

New structural elements and activities in historical gardens and parks

Silvija Rubene, Iveta Lāčauniece, *Latvia University of Agriculture*

Abstract. The main objective of the society in historical gardens and parks is to maintain the historical and artistic values. Researching on what has happened and what is happening to historical gardens and parks in Latvia, neighboring countries and Western Europe, it can be observed that in many places smaller or larger changes are being made in order to transform the gardens to serve for contemporary use. They are restored, renovated and reconstructed objects, the majority has been supplemented with various functions and activities, according to the understanding about what is and what is not appropriate for the historical environment. However, there is still a lack of understanding about what is needed and can be incorporated in the historical garden or park. It was observed that the structure of gardens has been supplemented with various elements and activities while inspecting around 50 historical parks and gardens in Western Europe, Baltic States and Latvia. Authors of these elements have divided them in the following categories: the required: parking lots, information centers and ticket office, restrooms, cafeterias and restaurants, souvenir stores. The possible: Children's playground, boating, internal transport, place for concerts, exhibitions or fairs. The discutable: New monuments, new buildings (pavillions, gazebos, tea houses, etc.), modern art objects and installations, sports court. The goal of this research is to investigate what benefits would be possible to obtain from new structural elements in historical parks and gardens and which structural elements could be recommended and exposition of which should be prevented in the historical Latvian environment. To assess the situation in historical parks and gardens and to develop recommendations for historical garden and park revitalization measures, visitors of these objects were surveyed. The group of respondents was formed of persons who are related to landscape architecture, architecture, restoration and history, in total 40 respondents were surveyed. Survey questions were very simple, most of which with yes and no answers, were illustrated with various comparative examples. The majority of respondents are supportive towards creation of new structural elements in historical parks and gardens, as such elements should serve for the convenience, wellness and enjoying of the beauty of historical heritage for visitors. These structural elements are parking lots, cafeterias, restrooms, internal transportation and water leisure. Very seriously should be thought about such objects as new monuments, new buildings, contemporaneous works of art and installations, as they can disturb the landscape space of the historical object with their firm volume and form. Although new structural elements might be very beneficial for the sustainability of the historical parks and gardens and their economic existence, the creation and maintenance of such elements has to be established in accordance to the regulatory enactments related to the cultural heritage protection.

Keywords: historical gardens and parks, modern infrastructure, events in historical gardens, historical values.

Introduction

The park, or garden as it was called in Western Europe in the 18th century and in Latvia even until the middle of the 19th century, was created because of the longing for the lost paradise. In paradise nothing should remind people of the exhausting and often disharmonious everyday life. Paradise should be harmonious and disconnected from all the unpleasant, and a person needs to feel calm and happy in such an idealized nature [2]. It has been possible to observe, when researching on what has happened and what is happening in historical parks in Latvia, in neighboring countries and in Western Europe, that in many places greater or smaller changes are being made for the utilization of these parks. These parks are restored, renovated and reconstructed objects, and the majority are updated with different additional functions and activities regarding the understanding about what is permissible in the historical environment. However, there still is a lack of understanding about what is necessary and what is permissible to update and add in the historical garden or park.

Citing I. Janele, "Should the center of the park need to be left empty and quiet as a museum hall at the beginning of the week? Yes, certainly, because initially it was meant to be a place for quiet, contemplative walks, observing the beauty of nature, sometimes for pastimes (not sports), and, besides, only for a few visitors at a time" [1]. The park or garden, as art and meantime social phenomenon, needs life and modern function, not an expansion of the variety of activities in it. Historical gardens, parks and castles today are visited by huge amount of visitors.

Practical observations

Authors of this research have visited historical gardens in England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Japan, Lithuania and Estonia, and all of the most significant gardens and parks in Latvia. While getting to know the contingent of visitors and their needs, not only the artistic and landscape values, it was found that the visitors can be divided into two groups:

- visitors with professional interest: landscape architects, architects, gardeners, historians, students with appropriate interests, artists, photographers;
- tourists, guided tourist groups, students accompanied by professors, families with children, couples on their wedding days.

This large variety on interest groups need to be provided with modern operating infrastructure: parking lots, cafeterias, stores, restrooms and other objects. In this research various elements of revitalization and structural garden and park elements are regarded, and their meaning can be divided as the following:

The required:

Parking lots, information center and ticket office, restrooms, cafeterias and restaurants, souvenir stores.

