Welcome to the 5th Baltic Sea Region Cultural Heritage Forum!
September 18 – 20, 2013 in Tallinn
www.tallinnforum.eu

THE CHANGING COASTAL AND MARITIME CULTURE

The 5th Baltic Sea Region Cultural Heritage Forum will address the coastal and maritime culture in its various forms. The coastal areas are characterised on the one hand by a strong pressure on the cultural heritage and the living environment and on the other hand by the lack of function and decreasing population in the peripheral regions. The Forum is a platform for discussing historical and modern directions for development of the coastal and maritime culture, the problems and possibilities of heritage preservation as well as the policy and practice of the states in solving those issues.

The Baltic Sea Region Cultural Heritage Forums are organised by the Monitoring Group on Cultural Heritage in the Baltic Sea States. The Monitoring Group was established in 1998 under the mandate of the Cultural Ministers of the Baltic Sea States and it is a regional network of state authorities in charge of cultural heritage management. The networking of the MG and its thematic Working Groups promote sustainable management of and integrated policies for cultural heritage.

VENUE

Forum venue 18 – 19.09.2013:
Salme Cultural Center
Address: Salme 12, 10413 Tallinn
Webpage: www.salme.ee

Welcome reception venue 18.09.2013:
Tallinn Seaplane Harbour
Estonian Maritime Museum
Address: Vesilennuki 6, 10415 Tallinn
Webpage: www.lennusadam.eu
SECTIONS

I Coastal and Maritime Culture and Recreational Tourism

The development of the tourism industry in coastal areas has been tightly linked with cultural heritage. Today tourists are attracted by various sites of cultural value. Thus, tourists are keen to visit lighthouses, historical harbours, resorts, world heritage sites, local urban and rural architecture as well as archaeological sites. Coastal areas provide various opportunities for recreational tourism. For example hiking trails and underwater parks are created for that purpose, small harbours are modernized etc. In this session emphasis is placed on the changes that have had to be made in order to fulfil the expectations of local communities and tourists and at the same time to ensure the preservation of cultural heritage.

II Traditional Coastal Culture and Heritage Landscape

Specific coastal heritage landscapes are viewed as keepers of biological diversity and sources of information about the activities of our ancestors. Disappearing moorings, fishing net sheds, boathouses, coastal pastures, field systems, stone gardens, natural harbours, coastal chapels, etc bear testimony to the use of coastal landscapes and changes in them. The issues of preservation, documentation, protection and emphasising the value and potential of heritage landscapes are now under the spotlight. Various measures focusing on both cultural and natural heritage are taken to preserve these landscapes. Many activities and skills typical of the coastal population have by now been lost, have changed, transformed, have been revived or, on the contrary, have persisted. Fishing, shipbuilding, accidents at sea, coastal robbery, rescue, sea trade and transmarine relations are associated with the traditional coastal culture. The traditional coastal culture is thus something very national as well as international.

In this session emphasis is placed on the various outputs of the traditional coastal and maritime culture which are revealed as skills that have been rediscovered and taken into use, and also by maintaining the heritage landscapes and archaeological sites.

III Heritage for a Museum or to be Preserved in situ

Museums collect, preserve, store and provide access to cultural heritage. Today, museums are facing the question of whether to collect exhibits inside a museum or rather to preserve them in situ. Similar choices are faced when it comes to the management of archaeological sites and architectural heritage. Whether to organise the lifting of a documented shipwreck, its conservation and exhibition in a museum or to enable access to it in situ? Whether to collect
examples of folk building culture to a museum or preserve and exhibit them in situ where the landscape can also become a part of the museum? More and more opportunities are becoming available for the digital dissemination of museum collections, creation of virtual museums and compilation of various databases.

In this session the current practice of managing cultural heritage in museums and in situ is introduced and compared.

IV Seaside Areas as Part of the Cities

Various development projects are constantly being implemented at the coastal areas of seaside towns and cities where the interests of residents, developers and authorities dealing with cultural heritage protection meet. Historical towns and cities are characterised on the one hand, for example, by the existence of shipbuilding yards, naval bases, large industrial, military, trade and travel ports, bastions and sea fortifications, and on the other hand by the historical urban silhouette and seascape. There is also cultural heritage which may not be noticed at first glance, like archaeological sites and shipwrecks located in coastal waters. All these objects of cultural value are to a greater or lesser extent also involved with the planning projects in the city.

