



ESTONIAN UNIVERSITY OF LIFE SCIENCES

Institute of Agricultural and Environmental Sciences

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**EXPLORING RURAL SOVIET FAMILY TIES AND PLACE
ATTACHMENT AS A POTENTIAL FOR DEVELOPING
POST-SOVIET CULTURAL LANDSCAPES**

**NÕUKOGUDEAEGSETE PEREKONNASIDEMETE UURIMINE
MAAPIIRKONDADES JA PEREKONDADE VAHELISTE
SIDEMETE KOHASEOTUS POTENTIAALIGA NÕUKOGUDE
JÄRGSE KULTUURMAASTIKU ARENDAMISEL**

Master's thesis

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<p>Pealkiri:</p> <p>Nõukogudeaegsete perekonnasidemete uurimine maapiirkondades ja perekondade vaheliste sidemete kohaseotus potentsiaaliga nõukogude järgse kultuurmaastiku arendamisel</p>			
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<p>Antud magistritöö on juhtumiuuring, mis on läbiviidud Luunja sovhoosi ja selle ümbritsevatel endistel kolhoosi aladel. Antud uurimuse eesmärk on mõista uuritava maapiirkonna maastikke, mis on seotud kollektiviseerimisega ja selle ajastuga. Sellest lähtuvalt otsiti inimesi, kes on kollektiviseerimise ajaperioodiga seotud ning omavad peresuhteid, kes uuritaval ajaperioodil elasid ning töötasid antud piirkonnas. Antud uurimus kasutab Modscapes uurimismeetodeid.</p> <p>Uurimuse tulemus on leida seosed inimeste ja neid ümbritsevate maastike vahel. Uurimuse teostamiseks viidi läbi välja valitud inimestega kvalitatiivsed intervjuud, et mõista antud inimeste arusaamist neid ümbritsevast maastikust ja kuidas nad seda tajuvad.</p>			
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<p>This master's thesis is a case study carried out researching the Luunja sovkhos and surrounding kolkhoz areas. Therefore, finding people with connections and family-ties connecting to the case study area. The focus of this master thesis was to capture and understand the human perception interacting with rural areas which were shaped throughout collectivisation era. The given research is using methods of the Modscapes project. With collected data and the possibility to capture the distinctive characteristics and connections between places can help us to understand the spatial connections that people have with the case study area.</p>			
Keywords: collectivisation, collective farms, Kolkhoz and Sovkhos areas, rural landscapes			

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INTRODUCTION

The general intention for this research is to collect the different notions of the people who are very closely connected to the chosen area. The ultimate goal was to investigate the human relationship with the surrounding landscape by gathering the information from their past memories, stories. Spoken tales of simple as relationships between other people, connections to specific points in landscape and routine activities revealed deeper issues from the social, economy and local development aspects. Collected memories from the collective farm era created a storyline for the case study era that fetches ideas that are problematic subjects and potentials for the case study area throughout time. Every single person who was interviewed had its own story to tell. Therefore, every person had a different attachment with the place.

Result for this research is to process these memories and place attachments to understand the qualities in the landscape, which could be used to develop future landscapes that are showing its backstory. Human perceptions and connections in the landscape are quite unknown and not fully researched aspect. Therefore, this writing main focus is on the human factor.

Aim of this writing is to give an overview of post-soviet cultural landscapes, how people are attached to it and how we can gather past memories to help to create future landscapes. Soviet Union occupation plays a big part in Estonian history. It has left the remains from the Kolkhoz period standing and waiting in our landscape.

Some places & buildings have been restored throughout time but in the majority of the time, Soviet structures are an oversight. Nonetheless, the remains from the Soviet periods are part of our cultural heritage (Kuhlmann, 2019).

In some way, the Soviet collective farm era is still having an impact, shaping our lives after decades. Researching and focusing on the memories which have meaning to the natives can give leverage for the future cultural landscape development (Kuhlmann, Veldi, 2019).

Specific places and landscapes have a unique place identity on their own. Different age, religious or ethnic groups who are close to one specific place, all of them are contributing to creating place identity and place attachment (Lewicka, 2008).

