



Interreg
Latvija-Lietuva

European Regional Development Fund



ENGRAVE

Interreg V-A Latvia-Lithuania Programme 2014-2020

LLI-291, «Enhancement of Green Infrastructure in the Landscape of Lowland Rivers»



Ave Paulus
Environmental Board of Estonia
Virumaa Museums
ICOMOS Estonia
Tartu University, PhD Candidate

**Aspects of cultural heritage in the
approaches towards landscape planning:**

Lahemaa National Park

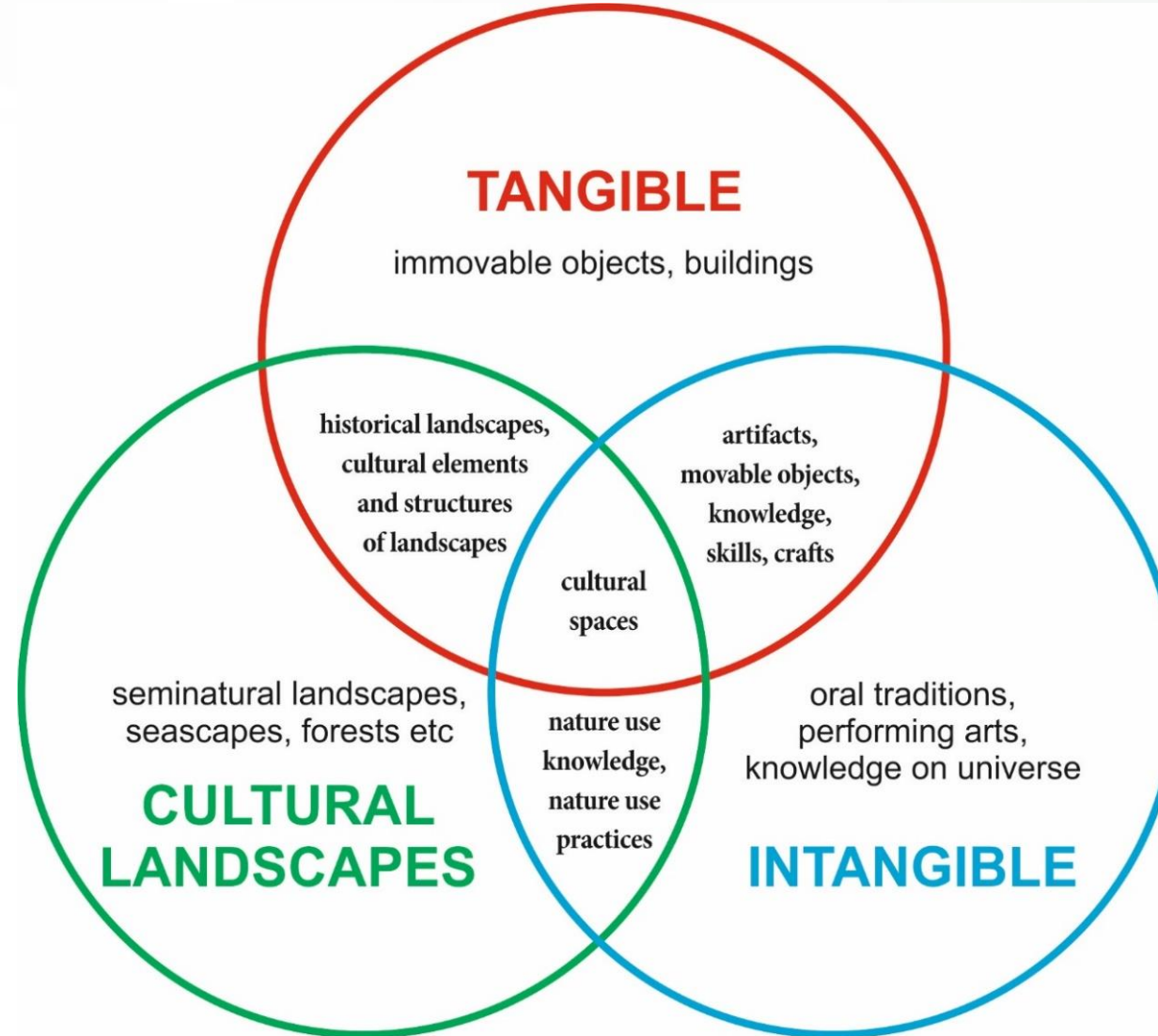
Palmse manor complex

Rakvere and Toolse Castles

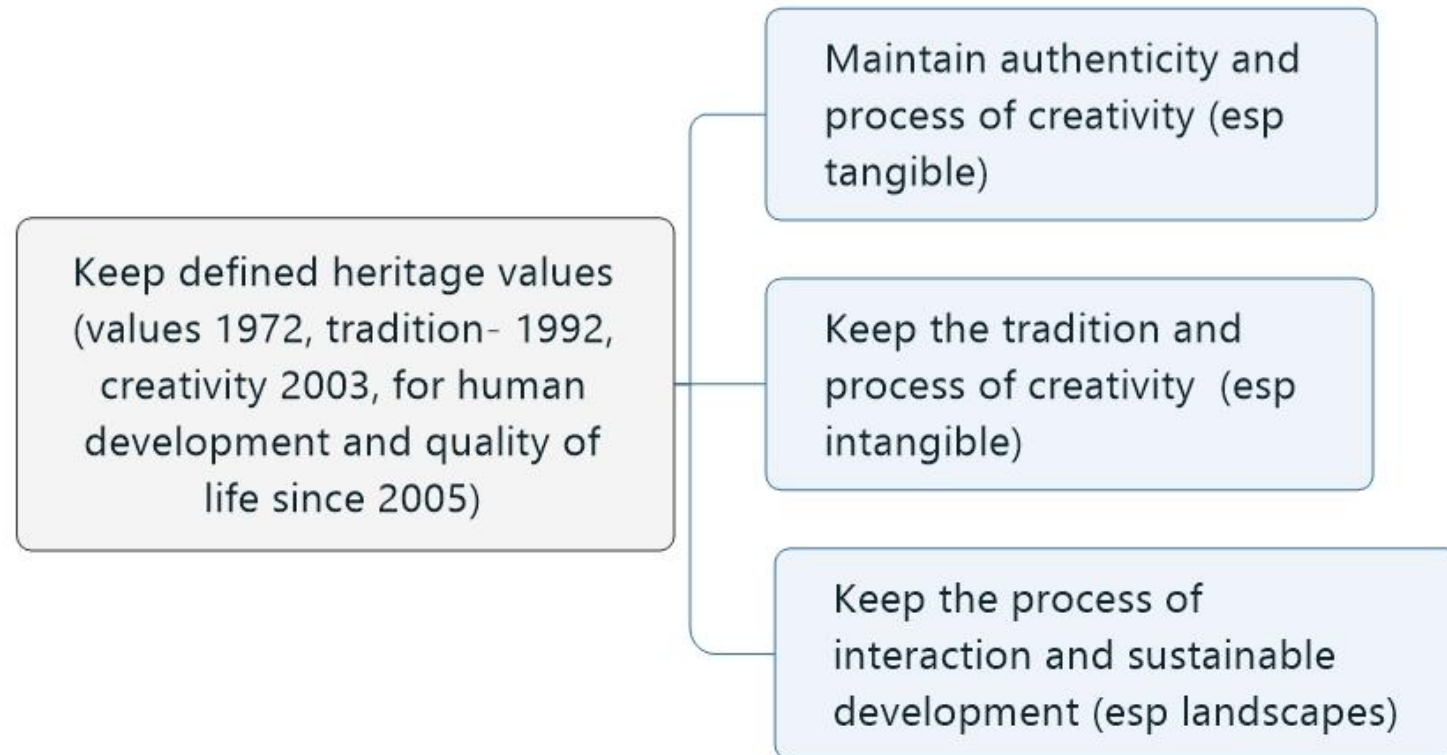




General framework



General framework

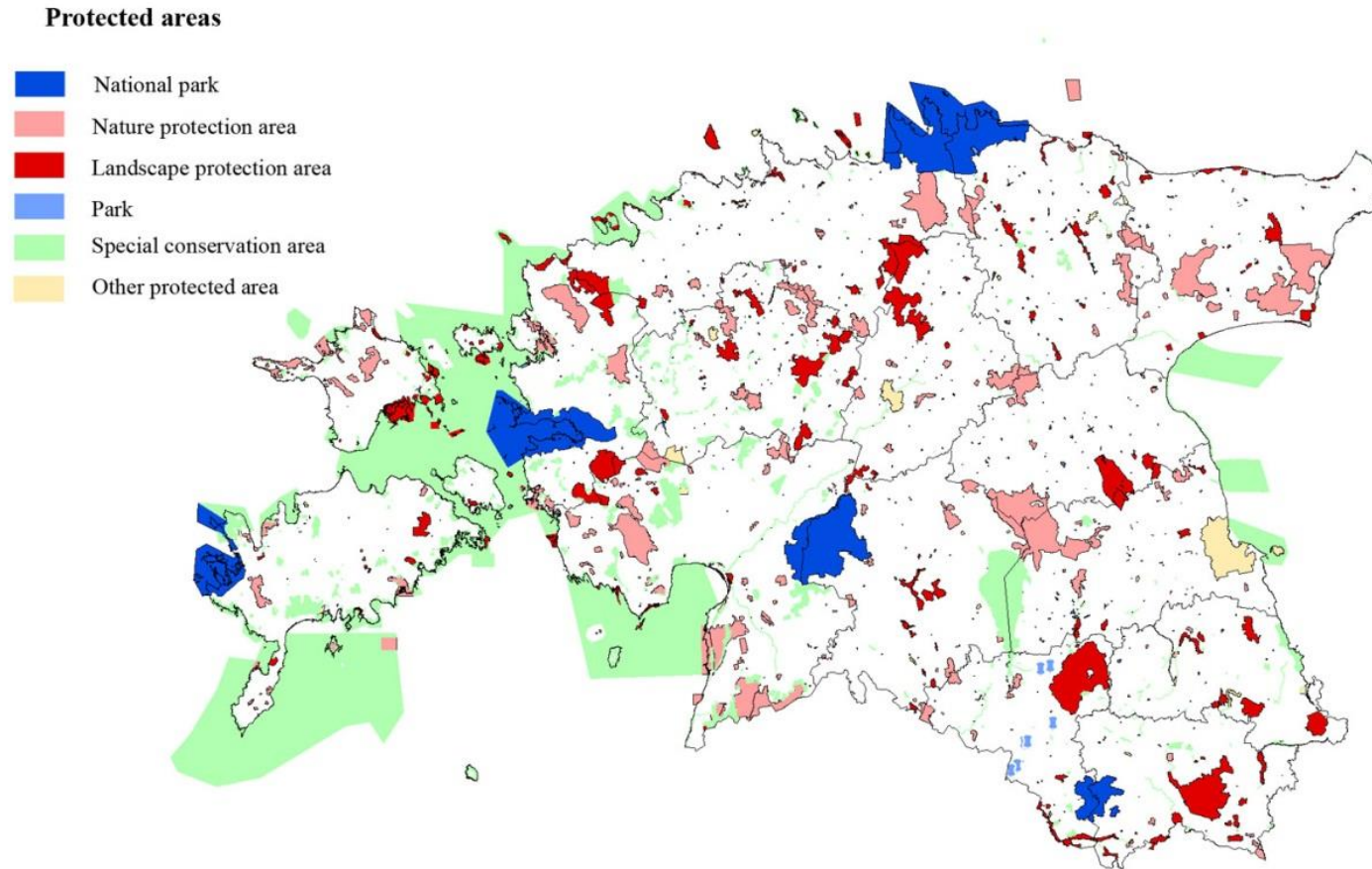


General framework



