

TEREZÍN GHETTO MUSEUM

ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN COMPETITION

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TEREZÍN GHETTO MUSEUM

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INTRODUCTORY WORD

The Memorial of National Suffering (since 1964 the Terezín Memorial) was established back in 1947 as an institution whose mission was – and has been to this day – to preserve the memory of the victims of the racial and political persecution during the wartime Nazi occupation, and to highlight the legacy of the Holocaust victims to the general public through its museological, educational and research agenda, while looking after the places associated with the suffering of thousands of people during the Second World War.

The Terezín Memorial could seriously pursue and promote its original mission only in the conditions of this country's free society, i.e. since the early 1990s. Until then, all the areas of its official agenda had been limited. As a result of the then prevailing political situation, its research and subsequent operational museology agenda in particular had been unilaterally focused on the subject of anti-fascist resistance, hence – generally speaking – on themes aimed at tracing the history of the Police Prison in the Small Fortress Terezín.

Under the impact of the ideological climate in the country, the Memorial's research of the history of the Holocaust and reflections of the position of the Jewish inhabitants and the establishment of the Ghetto had been systematically suppressed and sidelined. As a result, the existence of the Terezín Ghetto had been mentioned only marginally for more than forty years. It was only after this country's return to democracy that a provisional exhibition was opened in the Ghetto Museum in 1999, followed by a permanent one unveiled in 2001. This particular exhibition portrays the history of the Terezín Ghetto, while illustrating the Holocaust phenomenon to the viewing public.

The Terezín Memorial is now committed to pursuing and promoting its key objectives outlined above. The new exhibition will chart the history of the Terezín Ghetto in the years 1941-1945 in great detail, while shedding light on the events that had led to its establishment and – in a general sense – to the decimation of the Jewish population. The final module of the display will highlight the postwar events putting the whole story of the Terezín Ghetto into a broader historical perspective.

The Terezín Memorial's principal goal in this architectural design competition is to devise a truly modern exhibition, making ample use of the wealth of suitable presentation methods and sophisticated audiovisual devices. In addition to modern exhibition premises, we seek to build comfortable background facilities for visitors on a par with the contemporary trends in this branch. Our fondest wish is to turn the Ghetto Museum into a hub offering extensive and meaningful experiences to visitors whose interest in history will be further stimulated.

INDEPENDENT JURY MEMBERS



ONDŘEJ SYNEK

Ondřej Synek graduated from the School of Architecture in a class of Professor Emil Příklad at the Academy of Fine Arts in Prague in 2011. He is a co-founder of the successful architectural studio known as re:architekti. Between 2011 and 2017 he and Michal Kuzemský led the architectural and town-planning studio called Kuzemský & Synek at the Faculty of Architecture of the Czech Technical University.

<https://rearchitekti.cz/>



MARKÉTA BROMOVÁ

Markéta Bromová took her degree at the Faculty of Art and Architecture of the Liberec-based Technical University, while acquiring experience and knowhow already during her undergraduate years. In 2010 she founded – and has been leading ever since – her own architectural studio Markéta Bromová architekti, specializing in new buildings as well as sensitive reconstructions of houses and interiors.

<https://marketabromova.cz/>



PETR HÁJEK

Having studied at the Faculty of Architecture of the Czech Technical University in Prague, he later graduated from the School of Architecture at the Academy of Fine Arts in Prague. Together with Tomáš Hradečný and Jan Šépka he founded an architectural and designing studio HŠH architekti in 1998. Since 2020 he has been at the helm of his own architectural office Petr Hájek ARCHITEKTI, s.r.o.

<https://www.hajekarchitekti.cz/>



JAN HARCINÍK

He finished his studies at the Faculty of Architecture of the Czech Technical University in Prague in 2012. Already during his studies he gained experience in the Ústí-based studio called 3 + 1 architekti; he resumed his contacts and cooperation with the studio back in 2018. Meanwhile, he worked as an architect and urban-planner at the Institute of Planning and Development of the Capital City of Prague. He also devotes himself to town development projects in the city of Ústí nad Labem.

<https://www.31architekti.cz/>



JIŘÍ BÍZA - SUBSTITUTE

Worth mentioning among his best-known projects is the Glass Pavilion at Klatovy, designed together with Martin Kožnar. In addition to numerous reconstructions he also focuses on designing projects for public spaces, office buildings and family houses.

<http://bizaarchitekti.cz/>

JURY MEMBERS
- TEREZÍN MEMORIAL EMPLOYEES



STANISLAV KREJTNÝ

Stanislav Krejtný graduated from the Faculty of Mechanical Engineering of the Czech Technical University in Prague. Since 1992 he has been working as Head of the Technical Department of the Terežín Memorial.



IVANA RAPAVÁ

Ivana Rapavá studied Czech language and history at the Faculty of Education of the Technical University in Liberec (FP TUL) and then attended a doctoral course in the branch Czech and Czechoslovak History at the Faculty of the Humanities at the University in Hradec Králové. Between 2006 and 2009 she was an assistant professor at the Faculty of History at the FP TUL. Since 2009 she has been working in the Terežín Memorial, since February 2019 as Head of its Department of History.



PAVEL HYNČICA

Pavel Hynčica took his degree at the Faculty of Arts of the Charles University in Prague in political studies, ethnology and Slovak studies. During the past years he served as an assistant professor at the Department of Political Studies and Philosophy of the Faculty of Arts of the J.E. Purkyně University in Ústí nad Labem. He also worked as an ethnographic expert in the Museum of Rural Buildings of the Central Vltava Region at Vysoký Chlumec near Sedlčany, a branch of the Mining Museum Příbram. Since November 2020 he has been working in the Autonomous Museum Section at the Czech Ministry of Culture



TOMÁŠ RIEGER - SUBSTITUTE

Tomáš Rieger studied social work and subsequently foreign language teaching at the J.E. Purkyně University in Ústí nad Labem. He has been working in the Terežín Memorial since 1992, most recently as its press spokesman and Head of the Department of External Relations and Marketing. Since January 2020 he is a member of the Regional Council of the Ústí Region. In connection with his new function, he has now been on a long-term sabbatical leave since November 16, 2020 to devote himself to his duties as a Regional Council member for public property and investments.



PETRA HUSÁKOVÁ - SUBSTITUTE

Petra Husáková has been working in the Terežín Memorial for eight years now, three years in the post of its economic expert for subsidy programs. A trained economist, she is currently attending an Arts Studies course at the Faculty of Arts of the Masaryk University in Brno. She also worked as an economic expert in the corporate sector.

TEREZÍN MEMORIAL

SIGHTSEEING CIRCUIT

The sightseeing routes in Terezín differ depending on the type of visitors, namely groups organized by travel agencies and individual visitors. As a rule, organized groups have a precise itinerary and timetable, mostly visiting only the key objects of the Terezín Memorial. For their part, groups of visitors, families with children and individuals have greater freedom of choice, usually spending in Terezín longer time. And yet they hardly manage to visit all of the Memorial's objects.