The possible:

Children's playground, boating, internal transport, place for concerts, exhibitions or fairs.

The discutable:

New monuments, new buildings (pavillions, gazebos, tea houses, etc.), modernt art objects and installations, sporting grounds.

Events in historical gardens and parks can be divided in two groups:

The desired:

Garden events, concerts, flower and art exhibitions.

The discutable:

Picnics and sitting on the lawn, wedding ceremonies, hanging locks on bridge rods.

The goal of this research is to investigate what benefits would be possible to obtain from new structural elements in historical parks and gardens, and which structural elements could be recommended and exposition of which should be prevented in the historical Latvian environment.

Research process and results

To assess the situation in historical parks and gardens and to develop recommendations for historical garden and park revitalization measures, visitors of these objects (hereinafter historical parks and gardens) were surveyed. The group of respondents was formed from the visitor group No.1 – persons who are interested in landscape architecture, architecture, restoration and history. In total 40 respondents were surveyed. Survey questions were very simple, most of which had yes and no answers, and were illustrated with various comparative examples. In this article only the most typical examples are included.

A very important element of the modern infrastructure that has been used by visitors of historical parks and gardens is the parking lot. There are many examples of parking lots being incorporated in such a manner that they do not disturb the landscape of historical objects, yet there



Fig. 1. Versailles Palace in France, with a decent parking lot that does not interfere with capturing the landscape of the historical object
[Source: <http://rentomod.wordpress.com/the-baroque-in-northern-europe/>]

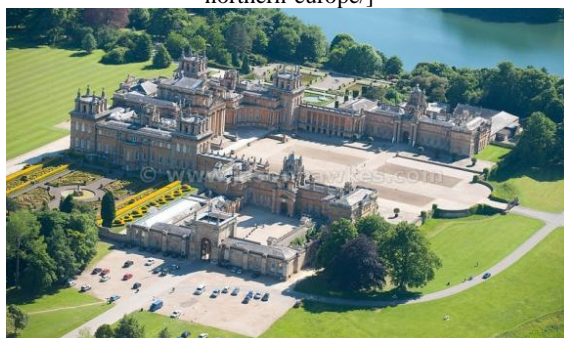


Fig. 2. Parking lot at Blenheim Palace in England. This parking lot is for disabled persons. Parking for the rest of the visitors is on the lawn.
A parking lot in close distance to historical objects decreases the quality of the landscape
[Source: <http://stock.jasonhawkes.com/media/>]



Fig. 3. In Warwick Castle park in England. During the tourism season vehicles are parked on the lawn
[Source: photo by S. Rubene, 2012]



Fig. 4. Jelgava Palace in Latvia. Vehicles are parked right beside the palace
[Source: <http://www.latvia.eu/photo/jelgava-palace>]

are also parking lots situated right at the object. The question arose *whether parking lots should be situated in such distance that they do not disturb the overall landscape*, and illustrated examples included Versailles Palace in France, Blenheim Palace, Trentham Gardens and Warwick Castle in England, and Rundale Palace and Jelgava Palace in Latvia.

37 respondents answered that parking lots at the historical objects should be at such a distance that they would not disturb the overall landscape; 14 respondents noted that parking lots for disabled persons should be right at the object.

In many historical parks and gardens that are created as one complex together with palaces or castles, the information centers, ticket offices, cafeterias and restaurants, and also restrooms are located inside the palaces or castles, but in other objects additional buildings located outside the space of the historical view or near to it are used for these facilities. The question arose *whether the historical object's operational structural elements should be located outside the object's territory*, and illustrated examples included Chambord Castle and Chenonceau Castle Gardens in France, and Trentham Gardens and Packwood House Gardens in England.

28 respondents answered that the historical object's operational structural elements should be located outside the object's territory. 10 respondents answered that historical objects' operational structural elements should not be located outside the object territory, adding that restrooms should be located inside the territory of the historical object.

Outdoor cafeterias with no appropriate design regarding the historical landscape are installed in many historical parks and gardens in the summer season. Particularly disturbing are colorful parasols, shades and sheds regarding the overall landscape. At times the architecture of cafeterias represents a different age. It is understandable, as cafeterias and restaurants are added to the structure of historical parks and gardens in modern times. The question arose *whether the architecture, design and furniture should be appropriate and matched with the overall style of the object*, and illustrated examples included Versailles Gardens and Chenonceau Castle gardens in France, Blenheim Palace and Trentham Gardens in England, and Līvu square and Dome Square in Riga, Latvia.