Nature conservation areas

Ca 18 % of land and 33% of water

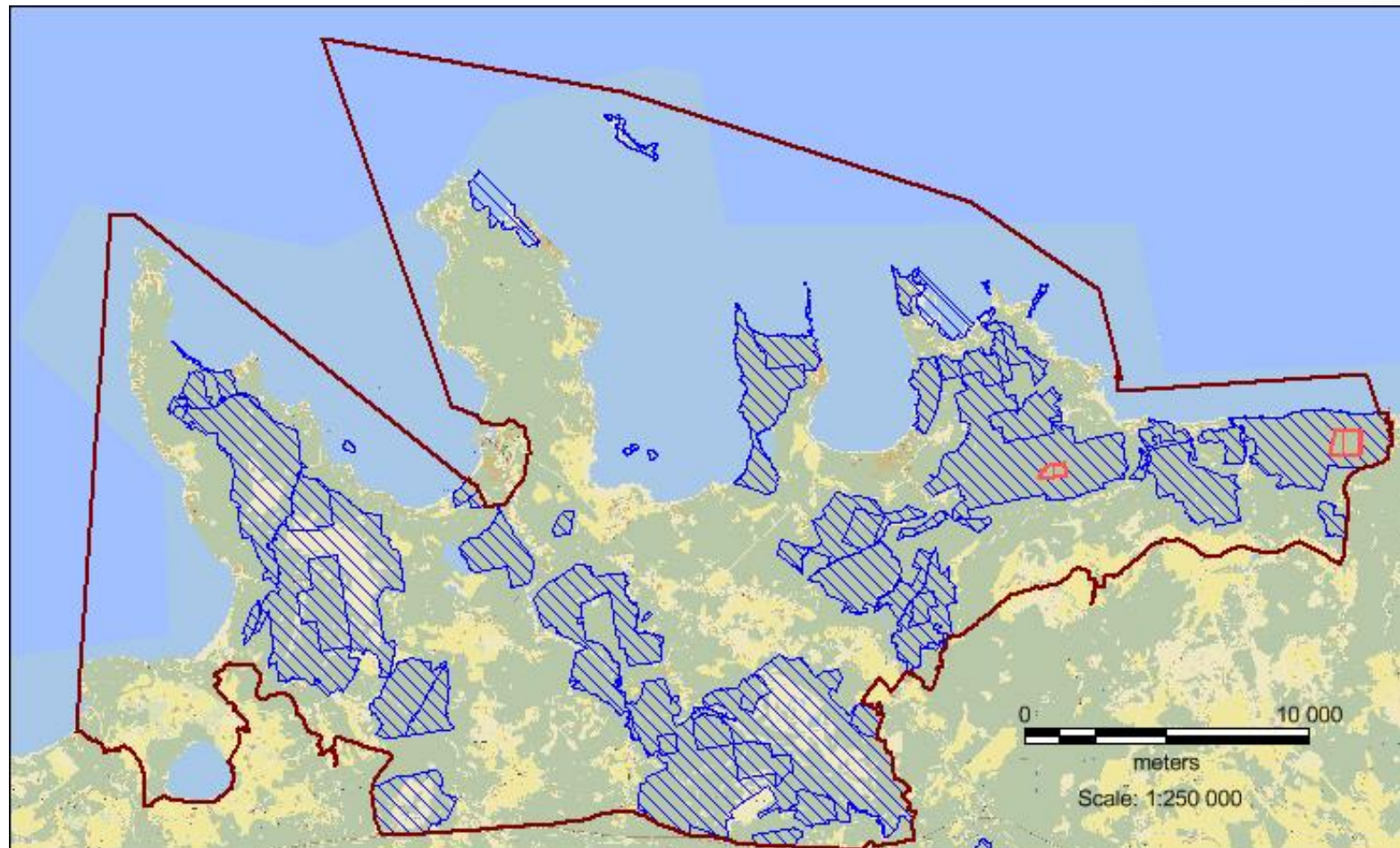


- 165 nature protected areas, 150 landscape protected areas, 5 national parks, 306 parks, 328 limited conservation areas
- Species conservation areas 1342
- Natura 2000 Network – 66 bird areas, 541 nature areas

LAHEMAA NATIONAL PARK 1971, Natura 2000 site

74 784 ha, land 47 910 ha, sea 26 874 ha)

1. strict nature reserve – 74 ha, no access or management
2. special management zone – 12,700 ha, natural development of ecosystems, access and management restricted
3. Limited management zone – 34,000 ha dry land, 25090 ha sea, sustainable economic activity permitted