ROUTE OF GROUPS ORGANIZED BY TRAVEL AGENCIES

Terezín Memorial car park – Small Fortress (1) – National Cemetery (2) – Ghetto Museum (4) – Magdeburg Barracks (7) – Terezín Memorial car park

ROUTE OF INDIVIDUAL GROUPS I

Terezín Memorial car park/Bus stop – Small Fortress (1) – National Cemetery (2) – Ghetto Museum (4) – Magdeburg Barracks (7) – Columbarium (10) – Cemetery and Crematorium (11, 12) – Ceremonial hall and Mortuary (9) – Railway siding (8) – Jewish prayer house with a replica of attic room (6) – Park of the Terezín Children (5) – Terezín Memorial car park/Bus stop

ROUTE OF INDIVIDUAL GROUPS II

(Route II is similar to Route I, only heading from the Ghetto Museum in the opposite direction)

Terezín Memorial car park/Bus stop – Small Fortress (1) – National Cemetery (2) – Ghetto Museum (4) – Park of the Terezín Children (5) – Jewish prayer house with a replica of attic room (6) – Railway siding (8) – Ceremonial hall and Mortuary (9) – Columbarium (10) – Cemetery and Crematorium (11, 12) – Magdeburg Barracks (7) – Bus stop

ROUTE OF INDIVIDUAL GROUPS III

(this route is taken by a smaller number of visitors)

Bus stop (town) – Ghetto Museum (4) – Park of the Terezín Children (5) – Jewish prayer house with a replica of attic room (6) – Railway siding (8) – Ceremonial hall and Mortuary (9) – Columbarium (10) – Cemetery and Crematorium (11, 12) – Magdeburg Barracks (7) – National Cemetery (2) – Small Fortress (1) – Bus stop

OBJECTS OF THE TEREZÍN MEMORIAL

1. Small Fortress

The Small Fortress, part of Terezín's fortification system built in the years 1780-1790, was known – already during the time of the Habsburg monarchy – as a prison and penitentiary for military and political prisoners. The most tragic era in its history had been heralded by the occupation of the Czech lands by Nazi Germany in 1939. The Gestapo Police Prison, as an important link in the repressive system maintained by the Nazi authorities, was operated in the Small Fortress between 1940 and 1945.

The area of this former Gestapo Police Prison can be viewed by visitors. The Small Fortress Museum houses a permanent exhibition called "The Small Fortress Terezín 1940-1945" and a permanent exhibition of the Terezín Memorial's fine arts. On display in the Small Fortress are also the following permanent exhibitions: "Terezín 1780-1939", "Concentration Camp in Litoměřice 1944-1945", "Detention Camp for Germans, Small Fortress 1945-1948", and various short-term displays. The Small Fortress also houses a cinema. Visitors can get information on the Small Fortress either from the local guides, eventually from the employees of the Memorial's archive.

2. National Cemetery

Spreading in the foreground of the Small Fortress is the National Cemetery, established shortly after the country's liberation in 1945. The deceased victims from the Gestapo Police Prison, the Terezín Ghetto, the Concentration Camp in Litoměřice and the death transports from Lovosice are buried in individual and mass graves in the National Cemetery.

Buried in the Cemetery, established in 1945, are victims from the Gestapo Police Prison in the Small Fortress, the Terezín Ghetto and the Concentration Camp in Litoměřice.

3. Memorial Site by the Ohře (Eger) river

This memorial site with a small monument commemorates the liquidation of mortuary urns containing the ashes of the victims, cremated in the Crematorium in the Jewish Cemetery. In November 1944 most of the ashes were emptied into the river Ohře and the cinerary urns themselves were burnt.

At the SS orders the ashes of some 22 000 victims, cremated in the Ghetto's Crematorium, were thrown into the river on this site in November 1944.

4. Ghetto Museum

During the time of the Terezín Ghetto the building of the former municipal school housed one of what were known as youth homes. Under the guidance of experienced teachers and educators, Jewish boys, aged between 10 and 15 years, living in this home pursued primarily varied cultural activities. As a result, this building grew to be an informal center of the life of the children and youth in the Ghetto. That was why the Ghetto Museum was installed in this object in the early 1990s.

The building houses a permanent exhibition tracing the history of the Terezín Ghetto, a cinema, premises for short-term displays, a study room and offices of the Memorial's Department of Education where visitors may obtain answers to their specialized queries

5. Park of the Terezín Children

This was built to pay tribute to the youngest Ghetto inmates as a site of commemoration and recollections.

6. Jewish Prayer Room with a Replica of an Attic Room or Garret

The building in today's Dlouhá Street No. 17 used to belong to a block of houses inhabited during the time of the Ghetto by inmates who were employed in various workshops, located primarily in the nearby Bauhof. Led by Artur Berlinger, a Jewish religious teacher from Schweinfurt, the inmates built a Jewish prayer room in the premises formerly used as a storeroom. Decorated with paintings and inscriptions containing passages from different prayers, the prayer room is noted for its unique adornments preserved to this day, notably on the ceiling and in the upper sections of its walls.

Visitors to a reconstructed attic dormitory, known as a garret, can get at least a rough idea of the authentic living conditions of those Ghetto inmates, who had been slightly luckier than their fellow prisoners and who did not have to share the common premises of the overcrowded barracks dormitories with dozens of other inmates.

Situated in an erstwhile outbuilding in a Terezín yard, one of the prayer rooms in the former Ghetto has been preserved as an example of a uniquely decorated space from World War II. Remnants of one of the so-called cubbyholes can be found above the prayer room. Cubbyholes were smallish rooms in the attics of houses and outbuildings throughout wartime Terezín, converted into makeshift accommodation units of minimal dimensions. They offered a small number of inmates at least a semblance of privacy. In this particular case, it was a modest dwelling for craftsmen working in the Ghetto's nearby central workshops. Luckily, this makeshift living space above the prayer room had not been rebuilt in later years, and can be now reconstructed and returned to a shape similar to that at the time of the Ghetto.

7. Former Magdeburg Barracks

During the time of the Ghetto (1941-1945) the former Riding Barracks were known as the Magdeburg Barracks, housing the offices of the Ghetto's Jewish Self-administration and flats of its leading officials. The Barracks also figured prominently as a place closely associated with the Ghetto's cultural life. The object was reconstructed at the turn of the 20th and 21st centuries and its part has been used by the Terezín Memorial primarily for exhibitions and educational programs.

Today the object houses the Meeting Center and an attic theater, while visitors may also see a replica of a mass dormitory for the inmates from the time of the Ghetto, as well as permanent exhibitions featuring various aspects of its cultural life.

8. Railway Siding

The remnants of rails, left behind from the former railway track connecting the Terezín Ghetto with the Bohušovice nad Ohří station, have been preserved in the sites where transports (bringing inmates or carrying them away) had been dispatched.

9. Ceremonial Halls and Ghetto's Central Mortuary

The premises in the casemates near the former Bohušovice Gate served for funeral services. Relatives and friends of the deceased could gather there for prayers and funeral rites, usually for 30 and more caskets at a time. One room was reserved for Jewish rites, another for Christian obsequies. After the service the caskets were

carried away for burial, in later years for cremation in the newly built Crematorium. Dead bodies were kept in its premises which also witnessed mass funeral services.

10. Columbarium

Mortuary urns containing the ashes of the Ghetto victims, cremated in the nearby Crematorium, were stored in the Columbarium. In an effort to obliterate the traces of the Nazi crimes committed against the Jewish prisoners, the SS camp command ordered the ashes to be taken away, partly buried and partly emptied into the river Ohře (Eger) at the end of World War II.

Starting in the summer of 1942, the bodies of the deceased Ghetto inmates were concentrated in a section of the fortification casemates; the bodies had been washed and placed in caskets and then moved to the funeral rooms next door.

The ashes of the victims cremated in the Ghetto's Crematorium were kept in this section of the former fortifications.