In this session emphasis is placed on the possibilities of giving industrial and military heritage objects a new use, on the current practice of managing maritime heritage when it comes to development projects and also on the effect of various activities to cultural heritage.
PROVISIONAL PROGRAMME

Tuesday, 17.09.2013
Pre-Forum events

- Conference of Network of Museums in the Baltic “MUSEUM AS A COUNSELOR. The Role of Museums in Developing Historical Areas”
  
  **Venue:** Estonian Open Air Museum, Vabaõhumuuseumi tee 12, Tallinn  
  [www.evm.ee](http://www.evm.ee)

- Opening of an exhibition about the Russian Baltic Shipyard. All Forum participants are invited.
  
  **Venue:** Museum of Estonian Architecture, Ahtri 2, Tallinn  
  [www.arhitektuurimuuseum.ee](http://www.arhitektuurimuuseum.ee)

Wednesday, 18.09.2013

9.00 – 10.00  Arrival, registration of participants

10.00 – 10.30  Opening. Welcome speeches

  Ulrike Guérin (UNESCO, France)

11.15 – 12.00  **TITANIC AT 100: Assessing and Protecting an Internationally Significant Shipwreck in International Waters**  
  James Delgado (National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, United States of America)

12.00 – 13.00  Lunch
13.00 – 13.45 Prehistoric Pile Dwellings around the Alps: Management and Research of Cultural Heritage Under Water. Chances and Challenges
Albert Hafner (Institute of Archaeological Sciences, University of Bern, Switzerland)

13.45 – 14.30 Our Baltic. A Few Points of Maritime Cultural History Throughout Millennia and Centuries
Christer Westerdahl (Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Norway)

14.30 – 15.00 Coffee
Side events: poster exhibition, film screening

15.00 – 15.45 Herring and Common Heritage. A Historical Overview
Årstein Svihus (Norwegian Fisheries Museum, Museum Vest, Norway)

15.45 – 16.30 Heritage and the Trajectories of Coastal Tourism: A Global Overview
John K. Walton (Instituto Valentín de Foronda, University of the Basque Country UPV/ EHU, Spain)

16.30 – 17.00 Not Only Mud-Bathing. Seaside Architecture in Estonia
Mart Kalm (Estonian Academy of Arts, Estonia)

19.00 Welcome reception at the Hangars of the Seaplane Harbour, Estonian Maritime Museum

Thursday, 19.09.2013
Four parallel sessions

Structure of the programme

8.30 – 9.00 Arrival of participants

9.00 – 10.20 Presentations
10.20 – 10.40 Coffee
10.40 – 11.40 Presentations
11.40 – 12.30 Discussion
12.30 – 14.00 Lunch
  *side events: poster exhibition, film screening*
14.00 – 15.00 Conclusions of sessions by moderators
15.00 – 16.30 Closing statement
  Farewell coffee

18.00 Guided tour in the Old Town of Tallinn  *free of charge*
  Festival „Light walks in Kadriorg“  *free of charge*

**SESSIONS**

I session Coastal and Maritime Culture and Recreational Tourism

9.00 – 9.20 **Underwater Cultural Heritage as a Tourism Potential**
  Nina Eklöf

9.20 – 9.40 **Divepark Vättern: Public Wreck Visualization**
  Erik Rådström

9.40 – 10.00 **Challenges Related to the Use and Protection of the Cultural Heritage of the Coastal Environment with Increased Visits**
  Toril Lundberg

10.00 – 10.20 **Coastal Architecture Guidelines to Protect Landscape and Architectural Heritage**
  Asnate Ziemele
10.20 – 10.40 Coffee

10.40 – 11.00 From Shipping to Summer Guests. Recycled Maritime Culture and Landscape – 19th and 20th Century, Sørlandet, Southern Norway
Berit Eide Johnsen