Reflections and discussions led to a large number of outdoor cafes cafeterias and beer gardens in the Old Town of Riga, in Līvu Square and in Dome Square, for the summer season.

33 respondents answered that the architecture, design and furniture should be appropriate and matched with the overall style of the object, while 7 respondents answered that the design of these cafeterias could be very modern.



Fig. 5. Chambord Castle in France.
The parking lot, restaurants and cafeterias are located in the nearest neighborhood
[Source: <http://www.lefigaro.fr/culture/2013/04/16/>]

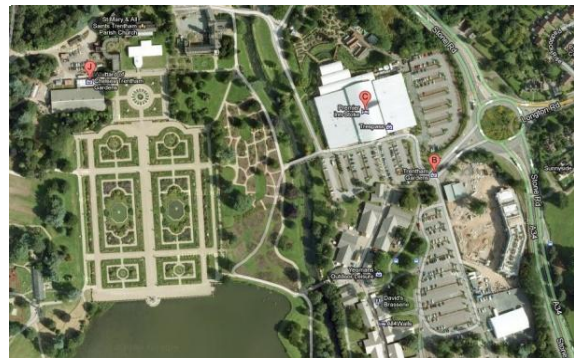


Fig. 6. Trentham Gardens in England. The parking lot, stores, cafeterias and restrooms are located in an area outside the garden but comparatively near to it
[Source: <http://carole-miles.blogspot.com/2012/05/>]



Fig. 7. Packwood House in England, with restored 18th century kitchen garden. For the convenience of visitors, the parking lot is located outside the territory, and an additional building was built for the office, cafeteria, store and restrooms
[Source: <http://janaruzena.blogspot.com/2013/12/packwood-houses-new-garden-kitchen-cafe/>]



Fig. 8. Versailles gardens, Dauphin bosquets. Coffee-house, refreshment bar: take-away service (restrooms free of charge, accessible to disabled persons, baby changing facilities)
[Source: <http://www.eatingbender.com/2013/04/17/europe-day-two-versailles/>]

In very large parks and gardens, there is an opportunity to use special vehicles. This is very important for disabled visitors and families with children. The question arose whether internal transportation in large parks and gardens is desired, and illustrated examples included Schonbrunn Gardens in Austria, Blenheim Palace Park in England, Versailles Gardens in France and Rundale Gardens in Latvia.

29 respondents answered that internal transportation is required in large historical gardens and parks, 9 respondents answered that it is not needed, and 2 respondents could not decide upon this issue. Of the possible types of internal transportation, horse and cart is preferred; less supported is internal railway and electric cars, and the least supported are bicycles. Bicycles are desired only for the outermost areas of parks.

There are artificial basins, lakes, ponds and canals in many historical parks in which boating is offered. Back in historical times, in such basins boating was common. The question arose *whether the rental of boats in canals and ponds of historical parks is desired*, and illustrated examples included Versailles Gardens in France, Rundale Park, Riga Canal and Cēsu Castle Park in Latvia.

32 respondents answered that the rental of boats in canals and ponds of historical parks is desired, and 8 respondents answered that the rental of boats in canals and ponds of historical parks is not desired. Respondents noted that it would be desired to employ boating in limited quantities and not to offer motorized water transport.

In historical parks and gardens, very seldom children's playgrounds are situated, yet in Latvia they are common. It is typical that the artists of Riga gardens like A. Zeidaks and K. Barons also installed children's playgrounds when they were planning or reconstructing the gardens of Riga in their time. Today, children's playgrounds in Riga are being renovated in the historical Ziedoņdārzs and Grīziņkalna parks, and new children's playgrounds are being constructed and employed in Kronvalda Park, Viesturdārzs, Vērmanes Garden, Ziemeļblāzmas Park, Maskavas Garden and Miera Garden. In Jūrmalas and Raiņa Parks in Liepāja, children's playgrounds are installed, as well. In large parks of London, such as Kensington Gardens and Regent's Park children's playgrounds are employed as well, but they are located near entrances and do not disturb the park view. The question arose *whether children's playgrounds and playground installations should be incorporated in historical parks and gardens*, and illustrated examples included King's Garden in Copenhagen, Kensington Gardens and Regent's Park in London, and Raiņa Park in Liepāja as well as Ziemeļblāzmas Park, Kronvalda Park and Vērmanes Garden in Riga, Latvia.



