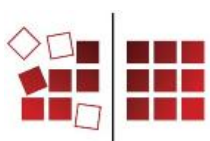


## WP 3 Urban Development

# Analysis and SWOT of the target areas in Šiauliai, Lithuania

Target area between Vytauto, Žemaitės, Miglovaros, M. Valančiaus streets

2010



HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

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## 1. Characteristics of residential houses in districts

The analysis of the current district infrastructure, the evaluation of its condition, and trends of required changes.

**Characteristics of buildings functioning on the territory of the district:**

16 residential houses function in the district; out of these 16 residential houses:

- 2 are renovated,
- 14 are not renovated.

**The layout of the current roads and paths inside the district as well as exits to city streets** do meet the needs of the district. There is a big demand for parking places for private automobiles.

**Water line networks.** The main system of the municipal centralised water line networks is built in all streets bordering on the district territory. All district buildings are supplied with drinking water without any restriction from these water mains in line with the needs of the users. One pumping station maintaining the water pressure functions in the district in order to maintain the pressure of supplied water. The assessment of the condition and the functioning of the current water supply system in the district: satisfactory.

**Wastewater disposal system.** All district buildings discharge their domestic wastewater into the municipal centralised wastewater disposal system. Wastewater discharged from all buildings does not exceed the limits of domestic pollution. The main wastewater disposal system incorporated into the municipal infrastructure is located in the streets bordering on the district. There are no pumping stations for the pumping of wastewater. The assessment of the condition and the functioning of the current wastewater disposal system: satisfactory.

**Surface water (rainwater) disposal system.** The district has the surface water (rainwater) disposal system, which drains rainwater into the municipal network located in the streets bordering on the district. The assessment of the condition and the functioning of the surface water disposal system and the drainage system: satisfactory.

**Natural gas supply and networks.** Natural gas is used in residential buildings only for the purpose of cooking. The district gas network with the average pressure is connected in 5 connection points to the municipal gas mains located in the streets bordering on the district. Gas is supplied by the gas network through reducers to the gas pipeline in each staircase landing and then to subscription gas stoves. The assessment of the condition and the functioning of the district and building gas networks: satisfactory.

**Electric networks.** Electricity is supplied to the buildings in the district by Vakarų skirstomieji tinklai (hereinafter referred to as VST). Electricity is supplied to the district via the cable network with the voltage of 10 kV. One 10/0.04 kV transformer station is operated inside the district. This transformer station as well as 2 transformer stations (TR62 and TR38) located in adjacent territories supply electricity by 0.4 kV networks through the entry and accounting panels to the users in all buildings. The assessment of the condition of the electric network and the reliability of electricity supply in the district: satisfactory.

**Heat supply and heating networks.** Thermal energy required for district buildings for heating, ventilation and preparation of hot water is supplied from the municipal centralised supply system, which consists of large heat sources (boiler-rooms) and a wide network of main and district underground heat pipelines operating according to 120 - 70 Co temperature schedule, subject to the air temperature and the season of the year.

Water from combined heat and power of the required temperature is supplied to building systems from individual heating units that operate in every building. Heating networks that feed heating units, as well as district heating network (that reach buildings) are built in underground impervious ducts and insulated with slag wool. District heating networks are two-pipe (the feed pipe and the return pipe) up to the heating units. Heat consumption meters are installed in every heating unit. The owner of each apartment is considered to be the subscriber. The total aggregate amount of the consumed thermal energy is divided according to the area of the user’s premises, while the consumed hot water - according to the readings of hot water meters located in the apartments of the subscribers.

While performing the renovation and warmth-keeping of buildings, issues such as the replacement of the structure of current interior heat supply systems and the possibility of individual payment for the heat volume consumed should also be dealt with.

The general assessment of the condition and operation of the current heat supply system: satisfactory. Warmth-keeping and insulation of buildings must be performed concurrently with the renovation of façade and roof structures of buildings.

**Sorting and disposal of household waste.** Household waste is sorted by residents by placing special-purpose containers in specialised lots and by replacing them.

Three container lots for the sorting of recyclable waste are situated in the territory of the district where residents dispose of their household waste by sorting them.

The current condition and functioning of the system for the collection and sorting of household waste: satisfactory.

**Table 1.1. Analysis of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT)**

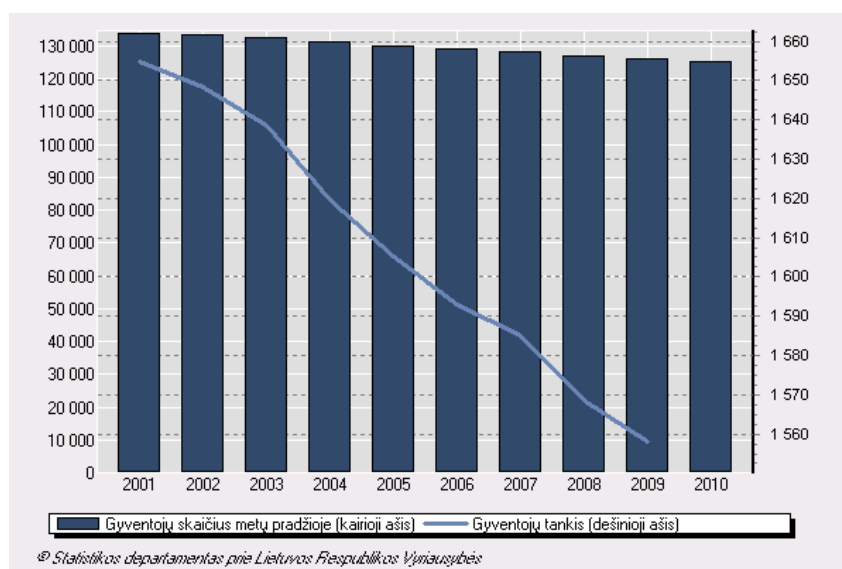
Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engineering service line networks of the district are developed and fully meet the needs of residents. The feasibility study of the district territories does not need to cover the development of these networks.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All buildings must undergo renovation, warmth-keeping and reconstruction of interior heat supply systems.</li> <li>The analysis of the collection, sorting and removal of household waste attributes the possibility of environmental pollution to the weaknesses. The method of the placement of containers, which would prevent household waste from being scattered around as a result of dishonest disposal of waste and “sorting” of the contents of containers by asocial persons, must be dealt with.</li> <li>Even though the current roads and paths inside the district as well as exits to city streets do meet the needs of the residents of the district, the problem related to the parking of private vehicles persists. As few as 12 small parking lots can be built near fully used-up areas of the territory. Further expansion of parking lots is possible only by building underground parking lots. Only two</li> </ul>

	underground parking lots can be built to accommodate 80 passenger cars; no further expansion is possible.
<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Due to the fact that there is no area for any new buildings in the territory of the district, further improvement of the welfare of the residents shall be carried out at the expense of the green plantations inside the territory as well as external and internal renovation of buildings.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>As the supply of all buildings of the district with engineering services (water, wastewater, gas, electricity, heating, disposal of household waste) is provided by monopolies (companies or organisations), the payment made by residents for consumed energy resources must be improved so as to enable each subscriber to regulate his/her needs and to pay for such needs based on the readings of individual devices irrespective of other residents of that building.</li> </ul>

## 2. Social situation of district residents

Planning and modernisation of target territories in Šiauliai covers not only the territorial planning but also aspects determined by social needs of residents. Demographic trends and changes, social infrastructure (education, social assistance, culture and sports) as well as the abilities of business and hospitality sectors to meet the social needs of residents. Therefore, this chapter analyses the social situation of the residents of Šiauliai and the residents of specifically analysed residential districts, which may influence the planning of the need for social infrastructure objects. This study assumes that social developments of the residents of specifically analysed residential districts relatively correspond to demographic and social development trends in the municipality of Šiauliai.

