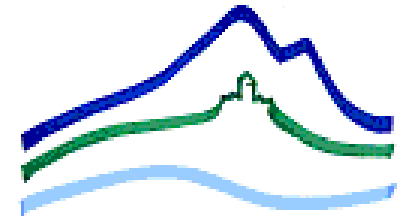




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EUROPEAN LANDSCAPE CONVENTION  
CONVENTION EUROPEENNE DU PAYSAGE

## 4 Finlande

# Contents of Application

- Letter accompanying the submission
- Project Description (20 pages)
- CD “Haemeenkyroe – Beauty of Landscapes”
- CD with PDF on “Haemeenkyroe Landscape Management”

Letter accompanying the  
application



PERMANENT REPRESENTATION OF  
FINLAND  
STRASBOURG

④ Finlands

ENE5007-61

31.12.2008

Maguelonne Déjeant-Pons  
Head of the Cultural Heritage  
Landscape and Spatial Planning Division  
Council of Europe  
67075 STRASBOURG Cedex

Your ref MDP/BS

Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

Dear Ms Déjeant-Pons,

Please find enclosed the proposal prepared by the Ministry of the Environment of Finland for the Landscape Award 2009 of the Council of Europe.

Yours sincerely

Lisa Narvia

Chargée d'affaires a.i.

# Description of Project



LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT OF  
HÄMEENKYRÖ NATIONAL LANDSCAPE AREA

The Finnish Candidature for the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe

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# 1. PRESENTATION OF THE CANDIDATE

The Finnish candidature for the Landscape Award of the Council of Europe is the result of a national competition held by the Finnish Ministry of the Environment. The candidature "Landscape Management of Hämeenkyrö National Landscape Area" comprises three completed projects that are functionally linked to one another:

- Hämeenkyrö's National Landscape
- Environmental Management in the National Landscape
- Hämeenkyrö Landscape Tourism

Landscape management of Hämeenkyrö serves as an example of

1. Establishing procedures for the participation of general public, local and regional authorities, and other parties with an interest in the definition and implementation of the landscape policies (European Landscape Convention, Article 5)
2. Awareness-raising (European Landscape Convention, Article 6 A)
3. Promoting school and university courses which address the values attaching to landscapes and the issues raised by their protection, management and planning. (European Landscape Convention, Article 6 B)
4. Assessing the landscapes, taking into account the particular values assigned to them by the interested parties and the population concerned. (European Landscape Convention, Article 6 C)



*The municipality of Hämeenkyrö is in the province of Western Finland and forms part of the region of Pirkanmaa. Hämeenkyrö covers an area of 505 km<sup>2</sup> and has a population of around 10,330, two thirds of whom live in the central built-up area comprising the village of Hämeenkyrö and the hamlet of Kyröskoski.*



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The project coordinators were local associations and the projects were carried out in partnership with the municipality of Hämeenkyrö and other local and regional actors.

The Hämeenkyrö's National Landscape project was run by the Central Union of Agricultural Producers and Forest Owners (MTK), Hämeenkyrö district. MTK-Hämeenkyrö is a local association that belongs to the Pirkanmaa branch of the union, which was founded in 1917. MTK is a politically non-aligned pressure group. Hämeenkyrö's MTK branch has around 600 members. It organises training courses for its members, for example on the EU aid system and taxation, and tries to promote physical and mental health at work, by organising physical fitness facilities, etc. The association also holds yearly events, such as blessing the spring crops and harvest thanksgiving.

Environmental Management in the National Landscape project's coordinator was Kyrön Luonto ry, which is the District of Pirkanmaa's local branch of the Finnish Association for Nature Conservation. Kyrön Luonto ry was set up in 1980 and its goal is the promotion of nature conservation and the protection of the environment at local level. The association has some 70 members and organises nature rambles and voluntary landscape management schemes to support local biodiversity. Its annual nature and landscape festivals have been held for more than 20 years. In addition, the association holds discussion events for local people to try and have an influence on decisions taken by the local authority.

The Hämeenkyrö Landscape Tourism project's coordinator was Hämeenkyrö-Seura (the Hämeenkyrö Local Society), which is an active district association working to develop local cultural, social and economic conditions that take account of the area's distinctive features. The Society has around 200 members and celebrated its 75th birthday in autumn 2008. Its aims are to record local history and culture and make local residents more knowledgeable about their surroundings. Among other projects, Hämeenkyrö-Seura has opened the municipality's Museum of Local History and Culture and refurbished the home in which Sillanpää was born, Myllykolu, turning it into a museum. Every year it holds joint events and organises a guided local excursion for the residents of the area. It also publishes an annual magazine, *Kyrön Joulu*, which documents the outstanding events of the year and local history.

