of the western high-speed street;
- o reconstructing TP 35/10 kV "Grąžtai" to TP 110/10 kV, by laying 110 kV power supply cables.

3. Installing 10 kV distribution boards for supplying new customers in the northern part of the city near Ukmergės Str. and Molėtų Rd. and connecting them to TP 110/10 kV "Ąžuolynė", "Verkiai" and "Riešė";

4. The 10 kV distribution network, distribution boards and 10/0,4 kV grounding transformer substations must be gradually upgraded.

4.9.5 Heat Supply

The prospective heat capacity need has been calculated according to the design heat flow calculation methodology. It has been assumed that new buildings will be built according to the provisions of EU Directive 2002/91/EC. One of these provisions relates to energy and heat efficiency. Changes in the need for district heating are expected to be insignificant until 2015 and design capacity will grow up to 2900 MW.

Taking into account the fact that, due to the gradual renewal process of thermal characteristics in the existing buildings, the thermal characteristics are improving, it has been assumed that the overall heat capacity indicator for heating in the existing buildings drops by about 10%.

Key development principles

The district heating system (DHS) is the prevailing heat supply system in Vilnius city. This is a progressive heat generation and supply system allowing quality supply of heat to the city in an environmentally-friendly way.
In order for all district heat generation and supply advantages to be used, the existing DHS system must be constantly improved:

- o in order to reduce energy needs, pre-1995 multi-flat residential buildings must be renovated;
- o reorganisation of the existing heat supply networks and building of new ones must be carried out using the most progressive technological solutions. The piping that has been in operation for 30 and more years must be gradually renewed;
- o to use, in new territories with low-rise developments, electric power or local gas boiler-houses for heating needs;
- o to connect high-rise residential, public and industrial developments to the district heating networks.

Heat supply management until 2015

District heating networks must be developed and renewed in the Centre, Žvėrynas, the Old Town, Naujamiestis, Vilkpėdė, Šnipiškės, Žirmūnai 1, Žirmūnai 2, Antakalnis, Naujininkai, Lazdynai, Karoliniškės, Viršuliškės, Šeškinė, Baltupiai, Santariškės, Naujoji Vilnia, Grigiškės, Justiniškės, Pašilaičiai, Pilaitė 1 and Fabijoniškės.

The district heating supply piping laid in Vilnius city in 1968-1980 must be replaced.
Vilnius city programme for the renewal and upgrading of thermal nodes in buildings is under implementation, including connections of building heating systems using an independent scheme.

Designing and implementation of the following facilities are planned:

- heat supply networks from the district of Pašilaičiai to Gineitiškės - Pavilioniai territory;
- heat supply networks from the district of Karoliniškės to the district of Pilaitė;
- heat supply networks from the intersection of Žirmūnų and Kareivių Str. to Antakalnis via Valakupių bridge along Kareivių and O. Milašiaus streets to Nemenčinės Rd.;
- heat supply networks from the district of Justiniškės to the district of Pašilaičiai along Justiniškių street;
- heat supply networks from the Emergency Hospital to Šiltnamių Str. in Lazdynai;
- development of heat supply networks in the northern part of Pilaitė;
- connection of the heat supply networks into a ring structure in the southern part of Fabijoniškės;
- development of heat supply networks in Ozo, Kalvarijų, G. Vilko Str. (near the Siemens Arena);
- main heat supply line near the Western high-speed street from Pilaitės Ave., Spaudos Rūmai (the Press Palace) to Ukmergės Rd.;
- main heat supply line near the Southern high-speed Street in Naujininkai along Panerių street to Lazdynų bridge;
- connection of the district of Grigiškės to VE-3.

The MP solutions allow free choice of energy types to be used for heating in each specific case taking into account the existing infrastructure.
To leave heat supply to Naujoji Vilnia for a later - post-2015 - period.

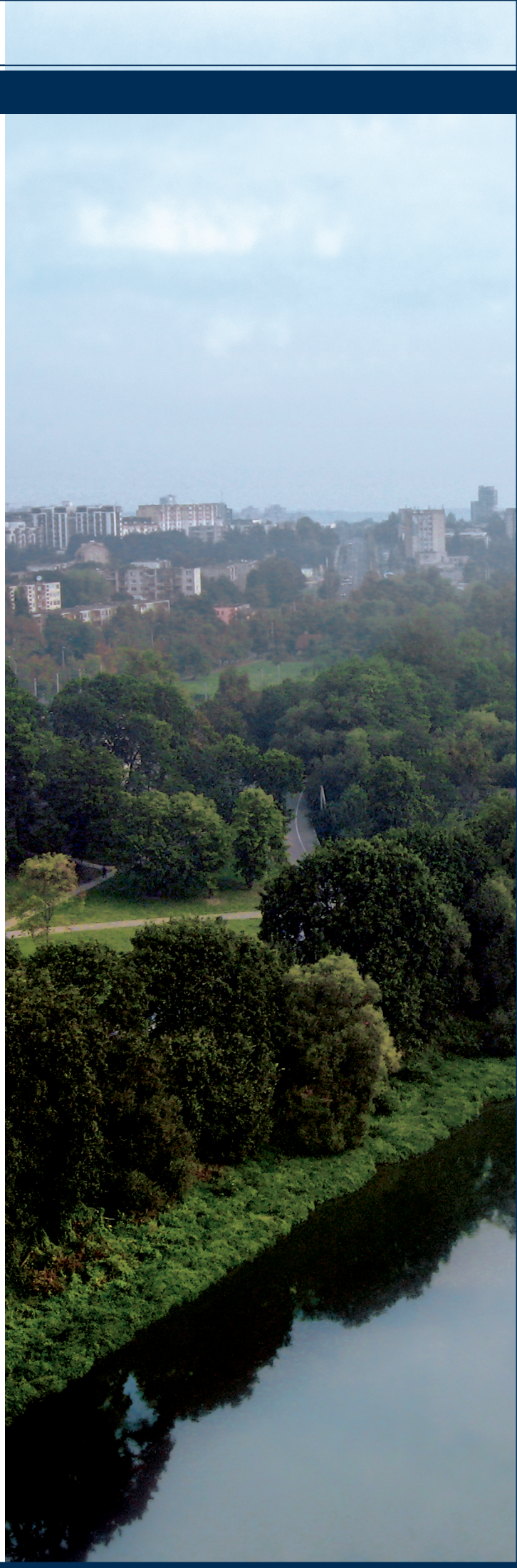
4.9.6 Supply of Natural Gas

Vilnius city has a well-developed gas supply system. Its gas supply capacity is sufficient even with new added gas consumers.
The need of natural gas in Vilnius city for 2015 is 200 thou. nm³/h.

Gas supply development until 2015:

- reconstructing a gas distribution station (DSS) in Rudamina;
- reconstructing DSS-2 in Aukštieji Paneriai;
- building a 12 bar gas supply pipeline from A.Pavilnio to Pergalės Str. in Naujoji Vilnia and building a gas pressure regulation facility (DRP). Gas supply pipeline would join Vilnius and Rudamina DSS into one system;
- after reconstruction of DSS-1 in Aukštieji Paneriai, the pressure of the existing gas supply pipeline to Trakai will be raised from 3 bar to 12 bar. It is therefore planned to build a DRP in Bališkės and Trakų Vokė for gas supply to Bališkės, Mačiuliškės, Trakų Vokė and Lentvaris;
- building a 12 bar gas supply pipeline from Ožkiniai to Nemenčinė Rd. and a DRP near Kairėnų street, planned to be connected to a DRP planned to be built on Meldų street in Kairėnai;
- building a 12 bar of gas supply branch-line along Šiaurės street to a DRP planned to be built on Meldų street in Kairėnai;
- using the high-capacity gas supply pipeline for objects of commercial designation along the western high-speed street from Lazdynai to Tarandė;
- connecting the DRP located on Laisvės Ave. with the DRP in Bukiškis;
- connecting the DRP in the settlements of Tarandė and Avižieniai;
- building a 12 bar gas supply pipeline from Bukiškės to the 12 bar gas supply pipeline in Riešė near Molėtų Rd.;
- extending a 12 bar gas supply pipeline from Tarandė to Papiškės and building a DRP;
- reconstruction of the DRP on Maironio street, replacing it by an underground DRP;
- building average-pressure gas supply pipelines in allotment gardening communities in Molėtų Rd., Kryžiokai, Nemenčinės Rd., Naujoji Vilnia, Bajorai, Visoriai, Pavilnys, Salininkai and Kalnėnai.

The MP solutions allow the choice of energy types for heating in each specific case taking into account existing infrastructure.





4.9.7 Domestic Waste

The following is planned for the purpose of improving the domestic waste collection, sorting and disposal system:

- to introduce separate waste (paper, glass, plastic and metal) collection and recycling of collected products;
- to implement a project of closure and reclamation of Kariotiškės landfill, using compost produced in Vilnius city wastewater treatment plants;
- to utilise domestic waste in Kazokiškės landfill (Elektrėnai municipality);
- to improve further wastewater sludge treatment (for the purpose of heat generation, it is expedient to incinerate not only wastewater sludge, but also domestic waste);
- to develop a special plan for the distribution of disposal sites for the city's domestic waste, by providing for container sites per certain number of population.





5. ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT, ECOLOGY

Vilnius, the largest city in Lithuania by population, utilities and servicing facilities. It is a centre of industry and construction, a point of pull for and a source of internal, out-of-town and international transportation, that produces environmental impact, significant for all elements of the environment - the atmospheric air, water and ground quality, biological diversity, landscape and noise level.

The aim of the MP solutions is to change traffic pollution and noise growth trends, ensuring that pollutant concentrations and noise do not exceed the limit values. A number of measures are provided for improving and developing the city's transportation system, transport infrastructure and upgrading of the vehicle fleet.

Key measures for improving atmospheric air quality and for noise reduction in the city are the following:

- developing a balanced Vilnius city transportation system, by prioritising public transport, pedestrian and cycle traffic and advanced technology rail transport;
- diversion of the out-of-town and city transit vehicle traffic away from the city centre, densely populated districts and streets with the most intensive traffic via the city's southern and western transport corridors with different-level transport nodes;
- reorganising car traffic in the Old Town, by prioritising public transport and pedestrian traffic, introducing paid entry, reducing the number of car parking lots and building cycling paths;
- traffic restriction in the centre, by renovating streets, prioritising pedestrian, cycle and public transport traffic; development of a paid-only car parking network (construction of underground car parks, etc.) after taking into account all aspects of the development of a balanced transportation system;
- introduction of coordinated traffic regulation systems, by prioritising public and special transport;
- raising the share and the number of passengers travelling by public transport: by building a metro-tramway line "Station - Santariškės", by expanding the trolleybus network, development of new bus routes to the city's densely populated peripheral districts;
- development of a safe network of cycling routes and car parking lots;
- renewal of motor vehicles, raising the traffic speed;
- implementation of a new aircraft runway in Vilnius Airport;
- performance of transport traffic monitoring, by coordinating traffic of different transport types in the city streets and passenger and freight transportation;
- implementation of a coordinated traffic regulation system.

In order to reduce water pollution in the city and to improve its quality, the following measures are provided for:

- to develop protection plan for the city's drinking water sources;
- to perform hydro-geological monitoring of water reservoirs and their sanitary protection zones (SPZ);
- to protect underground ground and inter-strata water sources;
- to reduce surface water pollution with untreated and insufficiently treated wastewater;
- to organise wastewater release to treatment plants, adapting to location conditions.

The following measures are provided for to improve the state of soil and ground in the city:

- to perform soil contamination monitoring, creating a database of contaminated territories;
- to develop a contaminated soil clean-up or recovery programme.

The following measures are provided for in order to preserve key natural habitats in Vilnius city:

- to take inventory of natural habitats and to lay down their protection regulations;
- to develop a protection programme for natural habitats.





6. DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

In the absence of sufficient funds for the implementation of sustainable development in the whole city territory, the MP solutions set priority development directions and projects, for which funding will be provided and continued from the city budget by pooling public and private funding. The municipality does not assume responsibility for funding non-priority development territories and infrastructure objects. Development of priorities for 2015 has been guided by the continuity of the solutions of Vilnius City MP for 2005, the aim being sustainable development, harmonisation of the city urban structure and development of the key local centres.

City development priorities are as follows:

- renewal and upgrading of compactly developed city territories, renovation of housing built in the soviet times;
- comprehensive upgrading and renovation of the part of the principal Vilnius centre on the left bank of River Neris, formation of an administrative centre on the right bank of River Neris;
- development of the key local centres - North-Western (near Ukmergės Str.), Western (near Spaudos Rūmai), South-Western (in Grigiškės), Eastern (in Naujoji Vilnia);
- development of knowledge economy clusters and other centres of the city;
- conversion of inefficiently used industrial and warehousing territories in the territories of the city centres;
- creating jobs in the key local centres and in the centres of the districts developed in the soviet times in the western part of the city;
- revitalisation of poverty-stricken and degraded territories of the city;
- new development territories in the peripheral zone (about 520 ha) - in the direction of Ukmergė, in Pilaitė, and in the direction of Nemėžis.

New development in non-priority peripheral territories is allowed in as much as developers succeed in consolidating land plots, developing physical planning documents for integrated structural parts of these territories and ensuring development of required social, engineering and transportation infrastructure.

After taking into account physical development priorities, the following priorities for the construction of social, transportation and engineering infrastructure objects, key for the city structure, for the development of industrial and green areas and for protection of cultural properties have been provided for (see Map No 2.1 “Development Priorities”):

1) Social infrastructure:

- o construction of schools in built territories with a shortage of educational facilities (in Balsiai, Tarandė, Pavilnys, Šnipiškės, Jeruzalė) and in new intensive development territories (in Visoriai, Gineitiškės, Pilaitė, in the environs of the northern part of Ukmergės street, in Bajorai, Nemėžis-Rokantiškės);
- o construction of kindergartens in built territories with a shortage of educational facilities (in Balsiai, Tarandė, Pilaitė, Žirmūnai) and in new intensive development territories (in Pilaitė, in the environs of the northern part of Ukmergės street, in Bajorai, Nemėžis-Rokantiškės);
- o development of Saulėtekis and Visoriai science and study clusters;
- o construction of new health care institutions (women's clinic and the National Tuberculosis Hospital and the University Hospital for Infectious Diseases in Santariškės);
- o development of the network of primary health care institutions throughout the city;
- o distribution of cultural facilities (community centres, libraries, clubs) in the city;
- o construction of a multifunctional cultural and entertainment centre;
- o reconstruction of the National Swimming Pool on Erfurto Str. in Lazdynai;
- o reconstruction-expansion of the VPU Specialised Track-and-Field Centre on J.Kraševskio Str. in Žvėrynas;
- o construction of a national all-purpose stadium with training grounds, a sports school and a commercial sports centre on Ozo Str.;
- o construction of an international conference centre.

2) Transportation infrastructure:

- completion of the city's network of structural streets:
  - o construction of the missing link of transport corridor IXB - southern Vilnius bypass;
  - o construction of the missing link of transport corridor IXB - western Vilnius bypass;
  - o connection of Mykolo-Lietuvio Str. - Bajorų Road - Mokslininkų Str.;
  - o construction of Šiaurinė Str. between the Western Motorway and Žirmūnų Str.;
  - o construction of Geležinio Vilko Str. between Mokyklos Str. and Molėtų Rd.;
- public transport development:
  - o the first metro-tramway route from Santariškės to the Railway Station.

3) Industry:

- o preparation of territories for industrial development in Kuprijoniškės and near Trakų Vokė;
- o development of a business and non-polluting manufacturing zone in Pašilaičiai.

4) Natural territories and green areas:

- o formation of the city's "Green Connection" in the Neris riverside areas between Valakupiai and Lazdynai bridges with pedestrian paths and relaxation facilities;
- o building of public green areas in lakeside areas (Phase 1): landscaping and expansion of infrastructure in the existing beeches near Lakes Balsio, Gulbino, Antavilio, Salotės;
- o landscaping of the main green areas of the city (Kalnų and Vingio parks);
- o landscaping of district green areas (the Green Connection along Šiaurinė Str., linking River Sudervė Valley and Ozo area in Šeškinė);
- o landscaping of local green areas in the existing residential districts: Ukmergės - Linkmenų Str. and Šnipiškės parks (highlighting of the old Neris riverbed formations);
- o creating new green areas, converting the territory between Kauno, Mindaugo, Panerių and Naugarduko streets;
- o landscaping of local green areas in new developments in residential districts in Pilaitė, on directions of Ukmergė and Nemėžis (around 75 ha).





5) Cultural properties:

- restoration, partial reconstruction and highlighting of the city defence wall with gates;
- restoration and revitalisation of Tuskulėnai country estate;
- restoration and adaptation of Sapiegos Palace for public designation;
- restoration of the Bernardine Sisters and Dominican Monasteries;
- installation of the Old Town vantage points;
- restoration of St. Catherine's Church (Phase 2);
- preparation of cultural tourism routes in the Old Town, Verkiai and Pavilnys Regional Parks;
- maintenance of Bernardines' and Rasų cemeteries;
- maintenance of Sluškos Palace;
- restoration of the Bernardines' Church;
- maintenance of historic green areas in the old town on Pilies Str., Sereikiškių Park, Bernardines' Gardens, etc.;
- restoration of Radvilos Palace (Vilniaus/Liejyklos Str.) (phase 1);
- restoration and revitalisation of the Basilians' Church and Monastery;
- restoration of the Franciscans' Church;
- maintenance of the most valuable wooden buildings in Šnipiškės;
- recreation of Sapiegų Garden;
- maintenance of the most valuable wooden buildings in Žvėrynas;
- maintenance of the most valuable wooden buildings in Antakalnis.

6) Engineering infrastructure:

- Central part of the city:
  - municipal wastewater collection and treatment (near the Southern high-speed Street);
  - rain water management along River Neris and Molėtų Rd.;
  - electric power supply:
    TP 110/10 kV installation in Šnipiškės;
    installation of 110 kV electric power supply cables' lines in the Šiaurinė Str.;
  - development of heat energy supply facilities near Molėtų Rd. and the Southern high-speed Street;
- Pilaitė zone:
  - development of drinking water supply, municipal wastewater collection, heat and natural gas supply networks;
- Zone in the direction of Ukmergė:
  - development of drinking water supply, municipal wastewater collection and natural gas supply networks;
- Zone in the direction of Nemėžis:
  - development of drinking water supply, municipal wastewater collection and natural gas supply networks, construction of a TP 110/10 kV in Kuprijoniškės and construction of a power supply line;
- Visoriai:
  - development of municipal wastewater collection networks;
- Balsiai:
  - development of drinking water supply and municipal wastewater collection networks;
- Naujoji Vilnia:
  - development of municipal wastewater collection networks;
- Lentvaris zone:
  - development of drinking water supply and municipal wastewater collection networks;
- Grigiškės:
  - development of municipal wastewater collection and heat supply networks.