According to the data of the Department of Statistics to the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, in 2001-2009, the population in the city of Šiauliai decreased. At the beginning of 2010, the city of Šiauliai had 125,461 residents. The decreasing population of the city results in the decrease of the population density (1,558 residents/km<sup>2</sup> in 2009). In 2010, the population of the analysed districts amounted to approximately 15,095 (13,995+1,100), i.e. 12% of the population of the municipality of Šiauliai.



Population at the beginning of the year (left axis)      Population density (right axis)

Department of Statistics to the Government of the Republic of Lithuania

**Fig. 2.1. Number and density of population in the city of Šiauliai in 2001-2010**

Women account for more than half of the population of Šiauliai (1,199 women to 1,000 men in 2009). Such aspect of the development shows the increasing imbalance between the genders. The demographic situation in the city of Šiauliai is slightly better than in the region and in the country, as the birth rate increased over the current decade. A more significant increase in the birth rate has been registered since 2006.

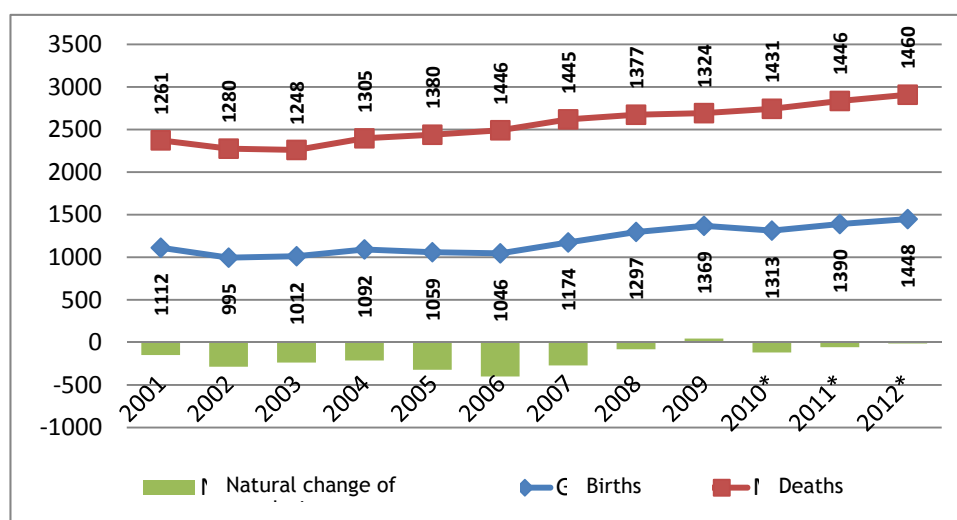
**Table 2.1. Births and natural population change in the city of Šiauliai at the end of the year**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
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Births	1,112	995	1,012	1,092	1,059	1,046	1,174	1,297	1,369
Number of births per 1,000 residents	8.3	7.5	7.7	8.4	8.2	8.1	9.2	1.3	..
Deaths	1,261	1,280	1,248	1,305	1,380	1,446	1,445	1,446	1,324
Number of deaths per 1,000 residents	9.4	9.6	9.5	10.0	10.7	11.2	11.3	10.9	..
Natural population change	-149	-285	-236	-213	-321	-400	-271	-80	45
Natural change per 1,000 residents	-1.1	-2.1	-1.8	-1.6	-2.5	-3.1	-2.1	-0.6	..

Sources: Data of the Department of Statistics to the Government of the Republic of Lithuania

The population aging process is characterised by the distribution of population by age. This process is indirectly illustrated by the change of the number of deaths per 1,000 residents. The mortality changed insignificantly during the analysed period. However, with due consideration to the general trends of decreasing population, we could claim that the behaviour of mortality indexes is not unfavourable for the social development of the municipality of Šiauliai, because a relative increase of mortality is expected for the forecasted period.

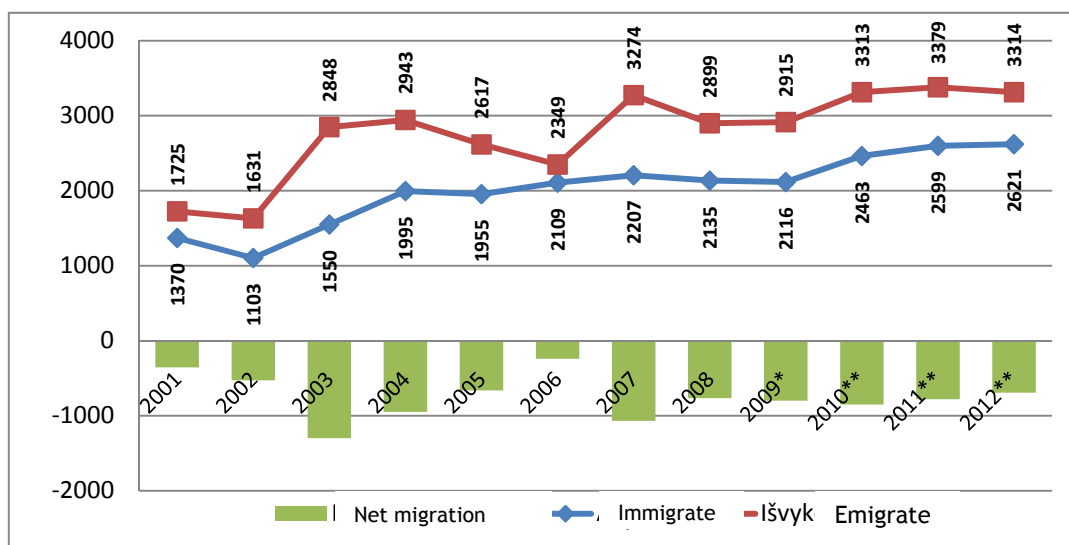


Sources: Department of Statistics to the Government of the Republic of Lithuania

**Fig. 2.2. Change in birth rate and mortality in the city of Šiauliai by 2012**

In 2001-2008, the natural change of population was negative as a result of the general population decrease, stable mortality and insufficient birth rate growth. However, according to the preliminary data provided by the Department of Statistics, the demographic situation balanced out in 2009, as the number of births exceeded the number of deaths. Based on the forecasts of the Department of Statistics regarding the population change, birth and mortality coefficients should continue growing over the entire forecasted period, while the natural growth rate should increase.

In 2001-2009, as compared to the situation in Lithuania and in Šiauliai County, the net migration (domestic and international) in the city of Šiauliai was negative and amounted to (-799), based on the preliminary data of 2009.



Sources: Data of the Department of Statistics to the Government of the Republic of Lithuania  
 Note: \* - preliminary data; \*\* - forecasted data.

**Fig. 2.3. Change in domestic and international migration in the city of Šiauliai by 2012**

With due consideration to the population age structure, it can be stated that the majority of population emigrating from the city of Šiauliai is mostly population of pre-working age and of retirement age. It is not the worst situation, as the inflow of intellectual and physical labour force into the city strengthens the intellectual and cultural potential of municipal development, which is weakened by the negative net migration and the natural population decrease. Migration processes are likely to remain negative at the end of the forecasted period.

While examining the housing renovation needs, the dynamic of marriages and divorces registered in the city of Šiauliai must be analysed, as the process of starting the family is directly related to the need for renovated housing.