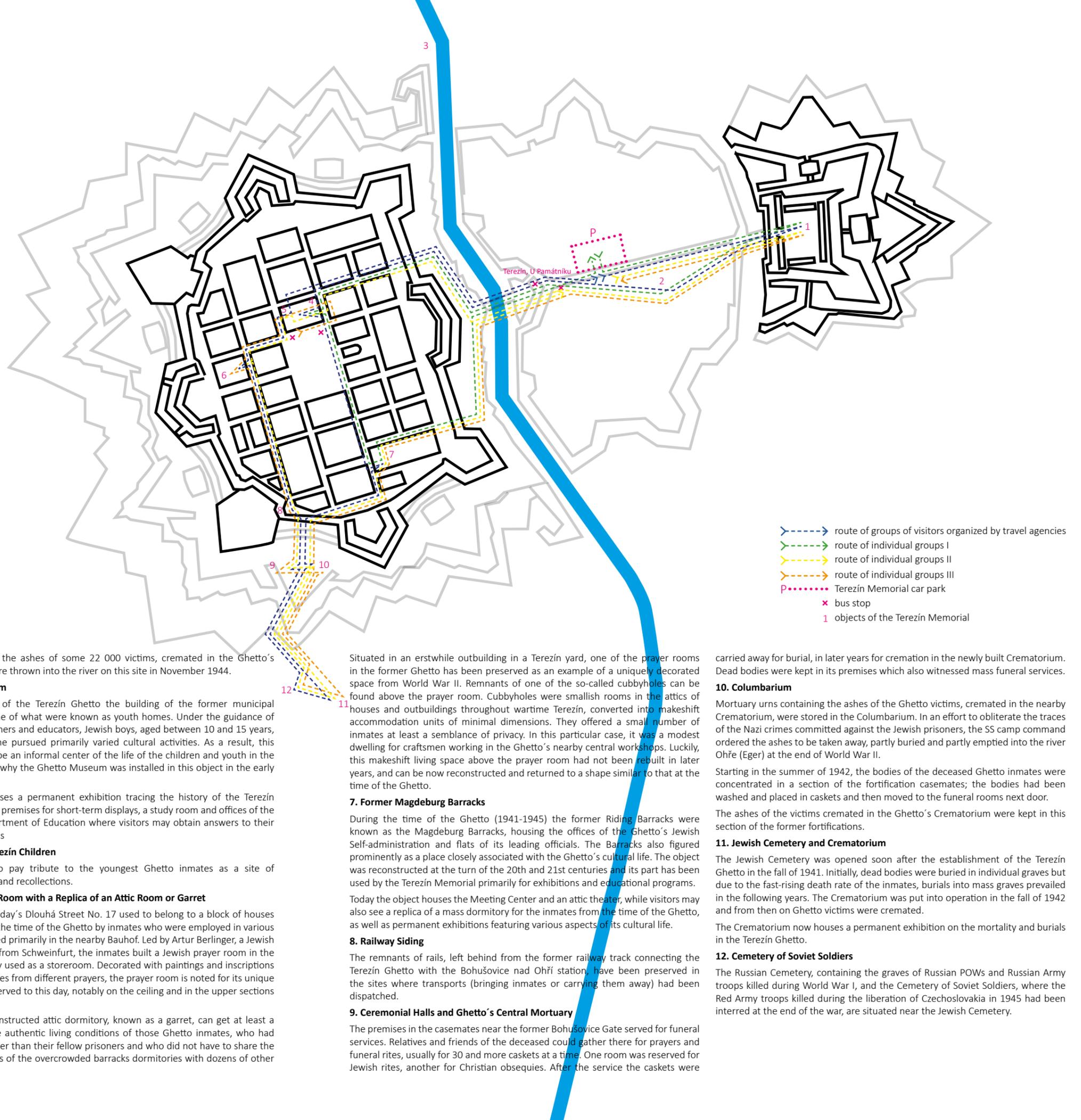
11. Jewish Cemetery and Crematorium

The Jewish Cemetery was opened soon after the establishment of the Terezín Ghetto in the fall of 1941. Initially, dead bodies were buried in individual graves but due to the fast-rising death rate of the inmates, burials into mass graves prevailed in the following years. The Crematorium was put into operation in the fall of 1942 and from then on Ghetto victims were cremated.

The Crematorium now houses a permanent exhibition on the mortality and burials in the Terezín Ghetto.

12. Cemetery of Soviet Soldiers

The Russian Cemetery, containing the graves of Russian POWs and Russian Army troops killed during World War I, and the Cemetery of Soviet Soldiers, where the Red Army troops killed during the liberation of Czechoslovakia in 1945 had been interred at the end of the war, are situated near the Jewish Cemetery.



VISIT RATE OF THE TEREZÍN MEMORIAL OBJECTS AND THE TOWN OF TEREZÍN

Within its agenda the Terezín Memorial also looks after the sites honoring the victims of racial and political persecution during the years of the Second World War. This involves dozens of objects and memorial sites visitors to the Terezín Memorial may like to see:

- Small Fortress and the adjoining National Cemetery
- Ghetto Museum and the adjoining Park of the Terezín Children
- Memorial site on the bank of the river Ohře
- Former Magdeburg Barracks
- Jewish prayer room and reconstructed “garret” of Terezín Ghetto inmates
- Railway siding and the building of the former Municipal Weigh House
- Columbarium
- Ceremonial Halls and Ghetto’s Central Mortuary
- Jewish Cemetery with Crematorium
- Cemetery of Soviet Soldiers
- Crematorium of the former Concentration Camp Litoměřice

The Small Fortress, the Ghetto Museum and the Magdeburg Barracks may be regarded as the principal and most frequently visited objects of the Terezín Memorial. After all, these objects are also known to house the key exhibitions and a wealth of short-term displays, as well as background facilities for visitors (box office, shop selling souvenirs and publications, sanitary facilities and partly also refreshment). Admission to all these premises is charged.

Number of visitors to the Memorial’s main objects in 2019

	Total	Foreign	Foreign youth	Czech youth
Small Fortress	282 438	191 996	102 580	32 405
Ghetto Museum	220 671	149 599	73 772	32 347
Magdeburg Barracks	102 042	78 099	35 984	11 945

Of all the Terezín Memorial’s premises the Small Fortress is the most frequently visited object. There are several reasons for this:

1. Within the context of Czechoslovakia’s postwar historical developments, its authorities, always acting on political grounds, accentuated the subject of reprisals taken by the Nazi occupation regime and the resistance movement. These were general matters focused on and connected with the history of the Police Prison in the Small Fortress in Terezín, and giving priority to such subjects proved to be detrimental to any authentic presentation of the Holocaust history and the wartime position of the Jewish inhabitants and the establishment of the Terezín Ghetto;

2. the Small Fortress Terezín attracts visitors by its well-preserved appearance, its authenticity and atmosphere; visitors may see substantial sections of the Small Fortress without greater limitations, while having an opportunity to view many smaller and larger exhibitions, virtually all in one place;

3. the media most frequently portray wartime Terezín (whether such stories feature the Police Prison in the Small Fortress or the former Ghetto in the town of Terezín) through pictures of the main gate of the Small Fortress or the gate with its inscription “Arbeit macht frei” in the Small Fortress, images that undoubtedly have their effect on visitors’ decision to give this particular object priority during their stay in Terezín;

4. thanks to its location the Terezín Memorial’s central car park near the Small Fortress is another attractive place to visit; 5. první zastávka autobusu v Terezíně (na trase Praha – Terezín) je v blízkosti Malé pevnosti

5. the very first bus stop in Terezín (on the route Prague – Terezín) is situated near the Small Fortress;

6. the main (and only) center of Terezín Memorial guides is to be found in the entrance premises of the Small Fortress. In addition to their comments during guided tours of the Small Fortress, guides are also prepared to give a general description of the town’s history in various languages. This service is also available in other objects in the Terezín Memorial, but has to be ordered/booked at this guide center.