“ ruins continue to live their dynamic lives in people’s present lived experiences, as former workers’ living memories, in people’s narratives of place attachment, and as part of collective memory.” (Václavíková, 2019)

In the article written by F. Kuhlmann (2019), it has been brought out that to understand the past and post-soviet rural area development, natives have to be connected with the specific location. The mobile methodology can be very different from the traditional interviewing as a mobile method will create a stronger link between people and the research object. It develops connections with real life situations and locations (Hein et al. 2008).

An on-site interviewing method is innovative, new and has an original way to identify the landscape values and place attachment. Planned out routes can be covered by car or walking. On-site questioning can trigger valuable memories and important insights to understand the specific place and its past (Bergerona, Paquette, Poullaouec-Gonidec, 2013).

With Go-along interview, the researcher moves along with the interviewee to gather the memories and other info as they are moving through the specific area. An interviewer can ask a lot of questions to bring out the most important info but many cases interviewer can just ask simple questions that will guide the interviewee to talk the topics that are comfortable for them (Veddel, Veldi, 2019). A go-along method is suited for perception, spatial practices and attachments between journals and place. The route that has been planned out before conducting it has the potential focusing the study on specific locations that are important to the research (Jones et al. 2008).

The Soviet union started its collectivization plan in farming sector as a five- year development program between years 1928 and 1940. Given term aimed to merge various landholdings and work into corporate farms: Primarily kolkhoz and sovkhos type of farms. At the time it was considered as the answer for the existing rural system at the time. Nevertheless, the collectivization of farming led to a lot of confusion.

The research questions that are established with this thesis topic:

1. How was the life of the people who lived in the collective farm areas was affected by those time periods?
2. Does the landscape nowadays portray the changes in people's mindsets from those periods? How the people from that time periods interact with the changed landscape and collective farm remnants?
3. How does the new generation of people that was raised by the people who worked in the collective farm interact with the landscape changes and the collective farm remnants?

People have different relationships with surrounding environment. Memories from specific location can affect the opinion and mindset. Combining stories from the interviews and point of views with historical map analysis can be used to help understanding forming of the landscape and people's interactions with it. Researching different generations of people can help us understand the mindsets that divides the people who are connected closely with the collective farm period. Association can be straightforward as the interviewed person was born in the area and worked most of their life in the collective farm. Second connection can be through the parents as the person connected with collective farms at their childhood era. Third link can be made through a relatively very young people who were born after the Soviet era and their only connections with the past are through stories that they have heard from their grandparents and parents and interactions with the collective farm remnants in the landscape.

2. LITERATURE RESEARCH

In the literature review is given an overview of important topics that interacts closely with the topic but also a background subjects for understanding further the collective farms and place attachment for the people who were involved with those time periods. To begin with, significance of the '*cultural landscape*' and '*place attachment*' are explained and given its relevance to the research. The next set explores family ties and peoples memories further and how these subjects are important for the research moving forward.

2.1 Place attachment

Place attachment is a cognitive-emotional bond that has developed between native people and a specific place. It could be any type of place, from a father`s house to a country they were born. A very specific place that people are attached to can create a very strong link as people can visit given location multiple times at any cost. Scannell L. and Robert Gifford are also bringing out an idea that if place attachment is growing along with the amount of time spent in the specific area. If that is true does place attachment also decrease when mobility increases (Scannell & Gifford, 2014).

Place attachment points out the binding between native people and specific places. From the research paper created by Maria Lewicka (2008) is brought out that people usually prefer historical places more than modern architecture. Cultural historic places are creating continuous links with the past. Creating these kinds of links with the past, identifying and searching place values is strongly connected to the sense of place and attachment. Different communities with a clear place attachment are more tenacious, are enjoying everything that life has to offer them and also many times contributing in developing valuable landscapes (Brown, Raymond, 2007).

Place attachment is connection between individual and its surrounding space. It is influenced by the persons experiences (Lewicka, 2011).