**Table 2.2. Number of marriages and divorces in the city of Šiauliai in 2001-2009**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009*
Number of marriages	541	646	650	825	845	875	1,008	944	772
Number of marriages per 1,000 residents	4.0	4.9	4.9	6.3	6.5	6.8	7.9	7.5	..
Number of divorces	579	512	521	489	451	439	471	393	360
Number of divorces per 1,000 residents	4.3	3.9	4.0	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.1	..

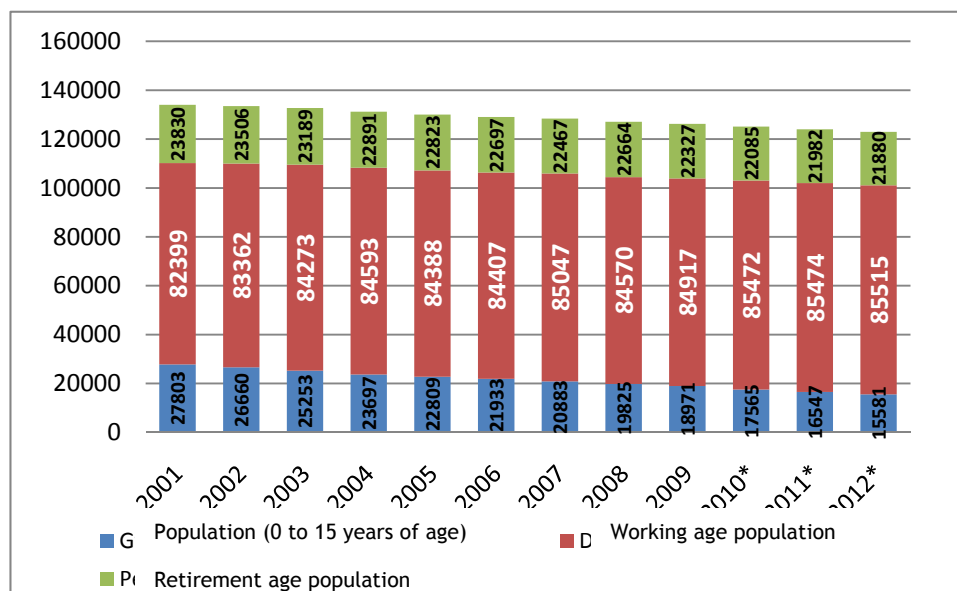
Sources: Data of the Department of Statistics to the Government of the Republic of Lithuania  
 Note: \* - preliminary data

Before 2007, the number of marriages registered in the municipality of the city of Šiauliai was consistently growing; however, since 2008, a smaller number of registered marriages has been observed (7.5 marriages per 1,000 residents in 2008). The number of divorces in the city of Šiauliai remained quite stable over the analysed period; since 2008, the decline in then umber of divorces has been observed.

The aging of the population is slightly lower in the city of Šiauliai than the average in the country. In 2009, population of the retirement age amounted to 19.27% in the country, 19.4% in Šiauliai County, and 17.69% in the city of Šiauliai. On the one hand, this decreases



the competition in the labour market, on the other hand - the aging of the population decreases the economic activity of residents, diminishes the retraining and mastering of latest developments opportunities for employees, increases the comparative weight of the dependants, and worsens the health condition of the population in the region. The aging of the population diminishes the value of the natural growth rate.



Sources: Data of the Department of Statistics to the Government of the Republic of Lithuania  
Note: \* - forecasted data

**Fig. 2.4. Change in the population age structure in the city of Šiauliai by 2012**

According to the data of the Department of Statistics to the Government of the Republic of Lithuania, 22,327 persons of the retirement age resided in Šiauliai at the beginning of 2009, including 4,900 persons between the age of 70 and 75, and 7,700 persons older than 75 years of age. In the city of Šiauliai, 17.69% of the residents are of the retirement age, 6.57% are handicapped, and 15.03% are children younger than 15 years of age.

**Table 2.3. Average age of the residents of Šiauliai at the beginning if the year**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Men and women	37.6	38.0	38.2	38.7	39.0
Men	35.1	35.4	35.7	36.1	36.4
Women	39.7	40.1	40.4	40.9	41.3

Sources: Data of the Department of Statistics to the Government of the Republic of Lithuania

It is obvious that the majority of the population are persons of the retirement age, handicapped and children. The draft 2010 Social Services Programme of Šiauliai City Municipality provides that “this determines the ever increasing need for social services, as the need is assessed according to the demographic, economic and social situation in the city” ([www.siauliai.lt](http://www.siauliai.lt)). Therefore, it could be stated that the age structure of the population of Šiauliai is characterised by similar trends as in the entire country. The percentage of the residents of the city of the retirement age and young residents will increase, while the percentage of working age population will decline.

The analysis of strategic documents of the municipal level related to the social situation of residents of target territories is provided below (see Table 2.4).

**Table 2.4. Analysis of strategic documents related to the social situation of residents**

Document title	Note
Strategic Development Plan for the City of Šiauliai for 2007-2016 approved by Resolution No. T-477 of the Council of Šiauliai City Municipality on 22 December 2005	The Plan has Priority “Open, Creative and Responsible Society”, which aims at providing conditions for each member of the community of the city to realise his/her potential and to actively participate in economic and political life. The Plan also provides measures for the improvement of the system of education, healthcare, culture, sports, public administration and other social fields, and for increasing the availability of these social services for the residents of the city. More information about the development of social services and infrastructure is provided in Table 4.10.
2010-2012 Action Plan of Šiauliai City Municipality approved by Resolution No. T-41 of the Council of Šiauliai City Municipality on 25 February 2010.	The majority of the 12 action programmes comprising the Plan is aimed at increasing the availability and quality of social and other public services for the residents. Social Assistance for the Population and Public Health Promotion programmes are directly related to the social situation of the residents of the city.
2010 Social Services Plan of Šiauliai City Municipality approved by Resolution No. T-44 of the Council of Šiauliai City Municipality on 25 February 2010.	The Plan provides the following objectives for the provision and development of social services of Šiauliai City Municipality: to provide quality social services to various customer groups; to cooperate with NGOs and other organisation of the city of Šiauliai in providing social services.

It demonstrated that strategic development documents of the regional as well as municipal level aim at controlling the scale of emigration of the population by improving the availability and quality of social services.

The social situation of the residents of target territories in Šiauliai can be summarised by the analysis of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats:

**Table 2.5. Analysis of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT)**

Strengths	Weaknesses
Absolute growth of the birth rate; Absolute decline in the mortality; Growth of the age of the population; Decline in the number of divorces; Decrease of the competition in the labour market; Increase of the comparative share of the working-age population; Number of drawn strategic documents that regulate the social development of the city.	Population decrease as a result of the negative natural population change and uncontrollable scale of emigration; Increasing imbalance between the genders; Aging of the society, unfavourable population age structure; Decline in the number of registered marriages.
Opportunities	Threats
Impact of the State Social Policy on the social situation of the residents of target territories, promotion of the birth rate, improvement of	Aging of the society and the need for social assistance and services; Worsening of the social situation of the residents

<p>public health and the limiting of the scale of migration; Impact of the State Family Policy; EU assistance to meet the social needs of the population and to promote entrepreneurship.</p>	<p>may encourage them to emigrate; Resistance of the residence to the renovation of housing and the growing number of the beneficiaries of social assistance.</p>
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**Summary.** The forecast of social demographic processes as well as domestic and international migration processes was carried out according to the trend forecasting method. The trend line has been selected with due consideration to the value of the coefficient of squared deviation. Forecasted results indicate the development trend of this or that index. The development of the modernisation plan for residential districts of Šiauliai must ensure the implementation of the regional demographic and social policy differentiated by territory, with due consideration to social, demographic and migration trends of the population. Solutions of the modernisation plan for residential districts of Šiauliai must be formed with due consideration to the following trends:

The population of the city of Šiauliai will decrease, as the mortality will grow quicker than the birth rate (see Fig. 2.2). This results in the negative population growth rate in the city. Moreover, the population decrease in the municipality of the city of Šiauliai is mostly determined by growing scale of emigration, which further results in the negative net migration (see Fig. 2.3); therefore, the layout of residential zones and rational use of the existing residential zones must be optimised.