## 2. FINLAND AND ITS NATIONAL LANDSCAPES



In 1992 the Finnish Ministry of the Environment designated a total of 27 areas around Finland as national landscapes, one of which was the cultural landscapes of Hämeenkyrö. National landscapes embody the distinctive features of Finnish nature and culture. No particular administrative significance is attached to the national landscapes.

National landscapes are well-known in Finland and have a powerful symbolic value and widely recognised significance in cultural and historical terms, or in the popular image of Finland's natural landscapes. These landscapes have inspired Finnish artists, who have portrayed them in their work: in literature, fine art, film and music.

Hämeenkyrö is known for its lakes, majestic ridges and traditional rural scenery. Hämeenkyrö's beautiful nature and cultural landscape are still amazingly intact. The diversity of the landscape is heightened by fine old rustic buildings and abundant pasture land.

Hämeenkyrö has important status in Finland and Pirkanmaa as an area of cultural and historical interest. Frans Emil Sillanpää, a winner of the Nobel Prize in Literature, was born in Hämeenkyrö in the 19th century. Töllinmäki and its gardens in the village of Heinijärvi, where he spent his youth and did his first work, was an important source of creativity for him. F. E. Sillanpää skilfully depicts in his books the way of life of Finnish rural folk, people's relationship with nature, the countryside and local scenes.

### 3. HÄMEENKYRÖ'S NATIONAL LANDSCAPE PROJECT

A planning, trial and training project for agri-environmental aid in the Hämeenkyrö national landscape area

Hämeenkyrö's National Landscape project was a pilot project for developing the national landscape area. It was run in the period 1996-1997 and its sponsors were the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the Council of Tampere Region and the municipality of Hämeenkyrö.

On the steering committee were representatives of the Council of Tampere Region, the municipality of Hämeenkyrö, the Regional Environment Centre, the District Rural Business Committee for Pirkanmaa, and the Central Union of Agricultural Producers and Forest Owners (MTK), Hämeenkyrö district.

The aim of the project was to produce a management plan for the national landscape area. The management plan relied on the active participation of local residents and landscape management voluntary work. The data and guidelines compiled whilst Hämeenkyrö's National Landscape project was running are an important information pack for the current use of land.

Under the project, concrete management recommendations were drawn up for the area's sites of natural and scenic interest and the built environment. In addition, there were village evening events, voluntary clearance schemes and training sessions, which hundreds of local people took part in.

Local residents took an active interest in caring for and managing their own immediate environment. The project also provided advice and guidance on repairs and renovations and yard and garden plans were drawn up with experts for specific premises. A course on the renovation and reconstruction of buildings for the unemployed and young local people was begun in cooperation with Hämeenkyrö's employment authorities.



*The area covered by Hämeenkyrö's National Landscape project was the national landscape area (striped horizontally).*

### 3.1 The Hämeenkyrö national landscape management plan

The project was responsible for a large-scale and diverse management plan for Hämeenkyrö's national landscape. The plan dealt with the landscape, its value and problem factors, landscape management, agri-environmental aid, forest management in a cultural landscape, the protection of water systems, general development projects and training. Also information on the area's history, its valuable built environment sites and development projects was collected.

The plan emphasised the importance of using the opportunities the national landscape presented in the development of tourism, in the diversification of secondary farm-related business activities, and in the revival of the area's village services.

The management plan proposed 41 village development sites. These included turning the school at Mahnala into a nature school, the construction of the village hall in Jumesniemi in the old courtyard building at the church school, the refurbishment of buildings in Heiska making them suitable for a village function centre, and doing up the former coop and turning it into the gallery studio in the old centre of Hämeenkyrö. The general renovation of Jumesniemi village hall was mainly carried out by village association volunteers.

### 3.2 The built environment management plan

A management plan was compiled for the built environment containing details of around a hundred important sites in the national landscape area. The necessary renovation work was proposed for the sites. The plan also provided guidelines on choice of construction site, the planning of new buildings, renovation and reconstruction, the colour of buildings and information of possible sources on funding.

The management plan encouraged local people to preserve, look after and repair old buildings, yards and gardens in the area in a traditional manner.