Fig. 9. Blenheim Palace Gardens.
Outdoor cafeteria with green parasols
[Source: photo by S. Rubene, 2014]



Fig. 10. The cafeteria-restaurant can be found next to the Chenonceau Castle gardens. It is located in the orangery building and the design is neutral
[Source: <http://loire.ca/chenonceau/chenonceaucafe>]



Fig. 11. Trentham Gardens. A modern cafeteria is located outside the Italian garden
[Source: <http://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/2016116>]



Fig. 12. In Līvu Square in Riga, a large area has been occupied by summer cafeterias
[Source: <http://wikimapia.org/7579490/Square>]



Fig. 13. In Schonbrunn Gardens, thanks to the Panorama Train, the Gloriette Hill poses no obstacle for families with very small children or for people in wheelchairs: the last train car has a hydraulic lift for wheelchairs and baby carriages as well as a boarding aid

[Source: <https://www.zoovienna.at/en/zoo-and-visitors/panorama-train/>]



Fig. 14. This miniature railway carries visitors to Blenheim on a shuttle between the house and the Pleasure Gardens
[Source: photo David Ross <http://www.britainexpress.com/counties/oxfordshire/houses/Blenheim/>]



Fig. 15. Guided tours with an electric car in Rundale Palace gardens
[Source: <http://www.rundale.lv/turisms/ekskursijas-ar-elektromobili-pa-rundales-pils-darzu>]



Fig. 16. Golf carts for rent at Versailles Gardens
[Source: <http://www.tripadvisor.co.uk>]



Fig. 17. The Grand Canal Versailles is 1670 meters long. Louis XIV ordered rowing boats and reduced models of ships. In 1674, the Republic of Venice sent the King two gondolas and four gondoliers

[Source: <http://www.ourworldheritage.be/france.htm>]



Fig. 18. In the pond in Rundale Palace Park (Latvia) boating is possible
[Source: <http://rundale.net/pakalpojumi/>]



Fig. 19. Riding on the tourist boat is the best way to observe the beauty of the Old Town of Riga
[Source: <http://www.skyscrapercity.com/>]



Fig. 20. The pond in Cesu Castle Park, where it is possible to go boating in the small vessel "Karlis"
[Source: www.tourism.cesis.lv]



Fig. 21. A good example of a children's playground in a historical park is Kongens Have in Copenhagen, Denmark.

The playground is surrounded by a hedge

[Source: http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Category:Kongens_Have]



Fig. 22. A new children's playground in the renovated Ziemeļblāzmas Park in Riga

[Source: <http://www.kasjauns.lv/lv/galerijas/15059/kulturas-pils-ziemelblazma>]



Fig. 23. A new children's playground in Maskavas Garden in Riga

[Source: <http://www.photoriga.com/2013/11/maskacka-playground.html>]



Fig. 24. A new playground installation in historical Raina Park in Liepāja, Latvia

[Source: <http://www.liepajniekiem.lv/atslegvards/raina-parks>]

Only 3 respondents answered that children's playgrounds and installations should be incorporated in historical parks and gardens, 8 respondents answered that children's playgrounds and installations should not be incorporated in historical parks and gardens, 28 respondents answered that children's playgrounds and installations should be incorporated in historical parks and gardens - but with appropriate design for the historical area, and 12 respondents answered that children's playgrounds and installations should be incorporated in historical parks and gardens, but they should be placed in less noticeable areas.

There was a tradition in Latvia to build concert areas in city parks. As the Latvian tradition to sing in choirs become popular since 1873, concert areas were built in historical manor parks where they were not planned initially. Unfortunately, the historical concert areas have lost their visual quality, and the ones that were built in parks later did not have sufficient operational structure, so the historical composition has been destroyed. The most typical example is the concert area of Elejas Park, which was built in the historical park, as well as an additional asphalt road built that does not fit in the historical park. The question arose *whether concert areas in historical parks are required*, and illustrated examples included Elejas Park in the Jelgava region, Vērmanes Garden, Dzegužkalna Park and Arkādijas Park in Riga, and the Open Air Theatre in Regent's Park in London.

17 respondents answered that concert areas in historical parks are needed. 13 respondents answered that concert areas in historical parks are not required, while 10 respondents answered that new concert areas are not required, as today mobile constructions can be used, but the historical areas should be conserved.