Beside economic factors that increase the competition in the labour market, the growth of the number of working-age residents has certain influence on the changes of the situation in the regional labour market. Since 1995, the growth of the number of working-age residents has been actually influenced by the extension of the retirement age as well. The latter trend must be observed during the entire forecasted period. The population between the ages 0-15 and of the retirement age and the share of this population in the population age structure will decrease (see Fig. 2.4); therefore, the territorial availability of the infrastructure of educational and social services must be optimised.

The change in the number of working-age residents shows fair perspectives for the change in the demographic situation in the city. The same trends may prevail in future as well. It could be said the latter factor will increase the competition in the region.

### 3. Urban-spatial structure of the district territory

The existing urban structure of districts has not changed for about 20 years after the construction of apartment houses and the development of industrial objects and agricultural complexes had been stopped. Significant changes took place in recent years with the construction of shopping centres and petrol stations, and with the renovation of individual buildings.

The analysis of historical urban structure shows that the spatial design of the analysed territory is not characterised by any significant qualitative changes after the war. The territorial planning was not aimed at emphasising the uniqueness and the formation of high-level public spaces, and the formation of essentially new quality in residential environment.

The General Plan of the Republic of Lithuania approved by Resolution No. IX-1154 of the Seimas dated 29 October 2002 defined the new environmental urban framework of the country, the technical infrastructure and planning priorities.

From the General Plan of the Republic of Lithuania: The territory of the city of Šiauliai is not included into the main urban development axis of the Republic. The most intensive direction: westwards and eastwards from Šiauliai City. Šiauliai is crossed by the Republican urban integration axis of Level 1, Category 1A: metropolitan. The city of Šiauliai is attributed to Level 2, Category A

- as the highest municipal level of the existing supported centre.

**Renovation opportunities for existing territories.** The analysis of the territories of residential districts revealed the following key areas that require renovation:

Residential, apartment houses;

Urban infrastructures, public spaces (parking lots, transport and communication);

Qualitatively new facilities for recreational zones and rest areas for common use, and linking of these zones with residential districts and downtown by pedestrian and bicycle routes.

Capacities and scopes of all these renovation works are essentially determined by the budget and the financing of EU Structural Funds.

The analysed territory has minimal natural environment suitable for forming natural recreational areas for short-term rest of residents. Green plantations in the districts and at the approaches to educational establishments are the key natural resources of the district territory.

**Green plantations.** In the territory of the analysed districts, green plantations cover only 24.5% of the entire analysed territory. One of the most important green plantations are groups of green plantations situated at the cross-section of Žemaitės street, Vytauto street and M. Valančiaus street. Broadleaved species prevail in the analysed territory. Empty territories in the residential district that could be used for the development and formation of recreational green plantations play an important role in developing a qualitative residential environment in the analysed district. Such territories should be preserved and further formed in empty spaces between Klevų and Vytauto streets as well as Klevų and Miglovaros streets, etc.

**Open spaces.** Open spaces of the analysed districts amount to approximately 22% of the entire territory. Big open spaces are as follows: in the territory, which borders on Vytauto, Sukilėlių, Klevų and Valančiaus streets (see Map “Internal Spaces”). Slightly smaller spaces are located in other sections of the district bordering on Valančiaus, Miglovaros, Sukilėlių, Klevų; Miglovaros, Sukilėlių, Žemaitės; Klevų, Sukilėlių, Žemaitės, Vytauto streets (see Map “Internal Spaces”). During the development of quality residential environment, the said spaces may be used for zones that meet the needs of the residents (a zone of active

recreation, zones of passive recreation, or zones for walking pets (with the preservation of sanitary zones)).

**Territories for parking.** The analysis of the district territory revealed that district areas intended for the common use (approximately 5%) are used for the parking of vehicles, as there are no designed lots adapted for that purpose. The largest spaces intended for common use that are currently used for the parking of vehicles are located in the section of the district territory, which borders on Žemaitės, Klevų, Sukilėlių, Miglovaros; Vytauto, Valančiaus, Klevų and Sukilėlių streets. Places for parking lots and/or underground garages must be provided for.

**Table 3.1. Analysis of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT)**

<b>Strengths</b>	<b>Weaknesses</b>
Layout of open spaces and green plantations in the territory; A sufficient territory for the development of short-term recreation places; Sufficient.	Shortage of properly built parking lots; Shabby children's playgrounds; No zones for walking pets.
<b>Opportunities</b>	<b>Threats</b>
To build parking lots and underground garages; To equip children's playgrounds; To build zones for walking pets; To provide zones for active and passive recreation.	Amendment of legislation related to spatial planning; Europos Sąjungos reikalavimų aplinkosaugai ir sanitarinėms normoms.

## 4. Distribution of service establishments in the territory and in adjacent territories

Municipal budgetary institutions and public enterprises are established in the analysed districts for the purpose of meeting the social needs of local residents.

**Education.** With the increasing birth rate, the annual number of children in pre-school establishments of Šiauliai City grows as well. The table below shows that pre-school establishments are overfull; in 2008, they had 86 places per 100 of children. In 2008, there were 29 pre-school establishments in the municipality of the city of Šiauliai.

**Table 4.1. Pre-school establishment in the city of Šiauliai (at the end of the year)**

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Number of pre-school establishments	28	28	29	29	29	29
Number of places per 100 of children	89	90	78	91	91	86
Number of places in pre-school establishments	3,85 8	3,84 2	3,29 4	3,92 4	3,99 5	4,02 5
Children aged 6, as compared to children of the respective age, %	..	67.9	69.7	72.0	75.5	79.4
Children in pre-school establishments	4,33 5	4,25 1	4,23 4	4,30 2	4,40 5	4,69 5

Sources: Department of Statistics to the Government of the Republic of Lithuania

There are 6 pre-school establishments in the analysed residential districts (see Table 4.2), which have been established by Šiauliai City Municipality Administration.