Limited management zone : protection of cultural landscape and cultural heritage

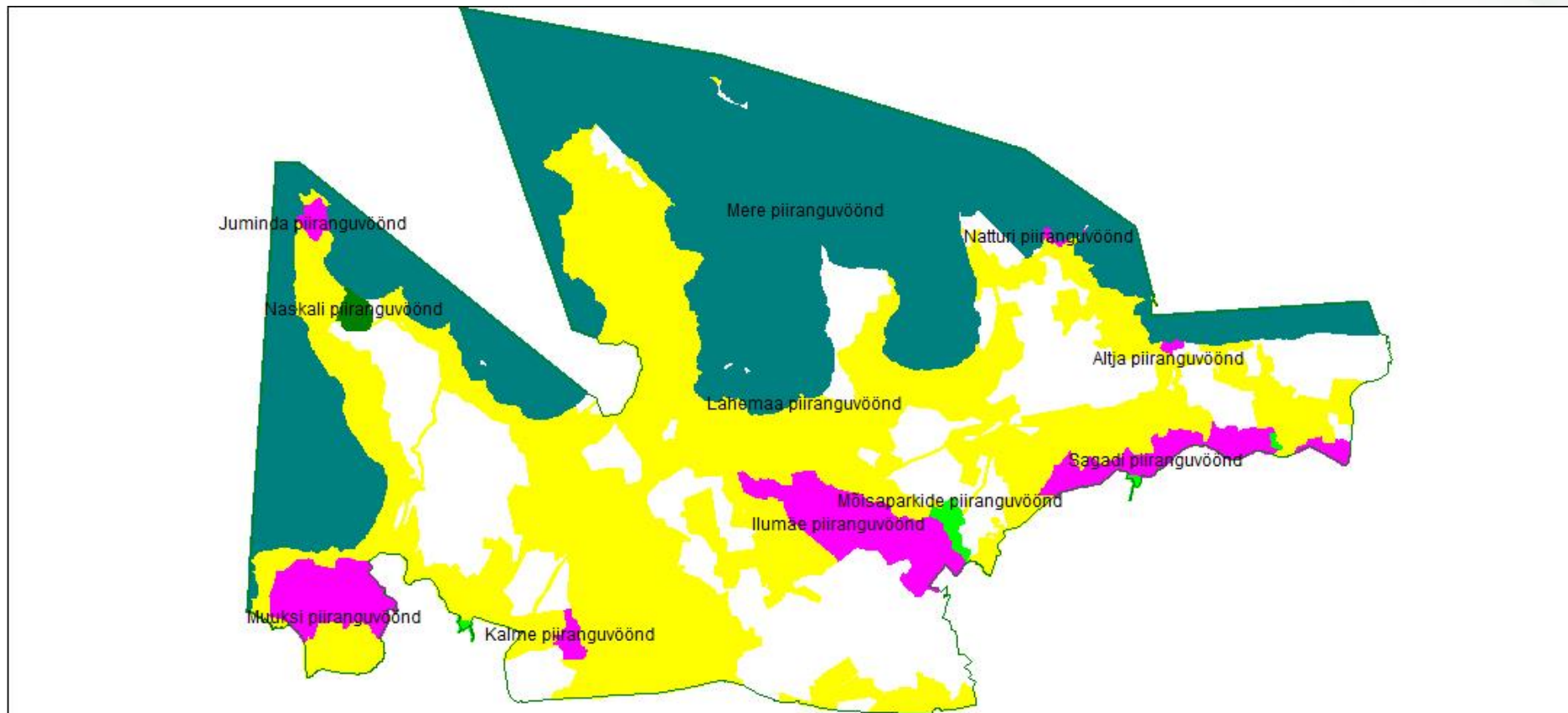
72 villages

Most of the land is in private ownership

Circa 10000 landowners,

approx 10000 buildings, 2500 valuable vernacular buildings

more than 500 listed monuments (manors, churches, archeological heritage)



EMPOWERMENT OF COMMUNITIES IN Lahemaa NP Council Consensus principle

1. **Duty-bearers (public authorities)**
2. **Right-holders (landowners, local communities, religious groups)**
3. **Stake-holders (developers, tourism companies, forestry)**
4. **Experts (scientific councils, work-groups)**



Lahemaa NP Rules 2015, together with locals

- Cultural heritage
- Cultural landscapes
- Sustainable use of environment
- Agricultural use of landscapes
- Fishing traditions
- Settlement structure
- Vernacular architecture
- Folk culture



Lahemaa NP management plan was made together with locals:

Lahemaa council 2014 june -2015 june – 2016 march

20 open meetings with 300 participants, 350 proposals

MAIN OBJECTIVES:

- 1. Local community should define (or be active participant in defining) cultural heritage**
- 2. Local community should preserve and introduce (or be main partner in preserving and introducing) heritage**
- 3. Local community should have historical rights of using nature and heritage as resource**
- 4. Local community should be acknowledged and actively supported by state**

Lahemaa NP Management plan 2016-2025

1. Historical land use
2. Settlement structure
3. Archeological sites and landscapes
4. Vernacular architecture
5. Listed monuments
6. Military heritage
7. Sacred natural sites
8. Cultural places of villages
9. Folk Culture and language
10. Traditional lifestyle and crafts



Expert knowledge

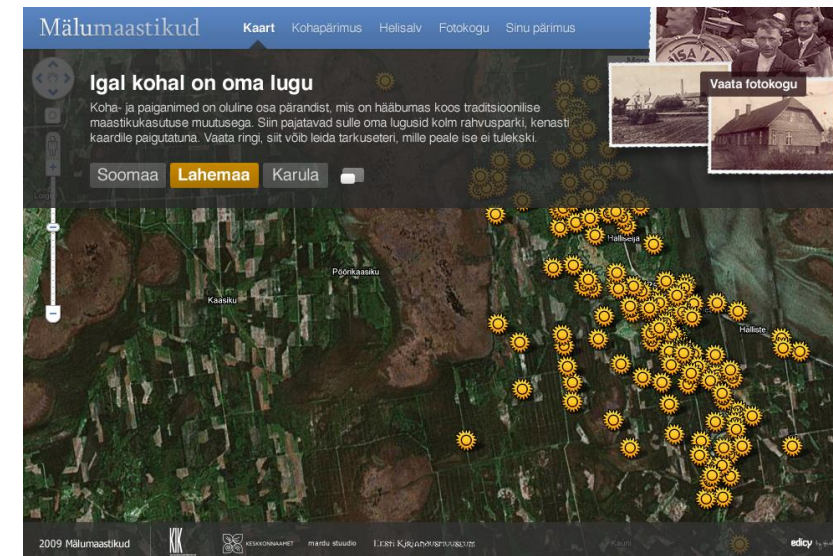
- *Zoning of prehistoric landscapes* Valter Lang 2002
- *Analysis of historical land use of Lahemaa* (University of Life Sciences, Kalev Sepp, Valdo Kuusemets, Are Kaasik, Janar Raet, Aarne Luud, Anne Kull, Maaria Semm) 2010
- *Inventories of the architecture and settlement structure of Lahemaa villages* *Leele Välja and Artes Terrae* (Mart Hiob, Sulev Nurme, Lilian Hansar, Juhan Maiste, Nele Nutt) 2010, 2012
- *Lahemaa military heritage* by Mati Õun 2007/Ain Tähiste 2018
- *Inventory of sacred natural sites* (TU, Ahto Kaasik) 2009
- *Inventory of local folklore and legends* by Estonian Literary Museum (Tõnno Jonuks) and project “*Memoryscapes of National Parks*” 2010

Local + expert knowledge

**Lahemaa memoryscapes
2016-2021 Local
communities themselves
search the stories of their
villages and culturally
relevant places**

**LAHEMAA MARINE AND
COASTAL FISHING
TRADITIONS**

**LAHEMAA
AGRICULTURAL
TRADITIONS**



Ilumäe küla

Jüri Üm
Pärtli Prust
Vanapere Väimajä
Allikapere Aisapira
Kivilatku Kont



1 Kotkamägi

Kotkamägi on küla kesksel kohal. Seal on palju metsa ja loodust. Seal on ka palju loomade ja linnade jälgi. Seal on ka palju loomade ja linnade jälgi.

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2 Ilumäe külamuuseum

Külamuuseum on küla kesksel kohal. Seal on palju metsa ja loodust. Seal on ka palju loomade ja linnade jälgi. Seal on ka palju loomade ja linnade jälgi.

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3 Vanapere talu

Vanapere talu on küla kesksel kohal. Seal on palju metsa ja loodust. Seal on ka palju loomade ja linnade jälgi. Seal on ka palju loomade ja linnade jälgi.