Most people who visit the Small Fortress then continue their sightseeing tour past the National Cemetery, along the main road No. II/608, and across the bridge over the river Ohře. Passing through what is known as the lower water gate, visitors enter the main fortress of the town of Terezín, frequently heading for the nearby Ghetto Museum, the Memorial’s second most frequently visited object. This offers the main exhibition tracing the history of the Terezín Ghetto (1941-1945).

Relatively high numbers of visitors go to the former Magdeburg Barracks, visited by approximately one third of all the people coming to the Terezín Memorial. The Magdeburg Barracks house many exhibitions portraying the cultural life in the former Ghetto, as well as an interesting replica of a mass dormitory in the former Terezín Ghetto.

Other objects and memorial sites administered by the Terezín Memorial are known to be visited to a smaller extent. This principally depends on the actual time people coming to Terezín have reserved for their visit. Roughly 75 percent of all the visitors to the Memorial are foreigners who come to Terezín mostly in organized trips for half-day, at most for one-day, visits. Out of the rich offer of the Memorial’s objects, which are mostly situated a long way from one another (see Map of the Terezín Memorial’s objects and memorial sites), visitors can then choose objects according to their own interests, their allocated time they can spend in Terezín, and their physical condition.

As for Czech visitors, these are mostly pupils and students of elementary and secondary schools whose visits to Terezín are quite often led by lecturers, employees of the Department of Education and connected with educational programs, which draw more from Terezín’s genius loci than from the individual exhibitions. As a matter of fact, the specific patterns of movement of individuals, independent small groups and families with children have not been accurately mapped to this day. However, we assume that smaller groups visit primarily the Small Fortress and the Ghetto Museum, after which they choose places and objects of their interest or the sites they happen to be passing by during their stay in Terezín.

In addition to the Memorial, visitors to Terezín are also invited to see objects administered by the Terezín municipality. Also thanks to the initiative of the civic association “Terezín – a town of change”, these objects have been recently renovated. In terms of their nature, these are buildings harking back to the prewar history of Terezín (fortifications and underground galleries, Kavalier 2, Retranchement 5, Barracks, Riding hall, guardhouse in the so-called Litoměřice Gate etc.). As a rule, they offer numerous noteworthy exhibitions that have been lately putting Terezín on Czech tourist maps.¹

The town of Terezín, as a unique and well-preserved Baroque fortress, has been trying for a long time to be inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

¹ According to the words of Mr. Jiří Hofman, official of the association “Terezín – a town of change”, Czech tourists make up roughly 90 percent of the total number of visitors coming to Terezín. Some 30 000 people visited the town in 2019. Seen in this light, the most frequently visited object in Terezín is Retranchement 5 (10 500 visitors), followed by Kavalier 2 (6 000), and riding hall (2 500). Many special events annually held in Terezín (such as Joseph’s Festival in honor of Emperor Joseph II, the founder of Terezín) also deserve credit for attracting ever more visitors to the town.



1. GHETTO MUSEUM

1.1 HISTORY AND ITS EXHIBITIONS SO FAR

Even though the idea of establishing a Ghetto Museum (GM) in Terezín emerged shortly after the liberation of Czechoslovakia in 1945, its implementation came as late as after 1989 when the country restored its democratic regime. The first exhibition, whose life span had been estimated at several years but eventually spanned whole decades, was then installed in the GM.

The original, temporary exposition was eventually replaced by the current Ghetto Museum exhibition entitled *Terezín in the "Final Solution of the Jewish Question 1941-1945"*. Installed in two stages in the years 1999 and 2001, the exhibition's first module is housed on the ground floor of the GM, offering visitors elementary information on the history of Terezín and the existence of its Ghetto. However, its key mission is to commemorate the Ghetto's youngest inmates, some of whom had been accommodated precisely in this building (boys' home, house L 417).

Opened in November 2011, the main, historical-documentary section of the exhibition is situated on the first floor of the building. It consists of five thematic blocks. The opening module traces the origin and developments of the anti-Jewish ideology leading up to the mechanism of the "Final Solution of the Jewish Question". An introductory, chronological overview of events, depicting the history of the Ghetto, is followed by the principal and most extensive part of the exhibition; this is designed to portray all spheres of everyday life in the Terezín Ghetto. The fourth section is focused on the subsequent fate of Terezín children. The exhibition is concluded with an outline of the Terezín Memorial's research results, providing a truly comprehensive picture of history, complete with a multitude of statistical data.

Even though the GM exhibition has been hitherto perceived in a predominantly positive light, after approximately twenty years of its existence there arises an urgent need for its renovation or rather installation of a new permanent exposition. This conclusion proceeds from several factors:

- life span of each exhibition is generally limited, with permanent exhibitions being usually expected to last maximum of 15 to 20 years;

- in recent years modern technologies have made an impressive progress, which is naturally appreciated and put to good use by the contemporary society; needless to add, modern technology should be reflected and applied to advantage when installing new displays;

- even though intervention into the content (data editing) of the current exhibition probably will not be very extensive, the entire scope of the accompanying texts must be substantially adjusted throughout the exhibition, while focusing on a wider application of audiovisual (AV) technology;

- in terms of providing services and ensuring adequate comfort to visitors, the current exhibition and its background facilities leave much to be desired;

- as for its technical and structural conditions, the GM building is far from satisfactory either;

- the object is a **listed monument**



1.2 INNER ARRANGEMENT OF THE GHETTO MUSEUM

The premises of the GM are structurally divided, being made up of two original buildings, interconnected and enlarged by an extension built in the 1970s. The permanent exhibition is installed in the main building (1), in its left ground-floor wing, and on the entire first floor. The right wing houses two offices, a room for holding seminars, and a small room with background facilities for the Terezín Memorial personnel.

There is a basement running beneath part of the building (left section).

Its attic premises have not been reconstructed and currently remain unused.

A large section of the second original building (2) is taken up by a cinema with its background for projectionist, a stage and a backstage. As for its remaining premises, the second building also houses three rooms sharing joint sanitary facilities on the ground floor, and an attic flat on the first floor (its entrance leading from the outside of the building).

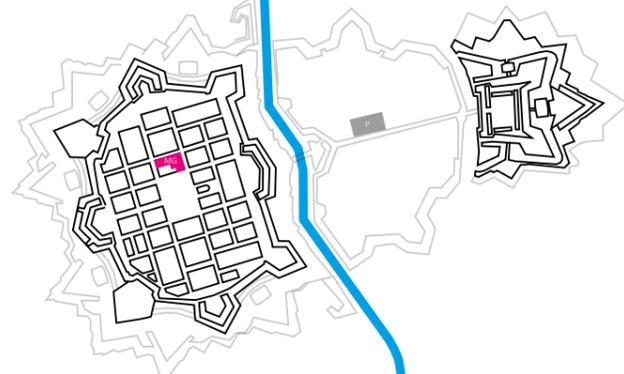
These two original buildings (1, 2) are connected through an extension (3), currently serving for short-term exhibition purposes.

The adjoining annex (4) contains three offices, a server room, plus a small depository and one room, both under the terrain level. These premises are not open to the public, serving only Terezín Memorial employees.

Adjoining the GM building is an undeveloped and unused space covered with greenery (5).