**Table 4.2. Pre-school establishments in the analysed territory**

Pre-school establishment	Address and telephone	E-mail and website	Identification number (code)
Gintarėlis Kindergarten	Saulės takas 5, Šiauliai LT-78301 8 41 552562 8 41 552562	gintarelis@splius.lt <a href="http://www.gintarelis.mir.lt/">http://www.gintarelis.mir.lt/</a>	1905 28240
Kūlverstukas Kindergarten	Krymo g.3, Šiauliai LT-78254 8 41 553021 8 41 553021	kulverstukas@splius.lt <a href="http://siauliai.mok.lt/kulverstukas">http://siauliai.mok.lt/kulverstukas</a>	1905 28393
Speech Therapy Kindergarten of Šiauliai	Lieporių g.4, Šiauliai LT-78244 8 41 552744 8 41 552744	logopedinisdarzelis@splius.lt <a href="http://www.logopedinis.mir.lt">www.logopedinis.mir.lt</a>	1905 28774
Voveraitė Kindergarten	Saulės takas 7, Šiauliai LT-78302 8 41 552591 8 41 552591	voveraite@splius.lt <a href="http://voveraite.mir.lt">http://voveraite.mir.lt</a>	1905 28055
Klevelis Kindergarten of Šiauliai	Miglovaros g. 26, Šiauliai	klevelis@splius.lt <a href="http://www.klevelis.mir.lt/">http://www.klevelis.mir.lt/</a>	190528393
Trys nykštukai Kindergarten of	Tilžės g. 41, Šiauliai	klevelis@splius.lt <a href="http://www.klevelis.mir.lt">http://www.klevelis.mir.lt</a>	190530088

Šiauliai		/	
Žirniukas Kindergarten of Šiauliai	M. Valančiaus g. 31A, Šiauliai	zirniukas@splius.lt <a href="http://www.zirniukas.mir.lt">http://www.zirniukas.mir.lt</a>	190527715

Sources: State Enterprise Centre of Registers

Strategic Development Plan for the City of Šiauliai for 2007-2013 provides for the development of a study in 2010 regarding the need for services offered by pre-school establishments. Therefore, the future of these establishments depends upon the Council of the City Municipality.

Activities of the educational system of Šiauliai City Municipality are coordinated and controlled by the Educational Division of Šiauliai City Municipality Administration. The number of students in the city of Šiauliai has been constantly decreasing since 2000-2001. There were 18,917 students in 2008-2009.

**Table 4.3. Schools of general education in the city of Šiauliai**

	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	2003-2004	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-2009
Number of students at schools of general education	24,703	24,615	24,125	23,624	22,991	22,048	20,915	19,852	18,917
Number of schools of general education	42	43	44	45	44	45	44	44	44

Sources: Department of Statistics to the Government of the Republic of Lithuania

There are 3 gymnasiums and 1 primary school in the analysed residential districts (see Table 4.4). Šiauliai City Municipality is reorganising schools of general education. Saulėtekio and Lieporių gymnasiums of Šiauliai have been reorganised according to the 2005-2012 General Plan of Šiauliai City Municipality for the Reorganisation of Schools of General Education; Gegužių secondary school of Šiauliai should be reorganised into a basic school by 2012. Lieporių primary school of Šiauliai should continue the programmes of pre-school and primary education.

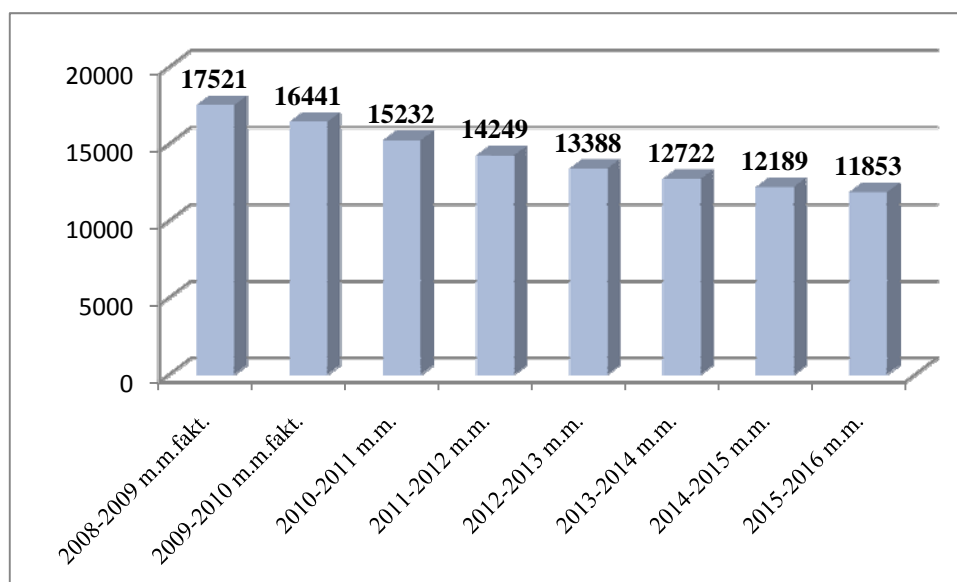
**Table 4.4. Schools of general education in the target territory**

Establishment	Address and telephone	E-mail and website	Identification number (code)	Number of students on 1 September 2008 (incl. the preparatory grade)	School reorganisation
<b>GYMNASIUMS</b>					
Saulėtekio gymnasium of Šiauliai	Lieporių g.2, Šiauliai LT-78244 8 41 552748 8 41 552748	sauletekis@splius.lt <a href="http://www.sauletekis.lt">http://www.sauletekis.lt</a>	2905 32510	738	N/A
Lieporių gymnasium of	V. Grinkevičiaus g.22, Šiauliai	lieporiai@splius.lt <a href="http://www.liep">http://www.liep</a>	1905 32324	801	N/A

Šiauliai	LT-78254 8 41 450214 8 41 450214	oriai.lt			
<b>SECONDARY SCHOOLS</b>					
Gegužių secondary school of Šiauliai	Darius ir Girėno Šiauliai LT-78302 8 41 552560 8 41 552560	rastine@geguziai.lt, http://www.geguziai.lt	1905 32281	771	Expected to be reorganised into a basic school
<b>PRIMARY SCHOOL</b>					
Lieporių primary school of Šiauliai	Krymo g.1, Šiauliai LT-78254 8 41 553017 8 41 553017	lieporiu_pradine_mokykla@splus.lt	1905 28436	291	N/A

Sources: Šiauliai City Municipality Administration

The forecasted number of students by 2016 shows that the number of students is going to decrease annually, and the city schools will have as few as 11,853 students in 2016 (see Fig. 4.1). Therefore, the city currently deals with important issues related to the optimisation of the network of schools of general education: the Municipality continues the reorganisation of the school network. Schools of general education are still not completely purified. Decisions on the optimisation of the school network are made by the Council of Šiauliai City Municipality Administration.



Sources: Website of Šiauliai City Municipality Administration: [www.siauliai.lt](http://www.siauliai.lt).

**Fig. 4.1. Forecasted number of students of general education schools in the city of Šiauliai by 2016**

Uneven filling of schools proves that the school network is inefficient and student flows are unevenly distributed. Both the strategic urban development plan and action plans of Šiauliai City Municipality provide for consistent implementation of the school reconstruction process and seek to renovate all educational establishments of the district (the buildings of Lieporių and Saulėtekio gymnasiums and Gegužių secondary school largely



comply with the requirements for such type of schools; the situation in Lieporių primary school is slightly more complicated). Therefore, the process of the reorganisation and optimisation of the school network must be continuous.

**Table 4.5. Schools of general education in the target territory**

Establishment	Address and telephone	E-mail and website	Identification number (code)
<b>NON-UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF HIGHER EDUCATION</b>			
Public Establishment Northern Lithuania College	Tilžės g. 22, LT-78243 Šiauliai (8*686) 3 03 99, (8*41) 52 51 00, fax: (8*41) 55 00 35	info@slk.lt http://www.slk.lt /	111966571
<b>OTHER EDUCATIONAL AND ADVISORY SERVICES</b>			
Šiauliai Regional Office of the Lithuanian Agricultural Advisory Service	Žemaitės g. 41, LT- 76339 ŠIAULIAI - (41) 433989		175751414

Sources: Šiauliai City Municipality Administration, State Enterprise Centre of Registers

Public Establishment Northern Lithuania College operates in the target territory; it offers continuous (full-time) and extended (by correspondence) studies in the field of law, business management, financial economics, etc. Furthermore, Šiauliai Regional Office of the Lithuanian Agricultural Advisory Service offers advisory services in the analysed territory.