4 Ilumäe kabel ja kabeliaed

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5 Vabadussõjas 1918-1920 langenutele püstitatud ausammas

The Memorial for the Estonian War of Independence and those who fell in 1918-1920

The Memorial for the Estonian War of Independence and those who fell in 1918-1920

6 Hiieniinepuu

Sacificial lime tree

Sacificial lime tree

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7 Pärtli talu

Pärtli farm

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8 Allikapere talu

Allikapere farm

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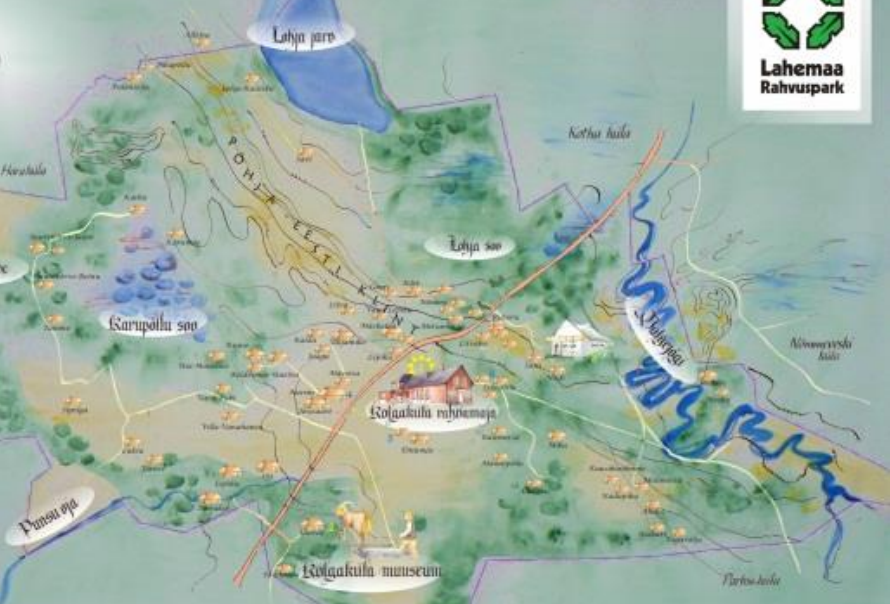
Allikapere farm

Allikapere farm

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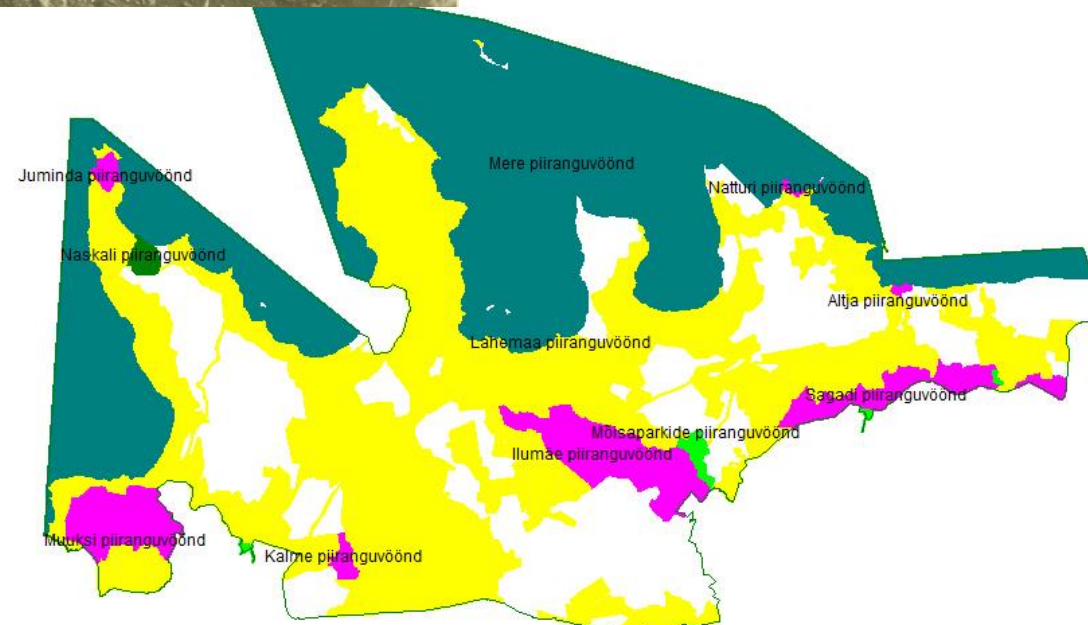


Kolgaküla (Kolga) on kirjalikes allikates mainitud esmakordselt 1290. aastal ning arvatavasti on küla algsed nime ka ühendusevõtte Kolga mõisale. 19. sajandi lõpul kujunes Kolga valla geograafiline kesksus ümber nõi hõõ teedühendusega Kõrgkõrvala valla kesksuse - stia rajati koolimaja ja kaitumaja. Külas asus juha ka kõrvi, 20. sajandi algupoole küla talidus ümberkõnnu majandus ja kaitumaja kesksus - ühikult ehitati kaitumajad, kaitumaja ja rahvamaja. Üle valla ja kaitumaja olid tuntud rahvamaja juures mae poolteatud Kõrgkõrvala linnuparvud. Enne Esimest maailmasõda oli Kõrgkõrvala rahvamajad (ca 140 inimest) ühes suuremad külad Kolga vallas. Kõrgkõrvala asustus on olnud järjepidev ja püsiv. 2000. aastal 1. juuni seisuga elas Kõrgkõrvalas ??? inimest. Külas on muuseum, rahvamaja ja

Kõrgkõrvala (Kolga) was first mentioned in writing in 1290 and presumably gave name to the nearby Kolga manor. At the end of the 19th century Kolgaküla that was situated in the heart of Kolga rural municipality and had good road connection became the center of the municipality - a schoolhouse and a court-house were built here. There already was an inn in the village. At the beginning of the 20th century the importance of the village grew - a shop, a dairy and a culture centre were built collectively. The air shows of Kolgaküla that were held on the hill near the culture centre were widely known in the neighbourhood. Before the First World War Kolgaküla was (with the population of ca 140 people) one of the biggest villages in Kolga rural municipality. The population of the village has been constant and stable. On 1 June 2000 ... people lived here. There is a museum, a culture centre and a sports club at Kolgaküla.



Zoning of Prehistoric Landscapes





Protection measures – raising awareness

KUNINGAKALMED

Tsitre pangapealsel asuvad Kuningakalmel on pronksiajal ja/või eelrooma rauaajal ehitatud kivistkalmel, mis on oma nime saanud suuruse järgi. Kui harilikult on kivistkalmel läbimõõduks 8 m ning kõrguseks kuni 0,5 m, siis siinsete kalmete läbimõõt ulatub üle 20 m ning kõrgus kuni 1 meetrini. Eesti kivistkalmete levikualal on veel teisigi sama suuri kalmel, kuid Kahala järve ümbruses on nii suured kalmel ainulaadsed.

Ühtegi siinset kalmel arheoloogiliselt uuritud ei ole, ent arvestades neid suuri kivistkalmel, mida on juba kaevatud, võib oletada, et põhi-ehtuselt sarnanevad siinset kalmel väiksemate kivistkalmetega. Selliste kalmete keskel on üks või mitu kividest laotud kirstu. Erinevalt harilike mõõdetega kalmetest ümbritseb neid aga ühe kiviringi asemel mitu ning just see muudabki kalmel suuremaks.



Arvatavasti mattis maastikui hästi esiletulevatesse kalmetesse tolaeagse ühiskonna elit, ühiskonna tavaliikmed maeti kuidagi teisiti, sellisel moel, mis ei jätnud endast nähtavat jälge.

KUNINGAKALMED (KING'S) GRAVES

These graves on the bluff in Tsitre are stone cist graves built in the Bronze and/or Pre-Roman Iron Age. They have been named so because of their size. While the usual diameter of a stone cist grave is 8 m and height up to 0.5 m, the diameter of these graves exceeds 20 m and their height is up to 1 m. There are more graves as big as these in Estonia, but in the neighbourhood of the Kahala Lake such large graves are unique.

None of these graves have been archaeologically investigated but on the basis of investigation results of such large stone cist graves in other districts we may assume that basic construction of these graves resembles smaller stone cist graves. In the middle of these graves one or several stone cists are located, but unlike the graves of normal size the large ones are surrounded by several stone circles instead of one, and this is the reason why these graves are so large.