1.3 BUILDING ADAPTATIONS IN THE GHETTO MUSEUM TO THIS DAY

During the Terezín Memorial's modern history, the building adaptations made in the Ghetto Museum always went hand in hand with the museum and exhibition agenda of the Terezín Memorial. Major and large-scale building adaptations were undertaken during the 1990s, namely prior to the installation of the current exhibition. Partial repairs were made after the flood in 2002. Since 2013 the buildings have been newly roofed. The overall structural status is satisfactory. However, all the technological elements, utility networks etc. are known to be at the end of their life span. That is why the object's overall reconstruction should be envisaged.



1.4 SIGHTSEEING CIRCUIT IN THE GHETTO MUSEUM

The main entrance to the Ghetto Museum (leading from Komenského Street) also serves as its exit. Due to the enormous rise in the number of visitors over the past few years and undesirable concentration of people in the entrance premises it will be necessary in the future to separate the entrance into the building from its exit. The existing entrance should remain in place leading from Komenského Street, while a new exit should be found, possibly the way out from the lobby of the cinema, leading out into the small yard in Pražská Street.

There is one box office and a separate counter selling souvenirs in the entrance premises.

The sightseeing circuit in the Ghetto Museum starts with the children's exhibition, installed in the adjoining two rooms in the left wing on the ground floor of the main building (1). The corridor, which forms part of the children's exhibition, leads to a double-flight staircase situated in the central space of the main building (1). There are toilets on both sides of the staircase. Its right flight is equipped with a staircase platform for physically disabled visitors or other people with limited mobility. A collage from the pictures made primarily by Helga Hošková Weissová decorates the wall above the intermediate landing of the staircase.

The principal historical-documentary section of the exhibition is on display on the first floor of the main building (1). The direction of the sightseeing tour goes to the left, both thematically and chronologically. An opposite direction of sightseeing is technically possible but in view of the chronology of the given subject it is not quite logical. The exhibition is thematically divided into five blocks, which corresponds to the spatial division (corridor – three rooms – corridor). In actual fact, this is a circuit without any possibility of detours or short cuts. The main historical-documentary section ends at the staircase, i.e. on the very spot it begins.

For most visitors sightseeing in the exhibition is individual, without guides' comments and explanations. For their part, attendees of various educational seminars organized by the Terezín Memorial are accompanied through the exhibition by their lecturers.

After viewing the permanent exhibition, further movement of visitors and their continued stay in the Ghetto Museum is up to them. Visitors may go to see a short-term exhibition or a partially interactive 3D model of the Terezín Ghetto staged in the interconnecting space (3), or they can watch short period films according to the current offer in the cinema, seating nearly 150 people (2). As for catering services, visitors have at their disposal food and drinks vending machines, with a modest offer of resting at one of the three small tables in the basement, plus toilets on the ground floor.

Visitors can also buy souvenirs, other merchandise and publications at the counter in the entrance (as well as exit) premises, or at a vending machine selling memorial coins, standing opposite the ladies' toilets.

- 1 main building/
- 2 second building/
- 3 connecting space
- 4 extension/ground floor
- 5 undeveloped area

ground floor – exhibition, entrance with box office and sales counter, WC (gents/ladies) 2 offices of the Department of Education, a room for holding seminars staged by the Department of Education, background facilities for Terezín Memorial personnel
 first floor – exhibition, background facilities for security personnel
 basement – refreshment with tables, part of basement unused
 attic – unused
 attic – air-conditioning technology on the left, taking up one quarter of the premises
 attic – cinema with a projection room, stage and backstage taking up two quarters of the space
 attic – an attic flat on the right, taking up one quarter of the space
 ground floor – three rooms with shared sanitary facilities on the right, taking up one quarter of the space
 ground floor – cinema with a projection room, stage and backstage, taking up two quarters of the space
 short-term exhibitions
 depository of the Department of Collections, room
 three offices, server room, WC for employees
 greenery

1.5.1.5 BOTTLENECKS ON THE SIGHTSEEING CIRCUIT IN THE GHETTO MUSEUM

Due to the above-mentioned later extension and connection of the two original buildings, the spatial arrangement of the Ghetto Museum is rather intricate, considerably divided and in many places situated on different levels. During the main season and periods of peak visitors' traffic the current inner spatial arrangement of the displays leads in some places to bottlenecks.

The GM entrance premises may be regarded as a critical space where visitors concentrate while waiting to buy tickets, viewing or buying souvenirs or getting ready to leave the building.

In terms of smooth movement of visitors through the exhibition, another problem area is the main staircase; especially its intermediate landing, decorated with the collage of paintings; this can hardly be viewed completely at one's leisure and from a greater distance. Another case in point is the landing on the first floor with a revolving banner that can impede visitors' passage.

During the main season and peak visitors' traffic people also tend to amass in the left section of the corridor, housing the exhibition's first thematic module. No bottlenecks are regularly encountered in the adjoining premises (2, 3).