**Sports and culture.** A branch of the National Yoga School as well as the Children's Literature Division of the Public Library of Šiauliai municipality operate in the districts.

**Table 4.6. Sports and cultural establishments in the analysed territory**

Identification number	Title	Contact information
<b>SPORTS SCHOOLS</b>		
150106975	Public Establishment Šiauliai Branch of the National Yoga School	Miglovaros g. 24, LT-76332, ŠIAULIAI (655) 38030
<b>LIBRARIES</b>		
188204772	Children's Literature Division of the Public Library of Šiauliai municipality	Gvazdikų takas 8, LT- 78253 ŠIAULIAI - (41) 552894
<b>LEISURE ORGANISATION SERVICES</b>		
300566916	PENKLINĖ, UAB family and youth leisure centre	Krymo g. 28, 2 a., LT- 78296 ŠIAULIAI - (699) 88020

Sources: Šiauliai City Municipality Administration, State Enterprise Centre of Registers

The strategic development plan of Šiauliai City Municipality provides for the renovation of the premises of all branches of the Public Library of Šiauliai municipality.

**Health care and social services.** It is very important to balance healthcare institutions in Šiauliai on all levels - prevention, nursing and rehabilitation. Lieporių Centre of Family Doctors and the Dental Office provide healthcare services in the analysed territory.

Šiauliai has 69 pharmacies. In 2008, the number of pharmacists per 10,000 residents in Šiauliai amounted to 8.4, and this index exceeded the comparative indexes in the county and in the country as well. This supply of services is sufficiently developed; therefore, in future the need for pharmacies should remain stable. There were three pharmacies in target territories.

**Table 4.7. Providers of healthcare and social assistance and services in the target territory**

Identification number	Title	Contact information
<b>HEALTHCARE INSTITUTIONS</b>		
4581969	LIEPORIŲ CENTRE OF FAMILY DOCTORS, V. Glodenytė's partnership	Sevastopolio g. 17, LT- 78296 ŠIAULIAI - (41) 416476
144907228	Dental Office of R. Kušleikienė	V. Grinkevičiaus g. 4-2, LT- 78243 ŠIAULIAI - (41) 457824
<b>PHARMACIES</b>		
134778482	CAMELIA, pharmacy, UAB NEMUNO VAISTINĖ	Žemaitės g. 26A, LT-77169, ŠIAULIAI (41) 421422
134778482	CAMELIA, pharmacy, UAB NEMUNO VAISTINĖ	Krymo g. 28, LT- 78296 ŠIAULIAI - (41) 550375
244940720	JAUTROS VAISTINĖ, UAB branch	Gegužių g. 23, LT- 78315 ŠIAULIAI - (41) 456039
<b>SOCIAL ASSISTANCE INSTITUTIONS</b>		
300558912	Public Establishment FAMILY ASSISTANCE CENTRE	Saulės takas 5, LT- 78301 ŠIAULIAI - (41) 553646
293248910	SPINDULĖLIS, Šiauliai Care Society for the Disabled from Childhood	Saulės takas 7, LT- 78302 ŠIAULIAI - (685) 77458

Sources: State Enterprise Centre of Registers

In Šiauliai, social services are provided to the elderly and the handicapped in their homes, in order to provide as normal living conditions as possible and to stave off the placement in a care home. Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) play a very important role here. There are public organisations in the analysed territory that also provide social services to certain population groups, viz. the Family Assistance Centre and Šiauliai Care Society for the Disabled from Childhood.

**Businesses and household services for residents.** There was a Post Office of Šiauliai City Post as well as Šiaulių namų valda and Apkaba public utility companies in the analysed territory. Furthermore, there were territorial subdivisions of two banks and Šiauliai Representative Office of UAB HANSAB selling bank equipment and providing services in the target territory of the feasibility study.

**Table 4.8. Providers of services in the household service sector in the target territory**

Identification number	Title	Contact information
	<b>Post Office</b>	
244636240	Post Office No. 10 of Šiauliai	Sevastopolio g. 19, LT- 78007 ŠIAULIAI - (41) 552918
	<b>Public utilities and</b>	

Identification number	Title	Contact information
	<b>Facilities</b>	
144619667	ŠIAULIŲ NAMŲ VALDA, UAB	J. Sondeckio g. 20, LT- 78214 ŠIAULIAI
144620064	APKABA, UAB	J. Sondeckio g. 20, LT- 78214 ŠIAULIAI - (41) 552507
	<b>Insurance services</b>	
300077918	E. Šlapokienės IĮ	Žemaitės g. 43-6, LT- 76339 ŠIAULIAI - (689) 58287
	<b>Banks, bank equipment, installation of systems</b>	
112056876	Bank SNORAS, AB Savings Division of Šiauliai	Krymo g. 28E (SUSTOK IR PIRK), LT- 78296 ŠIAULIAI - (800) 27272
111510685	HANSAB, UAB Šiauliai Representative Office	Žemaitės g. 43, LT- 76339 ŠIAULIAI - (41) 526324
112025254	ŠIAULIŲ BANKAS, AB Lieporių Customer Service Division	Krymo g. 28, LT- 78296 ŠIAULIAI - (41) 504126

Sources: State Enterprise Centre of Registers

The retail network (including restaurants and other catering companies) is more developed in the city of Šiauliai, if we compare the number of retail and catering companies per 1,000 residents in 2008 with the equivalent indexes for Šiauliai County and the entire country. In the municipality, the retail network is concentrated in the city of Šiauliai. Major shopping centres and brand shops operating in Šiauliai are mostly located downtown. Quite a few businesses engaged in sewing, food industry, manufacturing of furniture, sale of various products (also including food products), also engaged in other fields of activities and services were operating in the analysed territory; the list of such businesses is provided in the table below.

**Table 4.9. Businesses in the analysed territory**

Corporate code	Title	Corporate address
<b>Sewing industry</b>		
145848964	R. Karnatkienės IĮ	Žemaitės g. 42-52, LT-76342, ŠIAULIAI (614) 27969
145620761	PAS BORISĄ, UAB	Sevastopolio g. 1A, LT- 78318 ŠIAULIAI - (41) 452315
244679640	KAMELĖ, UAB	Krymo g. 28, LT- 78296 ŠIAULIAI - (41) 553029
145460050	Company of S. Pleskūnaitė-Bordiugovienė	Krymo g. 14-1, LT- 78294 ŠIAULIAI - (680) 16152
<b>Food industry</b>		
144605913	PUMPURĖLIS, UAB	Krymo g. 18, LT- 78295 ŠIAULIAI - (41) 552542
<b>Furniture</b>		
145672263	R. Dulinsko IĮ	Gegužių g. 31-24, LT- 78319 ŠIAULIAI - (688) 82908
145816589	MINKAMA, UAB, branch	Gvazdikų takas 1, LT- 78252 ŠIAULIAI - (612) 10675
145331618	BERŽALAPĖ, UAB	J. Sondeckio g. 20, LT- 78214 ŠIAULIAI - (611) 10556