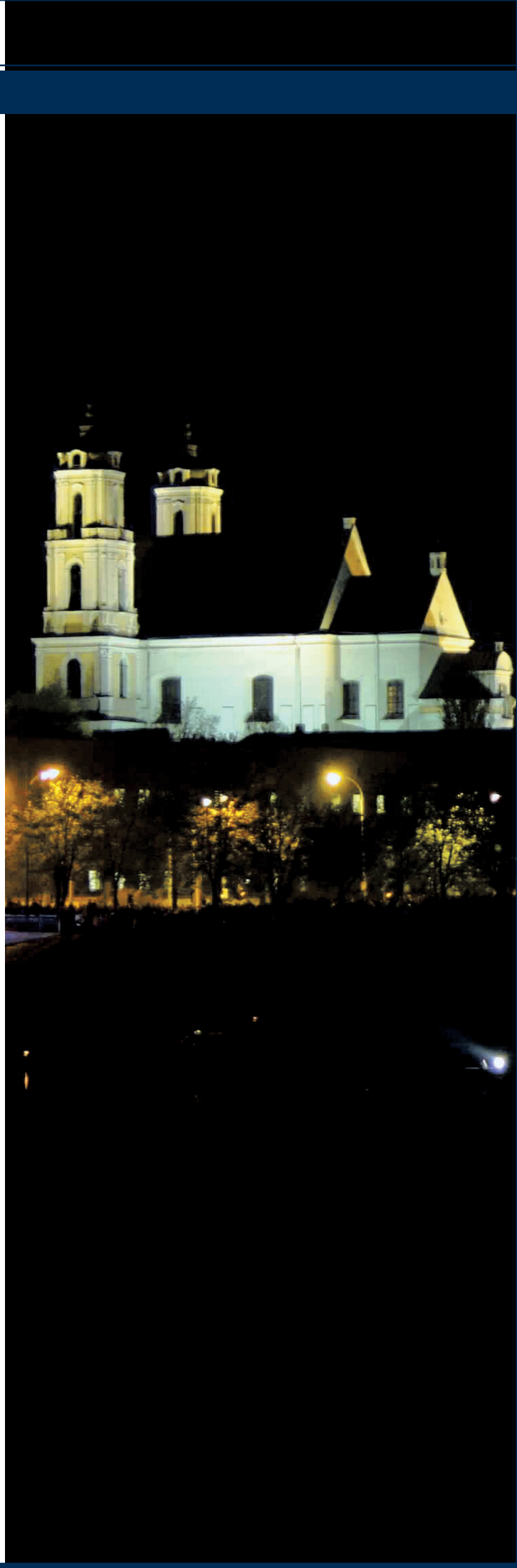
7. IMPLEMENTATION OF SOLUTIONS

7.1 THE SYSTEM OF THE MASTER PLAN INDICATORS

The system of indicators has been provided for monitoring of the implementation of the Master Plan solutions:

Indicators	Monitoring data	Projection
A. The number of population		
B. Land use (functional zones; ha / m²/capita):		
Territories to be urbanised:		
The Old Town		
City centre, key local centres		
District centres and other mixed territories of high development density		
Residential territories of high development intensity		
Residential territories of medium development intensity		
Residential territories of low development intensity		
Gardening community territories converted to residential territories of low development intensity		
Gardening community territories		
Territories designated for public needs, specialised territories and territories of complexes		
Territories designated for public needs, specialised territories and territories of complexes with high volume of vegetation		
Commercial, manufacturing, industrial territories		
Infrastructure territories		
Territories not to be urbanised:		
Green areas zoned for intensive use		
Green areas zoned for extensive use		
Forests and wooded territories		
Agricultural territories not to be subjected to development for a limited period of time until 2015 and other undeveloped territories		
Waters		
Water reservoirs		
C. Water, wastewater, m³/capita/year		
1. Water sourced		
2. Wastewater released		
3. Water consumed		
4. Water consumed for communal and domestic needs		
5. Water consumed in the energy sector		
6. Water consumed by industries		

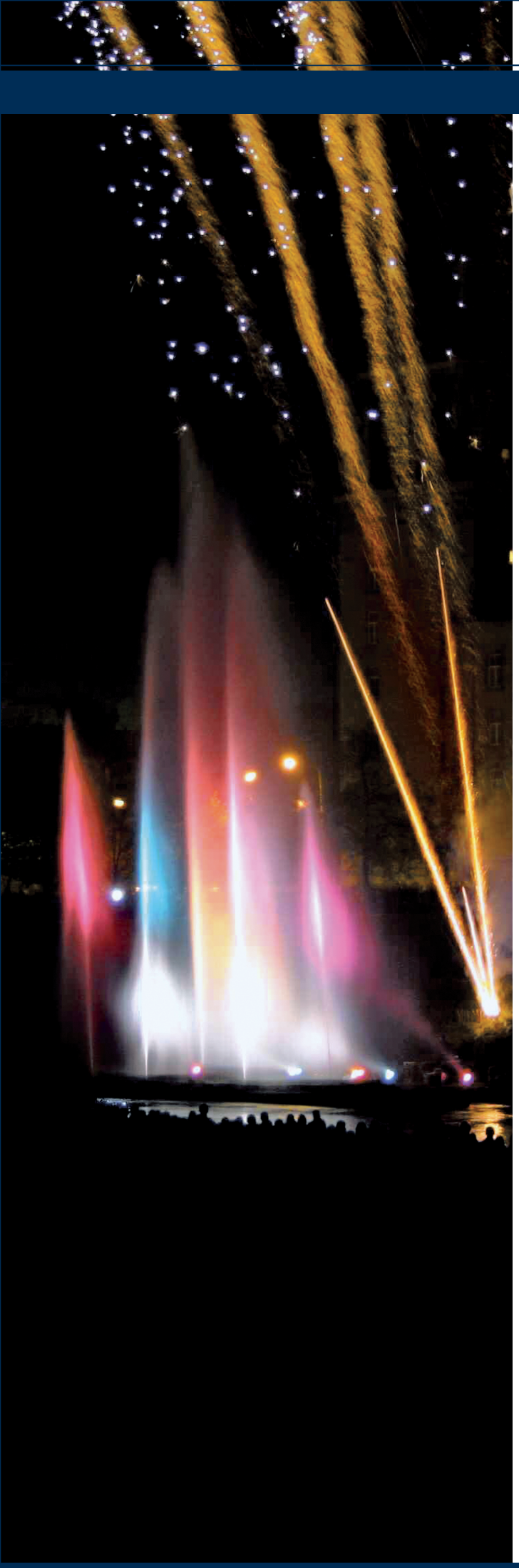
Indicators	Monitoring data	Projection
D. Air, emissions from stationary pollution sources, kg/capita/year		
1. Total emissions		
2. Sulphur oxides		
3. Nitrogen oxides		
4. Carbon monoxide		
5. Volatile organic compounds		
Indicators	Monitoring data	Projection
Emissions from mobile pollution sources, kg/capita/year		
1. Total emissions		
2. Sulphur oxides		
3. Nitrogen oxides		
4. Carbon monoxide		
5. Hydrocarbons		
6. Soot		
Indicators	Monitoring data	Projection
E. Social time costs, h/capita/year		
1. Total travel time costs		
2. Including time losses (idle time)		
Indicators	Monitoring data	Projection
F. Housing, m^2/capita		
1. Average residential area		



7.2 LIST OF DOCUMENTS REQUIRED FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MP SOLUTIONS

Programmes and strategies:

1. The case for priority works for development of new city development territories;
2. Public and private partnership forms, areas, content and costs (PPP projects, development contributions);
3. Development of joint programmes by the municipality and research structures;
4. Programmes of cultural infrastructure and for protection and use of immovable cultural properties;
5. Programme for the landscaping of the Neris valley in the central part of the city (definitions, goals, methodology);
6. Programme for adaptation of green areas for recreation and sports;
7. Programme for public use of school stadiums and sports grounds (Joint Programme of the Municipality and the Ministry of Education and Science);
8. Programme for traffic organisation and upgrading;
9. Programme for energy upgrading of buildings;



10. Programme for promoting public transport development;
11. Programme for the development of the system of the city development monitoring and the city simulation model;
12. Programme for the territories reserved for public needs (formation of the city's land fund);
13. Programme for natural habitat protection;
14. Programme for contaminated soil clean-up or recovery;
15. Strategy for upgrading of the residential territories;
16. City Forestry Strategy;
17. Standards for landscaping and maintenance of green areas in the city centre and the Old Town and in the intermediate part of the city.

Plans:

18. Special plans for protection and use of territories of the natural frame (for individual development territories);
19. Special plan for the selection of territories for organic farming and for setting regulations;
20. Special plan for the landscaping of the Neris valley in the central part of the city.
21. Special plans for protection and adaptation of water body valleys for recreation;
22. Plan for protection of the city's drinking water sources;
23. Special plan for locations of the city domestic waste management, by providing container sites per certain number of population;
24. Special plan for location of sports facilities in the city;
25. Conceptual-level plans determining development principles applicable to territories provided for new development.
26. Special plan for location of relaxation service buildings and recreational infrastructure objects in Vilnius city;
27. Amendment of Vilnius City Forest Management Schematic Map, by including newly formed forest land plots;
28. Plan for the territory of the proposed Naujamiestis urban conservation area and its buffer zones and the heritage management project;
29. Plan for the territory of the proposed Žvėrynas urban conservation area and its buffer zones and the heritage management project;
30. Plan for the territory of the proposed Šnipiškės urban conservation area and its buffer zones and the heritage management project;
31. Plan for the territory of the proposed Paupys and Užupis urban conservation area and its buffer zones and the heritage management project;
32. Plan for the territory of the proposed Antakalnis urban conservation area and its buffer zones and the heritage management project;
33. Fragments of the manor in Pilaitė (LA413/814, IP907). Plan for the territory and its buffer zones and the heritage management project;
34. Complex of manufacturing structures in Mūrinė Vokė (G379K). Plan for the territory and its buffer zones and the heritage management project;
35. Fragment of the former Vaidotai rural settlement. Plan for the territory and its buffer zones and the heritage management project;
36. Plan for the territory of the proposed Vilnius Verbų ethno-cultural conservation area and its buffer zones and the heritage management project;
37. Plan for the territory of the proposed Vokė landscape conservation area and its buffer zones and the heritage management project.





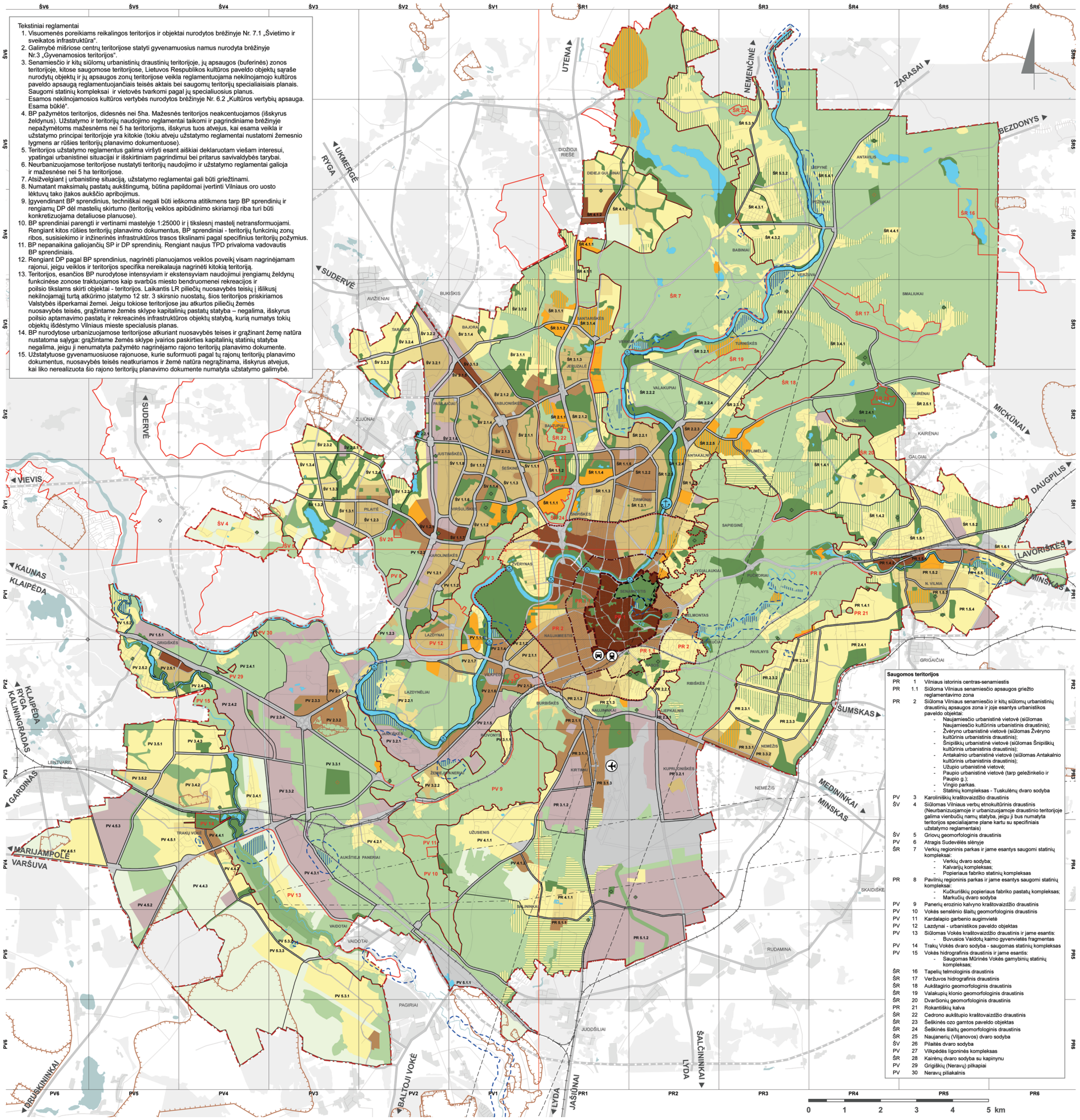
8. LIST OF MAPS

The Master Map and the Regulations Table of the Master Map of the Master Plan;

No 1. External Structure;
No 2.1 Development Priorities;
No 3.1 Residential Territories;
No 3.2 Jobs;
No 4. Industrial and Utilities' Territories;
No 5.1 Natural Properties, Green Areas and the System of Public Spaces;
No 5.2 Regulations for the Natural Frame and Green Areas in Problem Territories;
No 5.3 Schematic Map of the Natural Frame of the City and its Environs;
No 6.1 Cultural Properties;
No 6.2 Protection of Cultural Properties. The Current State;
No 7.1 Education and Health Infrastructure;
No 7.2 Capital City and Cultural Infrastructure;
No 9.1 Development of the Transportation Network 2015;
No 9.2 Categories of the Transportation Network;
No 9.3 Development of Scheduled Passenger Transport 2015;
No 10.1 Schematic Map of Water Supply;
No 10.2 Schematic Map of Domestic Sewage;
No 10.3 Schematic Map of Rain Sewage;
No 10.4 Schematic Map of Heat Supply;
No 10.5 Schematic Map of Gas Supply;
No 10.6 Schematic Map of Power Supply.

THE MASTER MAP OF THE MASTER PLAN

M 1:120 000



LEGEND

- Old Town
- City centre, key local centres
- Regional centres and other mixed territories of high development intensity
- Residential territories of high development intensity
- Residential territories of medium development intensity
- Residential territories of low development intensity
- Territories of gardening communities converted to residential territories of low development intensity
- Territories of gardening communities
- Territories designated for public needs, specialised territories and territories with complexes
- Territories designated for public needs , specialised territories and territories with complexes with high volume of green areas
- Infrastructure territory
- Commercial, manufacturing, industrial territory
- Green areas zoned for intensive use
- Green areas zoned for extensive use
- Forests and wooded territories
- Agricultural and other non-urbanised territories designated as such for a limited period of time - until 2015
- Waters
- Water extraction sites
- 2nd belt of sanitary protection zones of Vilnius City water extraction sites
- Territory of State Cultural Reserve of Vilnius Castles
- Mineral resources
- District under consideration and its limits
- Limits of Vilnius City Municipality
- Limits of Vilnius Old Town
- Proposed Vilnius Old Town buffer zone of strict regulation
- Proposed buffer zone of Vilnius Old Town and other urban conservation areas
- Protected territories
- Existing noise zone
- Prospective noise zone
- Category A, B, C streets and streets with public transport
- Alternative street routes
- Country roads
- Prospective country road routes
- Railway
- Planned railway line
- Airport
- Railway station
- Bus station
- Planned main river port with service infrastructure
- Planned quays
- Cemeteries
- Prospective cemeteries

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Vilnius KDB500V, GDB-10000, 2006
Produced using ESRI ®ArcMap software

THE TEXTUAL PART OF THE REGULATIONS OF THE MASTER MAP

1. Territories and objects necessary for public needs are shown on Map No 7.1. "Education and Health Infrastructure".

2. Possibility to build residential houses in the territories of mixed-use centres is shown on Map No 3.1 "Residential Territories".

3. Activities in the area of the Old Town and other proposed urban conservation areas, in the area of their protection (buffer) zone, in other protected areas, in the areas of objects indicated in the List of Cultural Heritage Objects of the Republic of Lithuania and in their buffer zones are regulated by legal instruments and special plans governing the protection of immovable cultural properties. Protected complexes of buildings and sites are managed under their special plans. Existing immovable cultural properties are shown on Map No 6.2 "Protection of Cultural Properties. The Current State".

4. Territories that are larger than 5 ha are marked on the Master Map. Smaller territories are not identified (with the exception of green areas). Development and territory use regulations also apply to territories smaller than 5 ha that are not shown on the Master Map, with the exception of cases when the existing activity and development principles in the territory are different (in such cases development regulations are laid down in lower-level or -type physical planning documents);

5. Development regulations may be exceeded in case of a clearly declared public interest, a particular urban situation and exceptional reasoning and approval of Vilnius City Council.

6. Development and territory use regulations also apply to territories smaller than 5 ha in territories not to be urbanised.

7. Taking into regard urban situation, development regulations can be made more stringent.

8. Additional evaluation of height limits in Vilnius airport runway impact area is required, when determining maximum building height.

9. It is not technically possible to search of equivalent between MP solutions and detailed plans because of the difference in scales (characterization of territorial activities should be concretized in detailed plans (DP).

10. The Master Plan solutions have been developed and evaluated on the scale 1:25000 and are not converted into smaller scale. In developing physical planning documents of another level or type, the Master Plan solutions such as the limits of functional zones, the routes of transportation and engineering infrastructure are to be detailed taking into account specific natural and urban features of territories.

11. MP does not eliminate valid solutions of special plans (SP) and DP. During the preparation of new physical planning documents it is mandatory to follow MP solutions.

12. In the development of detailed plans according to the solutions of MP, it is necessary to assess impact of planned activities to all district under consideration, unless the specific features of activity and of the territory require to consider a different area.

13. Territories located in functional zones of green areas zoned in the MP for intensive and extensive use are treated as important facilities-territories designated for the purpose of recreation and relaxation of the citizens. Pursuant to the provisions of Article 12(3) of the Law of the Republic of Lithuania on the Restoration of the Rights of Ownership of Citizens to the Existing Real Property, these territories are classified as land to be bought out by the State. If the citizens' land ownership rights have already been restored in such territories, construction of permanent buildings in the returned land plot is not allowed, with the exception of construction of relaxation service buildings and recreational infrastructure facilities, to be provided for by the special plan for location of such objects in Vilnius city.

14. When ownership rights are reinstated in territories under urban development indicated in the MP, by returning land in kind, a condition is laid down that construction of permanent buildings of various designations in the returned land plot is not allowed, unless provided for in the physical planning document of the marked district concerned.

15. Ownership rights are not reinstituted and land in kind is not returned in built residential districts that have been formed based on physical planning documents of the said districts, with the exception of cases when the possibility of development provided for in the physical planning document of such district has not been used.