The importance of The social heritage painting will not always be defined in advance of The proposed change. It is sometimes necessary to assess the possible social heritage landscape after the process or site change has been suggested. It is not safe to accept that because no social heritage picture has even been described, that none is. Social landscapes are a heritage for everyone. Benefits from the process of social landscapes are tremendous. As with historical buildings, these extraordinary situations reveal aspects of the nation's origins and growth. Through their structure, features, and the choices they are applied, social landscapes reveal more about our developing relationships with the physical world. They offer scenic, economical, ecological, cultural, recreational, and educational opportunities, which help people, communities and countries, see themselves. Development of the Place attachment to our home and locale area or landscape is significant. Place attachment is linked to several positive community and health participation effects. The people who have more place attachment present higher political and social participation in their community (Mesch & Manor, 1998), and the communities who have higher attached people are love to work together for a better or required results, like environment and culture protection (G. Brown, Reed, & Harris, 2002) and protection of physical and social factors that characterize their neighborhoods (Mesch & Manor, 1998).

Place attachment is beneficial to people such as a way it provides a good quality of life (Harris, Werner, Brown, & Ingebritsen, 1995), better psychological and physical health, highly satisfying physical environment and greatly satisfied social relationships (Tartaglia, 2012). The people who never like to develop a place attachment to their living areas or homes and always search to new places to settle their homes negatively when contrast to their prior area or home, report great health problems and higher stress level (Stokols & Shumaker, 1982).

Along the positive results or outcomes we listed above related place attachment, it also has some negative effects. Fried (2000) explored that place attachment can be non-operational or improper if it stops the people for the further future planning. Twigger-Ross and Uzzell relatively found that the people never like to leave their places that attached and love to their homes, even when the place can never be manageable to live (Twigger-Ross & Uzzell, 1996). This thing may cause problems for the elders who can take benefits by moving closer to the clinical facilities and for the people whom situations changes and moving is the option that

makes a most logical sense; for example the people who have to move toward urban areas for the opportunities of employment when they can never afford their homes.

This situation also concerned with the people whom living that places are suffering from natural disasters and they can never face such situations for a long time for the monetary and health reasons, adequate protection, and any problem which can destroy their homes. Place attachment may lead to conflicts between groups when new people move to live at same place but different in culture and ethics from the majority people lived there with place attachment (Fried, 2000). The pre-established residents could be considered the new people as threatening to their lifestyle, and to some social, physical and cultural aspects of the landscape.

A relative argument that is used to explore the local opposition towards the new developments of that area is such as wind farms and the electricity pylons (Devine-Wright, 2009). If some people feel that their living place to which they attached is at the edge of danger or threatened and the change in their landscape will disturbs their emotional bonding to that place, they would hinder or act negatively toward responsible people and organizations to stop that change. People face this situation when the mining industries purchasing up large swathes of rural land and begin the work over there that change the land and starts to make it unrecognizable for the people living there (Albrecht et al., 2007).

To understand the relation among the humans and their choices towards the land management of the ecological systems that is quite necessary for the sustainable water and land development (Rammel et al., 2007, Fulton et al., 2011).

The Social-ecological system is dynamic and regularly altering (Berkes and Folke, 1998, Scheffer et al., 2009) by the relation among resources, actors and institutions designed by a provided social-ecological settings.

All of this requires the identification of coupled nature of ecological and social systems, inextricably related and critical for the sustainability (Liu et al., 2007). These systems have the ability to co-evolve whilst to maintain the core functions are mentioned to the social and ecological resilience (Davidson et al., 2016, Holling and Gunderson, 2002). While now currently has people-place relations been explored as the key attributes of resilience in the social system (Ross and Berkes, 2014, McManus et al., 2012).

Herman (2015, p. 103, following Maclean et al., 2014) explains that the social resilience is such a way in which communities, society and individuals transform, adapt and potentially becoming much strengthen when faced the social, environmental, political, cultural or economic challenges.

Christopher, M. R. et al, revealed that by passing the 40 years, the concept of the place or land developed over a range of the settings and applications. The place attachment are slowly evolving and do not match to the social or material reality such as lag effects and also tend to inhibiting change.