In historical parks, at times there appears a place for new monuments to commemorate famous persons or important events. In London's Hyde Park, as well as in historical parks of Riga, new monuments are placed. In historical parks, modern artist installations are placed, e.g. Baboli Garden in Florence, Italy. In historical parks of Latvia, monuments were placed both in Soviet times, according to the ideology of that time, and lately for important events and for the memory of particular persons. The question arose *whether new monuments should be placed in historical parks*, and illustrated examples included Hyde Park in London, Dubrovina Park in Daugavpils, Kronvalda Park, Uzvaras Park and Kanālmala in Riga, Latvia.

10 respondents answered that more new monuments should be placed in historical parks, and 30 respondents answered that placement of new monument in historical parks is not recommended.



Fig. 25. A historical picture of the concert area in Vermanes Garden, Riga
[Source: <http://www.zudusilatvija.lv/objects/object/24353/>]



Fig. 29. Historical Park Uzvaras in Riga. From 1985, a 79-meter obelisk-shaped monument entitled “For the liberators of the Soviet Latvia and Riga from German fascist invaders”
[Source: <http://riga.pilseta24.lv/zinas/48/158323>]

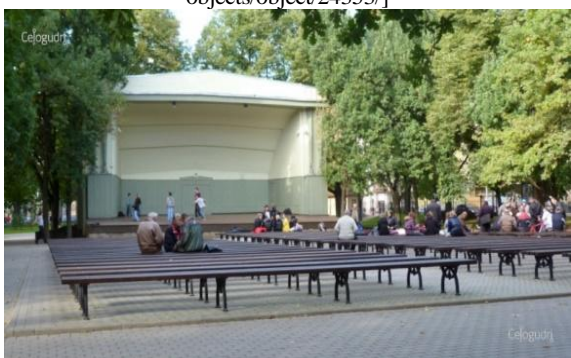


Fig. 26. The concert area in Vermanes Garden with seats for spectators in modern Riga
[Source: wordpress.com/tag/vermanes-parka-estrade]

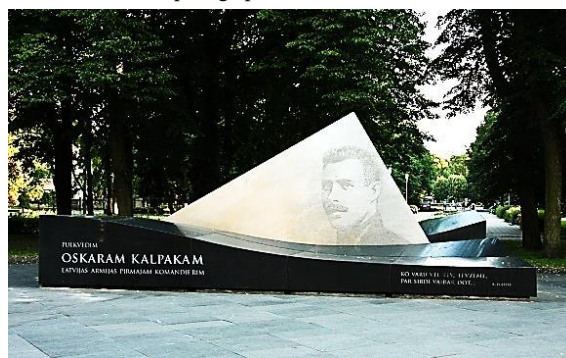


Fig. 30. A monument for Oskars Kalpaks, the colonel of Latvian Army, as photographed on 22 June, 2006
[Source: M.Striķis <http://www.panoramio.com/photo/>]



Fig. 27. The concert area in Cēsu Castle Park fits well in the castle mound view
[Source: http://www.ventspilnieki.lv/atputas_bazes/apskates_objekti/776_cesu_brivdabas_estrade]



Fig. 31. A fragment of the Berlin Wall in Kronvalda Park in Riga
[Source: <http://www.vieglicelot.lv/lv/object/berlines-mura-fragments.htm>]



Fig. 28. The memorial to the victims of the July 7, 2005, London bombings in Hyde Park, London
[Source: <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/>]

Not only new monuments but also new buildings find their places in historical parks. Interesting examples are Serpentine Gallery Pavilion in Hyde Park that is being built by a different architect every year, and after a year it is razed again. This tradition has been practiced for 10 years already, and the pavilion has been built by many very famous architects. In the historical parks of Riga, new buildings appear as a form of donation, an example being the Chinese pavilion in Kronvalda Park. As Riga is the Capital of the European Culture in 2014, a “Summer Cottage of Culture” was built in Esplanade in Riga, where many different events took place. However, this building has already been razed.



Fig. 32. A Chinese pavilion with gates was built in Kronvalda Park in Riga as a donation from Suzhou city in China [Source: <http://livars.blogspot.com/2012/10/sudzou-kinapilsetas-davinata-kinas.html>]



Fig. 33. Tea house in Kanālmala, Riga, constructed within the zone of historical greenery in 2004 [Source: <http://www.vieglicelot.lv/lv/object/apsara-tejas-namins.htm>]



Fig. 34. Underground parking lot exit pyramids in Kronvalda Park, Riga [Source: http://foto.lu.lv/arhivs/2000/j_oktobris/riga/index.html]



Fig. 35. The 2014 Serpentine Pavilion in Kensington Gardens by Smiljan Radić [Source: Photo: Paul Grover, <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/culture/art/architecture/>]

The question arose *whether new buildings of any style are required in historical parks*, and illustrated examples included Hyde Park in London, and Kronvalda Park, Kanālmala and Esplanade in Riga, Latvia.