PROTECTED TERRITORIES

PR	1	Vilnius Historic Centre- Old Town
PR	1.1	Proposed Vilnius Old Town buffer zone of strict regulation
PR	2	Proposed buffer zone of Vilnius Old Town and other urban conservation areas including urban heritage sites: - Naujamiestis urban site (proposed Naujamiestis cultural urban conservation area); - Žvėrynas urban site (proposed Žvėrynas cultural urban conservation area); - Šnipiškės urban site (proposed Šnipiškės cultural urban conservation area); - Antakalnis urban site (proposed Antakalnis cultural urban conservation area); - Užupis urban site; - Paupys urban site (between the railway and Paupio Str.); - Vingis Park; - complex of buildings - Tuskulėnai Manor
PV	3	Karoliniškės landscape conservation area
ŠV	4	Proposed Vilnius Verbų ethno-cultural conservation area (construction of single-unit houses is possible in the area, if it will be planned in the special plan of the area together with specific development regulations)
ŠV	5	Griovos geomorphologic conservation area
PV	6	Atragis in the valley of Sudervėlė
ŠR	7	Verkiai Regional Park including protected complexes of buildings: - Verkiai Manor; - complex of Kalvarijos; - complex of paper factory structures
PR	8	Pavilniai Regional Park including protected complexes of buildings: - Complex of Kučkuriškės paper factory buildings; - Markučiai Manor
PV	9	Paneriai erosive hills landscape conservation area
PV	10	Vokė old valley slopes geomorphologic conservation area
PV	11	The habitat of sword-leaved helleborine
PV	12	Lazdynai – urban heritage site
PV	13	Proposed Vokė landscape conservation area including: - fragment of the former Vaidotai rural settlement
PV	14	Trakų Vokė Manor – protected complex of buildings
PV	15	Vokė hydrographic conservation area including: - complex of manufacturing structures in Mūrinė Vokė
ŠR	16	Tapeliai telmologic conservation area
ŠR	17	Veržuva hydrographic conservation area
ŠR	18	Aukštagiris geomorphologic conservation area
ŠR	19	Valakupiai Valley geomorphologic conservation area
ŠR	20	Dvarčionys geomorphologic conservation area
PR	21	Rokantiškės Hill
ŠR	22	Upper reaches of Cedronas landscape conservation area
ŠR	23	Šeškinės Ozas (esker) natural heritage site
ŠR	24	Šeškinė slopes geomorphologic conservation area
ŠR	25	Naujaneriai (Viljanova) Manor
ŠV	26	Pilaitė Manor
PV	27	Vilkpėdė Hospital Complex
ŠR	28	Kairėnai Manor including necropolis
PV	29	Grigiškės (Neravai) barrows
PV	30	Neravai mound

THE REGULATIONS TABLE OF THE MASTER MAP OF THE MASTER PLAN

Name of the territory (functional zone)	Notation	Predominant characteristics of the territory	Possible key land use designations and land use ways	Recommended structure of territories, %			Regulated parameters for territories marked in the Master Plan (MP)	
							Development regulations (applicable to new developments) • Taking into regard urban situation, development regulations can be made more stringent; • Additional evaluation of height limits in Vilnius airport runway impact area is required, when determining maximum building height; • Textual regulations No 3 indicate areas (PR1; PR1.1; PR2 and others) and their buffer zones, where development regulations are defined by legal instruments that regulate protection of immovable cultural properties, and by special plans of protected areas.	
				Residential with communication corridors	Public use green areas	Social	Maximum development intensity, UI, in plots u_{max}	Maximum building height h_{max} (not applicable to technological installations)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
URBANIZED TERRITORIES								
Territories suitable for residence:								
The Old Town		Mixed Old Town territories subjected to special protection requirements. Prevailing residential, commercial and public activity.	• Conservation designation (only in territories of protected objects); • Other designations: - residential territories; - public use territories; - commercial use territories; - engineering infrastructure use territories; - recreational territories; - common use territories.					
City centre, key local centres		Mixed territories of key city centres, subjected to special requirements with respect to architec-ture of buildings and public spaces. Prevailing residential, commercial and public activity.	• Conservation designation (only in territories of protected objects); • Other designations: - residential territories; - public use territories; - commercial use territories; - engineering infrastructure use territories; - recreational territories; - common use territories.	10-50	>8	>10	≤3,0	Up to 35 m (planning of high-rise buildings permitted in case of a special plan (SP) of high-rise buildings)

Predominant function and key modes of districts concerned				
Protection	Upgrading	Conversion	New development	No fundamental changes envisaged
10	11	12	13	14
PR 1				
ŠV 26 **PV** 27 **PR** 1.1		**PR** 1.4.2*; 1.5.1* * additional regulations - on the MP Map No 5.2 “Regulations for the Natural Frame and Green Areas in Problem Territories”	**ŠV** 1.1.7*; 1.2.1**; 2.1.5**; 3.1.3 **ŠR** 4.1.2*** * including a public transport (VT) depot and development; ** additional regulations - on the MP Map No 5.2 “Regulations for the Natural Frame and Green Areas”; *** height ≤ 6 levels in a functional zone of key local centre; additional regulations - on the MP Map No 5.2.	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
District centres and other mixed-use territories of high development intensity		Mixed territories of high development density in other multifunctional centres. Prevailing residential, commercial and public activity (new residential developments in the centres of soviet high-rise housing blocks is not promoted).	• Conservation designation (only in territories of protected objects); • Other designations: - residential territories; - public use territories; - commercial use territories; - engineering infrastructure use territories; - recreational territories; - common use territories.	10-50	>8	>10	For plots of residential designation ≤1,6 (≤3,0 for non-residential designation)	Up to 35 m (planning of high-rise buildings permitted in case of a SP of high-rise buildings)
Residential territories:		The following developments are allowed in residential territories: • Residential buildings; • Mixed use residential and small business, trade, crafts and services facilities; • Dormitories, hotels, child care homes and old people▫s homes, residential care homes; • Public use green areas; • Public use facilities of social designation and other facilities (schools and other educational institutions, kindergartens, nurseries, etc., retail outlets and other services facilities, sports grounds and children▫s playgrounds); • Small businesses; • Communications corridors (streets, accesses, engineering infrastructure); • Public utility facilities. • Other facilities not mentioned, causing no negative impact on the quality of residential environment.					
Residential territories of high development intensity		Mixed territories with prevailing residential activity (high-rise multi-unit residential developments) alongside with the required supporting social, service and other infrastructure.	• Forestry designation; • Other designations: - residential territories; - public use territories; - commercial use territories; - engineering infrastructure use territories; - recreational territories; - common use territories.	>60	>15	>8	For plots of residential designation ≤1,2 (where maximum height is ≤9 levels, DI≤1,6) (≤2,5 for non-residential designation)	≤5 levels (up to 20% of the total height in a residential territory is allowed to be between 6 and 9 levels)

10	11	12	13	14
PR 2	**ŠV** 1.1.4; 2.1.3* **PV** 2.3.2**; 2.3.3**; 4.4.1* **ŠR** 2.2.3 * additional regulations - on the MP Map No 5.2 "Regulations for the Natural Frame and Green Areas"; ** including development of a multifunctional centre, excluding residential construction.	**ŠR** 1.1.5*; 1.2.2* **PV** 2.1.3*; 2.1.4; 2.1.6**; 4.1.2*** **PR** 2.1.1*; 3.1.1; 3.1.3****; 5.1.1 * additional regulations - on the MP Map No 5.2 "Regulations for the Natural Frame and Green Areas"; ** residential construction permitted if hygienic conditions allow; additional regulations - on the MP Map No 5.2; *** excluding residential construction; **** including a possibility to consider development of residential territories of low development intensity beyond the airport noise zones and sanitary zones applicable to industrial territories; Development of a category C street is possible, detailing solutions in physical planning documents of another level; additional regulations - on the MP Map No 5.2; In the land plots of the territory Kad. No. 0101/0159:454; 0101/0159:344; 0101/0159:345; 0101/0159:346; 0101/0159:347; 0101/0159:348; 0101/0159:1198 solutions of Vilnius City Master Plan 2015 were stopped by the 2006-11-30 Decision of the Administrative Court of Vilnius County. Solutions of Vilnius City Master Plan 2005 remain valid in these plots until the issue will be solved in the court.	**PV** 1.2.2; 2.3.1* **PR** 3.3.1; 3.3.2** * excluding residential construction, except in housing holdings; ** additional regulations - on the MP Map No 5.2 "Regulations for the Natural Frame and Green Areas".	
PV 12	**ŠV** 1.1.1*; 1.1.2**; 1.1.3*; 1.1.5*; 1.1.6; 1.1.8*; 1.2.3; 2.1.1*; 2.1.2***; 2.1.4* **PV** 1.1.2*; 1.2.1; 2.1.1*; 2.1.2*; 2.1.7****; 2.5.1; 3.2.2* **ŠR** 1.1.2; 1.1.3*; 1.2.1*; 1.2.3*; 1.2.4*; 1.2.5*****; 2.1.2; 2.2.1*; 3.1.3 **PR** 1.5.2*; 1.5.3; 2.1.2* * additional regulations - on the MP Map No 5.2 "Regulations for the Natural Frame and Green Areas"; ** including residential designation after relocation of a radio phonic station; additional regulations - on the MP Map No 5.2; *** including a new bus station and a passenger terminal; **** including conversion of greenhouses; ***** including a VT depot; additional regulations - on the MP Map No 5.2.		**ŠV** 3.2.1* **ŠR** 3.1.1 * maximum height set at ≤5 levels; additional regulations - on the MP Map No 5.2 "Regulations for the Natural Frame and Green Areas".	

THE REGULATIONS TABLE OF THE MASTER MAP OF THE MASTER PLAN

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Residential territories of medium development intensity		Mixed territories, with prevailing residential activity, alongside with the required supporting social, service and other infrastructure.	• Forestry designation; • Other designation: - residential territories; - public use territories; - commercial use territories; - engineering infrastructure use territories; - recreational territories; - common use territories.	>70	>10	>8	For plots of residential designation ≤0,8 (≤2,0 for non residential designation)	≤4 levels
Residential territories of low development intensity (including territories of gardening communities under conversion to residential territories of low development intensity)		Mixed territories, with prevailing residential activity (low-rise single-unit and residential high-rise multi-unit developments), alongside with the required supporting social, service and other infrastructure.	• Agricultural designation (residential environment- friendly organic farming); • Forestry designation; • Other designation: - residential territories; - public use territories; - commercial use territories; - engineering infrastructure use territories; - recreational territories; - common use territories.	>70	>5	>8	For plots of residential designation ≤0,4 (≤1,2 for non residential designation)	≤3 levels
Gardening community territories		Conversion to residential development is not encouraged in gardening community territories located in the aircraft noise zone.	• Agricultural designation; • Forestry designation; • Other designation: - residential territories; - public use territories; - commercial use territories; - engineering infrastructure use territories; - recreational territories; - common use territories					
Territories zoned for public needs, specialised territories and territories of complexes		Territories zoned for public needs, territories for social and service activity (retail, exhibitions, congresses, sports, tourism, entertainment, recreation, science and studies, health care, places of worship), national defence, civil safety, rescue services.	• Forestry designation; • Other designation: - residential territories (social housing); - public use territories; - commercial use territories; - engineering infrastructure use territories; - recreational territories; - common use territories; - territories zoned for the purpose of national defence		≥5			≤5 levels Possible increase up to 35 m in case of a particular urban situation

10	11	12	13	14
		PV 2.2.1* **PR** 4.1.1 * including conversion of garages and enterprises; additional regulations - on the MP Map No 5.2 “Regulations for the Natural Frame and Green Areas”	**ŠV** 1.3.1*; 1.3.3*; 3.1.4 **PV** 3.4.2**; 3.5.2 **ŠR** 4.1.3* * additional regulations - on the MP Map No 5.2 “Regulations for the Natural Frame and Green Areas” and textual regulation No 10; ** limits of green areas zoned for extensive use are to be revised following an exploratory geological survey on site; additional regulations - on the MP Map No 5.2	
PV 13	**PV** 4.5.1 **ŠR** 1.5.1; 1.6.1; 2.5.1; 4.3.1	**ŠV** 1.2.2*; 3.1.2 **PV** 1.5.2 **ŠR** 1.4.2*; 3.3.1; 3.4.1; 4.4.1; 5.3.2; 5.4.1 **PR** 2.2.1*; 2.3.2; 2.3.4 * additional regulations - on the MP Map No 5.2 “Regulations for the Natural Frame and Green Areas”	**ŠV** 1.2.4*; 1.3.2*; 1.3.4*; 2.3.1*; 2.3.2*; 3.1.1; 3.2.3*; 3.2.4* **PV** 2.4.3; 2.5.2; 3.4.3; 3.5.1; 4.1.1; 4.4.2*; 4.6.1; 5.3.1*; 5.3.2*; 5.3.3 **ŠR** 1.4.1; 5.3.1; 4.3.2 **PR** 1.4.1*; 1.5.4; 1.5.5*; 2.1.3*; 2.3.1; 2.3.3; 2.4.1* * additional regulations - on the MP Map No 5.2 “Regulations for the Natural Frame and Green Areas”	**PV** 3.1.1*; 3.4.1*; 4.2.1 * additional regulations - on the MP Map No 5.2 “Regulations for the Natural Frame and Green Areas”
	PV 1.1.1* **ŠR** 1.1.1**; 2.1.1; 2.2.5*; 2.3.1; 3.1.4 * additional regulations - on the MP Map No 5.2 “Regulations for the Natural Frame and Green Areas”; ** excluding residential construction; additional regulations - on the MP Map No 5.2		**ŠR** 1.1.4*; 3.1.2; 4.1.1 * additional regulations - on the MP Map No 5.2 “Regulations for the Natural Frame and Green Areas”	

THE REGULATIONS TABLE OF THE MASTER MAP OF THE MASTER PLAN

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Territories not suitable for residence:		Intended activity should have no negative impact on the adjacent residential territories.						
Commercial, manufacturing, industrial territories		Territories dominated by job places.	• Agricultural designation; • Forestry designation; • Other designation: - public use territories; - industrial and warehousing territories; - commercial use territories; - engineering infrastructure use territories; - recreational territories; - common use territories - territories zoned for the purpose of national defence; - waste storage, sorting and disposal territories.		≥5			≤5 levels Possible increase up to 35 m in case of a particular urban situation
Infrastructure territories		• Territories for transport infra-structure (rivers, airports, railway stations, logistics centres, terminals, customs facilities); • Territories for gas, energy and other utilities; • Territories for wastewater treatment plants, waste storage, recycling and disposal; • Territories for corri-dors of main streets and roads (catego-ries A, B, C) (toge-ther with corridors of engineering grid mains); • Territories for main railway corridors; • Territories for corridors of the engineering grid mains	• Other designation: - industrial and warehousing territories; - commercial use territories; - engineering infrastructure use territories; - recreational territories; - common use territories; - waste storage, sorting and disposal territories.					

10	11	12	13	14
	PV 1.5.1; 2.3.4; 3.3.2; 4.3.1 **PR** 3.1.2; 5.1.1	**PV** 2.1.5*; 3.2.1* * residential construction permitted if hygienic norms allow; additional regulations - on the MP Map No 5.2 "Regulations for the Natural Frame and Green Areas"	**ŠV** 2.1.6*; 2.2.1**; 3.2.2** **PV** 2.4.2; 4.5.2; 4.5.3**** **PR** 3.2.1*****; 5.1.2*** *including a territory for the VT depot; including a possibility to consider development of residential territories beyond the limits of the sanitary protection zone of the VT and other industrial territories; ** additional regulations - on the MP Map No 5.2 "Regulations for the Natural Frame and Green Areas"; *** including a possibility to consider development of residential territories of low development intensity beyond the limits of the airport noise zones and sanitary zones applicable to industrial territories; development of a Category C street is possible, detailing solutions in the physical planning documents of another level; additional regulations - on the MP Map No 5.2 **** In the protection area of Lentvaris Water Extraction Site (indicated as "Agricultural and other territories zoned as such for a limited period of up to 2015") activities of functional zone "Commercial, manufacturing, industrial territories" are permitted; ***** including a possibility to consider development of residential territories of low development intensity beyond the limits of the airport noise zones and sanitary zones applicable for industrial territories.	

THE REGULATIONS TABLE OF THE MASTER MAP OF THE MASTER PLAN

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TERRITORIES NOT TO BE URBANISED:		Development of new urbanised areas is not envisaged: new construction is possible only in existing housing holdings and in case of conversion from polluting activity to non-polluting activity. Housing holdings may not be severed. Maximum development intensity in housing holdings is set at 0.2, development coverage, however, not exceeding 300 sq.m of the plot's developed area. Infrastructure (recreational, engineering, etc.) required for enhancing attractiveness of such territories and not related to residential designation may be planned.						
Green areas:								
• Green areas zoned for intensive use		*Recreational green areas:* - parks, squares, plazas, green links, beaches and territories for active recreation; *Scientific and cultural green areas*: - botanical gardens, zoos, etc.; *Memorial green areas:* - cemeteries, memorial parks, columbarium territories, etc.	• Forestry designation; • Conservation designation (only in territories of protected objects); • Other designation: - engineering infrastructure use territories; - common use territories; - recreational territories; - in other territories with structures of varied designation and in case of conversion from polluting activity to non-polluting activity: - public use territories.					
• Green areas zoned for extensive use		*Territories of natural frame zoned for extensive recreation or only for sightseeing visits:* - riversides, lake shores, parts of valleys, etc. on migration corridors; - fields, meadows, distinguished relief formations (not forested), etc., on migration corridors, as well as in habitats of internal stabilisation.	• Agricultural designation; • Forestry designation; • Conservation designation (only in territories of protected objects); • Other designation: - engineering infrastructure use territories; - common use territories; - mineral resource territories; - in other territories with structures of varied designation and in case of conversion from polluting activity to non-polluting activity: - residential territories; - public use territories.					
Forests and wooded territories		Territories zoned for protection and stabilisation of ecosystems, conservation of relief, waters, all other natural properties and recreation of citizens. Management and protection regulations, with regard to recommendation of MP Theme 5 are provided for in regulations of protected territories and special plans-forestry projects.	• Forestry designation; • Agricultural designation; • Conservation designation (only in territories of protected objects); • Water management designation; • Other designation: - engineering infrastructure use territories; - common use territories; - recreational territories; - mineral resource territories; - in other territories with structures of varied designation and in case of conversion from polluting activity to non-polluting activity: - residential territories; - public use territories.					

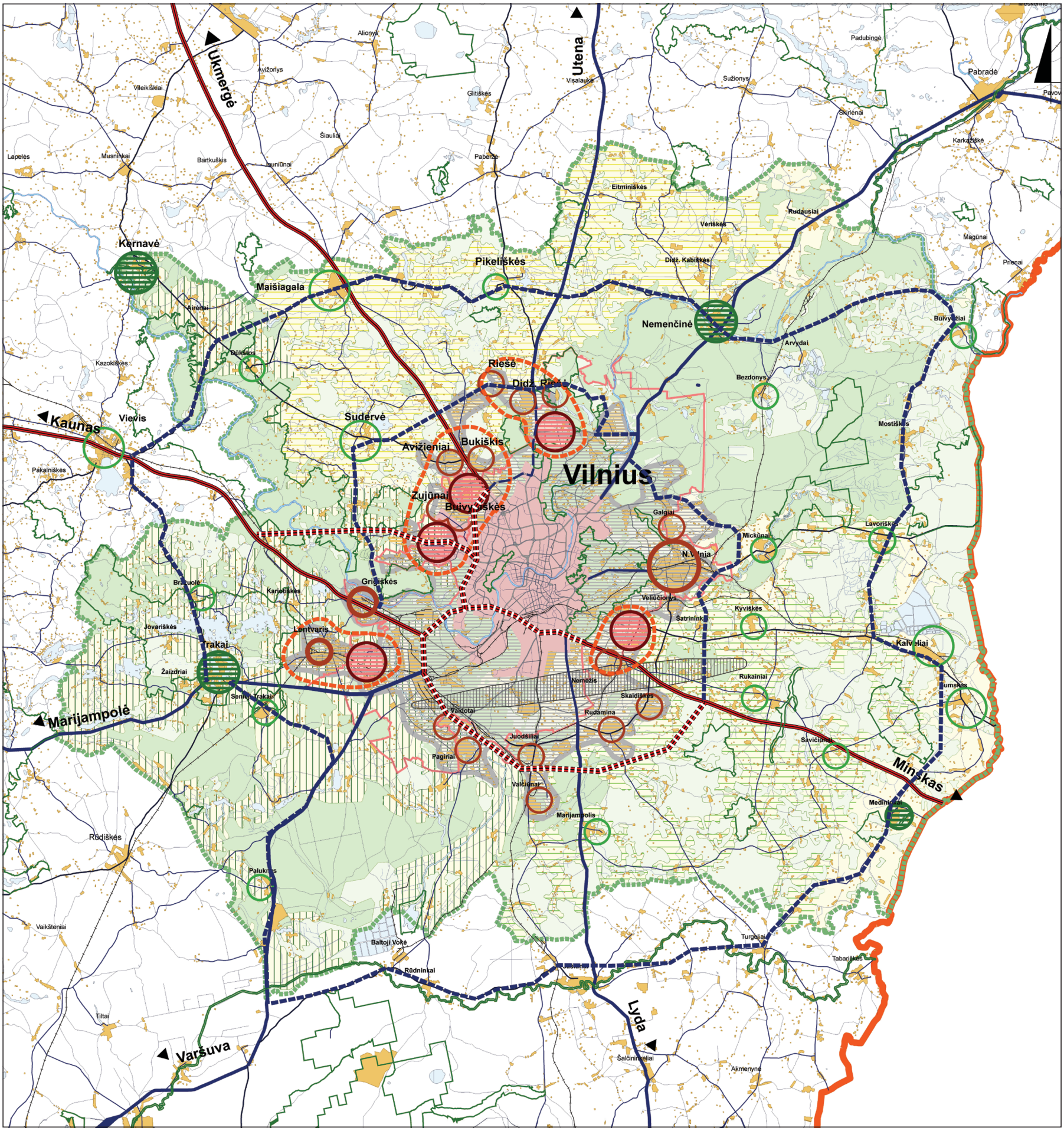
10	11	12	13	14
PV 14 **ŠR** 23; 28	**ŠR** 2.4.1			
ŠV 5 **PV** 3; 6; 9; 10; 11; 15 **ŠR** 7; 16; 17; 18; 19; 20; 22; 24; 25 **PR** 8; 21		**PV** 3.3.1* * including a possibility of planning a cemetery		**PV** 1.2.3; 2.4.1; 5.1.1 **ŠR** 2.2.2; 2.2.4; 3.2.1

THE REGULATIONS TABLE OF THE MASTER MAP OF THE MASTER PLAN

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Agricultural and other non-urbanised territories		Territories not envisaged to be urbanised before 2015.	• Agricultural designation (organic farming); • Forestry designation; • Conservation designation (only in territories of protected objects); • Other designation: - engineering infrastructure use territories; - common use territories; - mineral resource territories; - in other territories with structures of varied designation and in case of conversion from polluting activity to non-polluting activity: - residential territories; - public use territories.					
Waters			• Water management designation;					
Water reservoirs		Marked water reservoirs include strict regime protection (buffer) zones of water reservoirs (any economic activity, directly not related to storage, improvement and supply of underground water, is prohibited).	• Forestry designation; • Water management designation; • Other designation: - engineering infrastructure use territories.					