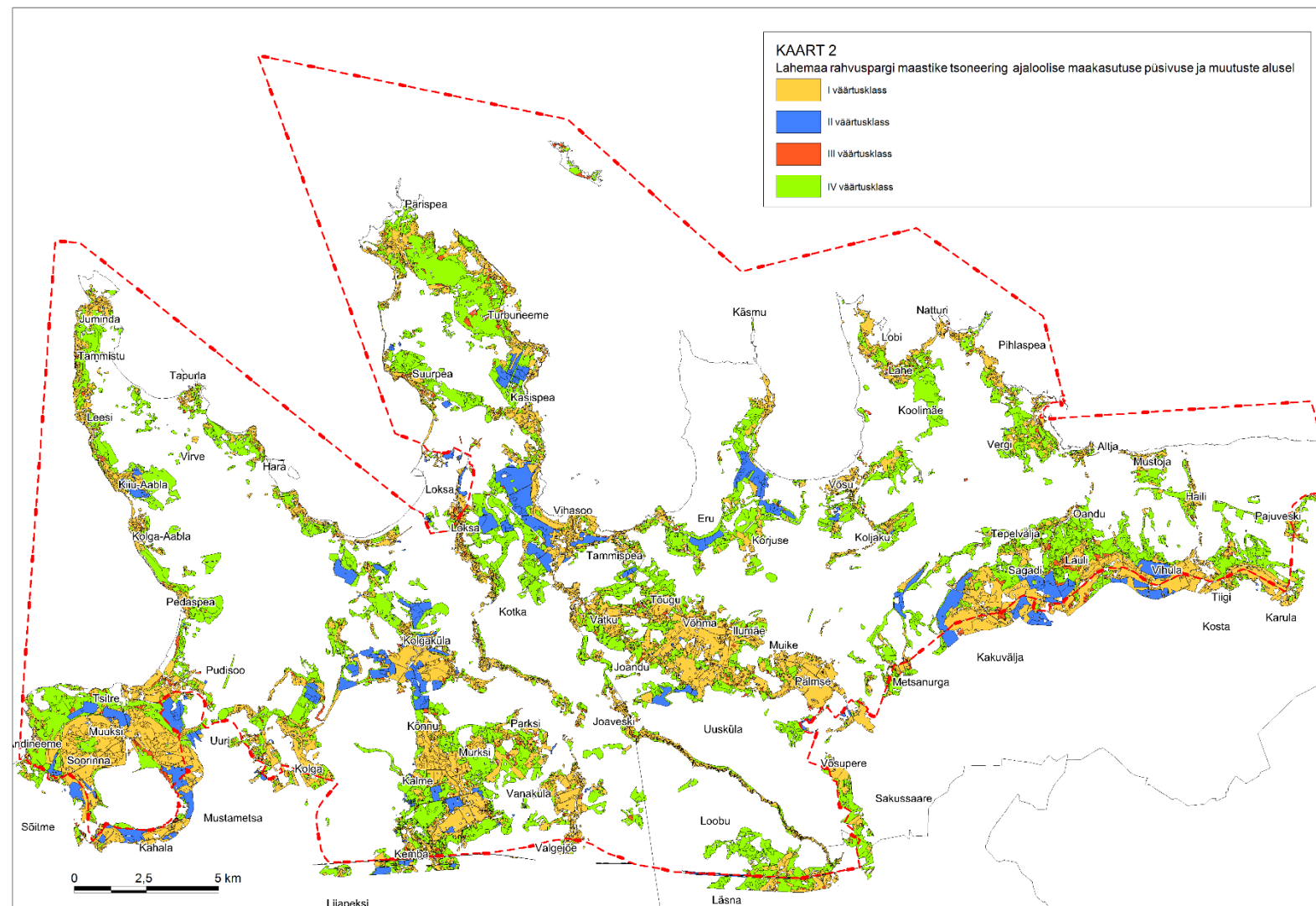
In these graves, apparently the members of social elite were buried, while common people were buried in some other way, leaving no visible trace.

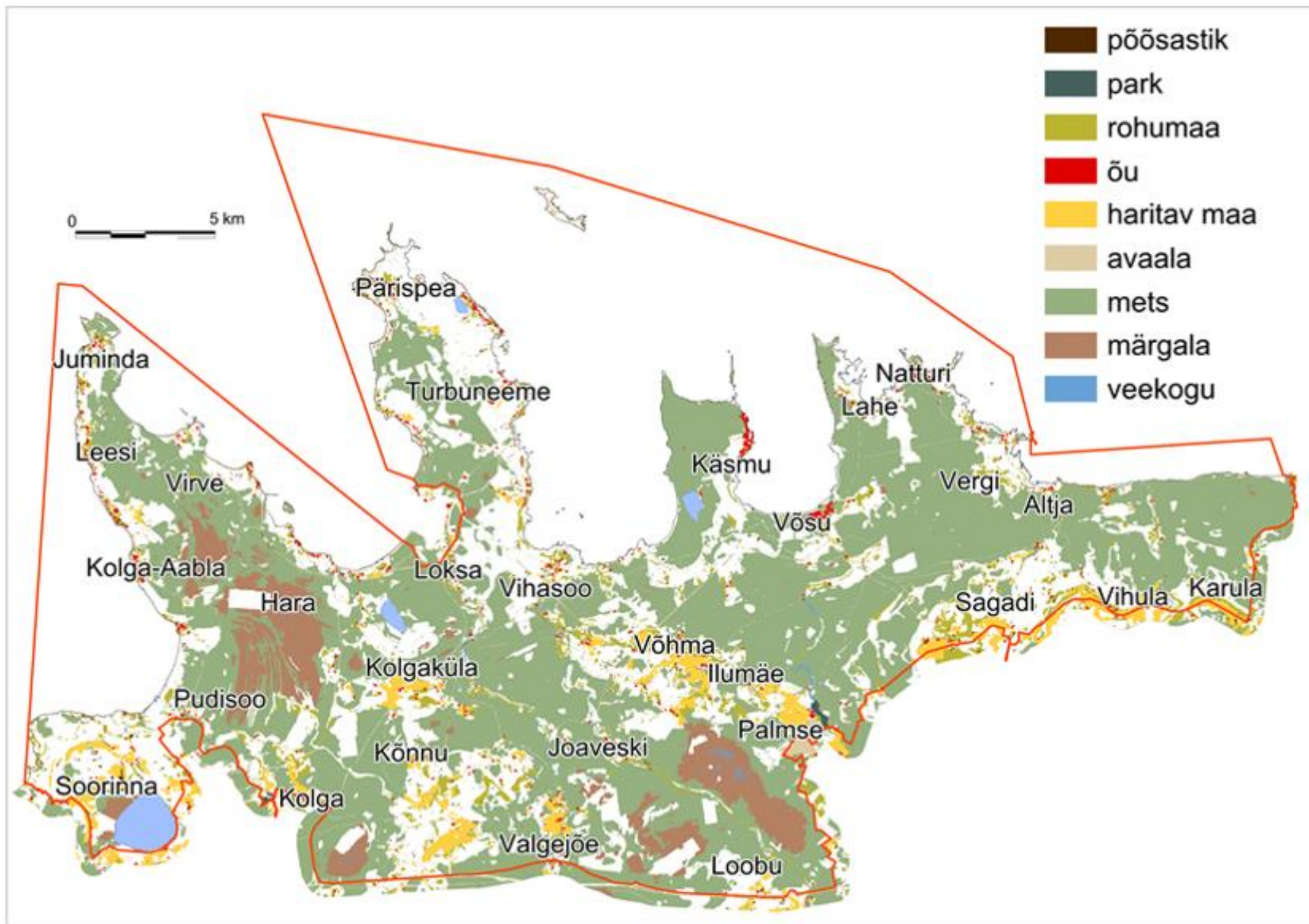


Protection measures - preservation



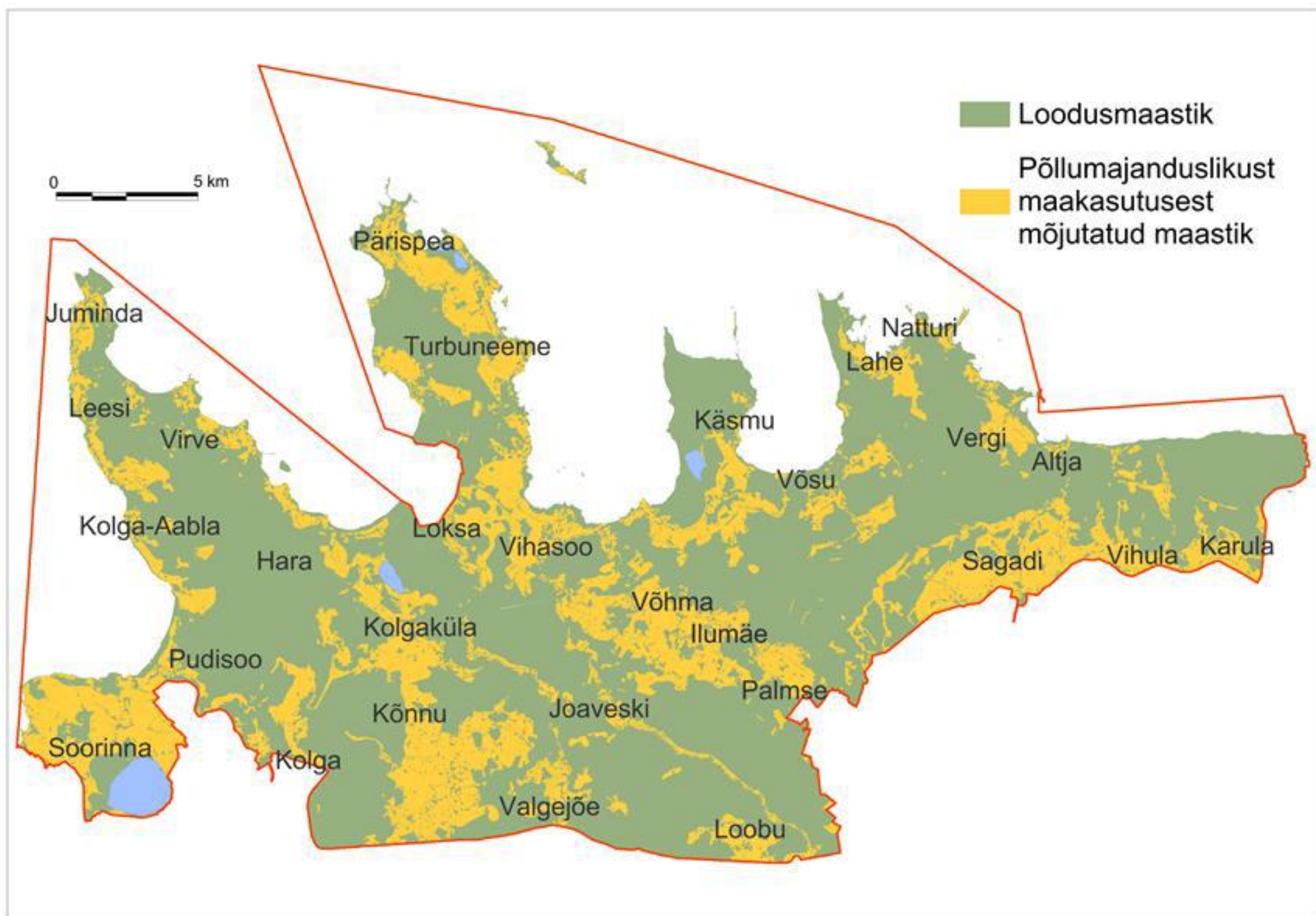
Analysis of historical land use and cover of Lahemaa (University of Life Sciences, Kalev Sepp, Valdo Kuusemets, Are Kaasik, Janar Raet, Aarne Luud, Anne Kull, Maaria Semm) 2010