6 respondents answered that there could be new buildings of any style in historical parks, 26 respondents answered that such buildings are not required, and 8 respondents could not decide on this issue.

Creators of modern or contemporary art like to expose their installations in popular historical parks and castles to ensure numerous visits. Whether these art pieces make historical views more interesting and elicits positive emotions from visitors is an issue to be discussed. The most support modern artists can feel is in Versailles Gardens in France and in Chatsworth Garden in England, owned by Cavendish noble family. Modern or contemporary art pieces can be seen also in historical gardens in Latvia. The question *arose whether contemporary art and installation objects should be found in historical gardens and parks*, and illustrated examples included Versailles Palace Gardens and Tuileries Gardens in France, Chatsworth Gardens and Trentham Gardens in England, and parks in Riga, Latvia. 6 respondents answered that contemporary art and installation objects should be found in historical gardens and parks, 13 respondents answered that contemporary art and installation objects should not be found in historical gardens and parks, 21 respondents answered that contemporary art and installation objects should be found in historical gardens and parks as a short-term exposition.

Modern overcrowded cities lack green areas where inhabitants and visitors can relax. Inhabitants who do not have the opportunity to leave the city want to enjoy the contiguity of nature in city parks, sitting on the lawn or having a picnic there during the hot summer period. Traditionally urban inhabitants could be seen relaxing in lawns in the parks of large cities, such as Central Park in New York, Englisher Garten in Munich, and parks in Brussels, Copenhagen and elsewhere. There is no such tradition in historical parks of cities in Latvia, as it is prohibited to prevent any lawn maintenance problems. However, in recent years Riga has been visited by many tourists who want to sit and rest in lawns in the historical parks in the city center. Maintainers of these gardens do not allow it and indicate other possible areas to sit in lawns in other larger parks, such as Dzegužkalna Park, Mežaparks and Annīņmuižas Park in Riga. The question arose *whether it should be allowed to sit and have picnics in lawns in historical parks in city centers*, and illustrated examples included Carrousel Gardens at the Louvre Palace in Paris, Regent's Park London, and greeneries in Kanālmala in Riga.



Fig. 36. South Korean minimalist painter and sculptor Lee Ufan is this summer's guest artist in Versailles. Ten new works, described as "intense and silent," have been placed throughout the palace and gardens [Source: <http://news.artnet.com/in-brief/lee-ufan-exhibition-storms-versailles>]



Fig. 40. Artist Guna Poga created 9 installations in the shape of cows within the theme of summer solstice at the Kanālamala in Riga [Source: <http://1001latvianartists.tumblr.com/post/2191172467/guna-poga>]



Fig. 37. Dramatic Stainless Steel Wire Fairies by Robin Wight in Trentham Gardens England [Source: <http://www.thisiscolossal.com/2014/07/dramatic-stainless-steel-wire-fairies-by-robin-wight>]



Fig. 41. Many people enjoying a beautiful day, relaxing around the Carrousel Garden in Jardin des Tuileries [Source: <http://www.tourbytransit.com/paris/things-to-do/jardin-des-tuileries>]



Fig. 38. Louise Bourgeois Maman 1999. Bronze, stainless steel, and marble. Tuileries Garden, Paris [Source: <http://www.moma.org/explore/collection>]



Fig. 42. Picnics at Regent's Park London [Source: <http://www.ashmoreresidential.com/locations/regents-park/>]

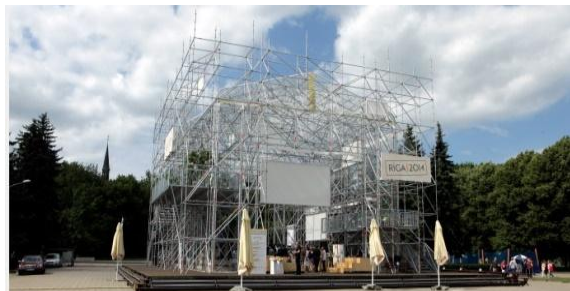


Fig. 39. Installation "Summer Cottage of Culture" in summer 2014 in Esplanāde, Riga [Source: <http://www.diena.lv/kd/muzika/kulturas-vasarnica-esplanade-2014>]



Fig. 43. It is allowed to sit in greeneries, except on the slopes, in Kanālmala in Riga, yet the lawn is not so resistant to endure many people sitting over the long term without damaging it [Source: <http://nra.lv/latvija/riga/49516>]

Only two respondents answered that it should be allowed to sit and have picnics in lawns in historical parks in city centers, 5 respondents answered that it should not be allowed to sit and have picnics in lawns of historical parks in city centers, and 35 respondents noted that it should be allowed only at outermost places with this special purpose.