10	11	12	13	14
ŠV 4* * in land plots Kad. No 0101/0167:158; 0101/0167:159; 0101/0167:88; 0101/0167:449; 0101/0167:452; 0101/0167:640; 0101/0167:641; 0101/0167:642; 0101/0167:189; 0101/0167:193; 0101/0167:194; 0101/0167:1004; 0101/0167:1006; 0101/0167:1052; 0101/0167:1053; 0101/0167:1221; 0101/0167:1222; 0101/0167:1228; 0101/0167:1161; 0101/0167:1106; 0101/0167:1007; 0101/0167:1296; 0101/0167:527; 0101/0167:451; 0101/0167:666; 0101/0167:1093; 0101/0167:1374 solutions of Vilnius City Master Plan 2015 were stopped by the 2006-12-27 Decision of the Administrative Court of Vilnius County. Solutions of Vilnius City Master Plan 2005 remain valid in these plots until the issue will be solved in the court.			**PV** 5.3.3	**PV** 4.4.3 **PR** 1.6.1

No 1. EXTERNAL STRUCTURE



LEGEND

National border of the Republic of Lithuania
Limits of Vilnius Green Belt
Limits of Vilnius City Municipality
Metropolitan area of the City of Vilnius
Compactly developed area of the City
Other developed territories
Territories of maximum intensity development in the suburban area of Vilnius
Waters
Noise zone of the prospective airport runway
Limits of protected territories

Motorways
existing
prospective
Other arterial roads
City bypass ring roads

Country roads
County (regional) roads
Local roads
Railways
Main city streets

PROPOSED PRIORITY USE OF TERRITORIES

Upgrading and development of existing urbanised territories, in keeping with the principles of uniform urbanisation, organic and suburban farming

Upgrading and limited development of existing urbanised territories, in keeping with the principles of uniform urbanisation, organic and suburban farming

Development of leisure and recreational infrastructure, upgrading and limited development of existing urbanised territories, in keeping with the principles of uniform urbanisation

Forests best suited for recreation

Other forests

URBANISED CENTRES TO BE DEVELOPED IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA

Concentrated development within the city limits

Key local centres of the city

Suburban centres in the metropolitan area

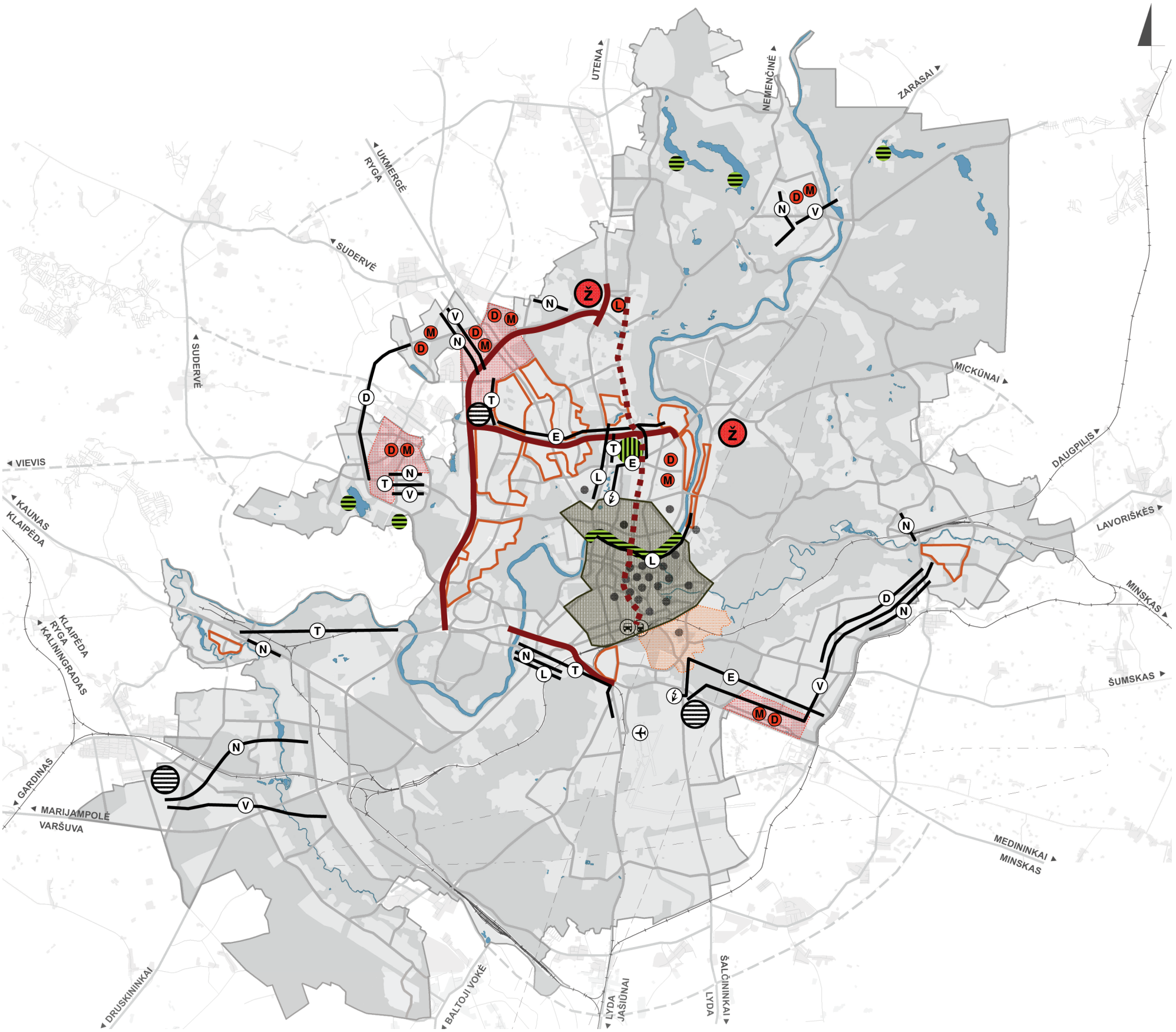
URBANISED NUCLEI ON THE GREEN BELT

Centres on the Green Belt

Tourism and recreation centres

Integration range of peripheral urban centres of concentrated development and centres of the suburban area

No 2.1 DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES



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Vilnius KDB500V, GDB-10000, 2006
Produced using ESRI ®ArcMap software

M 1:130 000

0 1 2 3 4 5 km

LEGEND

- Cultural heritage
- Schools
- Kindergartens
- Hospitals
- Academic and research clusters
- New industrial developments
- Infrastructure development in existing beaches
- Formation of the city's "green link"
- Formation of landscape of the entertainment park
- Transportation system
- Modern tram line A "Santariškės-Station"

Engineering infrastructure

- Water supply
- Municipal wastewater disposal
- Rainwater sewage
- Heating from combined power and heating plant
- Gas supply
- Power supply
- Power substations

- Upgrading of the principal centre, renovation of the Old Town
- Priority territories for external development
- Disadvantaged urban territories
- Formed residential districts with comprehensive upgrading projects underway

No 3.1 RESIDENTIAL TERRITORIES



© Physical planning database of Vilnius City Municipal Government
Vilnius KDB500V, GDB-10000, 2006
Produced using ESRI ®ArcMap software

M 1:130 000

0 1 2 3 4 5 km

LEGEND

TERRITORIES ZONED FOR RESIDENTIAL DEVELOPMENTS

Territories of centres

- The Old Town (only as part of renewal of existing developments and reconstruction of former developments or in case of conversion)
- City centre, key local centres
- Regional centres and other mixed territories of high development density

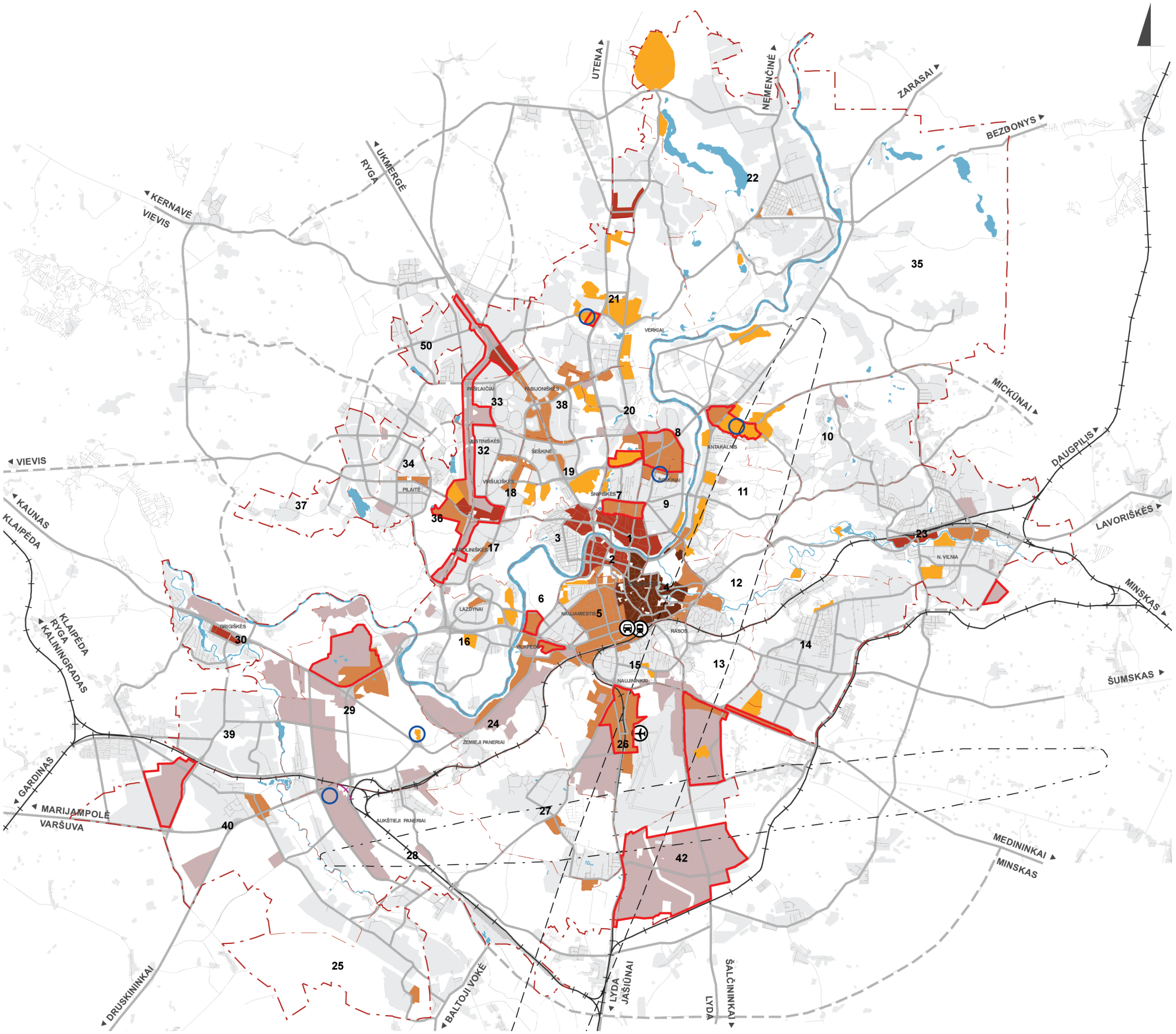
Residential territories

- Residential territories of high development intensity
- Residential territories of medium development intensity
- Residential territories of low development intensity
- Gardening community territories converted to residential territories of low development intensity
- Greenfield territories zoned for new development
- Limits of Vilnius Old Town
- Limits of Vilnius Old Town and other urban conservation areas
- Proposed Lazdynai urban conservation area
- Residential districts where housing upgrading is proposed under comprehensive projects
- Priority territories for housing developments (in the Old Town - only as part of renewal of existing developments and reconstruction of former developments or in case of conversion)

POPULATION DISTRIBUTION IN DISTRICTS INCLUDED INTO THE ESTIMATION (thou.)

No.	District	Population				
		2004	2015 Residential territories	2015 Gardening community territories	2015 Total	2025
1	Naujasis Centras	7,5	9,5		9,5	11,5
2	Centras	7,2	6,0		6,0	5,0
3	Žvėrynas	12,3	11,3		11,3	10,5
4	Senamiestis	19,6	18,0		18,0	16,0
5	Naujamiestis	22,6	22,0		22,0	21,5
6	Vilkpėdė	18,6	17,5		17,5	16,0
7	Šnipiškės	15,0	17,0		17,0	19,0
8	Žirmūnai I	14,8	15,5		15,5	16,5
9	Žirmūnai II	30,0	29,3		29,3	28,5
10	Dvarčionys	8,5	6,6	1,9	8,5	8,5
11	Antakalnis	26,9	26,0		26,0	24,5
12	Belmontas	7,5	7,5		7,5	7,5
13	Rasos	5,2	5,0	0,1	5,1	5,0
14	Pavilnys	4,0	11,0	1,0	12,0	20,1
15	Naujininkai	25,5	24,7		24,7	24,0
16	Lazdynai	32,4	30,2		30,2	28,0
17	Karoliniškės	31,4	28,6		28,6	27,0
18	Viršuliškės	16,4	15,2		15,2	14,0
19	Šeškinė	36,9	36,0	0,2	36,2	35,5
20	Baltupiai	12,8	12,8	0,5	13,3	14,0
21	Santariškės	12,1	15,1	1,0	16,1	20,1
22	Verkiai	6,2	6,2	2,0	8,2	10,0
23	Naujoji Vilnia	29,0	28,5	0,8	29,3	29,5
24	Žemieji Paneriai	6,4	6,4		6,4	6,4
25	Vaidotai	0,3	0,4		0,4	0,6
26	Kirtimai	2,7	3,0		3,0	3,5
27	Užusienis	5,5	5,9	0,1	6,0	6,5
28	Aukštieji Paneriai	4,0	4,3	0,2	4,5	5,0
29	Gariūnai	3,6	3,6		3,6	3,6
30	Grigiškės	11,8	11,7	0,1	11,8	11,8
32	Justiniškės	31,2	30,8		30,8	30,0
33	Pašilaičiai	25,1	27,3		27,3	29,5
34	Pilaitė II	1,1	5,5	0,2	5,7	10,0
35	Valakupiai	4,6	4,6	0,9	5,5	5,5
36	Pilaitė I	14,4	15,7		15,7	17,0
37	Medžiakalnis	0,6	0,6		0,6	0,6
38	Fabijoniškės	36,6	35,0		35,0	33,5
39	Gureliai	0,2	2,9		2,9	6,3
40	Trakų Vokė	0,8	1,1		1,1	1,5
42	Kuprioniškės	0,4	0,7		0,7	1,0
50	Tarandė	1,1	8,0		8,0	15,5
Within the limits of Vilnius City Municipality		**552,8**	**567,0**	**9,0**	**576,0**	**600,0**

No 3.2 JOBS



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Vilnius KDB500V, GDB-10000, 2006
Produced using ESRI ®ArcMap software

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0 1 2 3 4 5 km

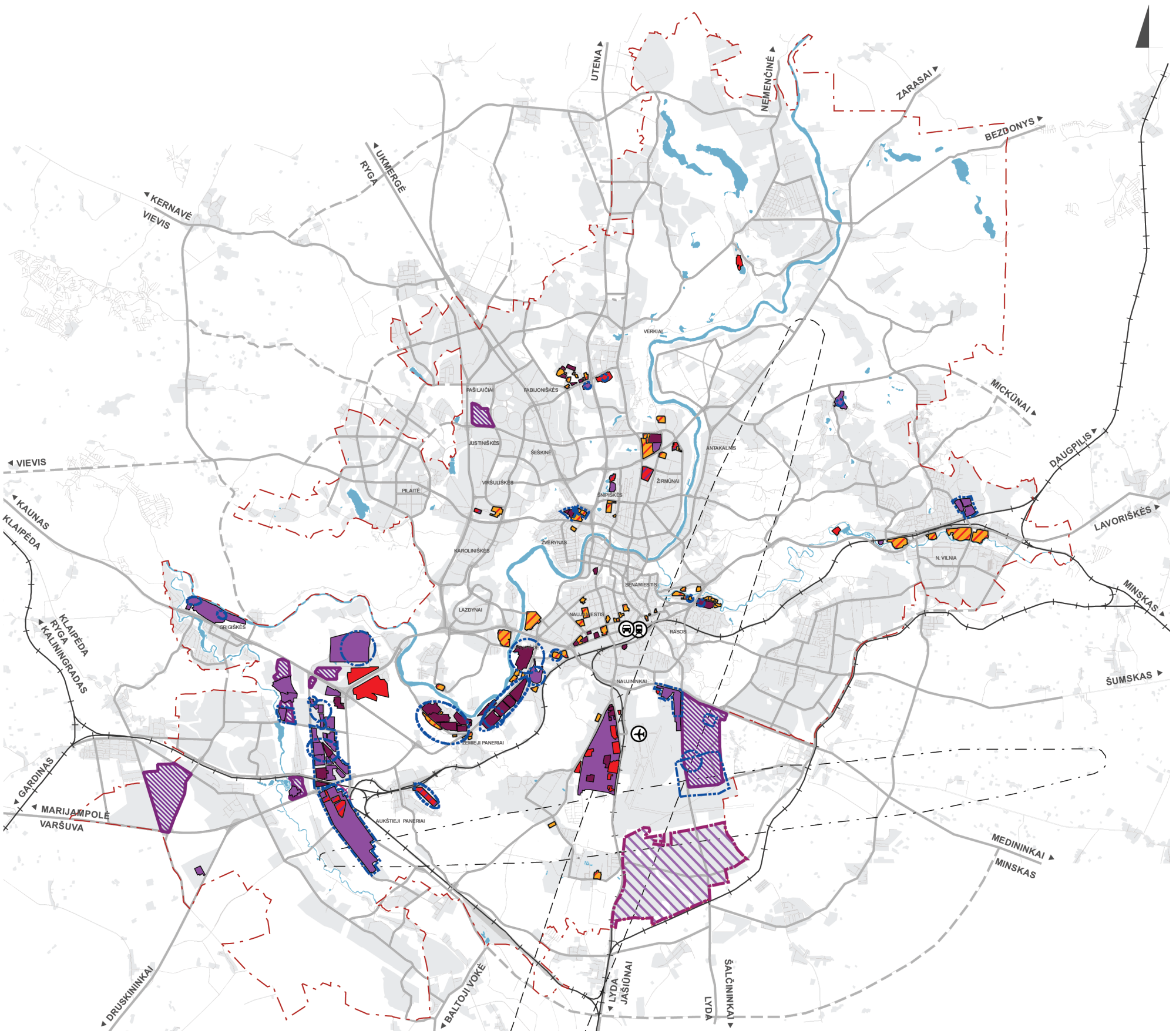
LEGEND

- The Old Town
- City centre, key local centres
- Mixed residential territories of high development intensity, territories for public needs
- Specialised territories and territories of complexes
- Commercial, manufacturing, industrial territories
- Territories where number of jobs is increased
- Knowledge economy clusters

JOBS IN DISTRICTS INCLUDED INTO THE ESTIMATION (thou.)