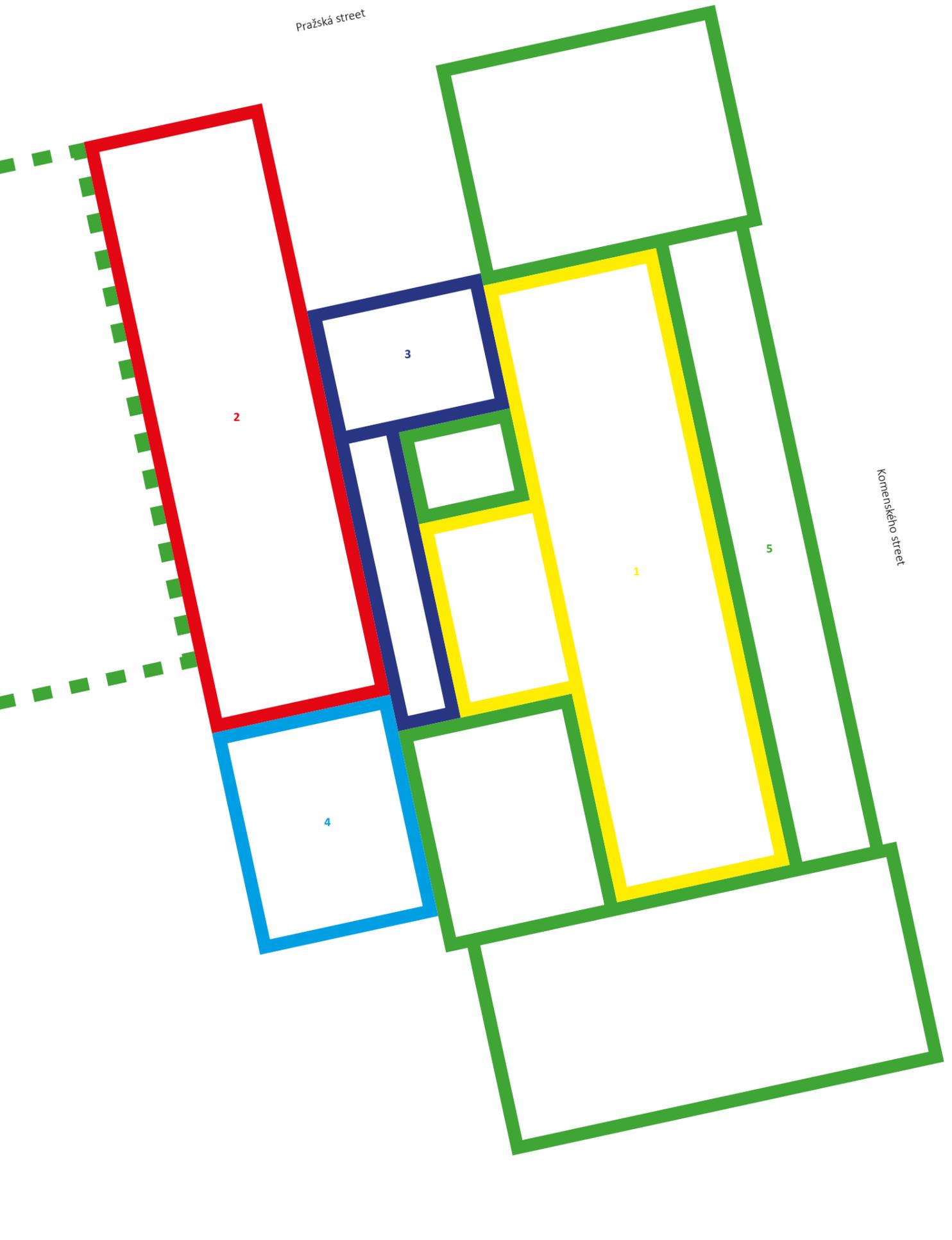
1.6 NUMBER AND STRUCTURE OF VISITORS TO THE GHETTO MUSEUM

The number of visitors coming to the Ghetto Museum is relatively high, displaying a slightly increasing trend every year. In 2019, as many as 220 671 people visited the GM (see table below). Monthly numbers of visitors to the GM during the main tourist season (April – October) add up to more than 20 000. In the best "tourist" months (usually in July, August, sometimes also in April, May or September) the monthly number of visitors exceeds 25 000.

The nationality and age structure of visitors to the GM is considerably varied. More than 75 percent of GM visitors are foreigners (Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, United States, Spain, Denmark, Israel, Britain, Sweden etc.), while visitors from the Czech Republic, particularly elementary school pupils and secondary students, account for 25 percent of the total. Out of all the visitors to the Ghetto Museum roughly one half are adults, the other half being children, youth and students.

year	total	Foreign	Foreign youth	Czech youth
2017	204 808	155 694	80 376	26 189
2018	220 219	167 105	86 382	29 174
2019	220 671	149 599	73 772	32 347

* The number of visitors to the Terezín Memorial has been adversely affected by the emergency situation caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. The previous, slightly rising trend in the number of visitors was quite substantially disrupted. According to predictions, the number of visitors should be rising again in 2021, approaching the previous levels in the coming years.





2.2. GHETTO MUSEUM PROJECT IDEA

The principal project idea of the Ghetto Museum is to create a new exhibition, hence to design a modern exhibition space, shape a functional and comfortable background for visitors, while providing a necessary background for the Terezín Memorial personnel and educational programs.

Part and parcel of this project idea is revitalization of the outside areas. The structural and technical adaptations of the entire project must be adequately adjusted to meet these requirements. The following aspects have to be further elaborated and designed within the framework of these briefly outlined objectives of the GM project:

2.1 EXHIBITION AND INNER LAYOUT

- efficient utilization of the whole GM object, taking into consideration requirements of the Terezín Memorial
- construction of the sightseeing route through the exhibition and flow of visitors' movement in the GM
- audiovisual technology and smart devices
- utilization of the hitherto unused premises (basement, attic, undeveloped areas outside) with a view to providing a disabled-access environment
- premises for short-term exhibitions

The draft spatial arrangement in the Ghetto Museum must inevitably take into account the Terezín Memorial's security requirements to ensure maximum personal safety of both its employees and its visitors.

In terms of the potential threat posed to religious targets in the Czech Republic, the Terezín Memorial figures as one of the most vulnerable objects. This is primarily due to the symbolic nature of the site and the high number of visitors coming to see the place.

2.2 BACKGROUND FACILITIES FOR VISITORS AND TEREZÍN MEMORIAL EMPLOYEES

- relaxation zone (inside and outside) featuring smart devices
- checkroom storing visitors' luggage
- throughout the exhibition premises adequate quantity of benches and seating should be installed
- quality refreshment with background for families with children
- sanitary facilities in adequate quality and quantity, including e.g. baby changing tables
- requirements of cyclists should be taken into consideration during revitalization of outside areas (in keeping with the project "Cyclists Are Welcome")
- background facilities for Terezín Memorial employees – curators and other personnel
- background facilities for Terezín Memorial educational programs
- background facilities for security agency

2.3 OVERALL INNER RECONSTRUCTION, BUILDING AND TECHNICAL ADAPTATIONS

- installation of new branches for utility networks (water, sewerage, electricity, gas, data). The water service pipe is in serious disrepair

and so is the sewerage system. Since there is no gas heating system in the object it has to be electricity-heated, which leads to considerable costs.

- complete reconstruction of outside distribution networks (water, sewerage, heating, air-conditioning, electricity, electronic security signaling, electric fire alarm signaling, closed-circuit television – CCTV, joint satellite and TV antennas, data)

- building adaptations necessary for enlarging the existing premises and for ensuring fluent movement of visitors through the exhibition (entrances to the GM building, passages between rooms, arrangement of the current lobby, access road, utilization of the existing attic premises in the main building, possibility of building a new superstructure with a hipped or double-pitched roof over the extension)

- repair of facades, infilling or grouting elements, linking up to the previous building adaptations

- reconstruction of the café – refreshment

- designing a complete disabled-access system for the object, including eventual installation of elevators

- outside adaptations (garden, fencing)

3 CONCEPT OF THE NEW EXHIBITION OF THE GHETTO MUSEUM

The new exhibition in the Ghetto Museum is designed to comprise four main thematic lines, linking up to and supplementing each other in terms of chronology and content:

- (1) Persecution of Jews in the Territory of the Czech Lands in the Years 1938-1945,
- (2) House L 417 and Children in Terezín
- (3) Terezín Ghetto (1941-1945), and
- (4) Terezín Echoes

This arrangement will make it possible to touch, at least marginally, upon some of the topics which, even though not falling into the time frame of the Terezín Ghetto (1941-1945), are nevertheless important for understanding some specific historical contexts, such as, e.g., liberation of Terezín and its reconstruction and resettlement, foundation and developments of the Terezín Memorial, postwar life of Holocaust survivors and the impact of their experience and recollections on the second and third generation of their relatives, retributions and punishment of war crimes.

3.1 PERSECUTION OF JEWS IN THE CZECH LANDS IN THE YEARS 1938-1945

This introductory section of the exhibition will primarily portray the position of the Jewish population in the territory of the Czech lands prior to the establishment of the Ghetto, and the beginnings and course of the targeted persecution of the Jewish inhabitants leading to their decimation. The exhibition will capture the anti-Jewish measures gradually introduced in the Reich Region of Sudetenland from 1938, and in the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia from 1939, just as the responses of the Jewish population to such persecution campaigns (resistance, escapes, suicides, emigration, first deportations ...)

This particular thematic block will be concluded with exhibits explaining the motives and preparations for the establishment of the Terezín Ghetto, while clarifying the role of the individual religious and Protectorate institutions involved in this process.

3.2 HOUSE L 417 AND CHILDREN IN THE TEREZÍN GHETTO

Another part of the exhibition, devoted to the children in the Terezín Ghetto, will be conceived as an exhibition “about children, for children”. Its principal purpose will be to introduce visitors to the life of children in the Ghetto (accommodation, education, childcare and impact of their educators on the children, their cultural, sport and other pursuits, leisure time, family ...), making ample use of suitable presentation methods (e.g. comics, glossary, Do You Know that ..., simple infographics) plus elements close – thanks to their nature – (not only) to child visitors (audiovisual technology and smart devices, photos, replicas, comparative models ...).