### 3.3 Landscape management

Six landscape management plans for individual villages were produced in the project. These also started to be implemented during the project thanks to organised voluntary landscape management work. The village plans covered the entire national landscape area, i.e. the villages of Laitila, Vanaja, Kierikkala, Mahnala, Mihari, Lemmakkala, Sasi, Sirkkala, Jumesniemi, Kalkunmäki, Kyröspohja, Heinijärvi and Herttuala.

The voluntary landscape management work entailed villagers clearing shrubbery and thinning out tree growth around the Sasslin church school in Jumesniemi, on the roadside at Parkkinen and Tättälä in Heinijärvi, in the hollow at Kauranen in Kyröspohja, on the hillside at Pritsi in Laitila and on the waterside at Alaskylä in Mahnala.



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### 3.4 Environmental School

Mahnala village school officially changed its name to Environmental School in 1999. In 2003 the school was awarded permanent Green Flag accreditation. This is a programme for the sustainable development of environmental education in Finland for schools and children's day care centres and is part of the international Eco Schools programme.

Mahnala Environmental School has been a pioneer in Pirkanmaa as a practical environmental educational establishment. The school provides a type of education that promotes sustainable development in the context of practical everyday tasks and projects. The food served at the school is organic and locally sourced. The pupils get involved in waste management and learn about sorting waste, recycling and composting organic waste. They can also work in the school garden, help with the autumn harvest and get involved in the life of nearby farms. There are courses in ornithology and botany and nature and cultural trips are organised.

Cultural environment studies are offered in collaboration with village societies and local residents. The curriculum contains details of the excursions arranged for each year to study the natural environment, and the built and cultural environment. The school has also embarked on the international Naturewatch environmental educational programme and GLOBE project, in which the environment is monitored on a daily basis and data produced. Since 2002, the Mahnala Environmental School has been taking part in ENSI (Environment and School Initiatives), an international development project in environmental education.

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### 3.5 Local associations and residents to play a key role in the future

Hämeenkyrö's National Landscape project created several further projects that have continued to promote landscape conservation and management. The Environmental Management in the National Landscape and Hämeenkyrö Landscape Tourism projects are both a sequel to Hämeenkyrö's National Landscape project.

The area around Heiska has become a village function centre for Pirkanmaa, where Pirkan kylät ry (a joint village association) has its headquarters. Heiska Farm was taken over by Pirkan kylät in 1997 and its refurbishment was begun in the form of a training project in collaboration with Hämeenkyrö's employment office and Ikaalinen College of Crafts and Design. The renovations were carried out using traditional methods. Heiska has also now become a popular place to have meetings and celebrate.



#### 4. THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT IN THE NATIONAL LANDSCAPE

The Environmental Management in the National Landscape project was a three year long project that focused on landscape and nature management. It was realised between 2001 and 2003. The project covered the entire municipality of Hämeenkyrö. It was sponsored by the European Regional Development Fund, the Council of Tampere Region, the municipality of Hämeenkyrö and the project coordinator, Kyrön Luonto ry.

The project's main objective was the diverse revival of aquatic wildlife, the cultural landscape and nature and the countryside in general. Systems of environmental management were used to try and promote the preservation and development of the national landscape. The other aim was to develop models of cooperation to increase the involvement of local people.

The project explored natural values to preserve threatened species and sustain the living national landscape. It drew up a large number of plans to preserve bio- and landscape diversity.

Information and cooperation were key aspects of the project. The project saw close cooperation with local actors. The partners were the municipality of Hämeenkyrö, the Hämeenkyrö Landscape Tourism project, the parish of Hämeenkyrö, the P. E. Sillanpää Society, the Hämeenkyrön-Viljakkala Forest Management Association, the Mahnalanselkä-Kirkkojärvi Fishing Ground, the Mahnala Environmental School, MTK –Hämeenkyrö, Pirkan kylät (a joint village association), the Pirkanmaa Forest Centre, the Pirkanmaa Regional Environment Centre, the Vesajärvi Village of Swans project, and a huge number of local associations, societies, farmers and local residents.

Local residents were encouraged to be involved in the planning and management work by providing them with information, guidance and advice and by organising meetings and voluntary work days.

Some practical landscape and nature management work was undertaken in the context of the project. Local residents and organisations were involved in voluntary work at landscape and nature sites around Hämeenkyrö, under the supervision of the project staff. The management work focused mainly on traditional rural landscapes and traditional biotopes. Improvements were also made to the landscape perspectives of the banks of waterways and bodies of water and roadsides by clearing shrubbery and timber.