No.	District	Number of jobs		
		2004	2015	2025
1	Naujasis Centras	15,8	17,0	18,0
2	Centras	45,6	46,3	47,0
3	Žvėrynas	9,8	10,4	11,0
4	Senamiestis	51,4	49,2	47,0
5	Naujamiestis	51,6	48,3	45,0
6	Vilkpėdė	9,0	9,5	10,0
7	Šnipiškės	11,9	13,0	14,0
8	Žirmūnai I	21,6	21,8	22,0
9	Žirmūnai II	7,2	7,6	8,0
10	Dvarčionys	3,0	4,0	5,0
11	Antakalnis	13,2	13,1	13,0
12	Belmontas	2,1	2,5	3,0
13	Rasos	1,4	1,7	2,0
14	Pavilnys	0,8	2,4	4,0
15	Naujininkai	3,8	3,9	4,0
16	Lazdynai	6,4	7,2	8,0
17	Karoliniškės	6,3	7,2	8,0
18	Viršuliškės	5,7	7,3	9,0
19	Šeškinė	8,4	9,2	10,0
20	Baltupiai	5,1	6,6	8,0
21	Santariškės	11,3	14,6	18,0
22	Verkiai	0,3	1,1	2,0
23	Naujoji Vilnia	7,3	8,6	10,0
24	Žemieji Paneriai	16,0	14,5	13,0
25	Vaidotai	0,05	0,5	1,0
26	Kirtimai	16,5	16,5	16,5
27	Užusienis	0,8	1,1	1,5
28	Aukštieji Paneriai	6,4	6,7	7,0
29	Gariūnai	24,2	17,4	11,0
30	Grigiškės	2,0	2,0	2,0
32	Justiniškės	4,1	4,6	5,0
33	Pašilaičiai	10,6	9,0	7,0
34	Pilaitė II	0,02	1,5	3,0
35	Valakupiai	1,0	1,1	1,2
36	Pilaitė I	2,0	3,5	5,0
37	Medžiakalnis	0,006	1,0	2,0
38	Fabijoniškės	8,6	9,3	10,0
39	Gureliai	0,2	0,7	1,2
40	Trakų Vokė	0,3	1,9	3,6
42	Kuprioniškės	0,2	3,5	7,0
50	Tarandė	0,5	1,7	3,0
	Within the limits of Vilnius City Municipality	**392,9**	**409,0**	**426,0**

No 4. INDUSTRIAL AND UTILITIES' TERRITORIES



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Vilnius KDB500V, GDB-10000, 2006
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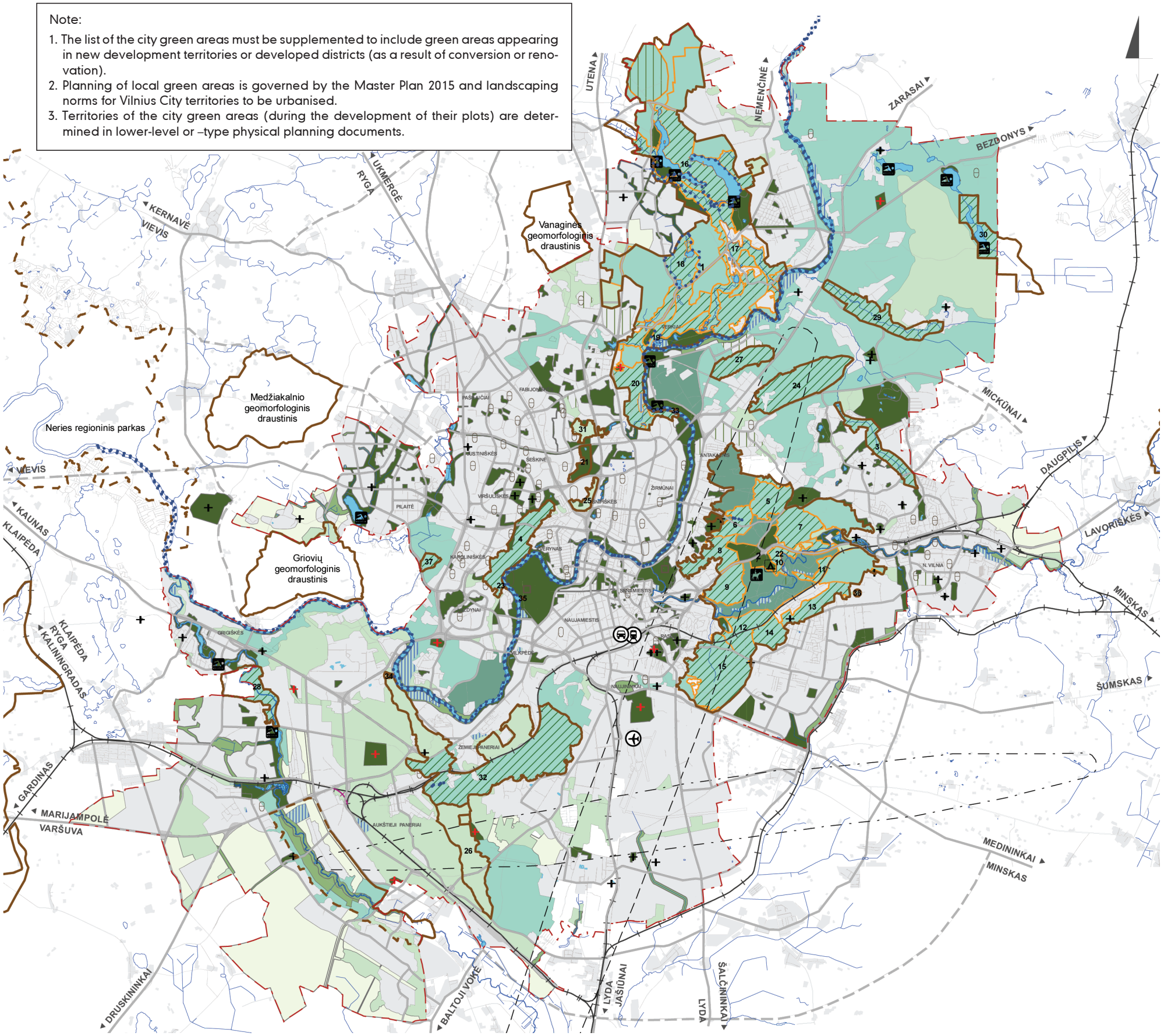
LEGEND

- Conversion to commercial-industrial territories
- Conversion to residential-commercial territories
- Conversion to mixed use territories, except residential
- Possible conversion to mixed use territories
- Retained industrial territories
- Key industrial development territories
- Other industrial development territories
- Sanitary protection zones

No 5.1 NATURAL PROPERTIES, GREEN AREAS AND THE SYSTEM OF PUBLIC SPACES

Note:

1. The list of the city green areas must be supplemented to include green areas appearing in new development territories or developed districts (as a result of conversion or renovation).
2. Planning of local green areas is governed by the Master Plan 2015 and landscaping norms for Vilnius City territories to be urbanised.
3. Territories of the city green areas (during the development of their plots) are determined in lower-level or –type physical planning documents.



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Vilnius KDB500V, GDB-10000, 2006
Produced using ESRI ®ArcMap software

M 1:130 000

0 1 2 3 4 5 km

City green areas (2865,7 ha)

1. Main green areas of the city (813,1 ha)
   - 1.1. Parks and Botanical Garden (548,7 ha)
   - 1.2. Links (112,2 ha)
   - 1.3. Cemeteries (144,6 ha)
   - 1.4. Plazas (7,6 ha)

2. District green areas (1423,1 ha)
   - 2.1. Parks, squares (924,3 ha)
   - 2.2. Links (344,7 ha)
   - 2.3. Cemeteries (161,3 ha + 73,0 ha for cemeteries beyond the limits of the city)
   - 2.4. Plazas (1.8 ha)

3. Local green areas (620,5 ha)
   - 3.1. Parks, squares, green areas (439,7 ha)
   - 3.2. Links (180,8 ha)

2.2.15 – No of a green area in the city green area classification system (see MP Theme 4.3)

LEGEND

GREEN AREAS
- To be adapted for intensive use
- To be adapted for extensive use

FORESTS AND WOODED TERRITORIES
- Forests of high recreational potential, to be adapted for intensive use
- Forests of high recreational potential, to be adapted for extensive use
- Forests of high recreational potential with restrictions on recreational use
- Forests of medium and low recreational potential

AGRICULTURAL TERRITORIES
- Water extraction sites with prevailing green areas
- Territories for public needs, specialised territories and territories of complexes with a large volume of green areas
- Limits of Vilnius City Municipality
- Limits of protected territories
- Preliminary limits of a proposed conservation area (Vokė valley landscape conservation area)
- Limits of conservation areas of regional parks
- "Natura 2000" territory
- Public stadiums and sports grounds of the city
- School (institutional) stadiums and sports grounds
- Show stages
- Hippodromes
- Beaches
- Proposed camping site
- Existing cemeteries
- Prospective cemeteries

"NATURA 2000" TERRITORY

No.	European code	Name of the area; in brackets – name of the property
1	LTVIN0009	River Neris (river rapids with habitats of Batrachium)
2	LTVIN0011	Complex of Ežerėliai (crested newts)
3	LTVIN0008	Environs of Žalieji Ežerai (lakes with habitats of Charophyta algae)
4	LTVIN0010	River Riešė valley (Green Club-tailed Dragonflies, Unio crassus Rtz., and Vertigo angustior)
5	LTVIN0012	River Neris slope beside Verkiai (Beetles Osmoderma eremitas)
6	LTVIN0015	Antakalnis bunkers (Bats Barbastella barbastellus Schreber)
7	LTVIN0014	Aukštieji Paneriai railway tunnel (Bats Myotis dasycneme Boie)

TERRITORIES UNDER STATE PROTECTION

1. Verkiai Regional Park
2. Pavilniai Regional Park

CONSERVATION AREAS

3. Dvarčionys geomorphologic conservation area
4. Karoliniškės landscape conservation area

CONSERVATION AREAS AND THE RESERVE OF REGIONAL PARKS

5. Iškartų landscape conservation area
6. Antakalnis landscape conservation area
7. Ancučiai landscape conservation area
8. Lyglaukiai geomorphologic conservation area
9. Belmontas botanical conservation area
10. Pūčkoriai landscape conservation area
11. Tuputiškės botanical conservation area
12. Markučiai landscape conservation area
13. Tuputiškės geomorphologic conservation area
14. Kalnai Natural Reserve
15. Ribiškės landscape conservation area
16. Žalieji Ežerai landscape conservation area
17. Riešė hydrographical conservation area
18. Ežerėliai geomorphologic conservation area
19. Verkiai architectural conservation area
20. Kalvarijos historical conservation area

NATURAL HERITAGE SITES (geomorphologic)

21. Šeškinės Ozas (esker)
22. Pūčkorių outcrop
23. Plikakalnio outcrop

SAVIVALDYBĖS SAUGOMOS TERITORIJOS

TERRITORIES UNDER MUNICIPAL PROTECTION

24. Aukštagiris geomorphologic conservation area
25. Šeškinė slopes geomorphologic conservation area
26. Vokė old valley slopes geomorphologic conservation area
27. Valakupiai valley geomorphologic conservation area
28. Vokė hydrographical conservation area
29. Veržuva hydrographical conservation area
30. Tapeliai landscape conservation area
31. Upper Cedronas landscape conservation area
32. Paneriai erosive hills landscape conservation area

NATURAL HERITAGE SITES

Geological and hydrographical

33. Valakupiai outcrop
34. Gariūnai suffosian circus
35. Vingis Park Spring

Geomorphologic

36. Rokantiškės Hill
37. Atragis in the valley of Sudervėlė

Notes:

1. *Functional zones of Pavilniai and Verkiai regional parks (RP) that have been marked in the Master Plan, are elaborated, revised and divided into landscape management zones in the management plans of these parks. Management plans also revise the limits of RP, their conservation areas and the territory of "Natura 2000".*
2. *Botanical objects of natural heritage protected by Municipality are not marked in the map because of their small scale.*

No 5.1 NATURAL PROPERTIES, GREEN AREAS AND THE SYSTEM OF PUBLIC SPACES (APPENDIX)

LIST OF GREEN AREAS OF VILNIUS CITY

Green areas of the city (~2852.3 ha)

1. Main green areas of the city (~812,7 ha)

1.1. Parks and Botanical Garden (~543.3 ha)

1.1.1 Vingis
1.1.2 Pramogų (Entertainment) (Kalvarijų St.-Ozo St.)
1.1.4 Valakupių
1.1.5 Lyglaukių
1.1.6 Pilių
1.1.7 Kairėnų Botanical Garden

1.2. Links (~115.5 ha)

1.2.1 Neris riverside areas between Valakupių Bridge and Lazdynų Bridge
1.2.2 Vilnia riverside areas between the water extraction site in Belmontas and the river mouth

1.3. Cemeteries (~144.5 ha)

1.3.1 Rasų
1.3.2 Rokantiškių
1.3.3 Saltoniškių
1.3.4 Sudervės (including the Jewish Cemetery)
1.3.6 Antakalnio
1.3.7 Liepynės (Kirtimų)

1.4. Plazas (~9.4 ha)

1.4.1 Katedros
1.4.2 Lukiškių
1.4.3 Rotušės
1.4.4 V. Kudirkos (former Savivaldybės)
1.4.5 Nepriklausomybės
1.4.6 S.Daukanto

2. District green areas (~1365.6 ha)

2.1. Parks, squares, green areas with beaches (~922.1 ha)

2.1.1 Upper Dvarčionė – Šiaurės St.
2.1.2 Lūžių
2.1.3 Fabijoniškių
2.1.4 Karoliniškių
2.1.5 Jeruzalės
2.1.6 River Sudervėlė valley (Buivydiškių ponds)
2.1.7 Pilaitės (Plytinės)
2.1.8 Tuskulėnų
2.1.9 Sapiegų
2.1.10 Žirmūnų
2.1.11.1 Verkių ponds
2.1.11.2 Verkių Palace
2.1.12 Lake Gilužis
2.1.13 River Murlė valley
2.1.14 Lake Balsio beach and forest park
2.1.15 Pasakų
2.1.16 Taurakalnio
2.1.17 Markučių
2.1.18 Rokantiškių (in Kyviškės cadastral area)
2.1.19 Pilaitės (Sudervė valley)
2.1.20 Kūdrų (Misionierių)
2.1.21 Spalvotųjų Šaltinių
2.1.22.1 Lake Antaviliai beach
2.1.22.2 Lake Balžio
2.1.22.3 Lake Tapeliai shore park and beach
2.1.23 Kregždžių
2.1.24 Prezidentūros
2.1.25 Šeškinė slopes
2.1.26 Trakų Vokės
2.1.27 Pylimo-Paménkalnio-Tauro St. (P.Cvirkos)
2.1.28 Parodų (Litexpo)
2.1.29 Šeškinės Ozo
2.1.30 Evangelikų-reformatų
2.1.31 Kučkuriškių
2.1.32 Odminių square
2.1.33 Malkų Turgaus square
2.1.34 Vokiečių St. square
2.1.35 Sausio 13-osios
2.1.36 Baltupių (Pond Cedronas)
2.1.37 Jamonto
2.1.38 Grigiškių (River Vokė valley)
2.1.39 Bališkių-Gurelių
2.1.40 Lake Gulbinai
2.1.41 River Riešė valley
2.1.42 Vilkpėdės
2.1.43 Kalnėnų-Nemėžio
2.1.44 Naujininkų (Žirnių St.)
2.1.45 River Vokė valley

2.2. Links (~293.1 ha)

2.2.1 Neris riverside areas between Verkiai and Kryžiokai on the right bank and between the intersection of Meškeriotojų St. and Svajonių St. and Turniškės on the left bank
2.2.2.1 Vilnia riverside areas between Kučkuriškės and Naujoji Vilnia water extraction site
2.2.2.2 Vilnia riverside areas between Naujoji Vilnia water extraction site and Karklėnai
2.2.3 Vokė riverside areas between Mūrinė Vokė and Vaidotai
2.2.4 A section of Sudervė river valley and Gineitiškių akeshore area
2.2.6 Šiaurinė St. (between River Neris and Sudervėlė valleys)
2.2.7 Nemėža riverside areas between Minsko highway and the watershed beside River Murlė valley

2.3. Cemeteries (~148.6 ha)

2.3.1 Karveliškių*
2.3.2 Bernardinų (Bernardines)
2.3.3 Saulės (St.Apostles Peter and Paul)
2.3.4 Liepkalnio orthodox
2.3.5 Totorių-Karaimų (Tartar-Karaite)
2.3.6 Veršupio
2.3.7 Nemenčinės Forest
2.3.8 Panerių Forest
2.3.9 Verkių
2.3.10 Baniškių
2.3.11 Antavilių
2.3.12 Veržuvos
2.3.13.1 Pupojų
2.3.13.2 The Old Pupojų
2.3.14 Naujosios Vilnios
2.3.15 Gurių
2.3.16 Pavilnio (extended)
2.3.17 Strielčiukų
2.3.19 Naujininkų sentikių (orthodox old believers)
2.3.20.1 The Old Salininkų
2.3.20.2 The New Salininkų
2.3.20.3 Pupinės
2.3.21 Panerių
2.3.22 Kairėnų
2.3.23 Bukčių
2.3.24 Raistelių
2.3.25 Didžiųjų Gulbinų
2.3.26 Broliškos (in Naujoji Vilnia)
2.3.27 Didžiųjų Karklėnų
2.3.28 Rytų
2.3.29 Verbų
2.3.30 The Old Naujosios Vilnios (Nameless)
2.3.31 Viršuliškių
2.3.32 Justiniškių
2.3.33 Platiniškių
2.3.34 Varnės
2.3.35 Neravų
2.3.36 Grigiškių (Lentvario St.)
2.3.37 Našlaičių (Antakalnio)
2.3.38 Daniliškių
2.3.39 Vaidotų
2.3.40 Gurelių
2.3.41 Gyvulėlių (Savanorių av.)
2.3.42 Dedeliškių*