11.00 – 11.20 Resort Town Narva – Jõesuu: Prosperity and Decline
Madis Tuuder

11.20 – 11.40 Medieval Church at Pöide – Much More Than Just a Church
Ann Vainlo & Kaire Tooming

II session Traditional Coastal Culture and Heritage Landscape

9.00 – 9.20 Submerged Landscapes in the Baltic Sea
Jørgen Dencker

9.20 – 9.40 Violent Contacts: Maritime Warfare in Pre – Viking Age
Marge Konsa

9.40 – 10.00 Changes in Coastal Maritime Landscape in Southern Norway
Jo van der Eynden

10.00 – 10.20 Changes in Coastal Landscape
Juris Dambis

10.20 – 10.40 Coffee

Robert Domżał

11.00 – 11.20 The Role of the Society of Friends of the Maritime Museum in Gdańsk in Preserving the Maritime Heritage
Fryderyk Tomala
11.20 – 11.40 **Finnish Lighthouse and Maritime Pilot Communities – Changing Historical Identities and Today’s Heritage Interest**
Harri Nyman

**III session Heritage for a Museum or to be Preserved in situ**

9.00 – 9.20 **Underwater Objects and Their Museum or in situ Conservation**
Andrey Mazurkevich & Ekaterina Dolbunova

David Gregory

9.40 – 10.00 **The Baltic Sea Shipwreck Challenge – Finding the Balance Between Preservation ex situ and in situ**
Andréas Olsson

10.00 – 10.20 **Make-or-Break? Discussion about the Underwater Archaeological Management of Wrecks**
Vladas Žulkus

10.20 – 10.40 Coffee

10.40 – 11.00 **Maritime History Sources: Publishing and Possibilities of Usage**
Maili Roio

11.00 – 11.20 **Vrouw Maria Underwater Project 2009 – 2012: Preserving a Shipwreck in situ**
Sallamaria Tikkanen

11.20 – 11.40 **Estonian Village Landscape as an Open Air Museum: Heritage Preservation in situ**
Elo Lutsepp
IV session Seaside Areas as Part of the Cities

9.00 – 9.20 Coexistence or Conflict? Rapid Harbour Transformations and Extensive Maritime Archaeological Remains – The Oslo Example
Hilde Vangstad

9.20 – 9.40 Problems of Heritage Preservation on Site of Modernist Industrial Architecture in Port of Gdynia
Anna Orchowska-Smolińska

9.40 – 10.00 Development of Karosta Area in Liepaja
Monta Krafte or Andris Biedrins

10.00 – 10.20 Tarnished Diamonds: About the Military Past of Tallinn’s Coastal Area. Fort of Kalarand and Double Battery
Robert Treufeldt

10.20 – 10.40 Coffee

10.40 – 11.00 Tallinn: Opening to the Seaside
Damiano Cerrone

11.00 – 11.20 The Urban Challenge of Change
Cornelis Horn Evensen

11.20 – 11.40 Diversity in Preservation – Approaches to Maritime Heritage Re-uses in the Baltic Sea Region
Hannu Matikka

Friday, 20.09.2013

Excursions

1. Seaside Stories. A walk on the Culture Kilometre and the Estonian Open Air Museum

2. Lovely Läänemaa. Historic seaside resort town Haapsalu and Noarootsi parish

3. Kayak tour in Tallinn Bay
REGISTRATION

Registration to the Forum: [www.tallinnforum.eu](http://www.tallinnforum.eu)

Registration fees

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The registration fee for participants includes the following:

- Attendance of all sessions
- Forum materials
- Lunches during the Forum
- Coffee breaks
- Welcome reception at the Seaplane Harbour of the Estonian Maritime Museum
1. Seaside Stories. A walk on the Culture Kilometre and the Estonian Open Air Museum

Price: 20 €, includes: transportation, lunch, English speaking guide
Duration: 10.00 – about 16.00

I part - Culture Kilometre (Kultuurikilomeeter)

Between the Old Town of Tallinn and the sea, there is a light traffic road that was built a few years ago and has since been called the "Culture Kilometre". The reason for this is that there are several outstanding buildings next to the road, which have already received or hopefully will in the future receive a new culture related function. By that road in the coastline there are spectacular buildings which speak about several different eras and events of the Estonian history. There are also territories which have great potential for development, but are at the moment not in use at all or used in a limited manner.