Corporate code	Title	Corporate address
<b>Trade</b>		
221508790	ARDENA, UAB, division of blinds	Žemaitės g. 32, LT- 76342 ŠIAULIAI - (41) 523881
145467568	GEMA, E. Čekanausko IĮ	Lieporių g. 19-48, LT- 78299 ŠIAULIAI - (41) 390694
300132898	TOREMA, IĮ	Saulės takas 3-85, LT- 78301 ŠIAULIAI - (612) 48286
145319587	ŠIAULIŲ INJUSTA, UAB, shop	Tilžės g. 2A, LT-78243, ŠIAULIAI (682) 27393
144912937	AIBĖ, shop, UAB NABATĖJA	V. Grinkevičiaus g. 18, LT- 78256 ŠIAULIAI - (41) 550428
110193723	CENTO, UAB PALINK, shop	Gegužių g. 21, LT- 78314 ŠIAULIAI - (5) 2601700
145255540	BIRUMA, UAB	Gegužių g. 11, LT- 78312 ŠIAULIAI - (41) 417009
180210385	S. JURKUS IR PARTNERIAI, UAB, shopping centre	Krymo g. 28D, LT- 78296 ŠIAULIAI - (41) 550132
145502243	R. Bučinsko IĮ	Gegužių g. 21B, LT-78314, ŠIAULIAI (41) 461146
151466232	ARVI KALAKUTAI, UAB KŪB shop	Gvazdikų takas 6, LT- 78253 ŠIAULIAI - (650) 93075
144206451	Trading/manufacturing company of V. Nagevičius	Sevastopolio g. 1, LT- 78318 ŠIAULIAI - (615) 66260
110778328	NORFOS MAŽMENA, UAB, shop	Gvazdikų takas 1, LT- 78252 ŠIAULIAI - (685) 70770
175797543	PREKIŲ GAUSA, IĮ, shop	Krymo g. 28, LT- 78296 ŠIAULIAI - (41) 581726
301558858	SRS SERVISAS, UAB, Šiauliai Office	Gegužių g. 11, LT- 78312 ŠIAULIAI - (611) 36544
145757856	SEBEKAS, R. V. Mirkės IĮ	Klevų g. 11-12, LT- 76335 ŠIAULIAI - (698) 47051
300589007	DAINOS BALDAI, IĮ, shop	Sevastopolio g. 19, LT- 78296 ŠIAULIAI - (41) 417248
300973577	BUTONJERĖ, UAB	Krymo g. 40-43, LT- 78297 ŠIAULIAI - (618) 81166
300123689	ALARANDA, IĮ	Krymo g. 2-56, LT- 78255 ŠIAULIAI - (685) 27777
145428750	SIDABRININKAS, UAB	Krymo g. 22-24, LT- 78294 ŠIAULIAI - (699) 31151
4567651	V. Vadeikio IĮ	Krymo g. 28, LT- 78296 ŠIAULIAI - (614) 86365
4493148	A. Urbono IĮ	Lieporių g. 1, LT- 78251 ŠIAULIAI - (41) 417455
<b>Miscellaneous services</b>		
175730587	LIEPORĖ, R. Griniaus IĮ	Sevastopolio g. 13-30, LT- 78296 ŠIAULIAI - (41) 457804
144546190	G.J.U., Urbono IĮ	Krymo g. 34-42, LT- 78296 ŠIAULIAI - (41) 454723
301503534	ALGANTA, IĮ	V. Grinkevičiaus g. 6-28, LT- 78243

Corporate code	Title	Corporate address
		ŠIAULIAI - (689) 67109
4555757	Company of A. Zaura	Krymo g. 10-28, LT- 78256 ŠIAULIAI - (686) 73678
147685829	AKVIJA, company of D. Petraitiene, branch	Gvazdikų takas 1, LT- 78252 ŠIAULIAI - (41) 524778
301566602	VEITO PERVEŽIMAI, IĮ	Krymo g. 6-40, LT- 78293 ŠIAULIAI - (698) 29087
300072561	DANEKSA, UAB	Lieporių g. 19-54, LT- 78299 ŠIAULIAI - (41) 502190
145219124	APŠILTINIMAS, UAB	V. Grinkevičiaus g. 18-1, LT- 78256 ŠIAULIAI - (41) 390499
145377932	AUSEMA, A. Apinio IĮ	Sevastopolio g. 19, LT- 78296 ŠIAULIAI - (41) 552969
144946035	ALEFAS, UAB	Sevastopolio g. 15 (Lieporių PC), LT- 78296 ŠIAULIAI - (41) 550211
148385553	KAGRIS, UAB, reception point for dry cleaner's	Krymo g. 28, LT- 78296 ŠIAULIAI - (615) 64758
301637608	TAVO ERDVĖ, UA	Gegužių g. 29-32, LT-78319, ŠIAULIAI
300589007	INFOSIDE, UAB	Saulės takas 3-49, LT- 78301 ŠIAULIAI - (656) 42759
145444612	J. Dagio IĮ	Gegužių g. 9, LT- 78312 ŠIAULIAI - (699) 15460
300011494	RIDVEILA, UAB	Gegužių g. 31-1, LT- 78319 ŠIAULIAI - (615) 80800
300593386	DEVAS, UAB	Gegužių g. 27-2, LT- 78316 ŠIAULIAI - (41) 398284
4479672	BŪRIMO SALONAS, A. Reimerienės IĮ	Sevastopolio g. 11-27, LT- 78296 ŠIAULIAI - (699) 61948
147829382	AULAUKIS, UAB, Šiauliai branch	Krymo g. 26, LT- 78254 ŠIAULIAI - (41) 451055
145206963	Design Company of J. Kavaliauskas	Sevastopolio g. 3-18, LT- 78318 ŠIAULIAI - (41) 456184
302301464	STOGERA, UAB	Sukilėlių g. 27, LT- 76336 ŠIAULIAI - (676) 45666
301815765	PROVEKTA, IĮ	Klevų g. 15-18, LT- 76334 ŠIAULIAI - (699) 80116
<b>Advertising and publishing services</b>		
300929545	KRISTEGA, UAB	Žemaitės g. 42-47, LT-76342, ŠIAULIAI (670) 27828
144145710	A. S. Narbutas Publishing	Klevų g. 9, LT- 76335 ŠIAULIAI - (41) 429335
145149291	LAIMUŽĖ, UAB	Klevų g. 6-23, LT- 76339 ŠIAULIAI - (41) 525645
<b>Television</b>		
123816348	TELERADIJO KOMPANIJA HANSA, VšĮ, branch	Sevastopolio g. 19, LT- 78296 ŠIAULIAI - () 1517
<b>Real estate services</b>		
145904391	BŪSTERTA, R. Griškaus IĮ	Žemaitės g. 43, LT- 76339 ŠIAULIAI

Corporate code	Title	Corporate address
		(41) 521070

Sources: State Enterprise Centre of Registers

The analysis of strategic documents of the municipal level related to the healthcare, social assistance infrastructure and household services for residents of target territories is provided below (see Table 4.10).