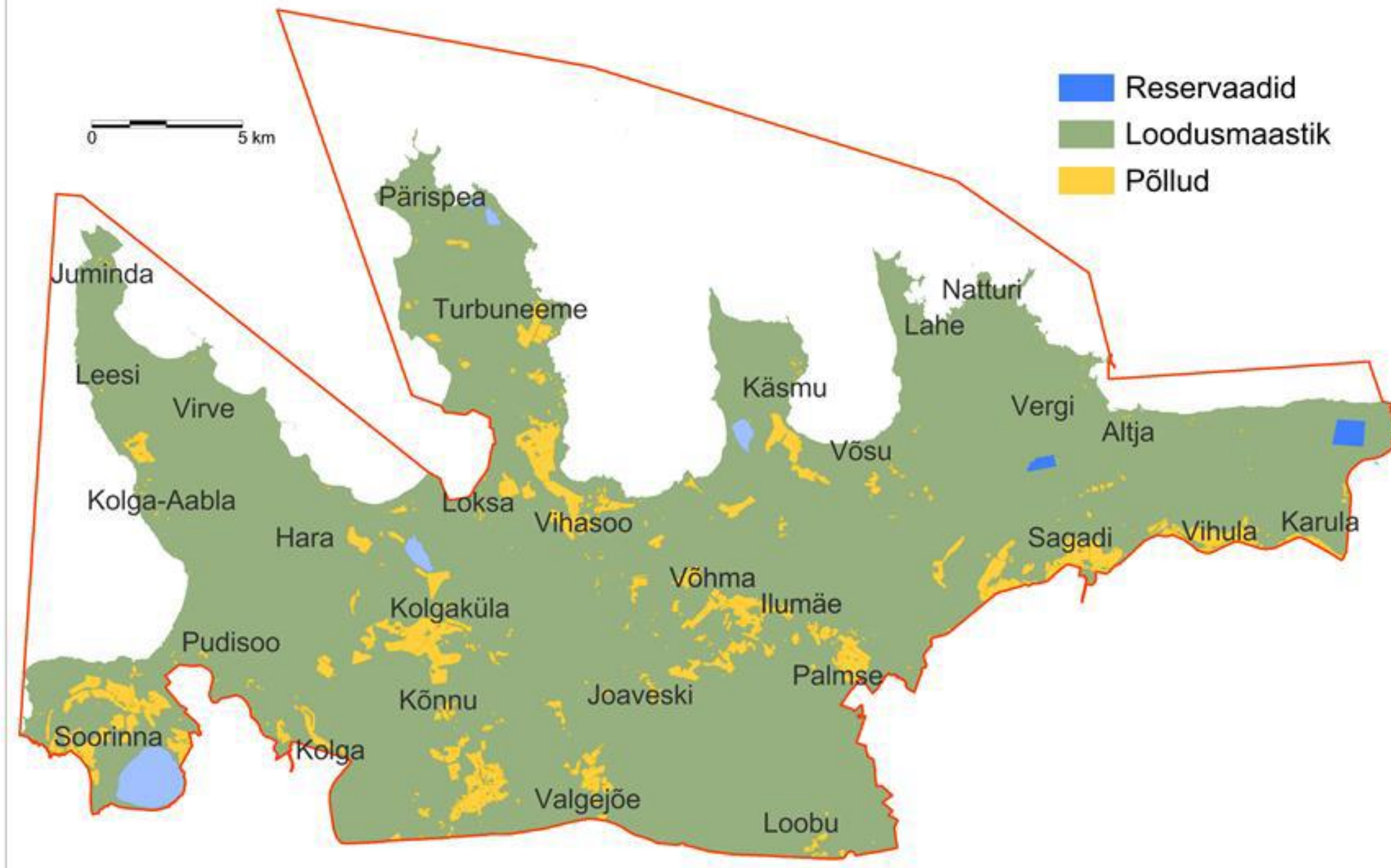




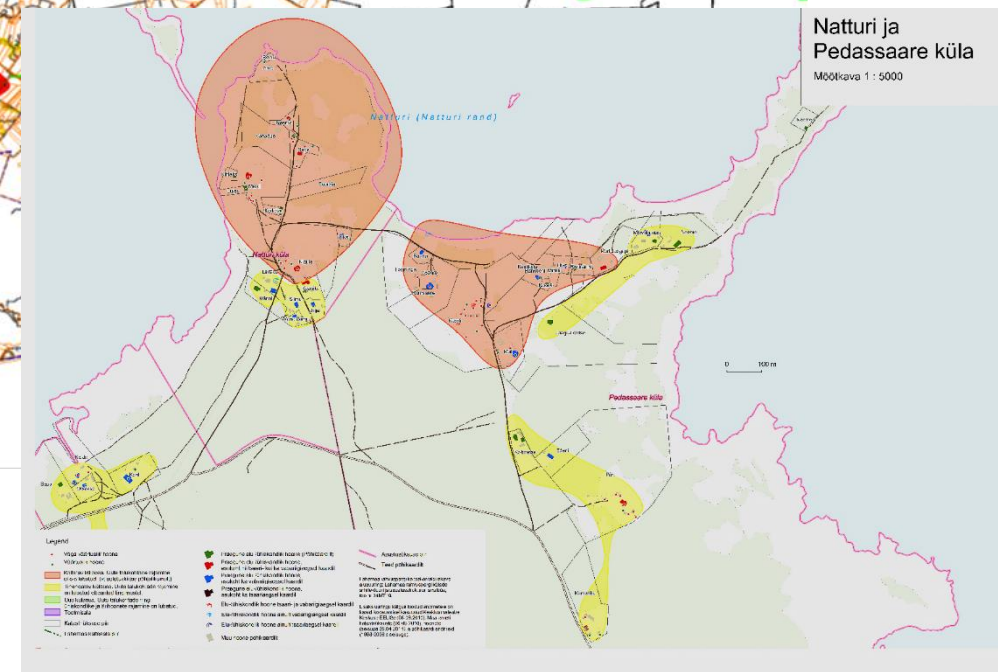
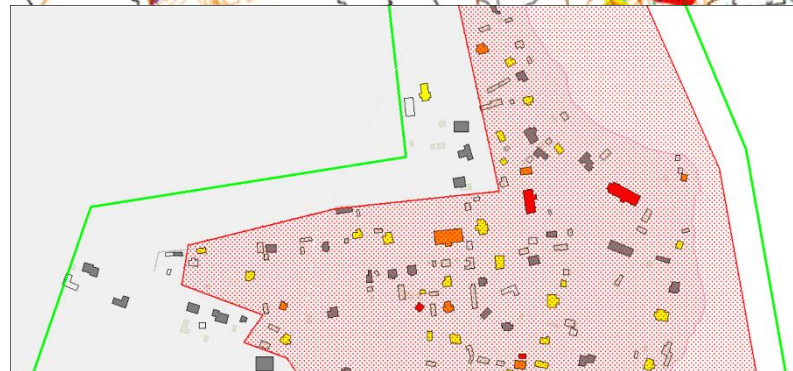
Tabel 7. Lahemaa rahvuspargi maakattetüüpide pindalade võrdlus lähtudes 1-verstase kaardi (1890–1914), EW topokaardi (1935–39), NL topokaardi (1961–65), katastrikaardi (1978–89), Eesti Kaardi (1998–99) ja Põhikaardi (2004–09) andmetest. Pindalad on antud hektarites.