Linnahall, which was completed in 1980 as V.I. Lenin Palace of Culture and Sport, speaks on the one hand of megalomania which characterizes the Soviet period, but on the other hand it has been considered to be one of the most remarkable postmodern architectural works in Europe. One of the symbols of industrial era in the cityscape of Tallinn is the gas factory and power plant complex which dates from the end of the 19th century and beginning of the 20th century. The restoration of the complex is ongoing and it will serve as a multifunctional cultural centre. The area of the former Kalasadam (Fishing Harbour) is mostly unused, but the residents of the area have created a bathing beach there. There are still great disputes going on over the future of the area and the possible construction options.

Moving on we reach the dark and powerful Patarei Sea Fortress. This gigantic building that arises straight from the sea was built in the 1st half of the 19th century and was used as a military barracks, but since the 1920s until the beginning of the 21st century was used as a prison. During the Soviet period, people who were arrested for political reasons were maintained in that building. Many of them were sent to Siberia to GULAG prison camps or were executed. That is the reason why this building has a particularly sad and horrible reputation and why it is difficult to find new use for it. Next to Patarei Sea Fortress there are the seaplane hangars which were completed in 1916 and which were designed by a world-famous company Christiani & Nielsen. Being one of the first large concrete shell structures in the world, the seaplane hangars are a part of the world art of engineering. The seaplane hangars have now been fully restored and are being operated by the Estonian Maritime Museum.

The Culture Kilometre ends by the Noblessner Ship Factory where they built submarines during WW I. Today, they still repair ships in that industrial complex. Many buildings are unused, some of them have found new functions, for example, concerts and other shows take place there.
During the walk an overview will be given of the history and problems related to the restoration of the buildings, also about the activity plans concerning the future of the area surrounding the Culture Kilometre.

Il part – Estonian Open Air Museum

The Estonian Open Air Museum is akin to a village, with 12 farms, as well as its own church, tavern and schoolhouse. There are a number of mills, a fire station, fishing net sheds as well as a dancing area and a village swing.

In picturesque Estonia, rich with limestone, people have since time immemorial lived in the woods, worshipped sacred trees and drawn vitality from them. Today, the forest is still our wealth. We have also been cultivating our fields for almost 4000 years - we are the northernmost tiller people in the world. Our nature and lifestyle that has remained stable for millennia shaped the type and appearance of the Estonian homestead.

The traditional structures built by the country folk were mostly made from pine or fir felled at the winter's peak, sometimes from stone. Even in the beginning of the 20th century, in the corners of some yards a conical tent still remained made from poles: a summer kitchen - such dwellings date back to the Stone Age when they had been used by hunters and fishers. Yet most of the yard buildings were built from cross-joined horizontal beams. This is how Estonians built for at least 1000 years - until the beginning of the 20th century.

The buildings of the Estonian farmyard were situated quite loosely around the spacious yard lawn, with the barn in most cases facing south and turning its back to the cold winds blowing from the north, and the repositories placed so as to be seen from the window. The yard was surrounded with stone and wooden fences and shaded by verdurous trees.

The most important and characteristic building traditions of farm people was the home. No later than from the 16th century (some information dates back to the 14th century) and until the end of the 19th century, Estonians lived in unique barns, or, like the people in Saaremaa like to call it, "elu" ("life"). Under its large roof, the northern grain-grower enjoyed the convenient combination of the barn room (or "hut," as it was called in Southern Estonia) and bulky oven that heated it well, used for kiln-drying grain in the autumn and for living in the winter; the spacious threshing-floor used for threshing and winnowing grain and for keeping horses and plough-oxen in the winter, as well as the cold chamber.

Even today, our villages preserve old farms with structures that blend in with the surrounding nature.
2. Lovely Läänemaa. Historic seaside resort town Haapsalu and Noarootsi parish
Price: 25 €, includes: transportation, lunch, English speaking guide
Duration: 8.00 – 20.00

Haapsalu

The town dates back to 1279, when it was chartered and became the centre of the Bishopric of Ösel-Wiek, which it remained for the next 300 years. Buildings from those early days remain today, including an episcopal castle which has the largest single-nave cathedral in the Baltic States - Haapsalu Castle.