**cemeteries beyond city limits (~73,0 ha)*

2.4. Plazas (~1.8 ha)

2.4.1 A.Sacharovo
2.4.2 Popiežiaus Jono Pauliaus II
2.4.3 Tremtinių
2.4.5 Užupio

3. Local green areas (~674. 0 ha)

3.1. Parks, squares, green areas (~455.1 ha)

3.1.1 Upės St.
3.1.2 Sudervės (Buidydiškių St., two separate plots)
3.1.3 Lazdynai slopes
3.1.4.1 Latvių St.
3.1.4.2 Square on Birutės-Vykinto St.
3.1.4.3 Square on Kęstučio-Liubarto St.
3.1.5 Čiobiškio St.
3.1.6 Mildos St.
3.1.7 Liepkalnio-Tyzenhauzų St.
3.1.8 L.Giros St.
3.1.9 Dievoniškių St. (Baniškių St.)
3.1.10.1 Ugnijos (Gabijos St.)
3.1.10.2 Gabijos-Medeinos St.
3.1.10.3 Medeinos-Žemynos St.
3.1.10.4 Medeinos St.
3.1.11 Gabijos-Pašilaičių St.
3.1.12 Laisvės av.-Šeiniaus St.
3.1.13.1 Didlaukio St.-Commercial School
3.1.13.2 Upper River Cedronas -Stanevičiaus St.
3.1.13.3 Upper River Cedronas
3.1.13.4 Upper River Cedronas -Šiaurinė St.
3.1.13.5 River Cedronas (Trinapolio-Krutulio St.)
3.1.14.1 Pupojai green areas (five separate plots)
3.1.14.2 Mažieji Pupojai green areas (three separate plots)
3.1.15 Dvarčionių (two separate plots)
3.1.16.1 Salininkų
3.1.16.2 Užusienio
3.1.17.1 Ozo St.-Viršuliškių St.
3.1.17.2 Ozo St.-Buivydiškių St.
3.1.18 Šnipiškių
3.1.19 Ukmergės St.-Linkmenų St. (two separate plots)
3.1.20 D.Dudajevo
3.1.21 Saulės St.
3.1.22.1 M.K.Čiurlionio St.
3.1.22.2 LRT TV (S.Konarskio St.-Geležinio Vilko St.)
3.1.22.3 Hill Taurakalnis slopes (Geležinio Vilko St.-Pakalnės St.)
3.1.23 Vingrių slopes
3.1.24 Rasų St.-Dunojaus St.
3.1.25 Square by the Railway Station
3.1.26.1 Rokantiškių-Uosių St.
3.1.26.2 Kalno St. (Uosių Sodų)
3.1.26.3 Kalno-Šiaurės St.
3.1.27.1 Square on Lukiškių-Goštauto St.
3.1.27.2 Green area at the Opera and Ballet Theatre
3.1.28 Square on Konstitucijos av.-Lvovo St.
3.1.29 S.Moniuškos square
3.1.30 M.Stuokos-Gucevičiaus square
3.1.31 Sluškų square
3.1.32 T.Narbuto St.-Laisvės av.
3.1.33 Trakų-Pranciškonų St. square
3.1.34 K.Sirvydo square
3.1.35 Arklių-Karmelitų St. (Lazdynų Pelėdos)
3.1.36 Former Basilian Monastery (VGTU)
3.1.37.1 Lapų St. green area
3.1.37.2 Square on Pelesos-Liepkalnio St.
3.1.38.1 Square on M.Daukšos-Rasų St.
3.1.38.2 Square on Gervėčių-Rasų St.
3.1.39.1 Subačiaus St.
3.1.39.2 Subačiaus St. slopes
3.1.39.3 Subačiaus St.-Old Town Bypass
3.1.42.1 Šilo St.
3.1.42.2 Bistryčios St.
3.1.43.1 Ateities-L.Giros-P.Žadeikos St.
3.1.43.2 Ateities St.-Construction school
3.1.43.3 Ateities St.-M.Šleževičiaus St.
3.1.43.4 Geležinio Vilko-Visorių St.
3.1.43.5 Visoriai gardening community green area
3.1.43.6 M.Indriliūno-Visorių St.
3.1.44.1 Šeimyniškių-Rinktinės St.
3.1.44.2 S.Žukausko-Žygio St.
3.1.44.3 Green area on slopes of Minties St.
3.1.45 Balsiai green areas (five separate plots)
3.1.47.1 Kalnėnų
3.1.47.2 Juodupio St. (Kalnėnų)
3.1.47.3 Juodupio St. (Nemėžio)
3.1.47.4 Rokantiškių (in Kyviškės cadastral area)
3.1.48.1 Jeruzalės-Maumedžių St.
3.1.48.2 Jeruzalės-Avižų St.
3.1.48.3 Jeruzalės-Rugių St.
3.1.48.4 Jeruzalės-Mokyklos-Pievų St.
3.1.48.5 Jeruzalės-Lobio St.
3.1.49.1 Naujosios Vilnios-Parko St.-Linksmosios St.
3.1.49.2 Naujosios Vilnios-Parko St. (near the hospital)
3.1.49.3 Naujosios Vilnios-Didžiųjų Karklėnų
3.1.49.4 Naujosios Vilnios-Linksmosios St.-Pramonės St.
3.1.50 Green areas of central Pilaitė (between Pilaitės St.-J.Bretkūno St.: three separate plots)
3.1.51 Green areas of central Pilaitė (M.Mažvydo St.-Smalinės St.: two separate plots)
3.1.52 Southern Pilaitė-Salotės St.-Bitėnų St.
3.1.53 Green area in Kriaučiūnai
3.1.54 Green areas in the eastern part of Pašilaičiai (between Gineitiškių St., Justiniškių St. and Pušaloto St.: three separate plots)
3.1.55 Bajorų-Mykolo Lietuvio St. (two separate plots)
3.1.56 Green area of Bajorų kelio (Bajorai gardens)
3.1.57 Didžiųjų Gulbinų
3.1.58 Green areas in the southern part of Balsiai (two separate plots)
3.1.59 Bukčių
3.1.60 Gariūnų
3.1.61 Grigiškių: Lentvario St.-Vilniaus St.
3.1.62 Green areas in Kulokiškės (two separate plots)
3.1.63 Green areas in Santariškės (two separate plots)
3.1.64 Biochemikų St.-Mokslininkų St.
3.1.65 Tarandės (Gegliškių St.-Grikienių St.)
3.1.66 Ponds in Trakų Vokė
3.1.67 Green area in Mačiuliškės
3.1.68 Karoliniškės: Sietyno St.-V.Maciulevičiaus St.
3.1.69 Vakarinės St. in Pašilaičiai (three separate plots)

3.2. Links (~218.9 ha)

3.2.1 Pupinės-Nemežėlės
3.2.2 Kelmijos-Miškinių (two separate plots)
3.2.3 Justiniškių-Buivydiškių
3.2.4 Fabijoniškių: Ateities St.-Šiaurinė St.
3.2.5 Pilaitės: Tilžės St.
3.2.6 Lake Gilužis - western Pilaitė
3.2.7 Platiniškių - Lake Gaganas
3.2.8 Tarandė valley
3.2.9 Links of Gulbinai - Lake Alsas
3.2.10 Lakes Mažieji Gulbinai - Sausas
3.2.11 Neravai-Grigiškės (Neris riverside areas)
3.2.12 Ateities St.-L.Giros St.
3.2.14 Balsių
3.2.15 Bališkių-Trakų Vokės
3.2.16 Bališkių-Mūrinės Vokės
3.2.17 Bališkių-Lentvario
3.2.18 Molėtų plento (Gulbinų)

Note.

The list of green areas in the city must be supplemented on an ongoing basis, to include local green areas appearing in new development territories or developed districts (as a result of conversion or renovation). Planning of local green areas is governed by the MP 2015 and landscaping norms for Vilnius City territories to be urbanised.

No 5.2 REGULATIONS FOR THE NATURAL FRAME AND GREEN AREAS IN PROBLEM TERRITORIES (PART 1)



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LEGEND

REGULATIONS FOR THE INTERFACE OF THE NATURAL FRAME AND URBANISED TERRITORIES

1. Neris riverside areas, down slopes and down valleys in the central part of the city
2. Surviving formations of the old riverbed in the central part of the city
3. Neris riverside areas between Jankiškės and Vingis; Vilnia riverside areas between Šiaurės St. and Žemieji Karklėnai
4. Panerių erosive hills and Burbiškių down slopes, southern edges (down valleys) of Naujininkai to Liepkalnis
5. Urbanised fragments of the old riverbed and inter-terrace Neris valley slopes
6. Interfaces of Liepkalnio-Ribiškių, Rasų-Markučių and Lyglaukių developments territories and erosive hills; Vilnia riverside areas at Paplaujos St.

IMPACT ZONES OF NATURAL MIGRATION CORRIDORS (WITHIN THE CITY TERRITORY)

IMPACT ZONES OF NATURAL MIGRATION CORRIDORS (BEYOND THE CITY LIMITS)

GREEN AREAS SUBJECTED TO SPECIAL REGULATIONS

1. Territories where shortage of local green areas has to be compensated
2. Territory where the loss of the green link between Sudervė river valley and Visoriai forests has to be compensated

Territory of the City Centre and the Old Town, requiring development of special standards for green area landscaping and maintenance

Territory, where the mandatory volume of local and district green areas may not be reduced, taking into regard the adjacent forest

Limits of Vilnius City Municipality

Limits of protected territories

Preliminary limits of proposed conservation area (Vokė Valley landscape conservation area)

Limits of the Old Town

Protection zone of Vilnius Old Town and other urban conservation areas

No 5.2 REGULATIONS FOR THE NATURAL FRAME AND GREEN AREAS IN PROBLEM TERRITORIES (PART 2)

REGULATIONS OF IMPACT ZONES OF THE NATURAL MIGRATION CORRIDORS

Development in the territories that are part of or border the impact zones may be planned only upon development of physical planning documents on protection of the whole valley which is located in the city and on the use of riverside areas for recreation. For these territories in the area beyond the city limits, a special plan on valley protection and on the use of riverside areas for recreation must be developed for the whole valley of the river or for a section of the valley, defined according to the natural and urban criteria.

REGULATIONS OF GREEN AREAS SUBJECTED TO SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS

1. The lack of local green areas is compensated by the landscaping quality of the green areas in the immediate environment. Qualitative indicators are established by the standards of green areas in the intermediate part of the city.
   When planning an upgrade or conversion in these territories, the development of new local (of block group) green areas is required. The indicator of green areas to be provided per resident is 6 m² with accessibility < 400 m.
2. It is suggested to provide the local (of block group) green areas not less than 1 ha for Pavilionys territory of intensive development in order to compensate the loss of important for the city structure green link. The area of these local green areas is evaluated to provide 8m² per resident with an accessibility of 300 m. Green links must be planned between green areas maintaining a connection with Sudervės river valley.

REGULATIONS FOR THE INTERFACE OF THE NATURAL FRAME AND URBANISED TERRITORIES

1. NERIS RIVERSIDE AREAS, DOWN SLOPES AND DOWN VALLEYS IN THE CENTRAL PART OF THE CITY

MANAGEMENT GOALS	Increase of integration between natural (riverside areas, slopes) and urban elements, strengthening of public use priority, visual protection of slopes and riverside areas.
MEASURES	Linear recreational infrastructure (paths, squares, stairs, greeneries in the edges of built areas) are established in down slopes and down valleys; urban territories are linked with the natural frame via these elements. Recreational infrastructure is particularly dense and supplemented by cycling paths in riverside areas where priorities of city green axis and main link are consolidated continuously. This link interconnects separate riverside parks; the main link is related to local green areas of residential blocks with the help of side links; development invasion is stopped throughout (including demolitions); damaged relief is recultivated; green areas are maintained complexically. Additionally: intensive development of greeneries in the environment of Želvos St.-Deltuvos St., in order to strengthen the green visual link between slopes of Paribio St. and slopes of Šeškinė (at the wash of Ukmergės St.). Distinct features of relief (types of washes) are particularly protected in down valleys and at the foot of erosive hills. Sequence of planning: special plans for zones management are developed (sorting by homogeneous natural and urban segments), detailed plans of separate green areas (links, parks), and technical infrastructural projects are developed.
RESTRICTIONS	Development intensity of residential, commercial and industrial zones is not increased. Only buildings of riverside parks' service (1-2 levels) and building of river port service (1-2 levels) are possible.
AREA (ha)	660

2. SURVIVING FORMATIONS OF THE OLD RIVERBED IN THE CENTRAL PART OF THE CITY

MANAGEMENT GOALS	Preservation of a geomorphology of the old riverbed with glacier-type lakes and exposing of these features in the developed recreational areas and parks; invasion of the surrounding built environment should be damped as much as possible.
MEASURES	The Amusement Park must be established at the intersection of Kareivių St. – Kalvarijų St. as it was planned before (according to the Regulations of the Use of the Park) with intensive recreational infrastructure. Local park must be developed at the intersection of Lvovo St. – Linkmenų St. Authentic remained fragments of relief and glacier-type hollows are protected, damaged surface of land is recultivated; green areas are maintained and landscaped complexically. A link between surrounding buildings and the park is created. Sequence of planning: detailed plans of parks and technical infrastructural projects are developed.
RESTRICTIONS	Service buildings (1-2 levels) in the Amusement Park are possible; in the park of Ukmergės St. – Linkmenų St. – 1 level. Maximum development intensity < 0,005
AREA (ha)	60

3. NERIS RIVERSIDE AREAS BETWEEN JANKIŠKĖS AND VINGIS; VILNIA RIVERSIDE AREAS BETWEEN ŠIAURĖS ST. AND ŽEMIEJI KARKLĖNAI

MANAGEMENT GOALS	Increase of integration between natural (riverside area, slopes) and urban elements, strengthening of public use priority, visual protection of slopes and riverside areas.
MEASURES	While a conversion of industrial areas to residential did not take place, it is aimed to harmonise the peripheral area of industrial developments, eliminate particularly environmentally aggressive buildings, to landscape and maintain the riverside area as a green area (link) for extensive use. Purposeful renovation is encouraged in residential and commercial territories, which increase harmony between anthropogenic and natural formations. After the conversion has taken place, management measures of main city part (see above) are applied; in Naujoji Vilnia, as in the local centre, smaller intensity of infrastructure is applied.
RESTRICTIONS	Development intensity is not increased.
AREA (ha)	195

4. PANERIŲ EROSIVE HILLS AND BURBIŠKIŲ DOWN SLOPES, SOUTHERN EDGES (DOWN VALLEYS) OF NAUJININKAI TO LIEPKALNIS

MANAGEMENT GOALS	Increase of integration between natural (slopes, relief formations) and urban elements, stoppage of chaotic urbanisation, strengthening of public use priority, visual protection of slopes.
MEASURES	Morphological types of development are purified in residential territories, articulation is increased, damaged relief is recreated and development structure is finished, without foreseeing possibilities of prospective territorial development on slopes. Urbanised territory is limited by the path, which has many direct links with further inner parts of the block. The environment of the path is maintained as a green area (link). It is aimed to humanise edges of developed areas in industrial territories, eliminate sources of pollution, to develop bypasses and to increase the physical contact with nature.
RESTRICTIONS	Development intensity and minimal territorial development, which are necessary to finish the urban structures, should be based on the special plan of landscape management. This plan must analyse all territorial units of the zone environment, which is defined as “homogeneous relief formation space”. The plan bases measurements that increase visual links and physical integrity between natural and urban elements, and defines maginary indicators of intensity for separate morphological types of development. Detailed plans for finishing urban structures are developed only for the whole urban territorial unit, but not for individual plots. Additional guidelines for the sub zone in the sections from Tyzenhauzų St. to Liepkalnis: to develop a recreational forest – green disjunction, with an area not smaller than 1/3 of the sub zone area, the smallest width – 50 m.
AREA (ha)	360

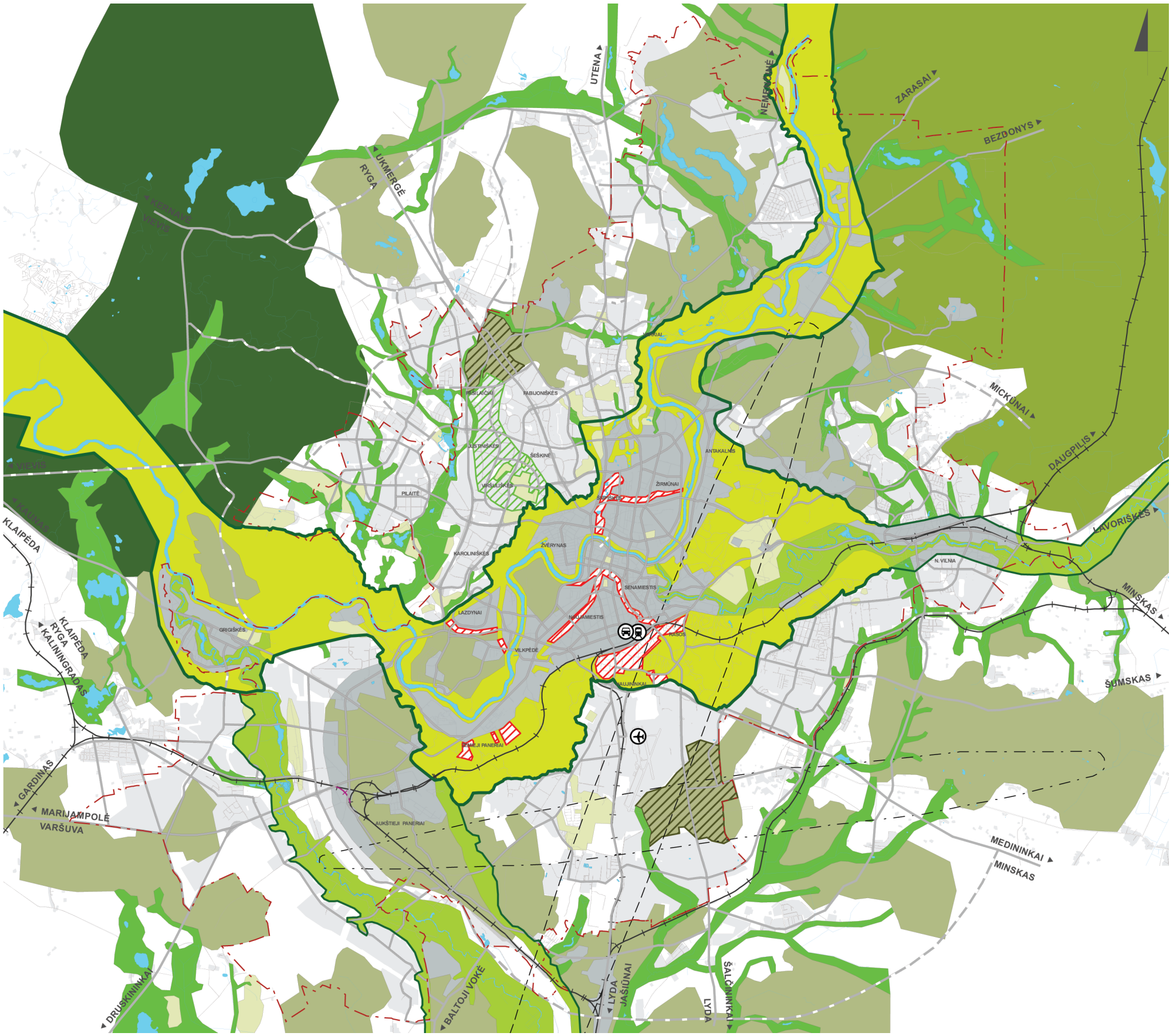
5. URBANISED FRAGMENTS OF THE OLD RIVERBED AND INTER-TERRACE NERIS VALLEY SLOPES

MANAGEMENT GOALS	Amortisation of development invasion in the relict landscape of the old riverbed and slopes, increase of integration between natural and urban elements, emphasis of natural environment and installation of the environment for public use (only local zones in the slopes).
MEASURES	It is suggested to connect belt of small lakes located in the commercial plot (after the issue of taking the land for public needs is solved), to the prospective Šnipiškės local park, recultivate damaged relief, to return the lost natural image to the territory through the means of greeneries plantation and purposeful recreational infrastructure. Sequence of planning: detailed plan of the park and technical infrastructural project are developed. It is foreseen to plant greeneries intensively on urbanised slopes at Oslo St. and Minties St., masking the domination of buildings and highlighting slopes as an important spatial dominant of the city; using conditions dictated by the relief and development, to install greeneries of direct (dependant) environment, to develop continuously a structure of local (public) green areas. Sequence of planning: special plans of landscape management and technical infrastructural projects are developed.
RESTRICTIONS	Development intensity is not increased
AREA (ha)	50

6. INTERFACES OF LIEPKALNIO-RIBIŠKIŲ, RASŲ-MARKUČIŲ AND LYGLAUKIŲ DEVELOPMENT TERRITORIES AND EROSIVE HILLS; VILNIA RIVERSIDE AREAS AT PAPLAUJOS ST.