Nähtuse nr	Nähtus	VK	EW topo	NL topo	LN	EK	PK
11	Haritav maa	3681.1	3715.3	3801.8	4036.2	3910.6	3942.1
13	Õueala	558.8	727.8	746.2	834.9	979.7	972.3
14	Rohumaa	12266.7	12598	7099.8	4452	3913	3800.7
6	Puistu	28316.8	28063.1	32969.6	35697.6	36342.7	36446.5
20	Park	98.5	91	88.3	85.2	85.2	31.1
7	Põõsastik	676.4	481.3	1039.5	718.9	431.1	412.65
8	Tootmisõu	9.5	14.6	59.7	132.5	115.9	112.9
9	Avaala	1464.8	1348.4	1357	1153.1	1432.3	1502.03
17	Tiik	55.3	55.3	64.6	75.1	78.2	79.3
16	Roostik	121.9	112	248.4	370.4	410.1	391.4





2500 houses of valuable vernacular architecture



KEEPING ARCHITECTURE TRADITIONS and BUILDINGS

INVENTORIES+ architectural contest+ working together with locals for best protection regime

1. Building regulation – 400 appeals per year

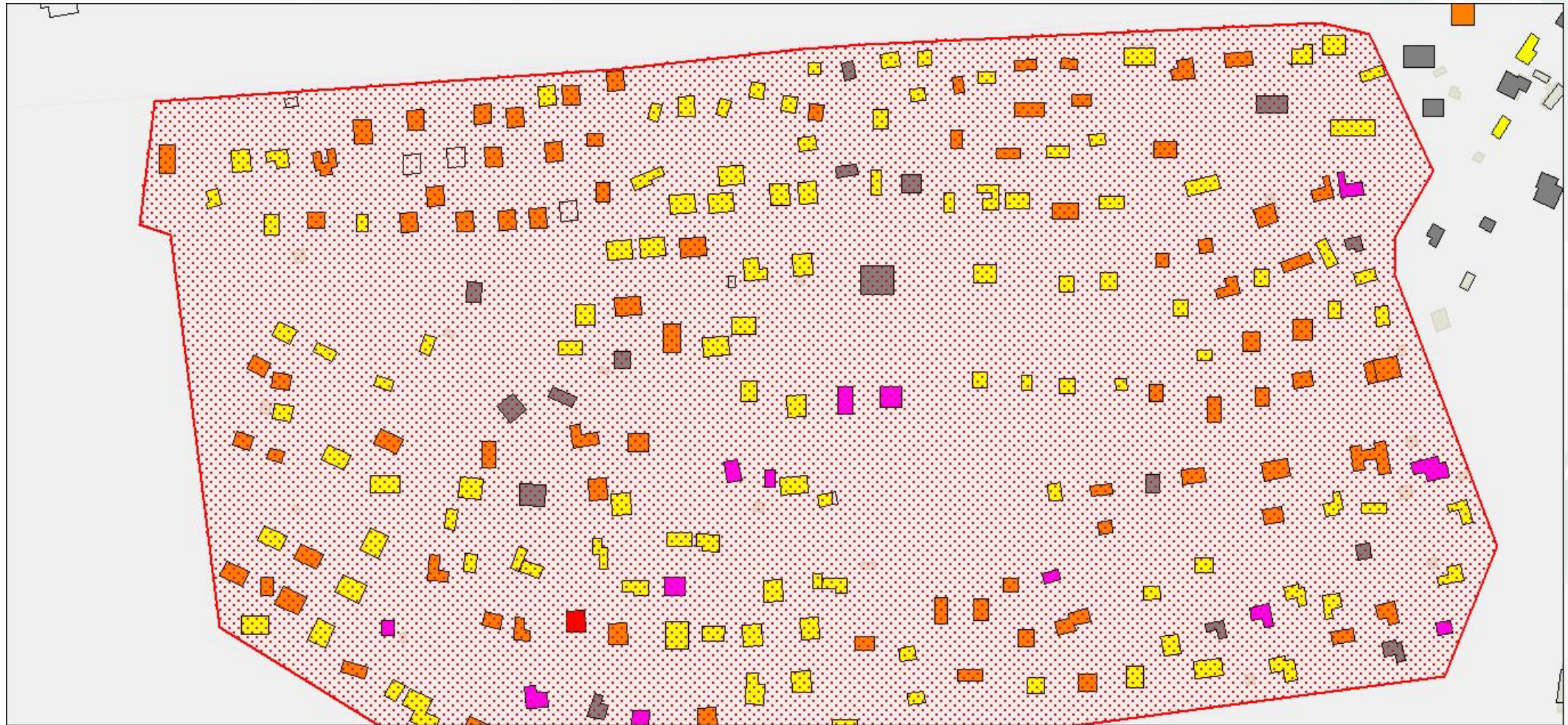
Environmental Board + Lahemaa Architectural Council

Lahemaa NP Rules and management plan – 350 proposals on HOW AND WHERE to build, 12 on values

2. special programme to help maintain valuable buildings (2500) and promote local building traditions