The module devoted to children will present happy as well as tragic fates of seven children, natives of different foreign countries from which transports to Terezín departed. Focus will also be paid to the boys’ home L 417, which was situated in the building of today’s Ghetto Museum and whose history has not been sufficiently portrayed in the Terezín Memorial’s exhibitions so far.

The Memorial Hall of the Terezín Children will remain part of the children’s exposition; the names of all the children who had passed through the Terezín Ghetto (describing their future fates – whether they survived or not) will be displayed inside. As a matter of fact, the Memorial Hall of the Terezín Children does – and hopefully still will – offer visitors one of the most powerful emotional experiences in the entire exhibition (cf. Pinkas Synagogue in Prague or Memorial de la Shoah in Paris).

The children’s section will end with the story of Petr Ginz’s drawing The Moonscape whose copy travelled into space in 2018 with American astronaut Feustal onboard the International Space Station. This unique event will be highlighted as a positive legacy of the Terezín children for today.

3.3 TEREZÍN GHETTO (1941-1945)

The central section of the new GM exhibition will be devoted to the Terezín Ghetto in the years 1941-1945. Unlike the existing exposition, presenting the Terezín Ghetto as a component of the system known as the “Final Solution of the Jewish Question”, the new exhibition will be thematically more concentrated on the Ghetto itself, its inhabitants and their life. Under scrutiny will be the role played by the SS camp command and the Jewish Self-administration in the system of the Ghetto’s management. By narrating the life stories of several selected inmates of different nationalities, age and sex, this section will also seek to describe in brief the prevailing situation in the countries whose nationals passed through the Terezín Ghetto during the war.

Offering a wealth of photos, documents, collection items, replicas and authentic recordings of Holocaust survivors’ recollections, the exhibition aims to capture an everyday life in the Ghetto (its living conditions, hygiene, religious rites, culture, work, leisure time, resistance, underground activities, ...). For visitors’ easier orientation in the area of the former Ghetto, the exhibition is expected to offer a 3D model of the Terezín Ghetto with screenings (focusing on the key objects and their function, the changing population density in the Ghetto, its establishment, stages of development and end/ liberation of the Ghetto, visit by the International Committee of the Red Cross to the Ghetto as a propagandist exercise, ...).

A time axis running through part of the exposition (capturing the milestones in the Ghetto’s development plus parallel history) will serve for putting the story of the Terezín Ghetto into a general framework and for understanding the wider historical contexts of that era. Simple infographics will be amply used to provide engaging visuals and texts for an easy-to-understand overview of the topic in hand.

3.4 TEREZÍN ECHOES

The final part of the new exhibition will feature some of the events that happened during the postwar period, portraying particularly the first days and weeks after Terezín’s liberation (repatriation of former inmates, fighting the epidemic) and resettlement of the town by its denizens.

Terezín Echoes will be designed to describe the complex situation facing Ghetto survivors during their return home and their reintegration into postwar society. Experiences and recollections of members of the second and third generations of former Ghetto inmates’ relatives, who themselves have been deeply touched and affected by the wartime experience of their next of kin, will be also featured. An important module of this postwar narrative will be devoted to issues of justice and efforts to punish the criminal acts committed in the Terezín Ghetto.

The exhibition will end with a brief history of the foundation of the Memorial of National Suffering, later known as the Terezín Memorial, highlighting the first postwar endeavors to commemorate the victims of the Terezín Ghetto.

3.5. OUTSIDE SPACES

In addition to planning the exhibition, an integral part of the design will also be the future appearance of the outside undeveloped areas around the Ghetto Museum and their integration with the building. At present, the publicly accessible Park of the Terezín Children with a fountain and a sculpture is situated inside a fenced yard of the GM building.

CAR PARK AND THE PLANNED INFORMATION CENTER OF THE TEREZÍN MEMORIAL

The winning competition project will also include a design of the Terezín Memorial's Information Center with a car park, situated near the Small Fortress Terezín; at present its state, including background facilities, is quite unsatisfactory in view of the numbers and requirements of the Memorial's visitors, while its long-term technical condition also leaves much to be desired.

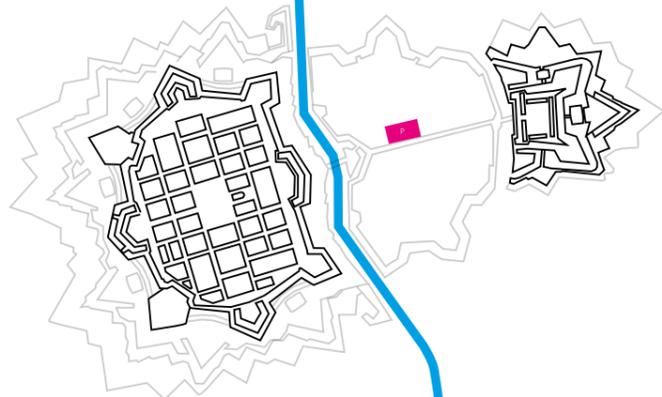
Since for many visitors the car park is the very first place they see when coming to Terezín, the Information Center should provide a worthy and imposing entrance to the entire Terezín Memorial. The paramount goal of this project is to turn the car park into a central orientation hub, providing to visitors fundamental information on the Terezín Memorial, its objects and distances among them, on exhibitions, displays, accompanying programs and other events, and last but not least, how to spend your time in the town of Terezín. Seen in this light, the Information Center should reflect the modern face of the Terezín Memorial and together with its other objects impart to visitors a comprehensive and generally positive impression of the Memorial.

In addition to the parking space, the area currently offers potential use for sanitary facilities and stalls offering buffet-style catering.

Back in 2019 the Terezín Memorial commissioned a draft for the reconstruction of its car park, the key requirements being:

1. reconstruction of the parking area
2. construction of the Information Center
3. reconstruction and extension of the existing sanitary facilities
4. construction of a restaurant with a seating capacity of approximately 50 table places
5. revitalization of greenery

Based on this plan, a project was drawn up for building procedure, which is currently subject to negotiation between the Terezín Memorial and the respective Building Authority. However, according to the Building Authority, the prepared project, comprising enlargement of the ground plan of the current object destined for reconstruction, runs counter to the Czech water legislation.