2.2 Cultural landscape

Carl O. Sauer was probably the most important at advertising and producing the idea of cultural landscapes. Within his definition, the personal environment holds the central importance, as it communicates with a human cultures.

The concept of “*cultural landscapes*” has been variously used, applied, debated, produced and refined within the scientific community. In realizing the social significance of the various tangible and intangible components of this picture, we need to separate it into parts as the characteristics that demonstrate different components of the overall culture and social system. All landscapes make the cumulative number of human behaviour. Cultural landscapes are much large at scale and include many different kinds of characteristics and information. That means the recording process is lengthy and complicated requiring some other kinds of expertise to describe and understand all the components of the picture that contribute to the patterning we believe in the present.

Cultural landscapes exist in between nature and culture, physical and intangible heritage, natural and social diversity. Cultural landscapes recognizes the interaction of humans and the environment but offers the opportunity to recognize the specific imprint that the human society leaves in the landscape.

Ever since the collapse of the collectivization rural areas in Estonia have been investigated. People and space relationships in the place attachment topic are useful for developing future approaches of landscape building. Researching people who have live through the collective farm era can help us understand the connections between space and a person.

2.3 Collective farms in Estonia

After Estonia was incorporated into the Soviet Union, its agriculture was collectivised. There were by this decades about 190 collectivised farms (Kolkhozes) and more than 120 government farms (Sovkhozes). At the collective work, given example at least as organized in the former Soviet countries, the land was owned by the government but was permanently rented to the Kolkhoz farm. Kolkhoz had its own equipment, machinery and livestock. It was necessary to provide specific commitments to the government in the manner of deliveries of work products. Given the concept, the members of these Kolkhoz were to choose special officers/ officials of the work and demonstrate the processes by which the net result was to be split among those members for the work that was done. In practice, however, their freedom was severely restricted by these economic programs.

The poor salary, exacerbated by the extremely hard nature of their work, caused some Kolkhoz members to seek a better life outside the Kolkhoz. That made a lot of people move to the city to find a better paid job. De-collectivisation turned into a major government target in the post-Soviet period, and privatisation moved rapidly. Agriculture is the cornerstone of Estonia's important food-processing business. Main crops include potatoes, grain, and hay. Livestock agriculture, notably of cattle and hogs, is also significant.

In 1978 Luunja Sovkhoz overall area comprised 6200 ha. In the Soviet era Luunja parish was operated by the village council. During the collectivization period a lot of smaller kolkhozes were created which in time were merged into two main national farms - Luunja sovkhoz and Emajõe sovkhoz.

At 1945 to 1948 the main income source for the Luunja sovkhoz was seed production. After these years sovkhoz changed its economy focus to animal breeding. During 1964 kolkhozes “Ühendus” and “Jüriöö” were joined to the Luunja sovkhoz.

Luunja has been an important source that put food to the table for the Tartu citizen. Besides supplying the city with milk and meat, Luunja sovkhos also provided vegetables and herbs. (Lomp, 2017) kodu uudised Nr. (244) Mai 2017.

Luunja sovkhos director Ilmar Laurits speaks:

“People here are strongly influenced by the proximity of the Tartu city. For example during the construction of the Tartu Raekoda, bricks produced in the Luunja were used. City was our village people handy place for marketing their agricultural products. In return Luunja got a best thing that city had to offer. That being the skilled farmers who knew how to organize the agricultural production.”

Fixed with the regulation nr. 184 in the 3. september 1990 following state farms in Tartu county were remained under the management of the Estonian government:

Tabel 1. Remained sovkhoses in Tartu county

Luunja sovkhos	Flower & vegetables
Rõngu sovkhos	Fruit
Sootaga sovkhos	Fruit & berries; cattle & pig breeding
Tartu “katsesovhoos” test sovkhos	Artificial insemination

During the collectivisation previous state manors continued their work as it was without complications. New economy regulations put farm managers to take over the private farming with machinery and livestock. At the end of the 1945 it was organised to create 70 Sovkhoses. 1949 after the extensive collectivization period 3007 kolkhoses in Estonia were created. Beginning of this era saw a lot of small kolkhoses (one village organised, about 15 to 20 families) which in time were merged into one (Silberg, 2001).