Soviet period on Võsu



--- Käsma special protection zone – historical village centre
--- contact zone





Architectural contest 21st century home in Lahemaa

Ideas about new housing in Lahemaa
Discussion about building rules in Lahemaa

– You must take into consideration

Historical village type

Specific historic environment

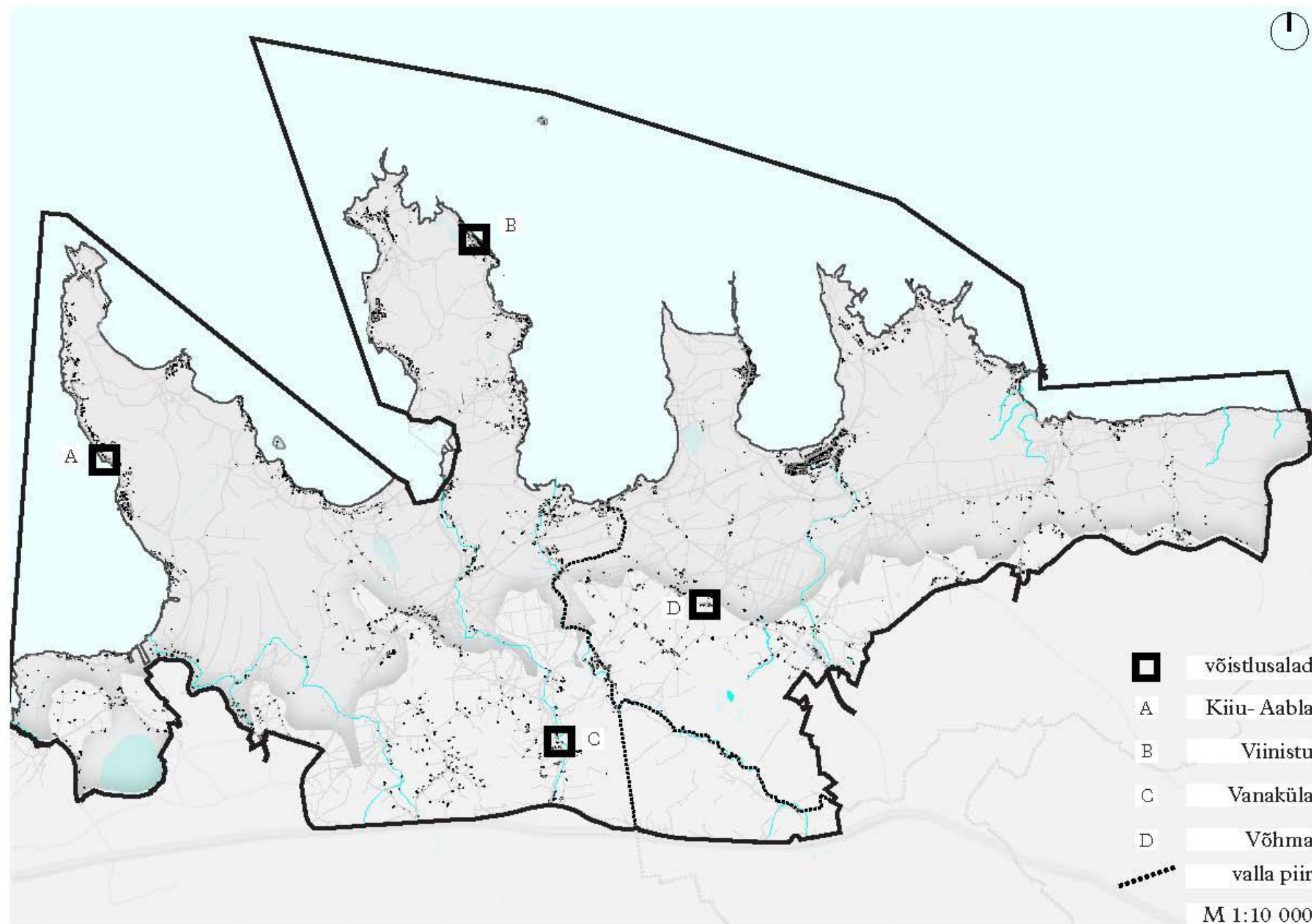
Specific natural environment

Local building traditions and materials



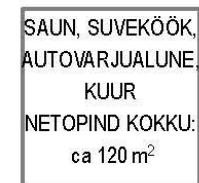
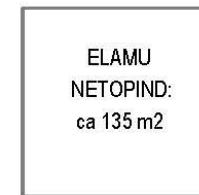
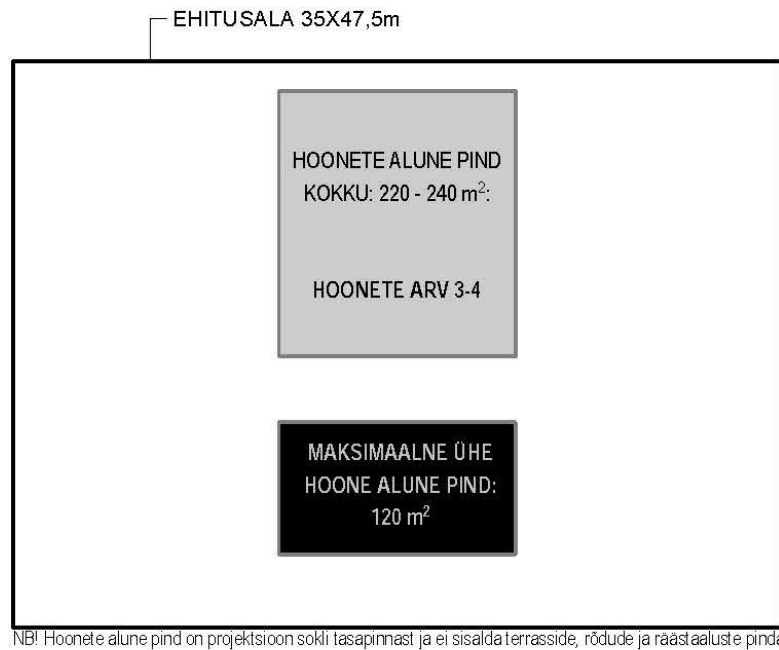
30 projects





skeem: Jaan Tiidemann, Kaidi Õis

RAND



LAHENDADA ELAMU
MAHUST LAHUS

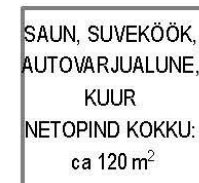
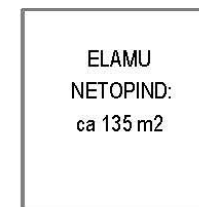
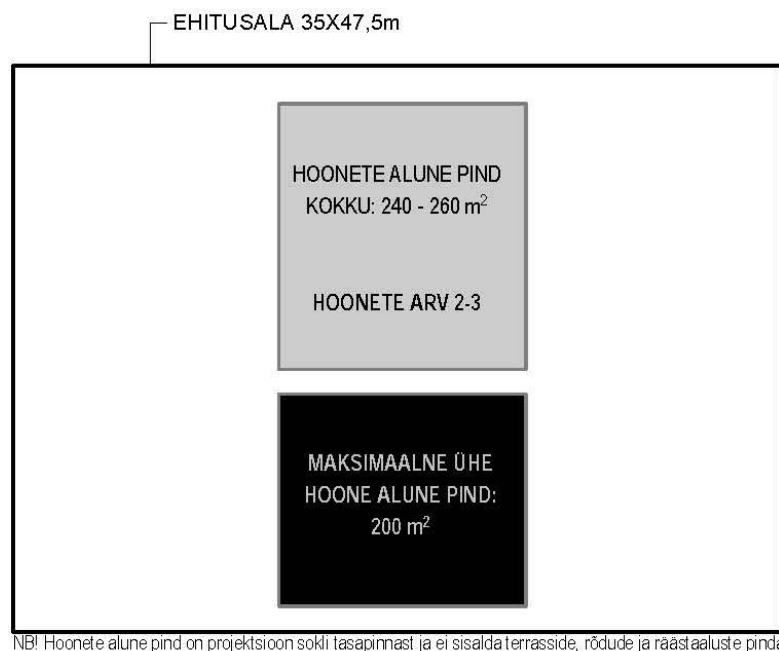
MAKSIMAALNE
KORRUSTE ARV: 2

2. KORRUSE BRUTOPINNA SUHE
1. KORRUSE OMASSE: KUNI 60%

MAKSIMAALNE HOONE KÕRGUS: 7,5 m



SISEMAA



VÕIB LAHENDADA OSALISELT
ELAMU MAHUS

MAKSIMAALNE
KORRUSTE ARV: 2

2. KORRUSE BRUTOPINNA SUHE
1. KORRUSE OMASSE: KUNI 60%

MAKSIMAALNE HOONE KÕRGUS: 8,0 m





Raising awareness with local communities

2006-2019

Approx 15 000 participants, 12 workshops/seminars per year

2015 Europa Nostra prize in educational programmes category, part of Estonian Open Air Museum nomination

TEACHING OF VALUES, SKILLS AND TRADITIONS

Extremely popular events ☺



CAMPAIGNS INITIATED BY LOCALS:

„Living landscapes“

„Traditional forest use“

„Traditional Fishing“

„Lahemaa boats“

„Let's colour Lahemaa“

Traditional lifestyle program

Built heritage program

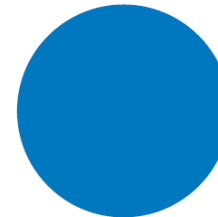
Areas of Inspiration Art program

etc



*Teeme Eestile
kingitusi!*

EESTI VABARIIK



See võib olla hea mõte. See võib olla hea tegu.
Näiteks Lahemaa rahvas aitab kaasa
oma kandi **kodude kauniks värvimisel**.
Kingituste tegemises saad Sinagi kaasa lüüa **EV100.ee**



Cultural Heritage - Virumaa Museums - Palmse



Palmse manor

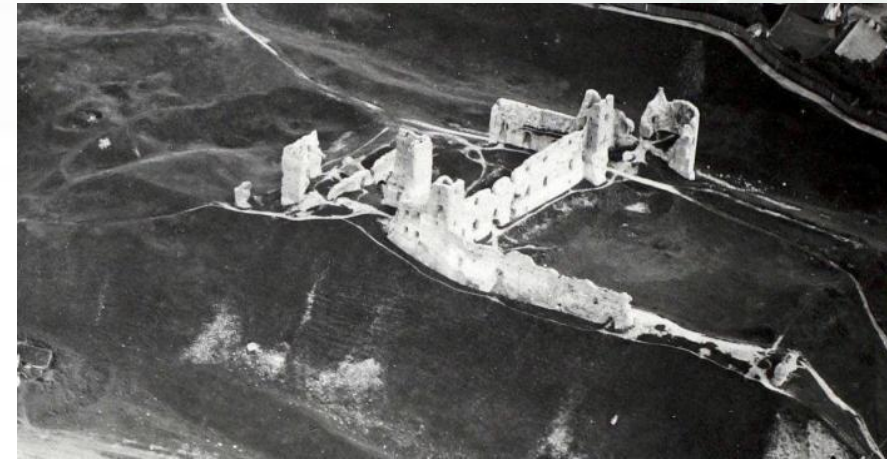
Cultural Heritage - Virumaa Museums - Palmse



Cultural Heritage - Virumaa Museums - Palmse



Cultural Heritage - Virumaa Museums - Rakvere



Cultural Heritage - Virumaa Museums - Rakvere



Cultural Heritage - Virumaa Museums - Toolse



Palmse manor

Cultural Heritage - Virumaa Museums - villages



Interreg V-A Latvia–Lithuania Programme 2014-2020

LLI-291, «Enhancement of Green Infrastructure in the Landscape of Lowland Rivers»



ENGRAVE

Thank you for your attention!