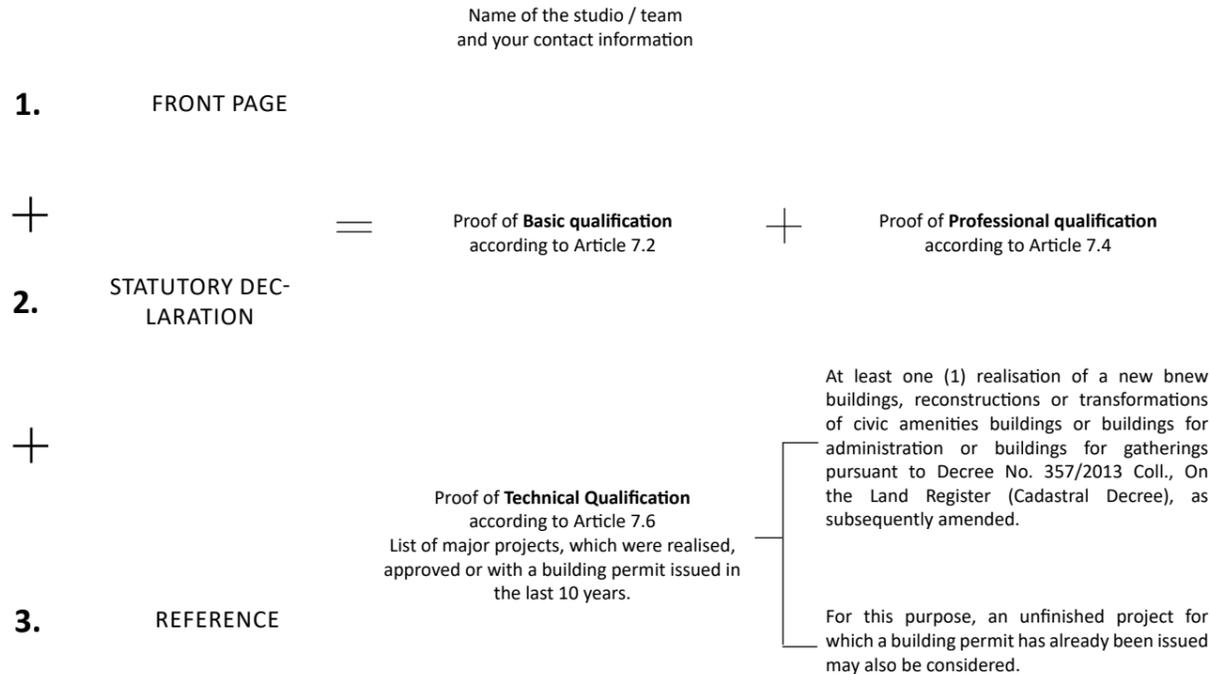


COURSE OF THE COMPETITIVE DIALOGUE

1. Tuesday 29.10.2019 REQUEST FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE COMPETITIVE DIALOGUE (REGISTRATION)

The tender documentation and all communication will be done electronically, e-mail addresses, data pages and electronic tools. The application for participation (registration) must be submitted in writing in electronic form through the National Electronic Instrument NEN until 5:00 PM on 29 October 2019. <https://nen.nipez.cz/>

MANDATORY REQUIREMENTS FOR SUBMITTING AN APPLICATION FOR REGISTRATION:



2. Monday 18.11.2019 PROFESSIONAL APPROACH TO SOLVE THE CONTRACT

Participants who fulfill the conditions defined in the Application for Participation (registration) will be invited to submit a Professional Approach to the solution of the contract. The check-in will take place electronically via NEN by 18.11.2019 by 17:00. The participants will describe the approach to the specified aspects of the public procurement solution (architectural quality of the solution; ie functionally-operational division). Any recommended approach will be justified.

REQUIREMENTS FOR SUBMITTING A PROFESSIONAL APPROACH TO THE PUBLIC PROCUREMENT:

<p>A professional approach to the solution of the contract will be represented by the A3 booklet completed according to the example, which is Annex No. 3 of this tender documentation. Each aspect of the proposal will be on one spread, including photographs or plans and schemes of real application of the examples, all in Czech / English. From the point of view of relevance, it is essential that at least one person from the supplier's team of authors is also the author or co-author of the projects of used examples (illustrations) of the construction or their designs.</p>	<p>Preliminary specification:</p> <p>In specific project proposals, at least 1 person from the author's team was the author / co-author.</p> <p>Each project will be accompanied by graphic designs, photographs of the building realisation and a text description in the range - max. 1000 characters including spaces - stating the realised design phases, execution time, including implementation time, accessibility and investment costs.</p> <p>The submitted materials must provide a comprehensive idea of the overall concept, the spatial arrangement and the structural design with an emphasis on the sustainability of the project. Furthermore, an idea of the material solution and access to the interior will be presented.</p>
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3. Friday 6.12.2019 WORKSHOP I

The first workshop will include a tour of the building and a presentation of the client's aim and discussion.

4. Friday 25.3. 2020 WORKSHOP II

Workshop II will include a digital presentation of the work in progress before the committee and experts.

REQUIREMENTS FOR SUBMITTING WORK IN PROGRESS FOR WORKSHOP II:

<p>1. PRESENTATION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> content according to participants roughly corresponding to portfolio requirements <p>2. PRELIMINARY PRICE OFFER FOR PLAN OF WORKS</p> <p>3. PORTFOLIO A3 LANDSCAPE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OPERATIONAL AND SPATIAL SCHEMES (at least 3) Axonometric depictions of building use (1) during the festival, (2) at the conference, (3) in normal operation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> INTERIOR depends on the participants, whether they choose perspective or axonometric and which part of the project they decide to present in this view EXTERIOR drawing for the photo (see the competition documentation "Drawing photo") SITUATION of ground level at 1: 500 scale of the building including the surroundings FLOOR PLANS 1: 200 showing the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> use of spaces and their continuity VIEWS 1: 200 depicting plan operations and their traceability SECTION 1: 200 showing the use of spaces and their continuity DESCRIPTION of selected architectural, constructional and material solution, description of technologies and energy concept in relation to previous aspects CALCULATION OF INVESTMENT COSTS
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5. Friday 2. 5. 2022 SUBMISSION OF BIDS

Submission of bids until 2 May 2022, 14:00.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SUBMISSION OF BIDS

<p>1. PRICE OFFER FOR DESIGN WORK</p> <p>2. PORTFOLIO A3 (LANDSCAPE)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OPERATIONAL AND SPACE SCHEMES (at least 3) Axonometric representation of building use INTERIOR It is up to the participants whether they choose perspective or axonometry and which part of the project they decide to present in this representation EXTERIOR Visualisation in a photo- 	<p>graph (see Competition documents "Background Photography")</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> SITUATION a ground floor at a scale of 1:500 the relationship of the building to its immediate surroundings FLOOR PLANS 1:200 showing the layout of operations and their connections ELEVATIONS 1:200 showing the layout of operations and their connections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SECTIONS 1:200 showing the layout of operations and their connections DESCRIPTION of the chosen architectural, structural and material design, description of the technology and energy concept in relation to the previous aspects FAÇADE detail at a scale of 1:20 ESTIMATE of investment costs
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<p>3. PANELS FOR PUBLIC PRESENTATION OF THE DESIGN</p> <p>It is recommended to arrange the graphic representations in 5 panels of B1 format in portrait format.</p> <p>The panels will be allowed to contain additional arbitrary statements beyond those listed here.</p> <p>Recommended content of the PANELS</p> <p>PANEL 1) axonometry or perspective showing the building including the designed surroundings, floor plan of ground floor in a wider situation including the surroundings with marked</p>	<p>entrances to the building, 1:500</p> <p>PANEL 2) visualisations in photographs of the exterior, visualisation of the interior design</p> <p>PANEL 3) individual floor plans with basic elevations, 1:100, all elevations, 1:100, specific sections, 1:100.</p> <p>PANEL 4) arbitrary presentation of the exposition</p> <p>PANEL 5) axonometry of the structural design, specific details (load-bearing structures or other), 1:20, diagram of original and new structures and building elements</p>
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LIST OF COMPETITION DOCUMENTS AND ATTACHMENTS

Map base (dwg)

Drawings of the current state (dwg, jpg)

Photodocumentation (jpg)

Ortophotomap (jpg)

Balance tables to fill in basic construction indicators (xls)

PRELIMINARY TIMETABLE OF WORKS

May 2022	termination of the competitive dialogue + selection of contractor
May 2022	start of designing
February 2023	submitting building documentation and starting building procedure
January 2024	start of construction works
June 2025	finishing construction works and starting exhibition installation
November 2025	opening the Museum