**Table 4.10. Analysis of strategic documents related to the development of social infrastructure**

Document title	Note
Strategic Development Plan for the City of Šiauliai for 2007-2016 approved by Resolution No. T-477 of the Council of Šiauliai City Municipality on 22 December 2005	According to Priority I “Open, Creative and Responsible Society”, the Plan provides the following by 2016: to renovate pre-school establishments, to develop detail designs for the modernisation of playgrounds of pre-school establishments and to organise modernisation work; to renovate the premises of general education schools, branches of the Public Library of Šiauliai municipality; to provide conditions for the establishing of family doctor offices; to renovate buildings and the energy economy of institutions controlled by the Municipality and providing primary healthcare services; to establish new day-care centres for children from problem families and to develop activities of the existing centres. Furthermore, a study regarding the need for pre-school education services is expected to be prepared in 2010, and the efficiency and need of all institutions established by the Municipality will be analysed on a continuous basis.
2005-2012 General Plan of Šiauliai City Municipality for the Reorganisation of Schools of General Education approved by Resolution No. T-210 of the Council of Šiauliai City Municipality on 23 June 2005	The Plan provides to “develop an optimal network of schools implementing various educational programmes; to ensure equal opportunity for all to be accepted to gymnasiums; to more rationally use funds intended for education; to improve education conditions and quality of education (learning), and to provide conditions for investments into education”.
2010-2012 Action Plan of Šiauliai City Municipality approved by Resolution No. T-41 of the Council of Šiauliai City Municipality on 25 February 2010.	The majority of the 12 action programmes comprising the Plan is aimed at increasing the availability and quality of social and other public services for the residents.
2010 Social Services Plan of Šiauliai City Municipality approved by Resolution No. T-44 of the Council of Šiauliai City Municipality on 25 February 2010.	The Plan provides the following objectives for the provision and development of social services of Šiauliai City Municipality: to provide quality social services to various customer groups; to cooperate with NGOs and other organisation of the city of Šiauliai in providing social services.
Programme for the Cooperation between Šiauliai City Municipality	This Programme aims at ensuring the continuity of open and equal cooperation between NGOs and the

and NGOs approved by Resolution No. T-48 of the Council of Šiauliai City Municipality on 23 February 2006	Municipality based on the principle of partnership in case of any change in the personnel of municipal institutions and terms of office of the Council of Municipality; uniting organisations and initiative residents of the city into associated structures that would deal with issues important for various population groups, implement objectives to the best interest of the society, provide necessary services and represent the interests of the society; promoting efficient activities of Šiauliai NGOs that are beneficial to the city and to its residents.
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Education, healthcare and other social infrastructure and service network, and its availability to the residents of target territories in Šiauliai can be summarised by the analysis of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats:

**Table 4.11. Analysis of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT)**

Strengths	Weaknesses
Presence of institutions that control and coordinate the activities of educational establishments; Presence of cultural and sports establishments in the district; Presence of establishments providing healthcare and social services; Performance of the reorganisation of educational establishments; Sufficiently big network of retail and catering companies.	Overfull pre-school establishments; Declining number of students; Uneven filling of schools.
Opportunities	Threats
Renovation of existing educational, cultural and sports establishments; Development of existing establishments providing healthcare and social services; Raising of EU, national and private capital for the renovation of cultural, sports and healthcare establishments.	Absence of the continuity of the social policy; Low efficiency of the educational, cultural and sports reform; Inconsistent development of healthcare, social assistance and services.

**Summary.** As the entrepreneurship of local residents is sufficiently low, while social needs are growing, the planning of modernisation opportunities for target territories must consider the following circumstances:

Over the last decade, the development of educational establishments was significantly influenced by the radical change of the political, economic and social situation. These changes influenced the demographic situation in the country and in the city of Šiauliai. The network of general education schools is being reorganised in the city. All general education schools and kindergarten in the target territory must undergo renovation.

People of the retirement age and the disabled persons are the main beneficiaries of social services. Considering the trends of the change in the average age of the population of Šiauliai City, the need for healthcare and social services should remain rather stable or even increase in future.

In order to promote economic growth in the target territory, it is important to consider the development trends of the most important sectors, viz. education, healthcare and other public utilities and social services, trade and household service sectors.



## 5. Transport

The analysis of communication systems in the target territories of Šiauliai has been carried out in compliance with the legislation of the Republic of Lithuania and using the form of the analysis of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT). STR 2.06.01:1999 “Communication systems in cities, towns and villages” is the key technical document that regulates the assessment of the current situation of transport and its long-range development.

### 5.1 Number of increase of automobiles

**Table 5.1. Analysis of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT)**

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sufficiently dense network of nearby trunk roads, streets and access roads;</li> <li>• There is an opportunity to increase the number of automobile parking spaces in analysed regions;</li> <li>• Sufficiently developed urban public transport system.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Insufficient number of automobile parking spaces near apartment houses;</li> <li>• Parameters of the majority of automobile parking spaces do not comply with the regulations of territorial standards;</li> <li>• Due to the shortage of parking spaces, many automobiles are parked in nearby streets, and this causes traffic safety problems;</li> <li>• Large number of obsolete and technically worn out automobiles that pollute the environment;</li> <li>• High traffic density in nearby streets;</li> <li>• Superposition of the waste treatment infrastructure and automobile parking places.</li> </ul>
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building of additional automobile parking places;</li> <li>• Renovation and enlargement of the existing parking lot infrastructure;</li> <li>• Raising of public and private capital for the renovation and enlargement of the parking lot infrastructure;</li> <li>• Improvement of the traffic capacity in nearby streets and access roads;</li> <li>• Development of handicapped parking places (as required).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Potential growth of the number of automobiles with the number of parking places remaining the same or practically the same;</li> <li>• Building of automobile parking places at the expense of green plantations, children’s playgrounds and pedestrian roads;</li> <li>• Rapid wearing out of the existing automobile parking places as a result of insufficiently financed repairs;</li> <li>• Reduction of the scope of expansion of automobile parking places as a result of the shortage of financing;</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aging of the existing vehicles and the failure to renew them;</li> <li>• Development of the waste treatment infrastructure at the expense of automobile parking places;</li> <li>• Growth of the need for automobile parking places near current or future objects of shopping and service infrastructure.</li> </ul>
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## 5.2 Public transport stops

**Table 5.2. Analysis of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT)**

Strengths	Weaknesses
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sufficiently well-developed public transport network near the analysed territories crossed by quite a significant number of urban public transport routes;</li> <li>• Rationally balanced intervals among running urban public busses or mini-buses;</li> <li>• The duration of the trip from stops to the majority of other important public transport stops does not exceed 30 min. prescribed by regulating documents;</li> <li>• Passenger pavilions and other required infrastructure are provided in public transport stops.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In Šiauliai, the majority of public vehicles are rather worn out, and they fail to ensure sufficiently safe services for passengers during the journey and in stops (the shortage of low floor buses, the adjustment of the angle of roll at the time of boarding of passengers, etc.);</li> <li>• Restricted opportunities to arrange additional safe stops for public transport as a result of rather dense traffic in city streets;</li> <li>• Distance between public transport stops exceeds 500 m;</li> <li>• Insufficiently safe public transport stops and the absence of pedestrian safety measures nearby, such as controlled/uncontrolled crossings, with due consideration to the prevailing or changing pedestrian routes well-established in nearby territories;</li> <li>• Infrastructure of public transport stops is insufficiently adapted to the needs of the handicapped.</li> </ul>
Opportunities	Threats
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To build new or adjust the current public transport stops with due consideration to the needs of residents and traffic safety requirements;</li> <li>• To provide all public transport stops with safe passenger pavilions or sheds for the purpose of protecting passengers from wind and bad</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Damage of the infrastructure of public transport stops resulting from deliberate actions, vandalism or any other similar acts;</li> <li>• During the installation of certain traffic safety measures, it may be advised to close or move certain public transport stops, thus increasing the distance between the</li> </ul>

<p>weather;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Installation of additional infrastructure for the handicapped;</li> <li>• Installation of advanced passenger information systems in public transport stops.</li> </ul>	<p>stops;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Suspension of the development of public transport system for economic reasons.</li> </ul>
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## Imprint

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