MANAGEMENT GOALS	Increase of integration between natural (slopes, relief formations, riverside area) and urban elements, stoppage of chaotic urbanisation, strengthening of public use priority, visual protection of slopes.
MEASURES	After the public use interests (view, pedestrian routes) for the fabric of historic suburbs are defined, a limit of urbanisation - perimeter path, which connects and separates development from natural environment is being shaped, internal links between the path and streets of the block are strengthened (or created); damaged relief is recreated as much as possible, morphological type of homestead development is purified. Environment of the path is maintained as the green area (link). Sequence of planning: special plans of landscape management and technical infrastructural projects of different sections are developed.
RESTRICTIONS	Plots are not separated, development intensity is not increased.
AREA (ha)	100

No 5.3 SCHEMATIC MAP OF THE NATURAL FRAME OF THE CITY AND ITS ENVIRONS



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LEGEND

GEO-ECOLOGICAL DIVIDE OF INTERNATIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

HABITATS OF INTERNAL STABILISATION

Regional

Micro-regional

Local

MIGRATION CORRIDORS

National

Regional

Local

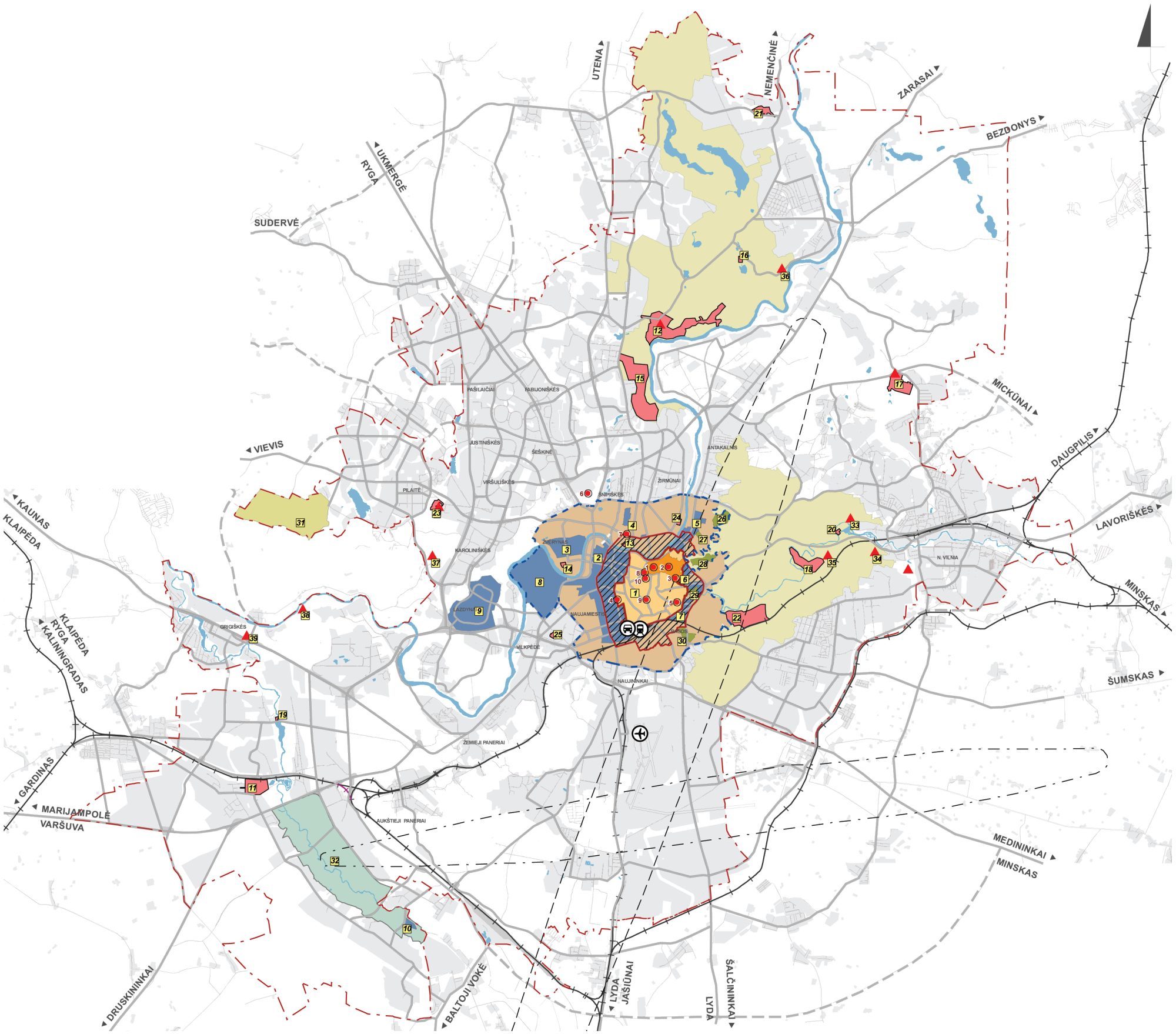
Urbanised elements of the natural frame of particular significance, where priority is given to the protection of surviving natural inserts and landscaping of new green areas

Urbanised zones of the natural frame, where priority is given to the formation of the system of green areas

Urbanised territories of the natural frame

Territories of the natural frame, to be urbanised according to the MP 2015 solutions and requiring special plans on land use and restrictions

No 6.1 CULTURAL PROPERTIES



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0 1 2 3 4 5 km

OLD TOWN VIEWPOINTS

Site No.	Explication
1	Gediminas Castle
2	The Hill of Three Crosses
3	Bekešas Hill
4	From Mindaugo St.
5	From Subačiaus St.
6	From Šeškinė slopes
7	From the Municipality building (terrace on the 20th floor)
8	Katedros Square
9	Rotušės Square
10	S.Daukanto Square

LEGEND

- Territory of Vilnius Old Town (historic centre), World Heritage site (351 ha)
- Territory of State Cultural Reserve of Vilnius Castles
- Territory of Vilnius Old Town buffer zone under strict regulation (440 ha)
- Proposed buffer zone of Vilnius Old Town and other cultural urban conservation areas
- Proposed buffer zone of Vilnius Old Town and other cultural urban conservation areas (1958 ha) (including territory under strict regulation)
- Proposed territories of urban cultural conservation areas
- Protected complexes of buildings
- Ethno-cultural heritage sites
- Historic cemeteries
- Verkiai and Pavilniai regional parks
- Proposed landscape conservation area
- Archaeological heritage properties
- Old Town viewpoints
- 5 Site explication No.

PROTECTED SITES OF IMMOVABLE CULTURAL HERITAGE

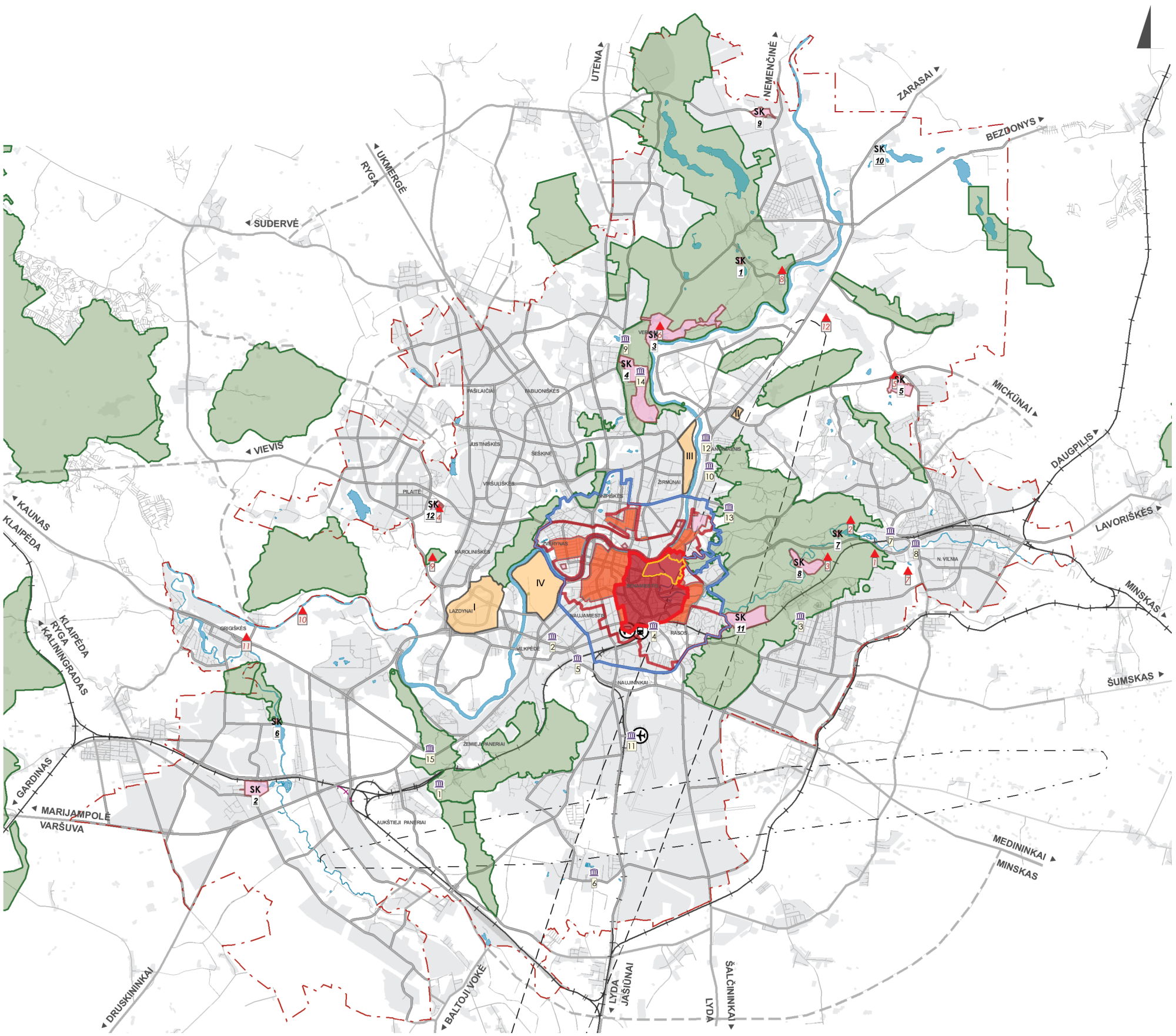
No.	Explication
	Urban heritage sites
1	Vilnius historic centre-Old Town
2	Naujamiestis cultural urban conservation area
3	Žvėrynas cultural urban conservation area
4	Šnipiškės cultural urban conservation area
5	Antakalnis cultural urban conservation area
6	Užupis
7	Paupys (between the railway and Paupio St.)
8	Vingis park
9	Lazdynai
10	Fragment of former Vaidotai rural settlement
	Complexes of buildings/ Archaeological heritage properties
11	Trakų Vokė Manor
12	Verkiai Manor / and Manor▫s land
13	Ensemble of Jesuit monastery
14	Ensemble of hospital buildings
15	Kalvarijos complex
16	Complex of paper factory structures
17	Kairėnai Manor / and necropolis
18	Pūčkoriai homestead
19	Complex of manufacturing structures in Mūrinė Vokė
20	Complex of Kučkuriškės paper factory buildings
21	Naujaneriai (Viljanova) Manor
22	Markučiai Manor
23	Pilaitė Manor/ and former castle site
24	Tuskulėnai Manor
25	Vilkpėdė Hospital conservation area
	Historic cemeteries
26	Antakalnis
27	Saulės
28	Jewish (Užupis)
29	Bernardines
30	Rasų
	Ethno-cultural heritage site
31	Vilnius Verbų ethno- cultural conservation area
	Landscape conservation area
32	Vokė landscape conservation area
	Archaeological heritage properties
33	Necropolis of Naujoji Vilnia
34	Rokantiškės former castle site
35	Pūčkoriai mound
36	Staviškės burial mounds
37	Gudeliai mound
38	Neravai mound
39	Neravai barrows

No. in the Map	Territory (site)	Protection level	Limits of the territory	Limits of the protection zone	Use priority	Priority maintenance direction
1	Old Town	World Heritage site	+	+ /T	For public sightseeing and use	According to the Old Town Protection Regulation
2	Naujamiestis (proposed conservation area)	St	T	T	V / K / G	According to the special protection plan
3	Žvėrynas (proposed conservation area)	St	T	T	G / V / K	According to the special protection plan
4	Šnipiškės (proposed conservation area)	Mu	T	–	GM / K	According to the special protection plan
5	Antakalnis (proposed conservation area)	St	T / +	T	V / B / G	According to the special protection plan
6	Užupis (proposed conservation area)	Mu	T	T	G / V / K	According to the special protection plan
7	Paupys (Subačiaus St.)	Mu	T	T	G / K	According to the special protection plan
8	Vingis Park	St	+	+	Ž	According to the protection regulation
9	Lazdynai	Mu	T	+	G / V / B / K	According to the protection regulation
10	Fragment of the former Vaidotai rural settlement	St	R	R	GM / ŽŪ	According to the protection regulation
11	Trakų Vokė Manor	St	T	T	V / G	According to the protection regulation
12	Verkiai Manor	St	+	T	V	According to the special protection plan
13	Ensemble of the Jesuit Monastery	St	+	T	V	According to the protection regulation
14	Ensemble of hospital buildings	St	+	T	V	According to the protection regulation
15	Kalvarijos complex	St	+	-	V	According to the protection regulation
16	Complex of paper factory structures	St	+	R	Gm/K	According to the protection regulation
17	Kairėnai Manor	St	+	+	V	According to the special protection plan
18	Pūčkoriai homestead	St	+	-	V/G/K	According to the protection regulation
19	Complex of manufacturing structures in Mūrinė Vokė	St	+	+	Gm/K	According to the protection regulation
20	Complex of Kučkuriškės paper factory buildings	St	+	-	Gm/K	According to the protection regulation
21	Naujaneriai Manor	St	T	T	G / ŽŪ	According to the protection regulation
22	Markučiai Manor	St	+	+	V	According to the protection regulation
23	Pilaitė Manor	St	+	T	G / B	According to the protection regulation
24	Tuskulėnai Manor	St	+	+	V / B	According to the protection regulation
25	Vilkpėdė Hospital Complex	St	R	R	V	According to the special protection plan
26	Antakalnis Cemetery	St	+	T	VP	According to the protection regulation
27	Saulės Cemetery	St	+	T	VP	According to the protection regulation
28	Jewish (Užupis) Cemetery	St	+	-	VP	According to the protection regulation
29	Bernardines Cemetery	St	+	-	VP	According to the protection regulation
30	Rasų Cemetery	St	+	T	VP	According to the protection regulation
31	Vilnius Verbų proposed ethno-cultural conservation area	Mu	R	R	ŽŪ / GM	According to special plan
32	Vokė landscape proposed conservation area	Mu	R	R	GM / ŽŪ	According to the special protection plan

Legend

1. Protection level: “St” - State, “Mu” - Municipal;
2. Limits of territories and protection zones: “R” - territory or protection zone limits to be set; “T” - territory or protection zone limits to be adjusted; “+” - territory or protection zone limits have been set; “-” - protection zone not required;
3. Priority of territory use: “B” - for common use, “G” - for residential designation (“GM” - for residential low-rise developments); “Gam” - for manufacturing designation; “K” - for commercial designation; “VP” - memorial sites; “V” - for public designation; “Ž” - for green areas; “ŽŪ” - for agriculture.

No 6.2 PROTECTION OF CULTURAL PROPERTIES. THE CURRENT STATE



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LEGEND

SK Complexes of buildings (outside the limits of U1P and UV70)

Buildings (outside the limits of U1P and UV70)

Archaeological objects

Limits of Vilnius City Municipality

Limits of Vilnius Old Town

Territory of State Cultural Reserve of Vilnius Castles

Territory of Vilnius Old Town – World Heritage site U1P

Territory of urban monument of local importance UV-70

Territory of other urban monuments

Buffer zone A of urban monument of local importance UV-70

Buffer zone B of urban monument of local importance UV-70

Protected natural areas

Territory of complexes of buildings – palaces and manors

STRUCTURES (OUTSIDE THE LIMITS OF U1P AND UV70)

No.	Name	Address	Code
1	Panerių Railway Station		S274
2	Dievo Apvaizdos Church	Gerosios Vilties St. 17	S276
3	Serpentine	Žiedų St.	S486
4	Railway flyover	Liepkalnio St.	S736
5	Railway flyover	Burbiškių St.	S737
6	Barn of Salininkai Manor	P. Žvirkos St. 8	S1049
7	Orthodox Church of St.Peter and Paul in Naujoji Vilnia	A. Kojelavičiaus St. 148 / Šiaurės St. 11	
8	Cinema “Draugystė”	Stepono Batoro St. 43	
9	Administrative building	Kalvarijų St. 299	AtV22
10	House	Švyturio St. 3	IV953
11	Airport	Rodūnios kelias 10A	AtV906
12	Hospital	Antakalnio St. 124	AtV980
13	House	Šilo St. 62	IR315
14	Pension Building	Kalvarijų St. 233	AtV981
15	Chapel of Paneriai Cemetery		IR3

ARCHAEOLOGICAL OBJECTS

No.	Name	Code
1	Rokantiškės former castle site	A1614
2	Burial mounds of Naujoji Vilnia	A1612
3	Pūčkoriai mound	A1613
4	Pilaitė former castle site	A1615
5	Kairėnai necropolis	A1611
6	Verkiai Manor site	A1616
7	Rokantiškės mound and the settlement	A10K
8	Staviškės barrows	A1962
9	Gudeliai barrows	A1237
10	Neravai mound	A1146
11	Neravai barrows	A1144
12	Baniškiai burial mounds	

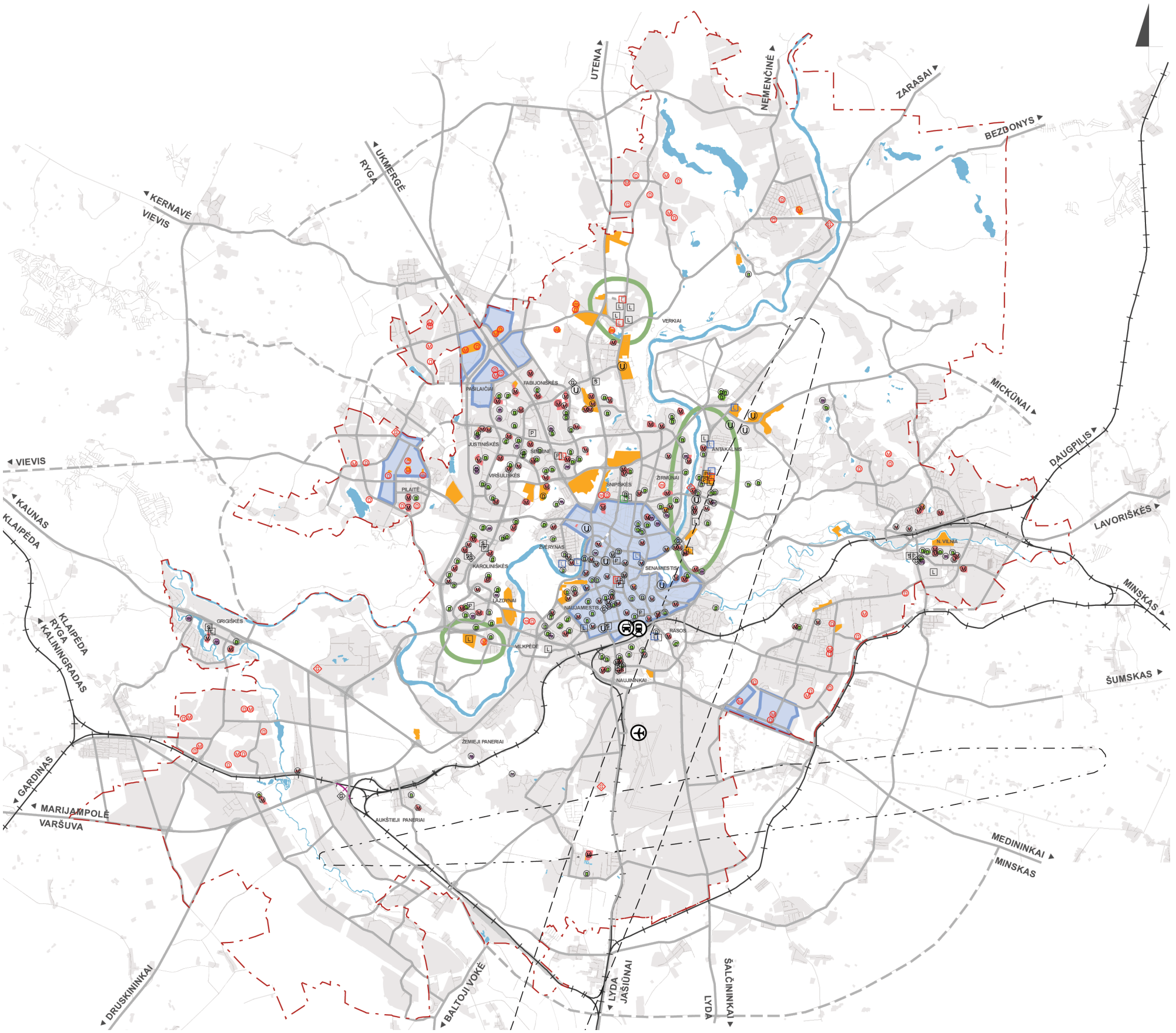
COMPLEXES OF BUILDINGS (OUTSIDE THE LIMITS OF U1P AND UV70)

No.	Name	Code
1	Complex of paper factory structures	G146K
2	Trakų Vokė Manor	G229K
3	Verkiai Manor	G230K
4	Vilnius Kalvarijos complex	G327K
5	Kairėnai Manor	G349K
6	Complex of manufacturing structures in Mūrinė Vokė	G379K
7	Kučkuriškės paper factory	G513K
8	Pūčkoriai homestead	G458K
9	Naujaneriai Manor	IP901, LA 179/14
10	Antaviliai Manor	IP882, LA 413/15
11	Markučiai Manor	AtV944
12	Pilaitė Manor	IP907, LA 413/814

URBAN MONUMENTS

No.	Name	Code
I	Lazdynai	UV63
II	Students’ Town	UV66
III	Žirmūnai	UV68
IV	Vingis Park	U53

No 7.1 EDUCATION AND HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE



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LEGEND

Educational facilities:

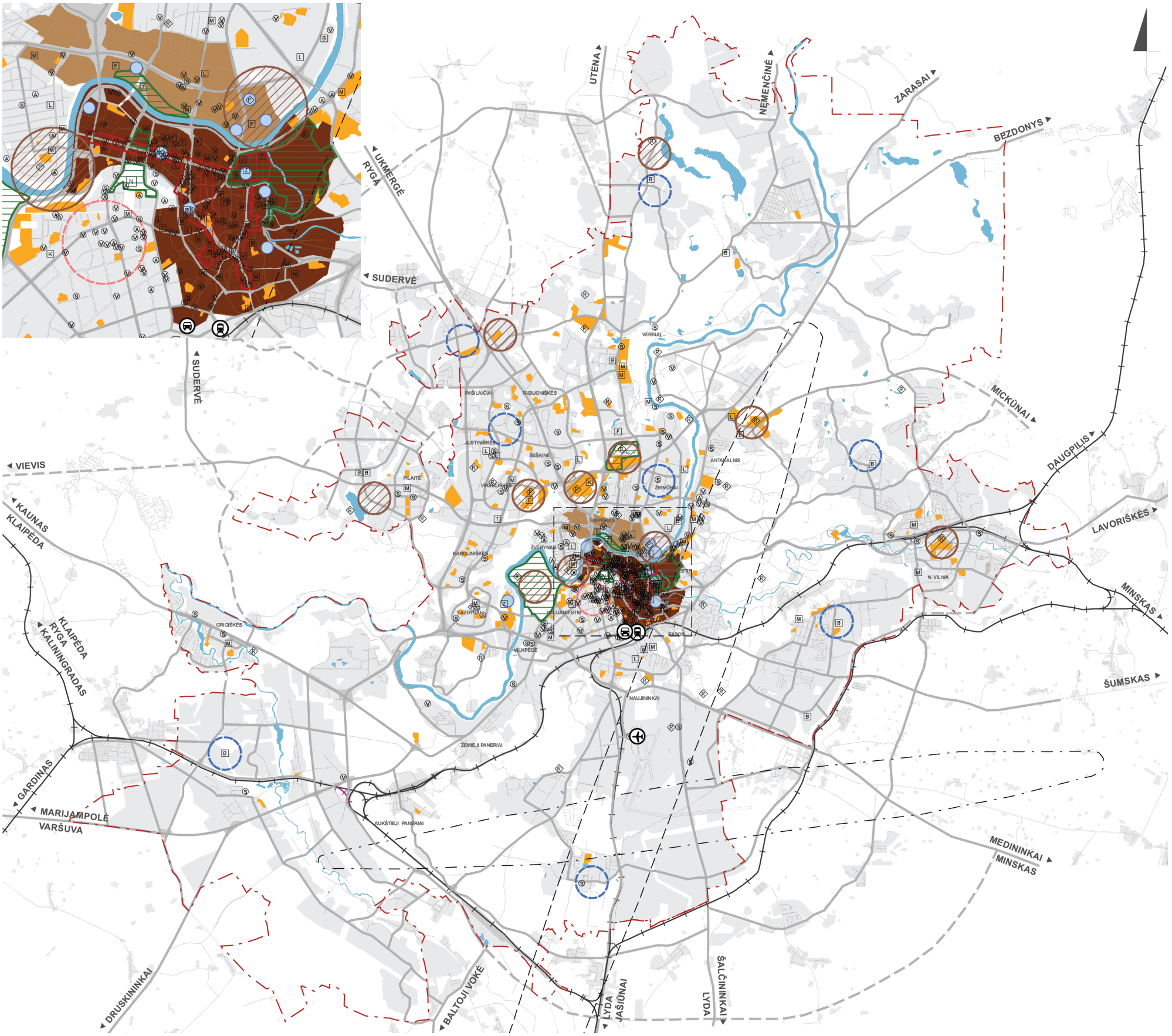
- Universities
- Schools
- Primary schools
- Preschools
- Envisaged schools
- Envisaged primary schools
- Envisaged preschools

Hospitals:

- Existing
- Under construction
- Only ambulatory services
- Vacated
- Outpatient clinics
- Existing EMS (emergency medical service) stations
- Envisaged EMS stations
- Fire squads
- Envisaged fire squads
- Hospital complexes

- Territories of schools
- Territories of primary schools
- Territories of preschools
- Territories zoned for public needs, specialised territories and territories with complexes
- Development priorities for new residential construction

No 7.2 CAPITAL CITY AND CULTURAL INFRASTRUCTURE



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Vilnius KDB500V, GDB-10000, 2006
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M 1:130 000

0 1 2 3 4 5 km

LEGEND

- State institutions
- Representations of foreign countries
- Municipal institutions
- Existing places of worship
- Libraries
- Theatres
- Museums
- Multifunctional halls
- Modern cinema theatres
- Planned *Tautos Namai* (House of the Nation)
- Planned community centres
- Priority sports and leisure facilities in the city
- Other sports and leisure facilities in the city
- New projects under development and construction – attractions related to the programme of Vilnius - European Capital of Culture 2009
- Key sports centres in Vilnius city (clusters)
- Public spaces designated for events
- Concentration zone of tourism services
- Territories considered for places of worship:
- New construction envisaged
- Reconstruction envisaged
- Territories for public needs, specialised territories and territories with complexes
- Historic City centre representing historical, cultural and political development of the city, functions characteristic of the capital
- New part of the City centre on the right bank of River Neris, with a concentration of cultural, commercial, administrative functions

No 9.1 DEVELOPMENT OF THE TRANSPORTATION NETWORK 2015



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M 1:130 000

0 1 2 3 4 5 km

LEGEND

New streets and roads by 2015
Reconstructed streets and roads by 2015
Prospective street and road network after 2015
Existing cycling and pedestrian paths
New cycling and pedestrian paths under construction
International EuroVelo bicycle route
Restricted traffic Old Town zone 2 (priority 25)
Regulatory zone of coordinated traffic (priority 7)
Alternative route of Kernavės bridge
New multilevel intersections by 2015
New bridges and flyovers by 2015
New multilevel pedestrian crossings by 2015
Single-level intersections due for reconstruction by 2015
Two-level intersections due for reconstruction by 2015
Bridges and flyovers due for reconstruction by 2015
Airport
Railway station
Bus station
Planned main river port with service infrastructure
Planned quays

PRIORITY PROJECTS OF VILNIUS TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT FOR 2015

Priority No.	Title of the object
1	Construction of the missing section of transport corridor IXB – southern Vilnius bypass
2	Western high-speed street (construction of the missing section of transport corridor IXB - western Vilnius bypass)
3	Reconstruction of the railway flyover on Dariaus ir Girėno street, including its accesses
4	Construction of Geležinio Vilko street between Mokyklos Str. to Molėtų Rd.
5	Reconstruction (construction) of two-level intersection on Geležinio Vilko-Ukmergės and Geležinio Vilko - Žalgirio St.
6	Reconstruction of two-level intersection on Ukmergės St.-Ateities St.-Laisvės av.
7	Automated traffic light regulation and management system
8	Pedestrian flyover between the districts of Lazdynai and Karoliniškės
9	Šiaurinė street between the Western motorway and Žirmūnų St. (including Žvalgų St.)
10	Completion of the Old town▫s diversion (reconstruction of the section of Geležinkelio St. up to Panerių St.)
11	Extension of Pilaitės Av.
12	Kernavės St. between Žalgirio St. and Lvovo St.
13	Connection of Ozo St. between Buivydiškių St. and Laisvės Av.
14	Reconstruction of the section of Lukšio St. between Kalvarijų St. and Verkių St.
15	Karaliaučiaus St. in the district of Pilaitė
16	Two-level intersection on Kernavės St. and Ozo St.
17	Connection of Mykolo-Lietuvio St.- Village Bajorai-Mokslininkų St.
21	EuroVelo 11 bicycle route/other routes
22	Reconstruction of intersection on Kudirkos-Pamėnklanio St.
23	Reconstruction of the section of transport corridor IXB in Grigiškės
24	Southern Vilnius city bypass (Kirtimų St.)
25	System of restricted entry into Old Town zone 2
26	Reconstruction of Geležinio Vilko St. between Laisvės Av. and A.Goštauto St.
27	Connection of Kernavės St. with Tumo-Vaižganto St. and a new bridge
44	Vingio park bridge and its accesses

Note: projects directly related with the upgrading and reconstruction of the airport and railways are not included in the table.

No 9.2 CATEGORIES OF THE TRANSPORTATION NETWORK



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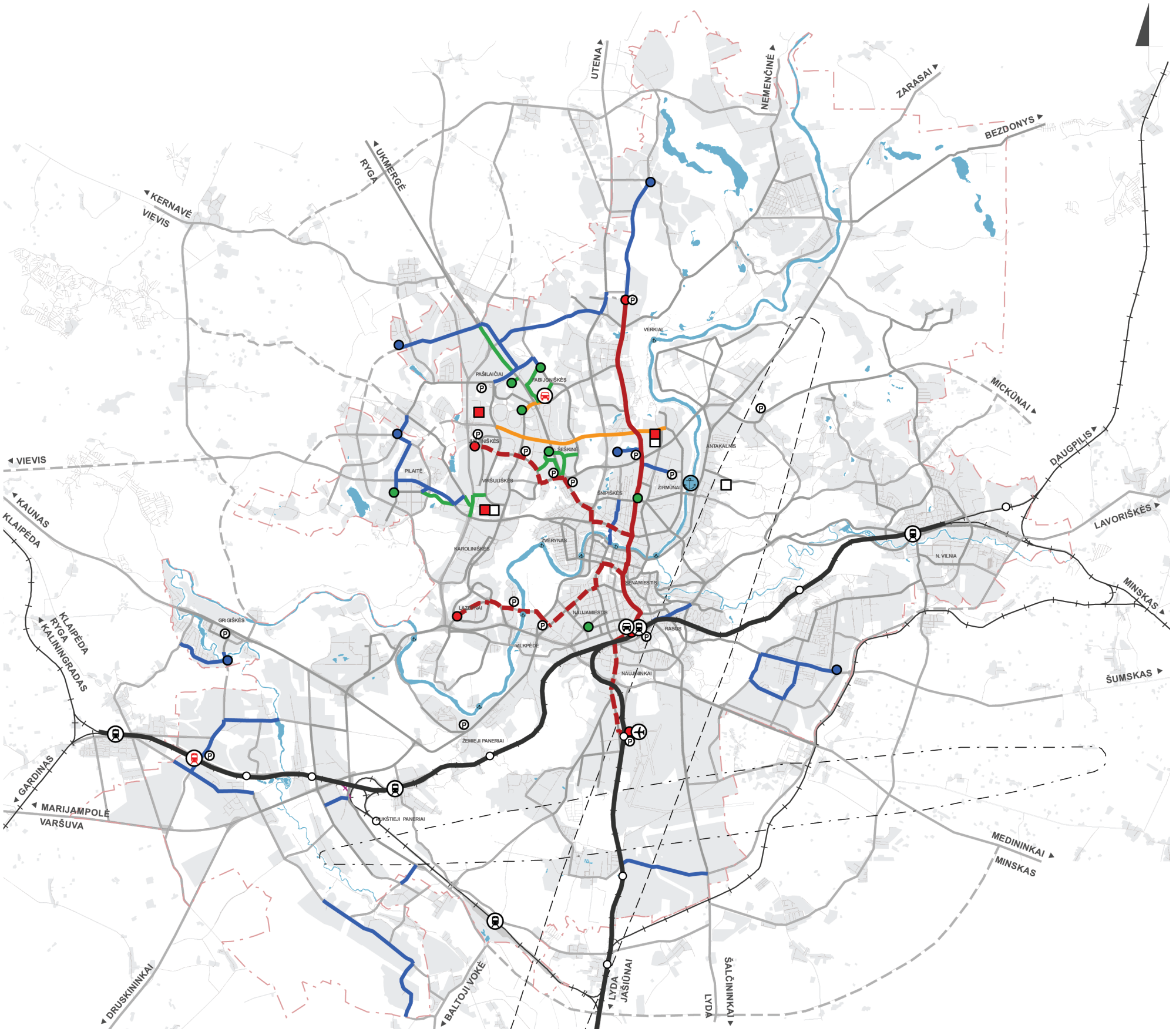
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LEGEND

- High-speed streets (Category A1), motorways
- High-speed streets (Category A2), motorways
- Main streets and roads (Category B1)
- Main streets and roads (Category B2)
- Service streets and roads (Category C1)
- Service streets and roads (Category C2)
- Central street (Category C2*)
- Existing main cycling and pedestrian paths
- Prospective main cycling and pedestrian paths
- International transport corridor
- Alternative street routes
- Existing multilevel intersections
- Multilevel intersections under reconstruction
- Prospective multilevel intersections
- Existing bridges and flyovers
- Existing bridges and flyovers under reconstruction
- Prospective bridges and flyovers
- Airport
- Railway station
- Bus station
- Prospective bus station
- Planned main river port with service infrastructure
- Planned quays
- Main railways
- Other railways
- Planned railway line
- Arterial and country roads
- Proposed new routes of arterial and country roads
- District roads

No 9.3 DEVELOPMENT OF SCHEDULED PASSENGER TRANSPORT 2015



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M 1:130 000

0 1 2 3 4 5 km

LEGEND

- Existing scheduled passenger transport network
- New bus routes
- New trolley-bus routes
- Scheduled passenger transport network to be eliminated
- Modern tram line A - Santariškės-Station
- Prospective modern tram lines after 2015
- Railway line routes
- Planned railway line
- Alternative route of Kernavės bridge
- New and reconstructed public transport termination points
- Modern tram termination points
- Public transport termination points to be eliminated in the future
- Existing public transport depots
- New public transport depots
- Park&Ride car parks
- Airport
- Railway station
- Railways stop
- Prospective railway station
- Bus station
- New bus station and passenger terminal
- Planned main river port with service infrastructure
- Planned quays

No 10.1 SCHEMATIC MAP OF WATER SUPPLY



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M 1:130 000

0 1 2 3 4 5 km

LEGEND

- Existing drinking water supply system
- Planned drinking water supply system
- Two planned drinking water supply lines
- EVS Existing water supply pump stations and water reservoirs
- EVT Existing water reservoirs
- VS Planned water reservoirs
- VT Planned water pump stations

No 10.2 SCHEMATIC MAP OF DOMESTIC SEWAGE



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Produced using ESRI ®ArcMap software

M 1:130 000

0 1 2 3 4 5 km

LEGEND

- Existing domestic sewage system
- Existing main domestic wastewater pressure line
- Planned domestic sewage system
- Planned main domestic sewage pressure line
- ENS Existing domestic sewage pump stations
- ENV Existing domestic sewage treatment plant
- NS Planned domestic sewage pump stations

No 10.3 SCHEMATIC MAP OF RAIN SEWAGE



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M 1:130 000

0 1 2 3 4 5 km

LEGEND

Existing rain wastewater system

Planned rain wastewater system

ELV Existing rain water treatment plants

LV Planned rain water treatment plants

No 10.4 SCHEMATIC MAP OF HEAT SUPPLY



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M 1:130 000

0 1 2 3 4 5 km

LEGEND

- Existing district heating networks
- Planned district heating networks
- Prospective district heating networks
- Thermal power stations
- Regional boiler-houses
- Pump stations

No 10.5 SCHEMATIC MAP OF GAS SUPPLY



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M 1:130 000

0 1 2 3 4 5 km

LEGEND

55 Existing conduit corridor of main gas supply

55 Existing main gas supply pipeline

12 Existing high-pressure gas supply pipeline

3 Existing average-pressure gas supply pipeline

D4 Planned high-pressure gas supply pipeline

D2 Planned average-pressure gas supply pipeline

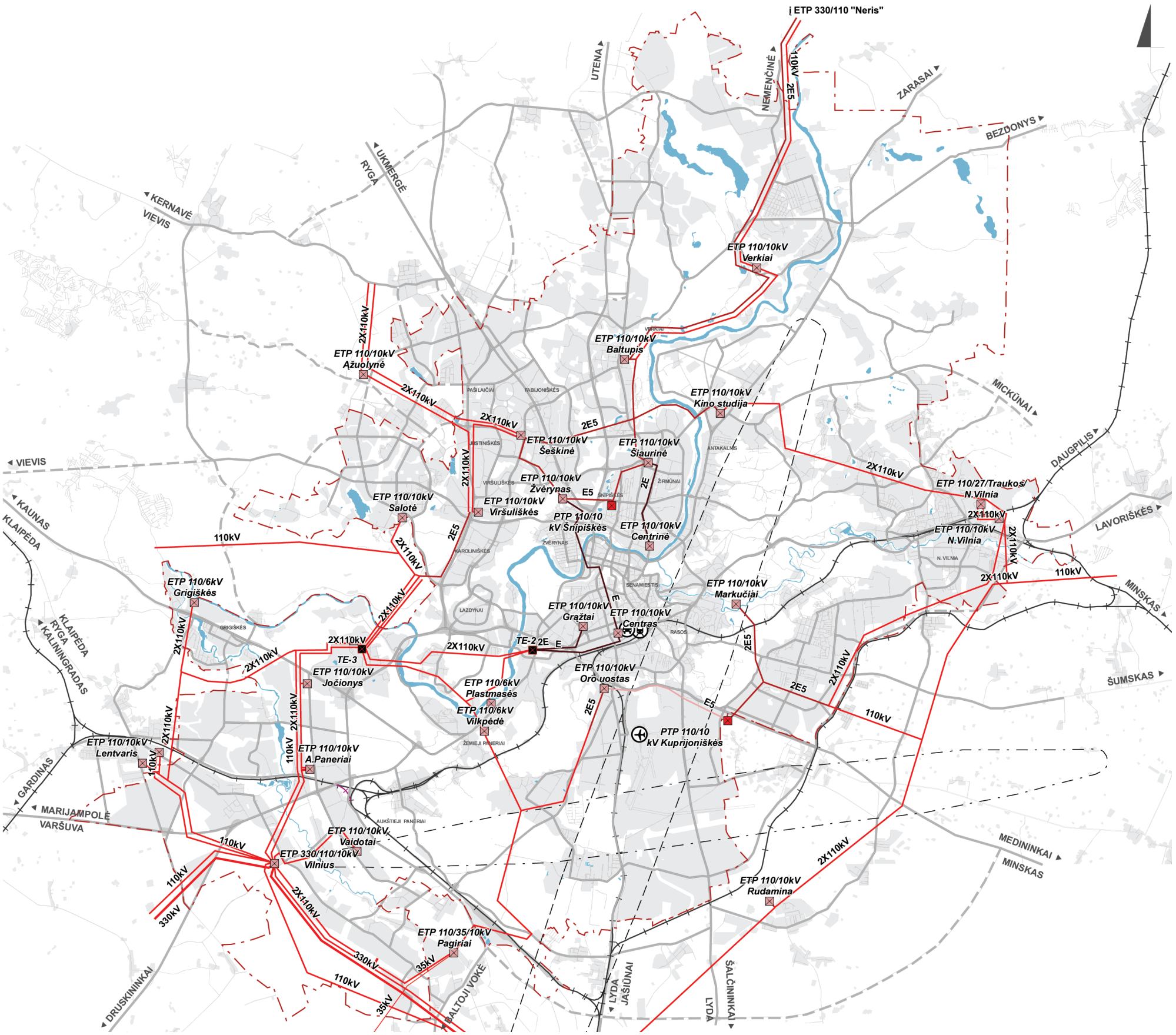
PDSK Existing main gas pressure converters

DSS Existing gas distribution stations

PDSKpl Planned main gas pressure converters

500 m sanitary protection zone

No 10.6 SCHEMATIC MAP OF POWER SUPPLY



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M 1:130 000

0 1 2 3 4 5 km

LEGEND

E5 110 kV overhead line planned for replacement by cable line

2E5 2x110 kV overhead line planned for replacement by cable line

E Existing 110 kV cable line

E5 Planned 110 kV cable line

35 kV Existing 35 kV overhead line

110 kV Existing 110 kV overhead line

2X110 kV Existing 2x110 kV overhead line

3X110 kV Existing 3x110 kV overhead line

330 kV Existing 330 kV overhead line

ETP Existing transformer substations

TE Thermal power stations

PTP Planned transformer substation

VILNIUS CITY MASTER PLAN 2015
Municipal Enterprise Vilniaus Planas, 2009, – 130 p.

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