#### 4.1 The exploration of natural values

The project mapped out the natural values that were largely unfamiliar as a basis for the management plans. Plant life was studied in the old village, in four traditional rural environments, on the banks of the Prentinjoki river, and alongside the Turkimus Ditch, which is located close to the central built-up area of the municipality:

Studies were also conducted in lakes and marsh areas remarkable for their birdlife. Lake Vesajärvi was found to be locally significant as a migratory rest stop, and the birdlife in Lake Käkijärvi was impressive for its size.

Species of diurnal butterfly were studied at 13 sites, as were all the insect species in the marsh areas between Teerineva and Haukisuo and on the ridges of Hämeenkyrö. Nine insect species that are controlled in Finland were found in Hämeenkyrö, as well as three species Finland has international responsibility for (Freyja's Fritillary, Small Lappet Moth, Lapland Ringlet) and one strictly protected species under the EU's Habitats Directive (Lilypad Whiteface).

Hämeenkyrö is the only part of Pirkanmaa where the Titania's Fritillary occurs. This is a specially protected species in Finland. The project surveyed its old habitats and sought potential new ones. An assessment of the need to manage its habitats was also undertaken.



## 4.2 Management of water systems

Numerous lakes and rivers make up part of the Hämeenkyrö landscape. A huge general plan was drawn up to support the management of its rivers and lakes. It included data on water pollution factors, legislation on the protection of water systems and various water protection and management methods. A summertime water quality survey of the rivers and lakes and one on aquatic plant life were carried out for the water systems management plan.

Details concerning the measures to be employed in managing the water system catchment areas and recommendations for their reconditioning were discussed with local residents. These discussion sessions were held in village schools and halls where all those interested in water system management were invited along courtesy of the local press. Also a training day was organised to monitor the state of the water on the shore at Lake Järvenkylänjärvi.

Four farmers were interested in the idea of protection zones to be established on the banks of rivers and lakes, and plans for these for their individual farms and applications for agri-environmental aid were drawn up in the interest of the protection of water systems.

The local newspaper, Hämeenkyrön Sanomat, ran a series of articles on all the water system management plans even after the project had ended.



### 4.3 Groundwater protection

There are several important groundwater areas suitable for the water supply in the ridge areas of Hämeenkyrö. A protection plan was drawn up for the groundwater areas in the project and a publication containing details of this was sent to companies located in the groundwater areas, etc.

The plan included information on the formation of groundwater and the geological aspects, and a survey of risk factors: housing, agriculture and forestry, soil extraction, business, transformers, traffic and transport, fallout, contaminated land and groundwater extraction. The plan proposed preventive action, such as control of the use of land, preparing for accidents in groundwater areas and monitoring groundwater quality.

#### 4.4 Greater knowledge of local nature

Two nature footpath leaflets were produced on the Turkimus Ditch, one of which was for adults and older school pupils and the other for small children. The leaflets were an attempt to increase the local residents' knowledge of the nature surrounding them and provide a stimulus for schools and day care centres.

## 4.5 Landscape forest management

Hämeenkyrö has diverse forest areas, such as ridge forest, lush groves, and shoreline and esker forest. Most of the forest is privately owned.

The forest owner events held in villages and organised for them by the Hämeenkyrö-Viljakkala Forest Management Association were an opportunity to explain how forests should be managed in areas that are important for the landscape in such a way that commercial forestry does not compromise the area's landscape values. The training materials were put together in a binder for the local residents to consult. Recommendations for forest landscape management were made for 18 national landscape management sites and three other sites.

A leaflet was produced on landscape forest management which contained information on the subject and described some landscape forest management sites that were planned and realised during the project. The leaflets were given to the Forest Management Association to distribute and were sent to the owners of the forest management sites included in the National Landscape project.



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#### 4.6 Landscape management

The Hämeenkyrö's National Landscape project proposed 114 landscape sites in need of attention. The Environmental Management in the National Landscape project reviewed the current state and need for attention of these sites. In addition, data was gathered on landscape sites lying outside the national landscape area and their need for attention.

Voluntary landscape management schemes were organised each summer in different parts of Hämeenkyrö. The work included timber and shrubbery clearance in meadows, at roadsides and on the banks of rivers and lakes, and the clearance too of plant life in traditional biotopes and water systems. Some 450 local residents, summer cottage owners and representatives of organisations took part in voluntary activities, with project staff providing guidance, tools and catering services.