Conclusions

The majority of respondents support intentions of creating new structural elements in historical parks and gardens, as these should serve the convenience, wellbeing and joy of the visitors of the beauty of the historical heritage. These structural elements are parking lots, cafeterias, restrooms, internal transportation and water leisure. It is also very important to give consideration to objects such as new monuments, new buildings, contemporary art pieces and installations, because they intervene on the landscape of the historical object's space with their stable volume and form. Events in historic places make a vital contribution to the economic sustainability of our heritage. They add to the enjoyment of countless visitors at a huge range of sites, from urban squares to open countryside, as well as generating an important source of income. However, the new structures needed to facilitate them are not appropriate in every location, and need to be carefully positioned and designed to avoid potentially disfiguring or damaging sites and landscapes of historical importance [17].

Regarding the sustainability of these objects, new elements in historic parks and gardens bring certain benefits. They sustain or enhance the significance of a heritage asset and the contribution of their setting. They reduce or remove risks to a heritage asset. A new element secures the optimum viable use of a heritage asset in support of

it; it makes a positive contribution to economic vitality and sustainable communities. It is an appropriate design for its context and makes a positive contribution to the appearance, character, quality and local distinctiveness of the historic environment. New elements better reveal the significance of a heritage asset and therefore enhance our enjoyment of them and the sense of place.

Provided that they are well-organized and carefully managed, new structures can deliver these benefits in a variety of ways:

- they can be an important source of income, which can help to fund the repair and maintenance of heritage assets;
- they can enrich the experience of visitors and encourage repeat visits to heritage assets;
- they can accommodate a range of cultural, sporting and educational activities;
- they can encourage tourism and the engagement of local communities by attracting visitors to special events such as festivals and exhibitions;
- they can increase the capacity of historic sites temporarily and bring a wider range of visitors;
- they can accommodate activities such as hospitality;
- some temporary structures (such as garden pavilions and outdoor art works) can visually enhance historic places, as long as their location, scale and design are appropriate [17].

In order to gain all these benefits that new objects could bring with the least sacrifice of historical values, all legislative enactments considering the preservation of heritage should be met, regarded and respected.

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INFORMATION ABOUT AUTHORS:

Silvija Rubene, Mg. sc. ing., Guest lecturer - docent at the Faculty of Rural Engineers, Department of Architecture and Construction of the Latvia University of Agriculture, 19 Akademijas iela, Jelgava, Latvia, LV-3001. E-mail: silvija.rubene@llu.lv

Iveta Lāčauniece, Mg. arch., Guest lecturer - docent at the Faculty of Rural Engineers, Department of Architecture and Construction of the Latvia University of Agriculture, 19 Akademijas iela, Jelgava, Latvia, LV-3001. E-mail: iveta.lacauniece@llu.lv