For many years, locals have claimed that the sea mud has a curative effect. A military doctor, Carl Abraham Hunnius, founded the first mud cure resort in 1825. News of the curative mud quickly reached the aristocracy of Saint Petersburg, the capital of the Russian Empire. Ever since then, Haapsalu has been a popular summer destination where people from all around the world come for medical treatment. Today, there are three mud cure establishments in Haapsalu varying in size and location.

Haapsalu and the surrounding area was the center for the Swedish population in Estonia from the 13th century until the evacuation of almost all ethnic Swedes from Estonia in 1944.

Photo: www.haapsalu.ee
Photo: register.muiinas.ee
Noarootsi

Noarootsi was historically the only parish on the Estonian mainland where most of the local residents were Swedish speaking. In 1934, the parish had 4,388 inhabitants, 2,697 (64%) of them Swedish-speaking Estonian Swedes.

Until the end of the ancient historic period, today’s Noarootsi area was practically unpopulated. Noarootsi’s peninsula was once a group of small islands, which joined the mainland in the middle of the 19th century. The first written proof of the Swedish population stems from the 13th century. There has been speculation, although unfounded, that many of the Swedes came from Finland. For historical reasons, the Swedes had privileges (Svensk Rätt—"Swedish rights"), which consisted mainly of personal freedom and freedom of movement, and lower taxes. The Swedish population was strengthened by influx of Swedes from Uusimaa in Finland, peaking in the beginning of the 16th century.

In 1816 serfdom was abolished in Estonia. It did not touch the coastal Swedish Estonians, as their condition was ambiguous. They were not slaves and yet they were not entirely free. The folks' communal self-government and permanent compulsory school attendance were established in Noarootsi in 1856.

During the Estonian Republic the relationship between local residents and Swedes and Finns increased remarkably. Riguldi became a very active ship construction centre, the ship Hoppet (Hope in Swedish) is one ship that still exists from this era.

In 1939 the Soviet Union's army bases were brought to Estonia. During this time, a great deal of the population was evacuated from Osmussaar (Odensholm in Swedish). In the summer of 1940 the Soviet Union established their power and with this a border zone. It became impossible for the residents to go on with their previous occupations and they started to think about emigration to Sweden.

From 1943 to 1944 most of the Swedes left Estonia. During the forced emigration and building up of collective farms, many villages were ruined and the coastal areas become military zones. Only a few villages have retained their original look. The new age in Noarootsi’s history started at the end of the 1980s. The border zone disappeared and the local residents could return to their homes.


Full programme will be added to [www.tallinnforum.eu](http://www.tallinnforum.eu) shortly.
3. Kayak tour in Tallinn Bay
Price: 30 €, includes: lunch, English speaking guide
Duration: 12.00 – about 16.00

A kayaking tour in Tallinn will offer a waterbird’s-eye view on Estonia’s capital and its “medievally modern” skyline.
As we paddle past 8 ports, we will get a glimpse of part of the Peter the Great’s Naval Fortress and the Patarei Sea Fortress-Prison. Next stop will be Paljassaare Peninsula, with a walk on sandy Pikakari beach, Tallinn’s closest bird watching area. From there, we’ll paddle back to the city – enjoying the sweep of graceful architecture - towers, spires, and the onion dome of the Russian Orthodox cathedral.

Tour starting point: City centre, next to Linnahall.
Duration: Approximately 3-4 hours, with about 9 km of kayaking. In case of bad weather, the distance and the length of the trip may be changed.
Level: Easy - suitable for beginners. No previous kayaking experience needed.
Things to bring along: Extra clothes, hat, water, a snack
Price includes: Double sea kayak and all equipment, including life vest (PFD), spray jacket, waterproof sacks for personal items, paddle jacket, lunch, English speaking guide

See more: www.360.ee

Photo: http://www.360.ee/
ACCOMMODATION

A list of hotels in Tallinn with special rates for Forum participants

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More information about the hotels: www.tallinnforum.eu
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