A management plan for the garden at local writer F. E. Sillanpää's home, Töllinmäki, was drawn up in collaboration with the F. E. Sillanpää Society. Information on 18th century gardening and the origin of the garden plants at Töllinmäki was compiled for the plan, and measures were put forward to develop and manage the garden area. A special training event on traditional gardens was organised for the local people.

## 4.7 Traditional biotopes

The traditional biotopes maintained by grazing animals are now some of the most threatened natural habitats in Finland, thanks to the drastic fall in the number of cattle farms. In the project a survey of the present state and need for attention of Hämeenkyrö's nationally and locally important traditional biotopes was undertaken.

Advice and guidance were given to individual farms on the management of traditional biotopes and training sessions were held. Detailed management plans were also drawn up for 10 farmers. The biotopes where no grazing animals were available to look after them were able to benefit from voluntary management work, in which vegetation was cleared with scythes and mowers and shrubbery was cleared using billhooks and clearing saws.

A leaflet was produced on traditional biotope management which described the biotopes in question and how they were looked after. The leaflet included examples of exploration sites in the municipality.



## 4.8 Birdlife

Changes in farming and the reduction in the number of cattle farms have resulted in the impoverishment of birdlife in Finland. Trends in bird populations were monitored in pre-designated test areas. An expert was invited to the area to inform local people of the results of the monitoring of birds there. The local newspaper published a farmer's personal views on how rural birdlife might be taken account of in practical agriculture. Farmers were sent a national guide and detailed questionnaire on the subject. A project diploma was sent as a token of gratitude to farmers who took account of local birdlife when farming and harvesting.

Some farmers had management plans drawn up for them to apply for special agri-environmental aid to safeguard traditional biotopes, landscapes and biodiversity:

## 4.9 Landscape management after the project

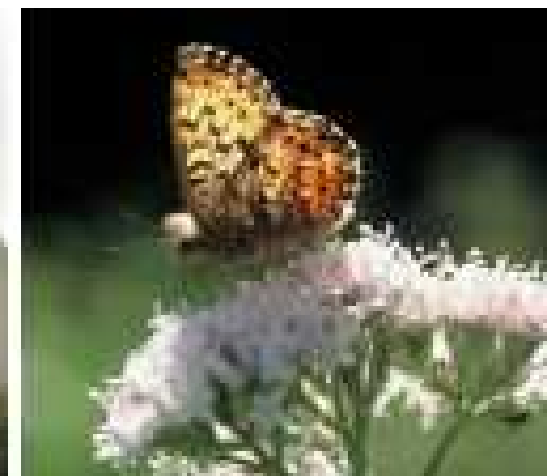
Since the project ended, environmental management has continued independently in Hämeenkyrö. Kyrön Luonto ry has often organised voluntary management activities in places where the Titania's Fritillary butterfly occurs.

The people who live on Lake Särkijärvi and summer cottage owners in the area continued with the voluntary schemes to clear aquatic plant life that started in the context of the project. Clearing the lake of floating leaves over a number of years in succession has reduced its nutrient load and promoted its recreational use.

The protection zone plan drawn up in the project for the fields by the shores of Lake Käkijärvi was implemented by the landowner with special agri-environmental aid. The protection zone covers a large part of the arable lake shoreline, so the scheme is of obvious benefit to the lake, which has a small catchment area, in terms of the reduction in nutrient load.

Traditional biotopes are being managed by landowners in different parts of Hämeenkyrö with the help of special agri-environmental aid. Animals graze the Munkki pastures, the Einola forest pastures at Jumesniemi, the Raukola pastures at Heinijärvi, and the Huhtasalo forest pastures at Vesajärvi.

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## 5. THE HÄMEENKYRÖ LANDSCAPE TOURISM

The Hämeenkyrö Landscape Tourism project was realised between 1999 and 2000 and sponsored by the Employment and Economic Development Centre of Pirkanmaa (EAGGF) and the municipality of Hämeenkyrö. The project work was continued by the Northwest Pirkanmaa Development Unit 2001-2002.

The idea of the project was to establish a year-round, coherent service concept in the managed national landscape that included accommodation, catering and leisure services provided by entrepreneurs in the area. A general landscape tourism plan was drawn up, training organised and materials providing guidance and advice produced.

## 5.1 The general landscape tourism plan

Under the project, the Hämeenkyrö Tourism Strategy was devised for the period 2003-2006. It determined the current state of tourism, Vision 2006, the priorities for development and competitive measures.