Kopsavilkums. Vēsturiskajos dārzos un parkos sabiedrības galvenais uzdevums ir saglabāt vēsturiskās un mākslinieciskās vērtības. Veicot pētījumus par to, kas noticis un notiek ar vēsturiskajiem dārziem un parkiem Latvijā, kaimiņvalstīs un Rietumeiropā, var konstatēt, ka daudzviet notiek lielākas vai mazākas izmaiņas, kas nepieciešamas mūsdienīgai šo dārzu izmantošanai. Ir restaurēti, renovēti un rekonstruēti objekti, lielākā daļa ir papildināti ar dažādām funkcijām un aktivitātēm atbilstoši izpratnei par to, kas ir pieļaujams vēsturiskajā vidē. Tomēr vēl arvien trūkst izpratnes par to, kas vajadzīgs un ko drīkst atļauties ierīkot vēsturiskā dārzā vai parkā. Apsekojot ap 50 vēsturisko dārzu un parku Rietumeiropā, Baltijas valstīs un Latvijā, konstatēts, ka dārzu struktūra papildināta ar dažādiem elementiem un aktivitātēm, kuras autori iedala sekojošās kategorijās: **nepieciešamie** – autostāvvietas, informācijas centrs un ieejas biļešu kases, labierīcības, kafējnīcas vai restorāni, suvenīru veikali; **iespējamie** – bērnu rotaļu laukumi, izbraukšana ar laivām, iekšējais transports, vieta koncertiem, izstādēm vai tirdziņiem; **diskutējamie** – jauni pieminekļi, jaunas būves (paviljoni, lapenes, tējas namiņi u. c.), mūsdienu mākslas un instalāciju objekti, sporta laukumi. **Pētījuma mērķis** – noskaidrot, kādu labumu vēl var iegūt no jauniem struktūras elementiem vēsturiskos parkos un dārzos, un kurus struktūras elementus rekomendēt vai no kuriem atturēties Latvijas vēsturiskajā vidē. Lai izvērtētu situāciju vēsturiskajos parkos un dārzos un izstrādātu rekomendācijas vēsturisko parku un dārzu revitalizācijas pasākumiem, tika veikta dārzu un parku apmeklētāju aptauja. Respondentu grupa tika izveidota no cilvēkiem, kas saistīti ar ainavu arhitektūru, arhitektūru, restaurāciju un vēsturi, kopā 40 respondenti. Jautājumi bija ļoti vienkārši, atbildami pārsvarā ar jā vai nē, tie tika ilustrēti ar vairākiem salīdzinošiem piemēriem. Respondentu vairākums atbalsta jaunu struktūras elementu radīšanu vēsturiskajos dārzos un parkos, jo tiem jākalpo objekta apmeklētāju ērtībām, labsajūtai un priekam par vēsturiskā mantojuma skaistumu. Šie struktūras elementi ir autostāvvietas, kafējnīcas, labierīcības, iekšējais transports, izklaides uz ūdens. Ļoti nopietni jāpārdomā par tādiem objektiem kā jauni pieminekļi, jaunas būves, mūsdienu mākslas darbi un instalācijas, jo tie iejaucas vēsturiskā objekta ainaviskajā telpā ar stabili apjomu un formu.

Lai arī jaunie struktūras elementi dod daudz labuma vēsturisko dārzu un parku ilgtspējai un ekonomiskai pastāvēšanai, to radīšana un apsaimniekošana jāsaņā ar normatīvajiem aktiem, kas saistīti ar kultūrvēsturiskā mantojuma aizsardzību.

Jauni struktūras elementi nodrošina optimāli aktīvu dzīvotspējīga mantojuma izmantošanu, sniedz pozitīvu ieguldījumu vietējo kopienu ekonomikā. Šiem objektiem jābūt kontekstā ar vēsturisko vidi un vietējām tradīcijām, jāiekļaujas tajās ar izskatu, raksturu un kvalitāti. Vēsturiskās vietas sniedz būtisku devumu mūsu kultūras mantojuma ekonomiskā ilgtspējā. Tās iepriecina apmeklētājus ar milzīgu iespēju diapazonu, ne tikai ar dārzu un parku, bet arī ar pilsētu, lauku un dabas ainavām. Tomēr nepieciešamo jauno struktūru izvēli katrai vietai un jāveic rūpīgi un tā, lai izvairītos no potenciāliem ainavu bojājumiem vai teritoriju vēsturiskas nozīmes izkropļojumiem.

Ar noteikumu, ka plānošana un dizains organizēti un ļoti rūpīgi, jaunas struktūras var nodrošināt priekšrocības dažādos veidos: tās var būt nozīmīgs ienākumu avots, kas var palīdzēt finansēt remontu un uzturēšanu vēsturiskajam mantojumam, tās var bagātināt apmeklētāju pieredzi un veicināt atkārtotu apmeklējumu, rodas iespēja izvietot dažādus kultūras, sporta un izglītojošus pasākumus, tās var veicināt tūrisma un vietējo kopienu aktivitāti, piesaistot apmeklētājus uz īpašiem notikumiem, piemēram, festivāliem un izstādēm, tās atļauj apkalpot plašāku apmeklētāju kontingentu un skaitu. Īslaicīgas būves (piemēram, dārzu paviljoni un brīvdabas mākslas darbi) var vizuāli uzlabot vēsturiskās vietas taču atbilstošā mērogā, pie kam saskaņots projekts ir nepieciešams.