The general landscape tourism plan was based on the Hämeenkyrö's National Landscape management plan. The aim was to create a versatile, quality package of services appropriate for the Hämeenkyrö landscape that would be developed in collaboration with local entrepreneurs. The priorities for Hämeenkyrö's tourism services were cultural tourism, exercise and outdoor activities in the countryside, art and crafts. The plan also meant ensuring that some basic needs of tourism were met, such as accommodation and catering services. In addition, the need for training among those providing services was looked into, as were any other services that might be needed.

During the project contact was established with tourism entrepreneurs in the area and some development plans were drawn up for individual businesses in which the focus was on the service production process, product development, and monitoring customer satisfaction. Raising standards of service and the development of theme tourism were important goals. Cooperation on a wide scale and creating new contacts were also ways to try and reach foreign customers.

The principles of sustainable development were observed in the project and when the general plan was being produced. Local residents, tourism entrepreneurs and the local authority all worked together to endeavour to improve and maintain the local scenery and its views and create a light infrastructure, including quays and jetties, a network of exercise paths, and places where people could admire the views and rest.

## 5.2 Cooperation among various actors

The agencies involved in the project were the municipality of Hämeenkyrö, the parish of Hämeenkyrö, Hämeenkyrö Entrepreneurs (especially those in travel and tourism), village committees, cultural organisations, and certain societies and associations. The project's main agencies of cooperation were other tourism projects, and, for example, the Environmental Management in the National Landscape project.

### 5.3 Training for tourism entrepreneurs

The Landscape Tourism project organised training events and seminars for entrepreneurs in the area. Some of the broader themes covered were quality, drama and local customs. Eight local tourism entrepreneurs attended the Service with a Heart course on the subject of providing quality.

## 5.4 Key Hämeenkyrö tourism services and products

Under the project, products and group travel based on the national landscape were developed.

The tourism service outputs include the travel service brochure, a Nobel Prize dinner based on the notion of theme tourism, and the 'Kyrö Better Table', a buffet of local produce. The buffet was the result of the work of nine local female tourism entrepreneurs, who put together a menu based



on a respect for tradition and the notion of locally sourced ingredients. The names of the dishes pay tribute to the Nobel Prize-winning author E. E. or reflect the local landscape: there is, for example, Pappilanjoki whitefish, Maitotienoo cottage cheese, and Nobel Winner Roast.

One of the main destinations for nature tourism in Hämeenkyrö is the bird towers at Sarkkila. From these you can look out across Lake Sarkkilanjärvi, one of Finland's important lakes for birdlife. Guide tables have been set up for tourists, helping them to recognise around 70 species of bird. Lake Sarkkilanjärvi is a favourite rest stop for migratory birds. In connection with nature tourism too, the project was responsible for developing the Pappilanjoki Fishing Park.

Hämeenkyrö is also home to the nationally famous Frantsila Organic Herb Farm, where the focus is on the cultivation, processing and marketing of organically produced herbs. The company manufactures more than 200 different herb products. In the old village school on the banks of the Pappilanjoki river near the bridge is Hämeenkyrö's most popular tourist site, Frantsilan Kehäkukka ('The Marigold'), an atmospheric, old-fashioned café-vegetarian restaurant and shop selling herb products and crafts. In summer you can also visit the show garden, with its 300 varieties of herb.

Hämeenkyrö is characterised by a large number of visual art exhibitions in the summer. It puts on temporary exhibitions in the municipal library, at Heiska, at the Uskela Gallery Studio, at the Museum of Local History and Culture, at the Landscape Café and at Frantsilan Kehäkukka. The exhibitions are open to everyone.

The people of Hämeenkyrö are proud of the sightseeing facilities connected with Nobel Prize-winning writer F. E. Sillanpää, such as the previously mentioned Töllinmäki in Heinijärvi and the home of his birth and childhood, Myllykolu, in Kierikkala. The landscape tourism project also meant a management plan for Myllykolu.

In summer, Myllykolu houses a museum and in the gardens the Myllykolu Summer Theatre puts on performances. The Summer Theatre has been going for a good 30 years and has put on numerous plays based on Sillanpää's life and works there. The cottage itself, the river bed, the surrounding fields of arable land, the magnificent spruce trees in the background – all these form a natural backdrop to the Summer Theatre. The Summer Theatre plays have mainly featured local amateur actors. They are produced by the F. E. Sillanpää Society and the Hämeenkyrö Theatrical Society. The Myllykolu Summer Theatre, which is a successful event that local people contribute to, creates a firm basis for cultural tourism services in the context of the national landscape.



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