3. METHODOLOGY AND DATA COLLECTION

The methods used for memory collection are producing a huge collection of information from various human perceptions. To see relationships between landscape and a person closely connected to it, is essential to use special data gathering methods. From the stories and memories we can get a lot deeper understanding about the research area compared to the usual map analysis or reading archive materials. It will uncover a lot of hidden information that can be used. For this research two main types of qualitative method were used to gather data: “go-along” and “sit-down” interview (or more commonly known a standard interview with props).

3.1 “GO-ALONG” Interview

Each conducted “go-along” interview has a slightly different point, intent and purpose, but they all require the researcher speaking with the player while accompanying them, usually on foot, at the particular location. The conducted interview is shown on maps and transcribed after. Cameras is a must use prop during this walk to capture information to be explored in later direct audiences. At some situations, if its troubled to get video footage, voice recording can be used. The go-along interview is a combination of the interview and participant observation. It happens when the researcher accompanies the player on the excursion that could have usually happened even if the researcher were not here. It is critical that researcher accompanies the interviewee in their route through the case study area, while completing their regular functions in the normal time and time (Kusenbach 2003).

During this interview the researcher asks questions, listens, and is making notes the other person, while they go about their discussed route. This interview happens in a similar manner to the conventional sit-down interview. It is common to use open ended questions. These are applied and this helps to develop the discussions further than just yes and no questions (Carpiano 2009).

The go-along interview, where the researcher and participant visit the predetermined position related to this research goal, is the data collection method that aligns with, but is different from, ethnographic traditions. The section presents, reviews, and provides suggestions for the purpose of the go-along conference at leisure research from two research projects focussed on the leisure experiences of people with mental health challenges. Further, we identify this need for careful consideration of how the researcher is presented in this research environment and document appropriate moral and safety considerations.

The go-along interview method involved the participant taking the researcher on the community walking journey, within which in-depth analysis interviewing techniques were used to collect information regarding participant experiences, views, and practices associated with the situation in which they reside. The method offers the rich source of data on environmental issues.

The go-along provides a natural forum for participants to share their thoughts on the community. Rather than simply running through survey questions, which, by nature, can—and in many cases should—be rather unengaged (at least from the standpoint of the interviewer), the walk-along provided a unique way to engage the participant. Via asking people to show me their neighbourhoods, participants seemed to derive validation.

3.2. Conducting the interviews

Conducting the interviews three different categories of people were chosen. First two people were chosen by their direct relations to collective farm era. Respondents were working and living in the case study area most of their life. Next patch of people were people who by the age are younger but still experienced the sovkhos organized work and lifestyle. Third and final interviewees were the people who were the youngest, people who did not experience the researched period directly. While interviewing young generation, the focus was on the perception and personal recollections through stories told by their family.

Follow up questions that help to develop further conversation:

- Please say more about that;
- Can you give me more details? ;
- Tell me more about ... ;
- What is your experience with ...? ;
- Describe ... ;
- What caused you to ...? ;
- What features do you particularly like/dislike ...? ;
- How...When....Where....How often do you...? ; (Bolderston 2012)

How to manage focus groups:

For dominant talkers:

- Withdraw eye contact;
- Shift attention;

For shy people:

- Try for appropriate eye contact;
- Ask to respond to a question;
- Call the person by name for a response; (Bolderston 2012)

For rambling types:

- Withdraw eye contact after the talk gets repetitive;
- Turn slightly away from the speaker;
- Do not take notes or reinforce the talk in any way;
- Interrupt politely if it is really needed;
- Then repeat the question if needed; (Bolderston 2012)

Using the follow up questions and described technique, it was a lot easier to develop smooth and solid interview. It also made post-analysing the video data more easy to understand because the respondents talking were more understandable.

4. RESULTS

4.1. GO-Along Interviews

4.1.1. GO-Along Interviews nr.1

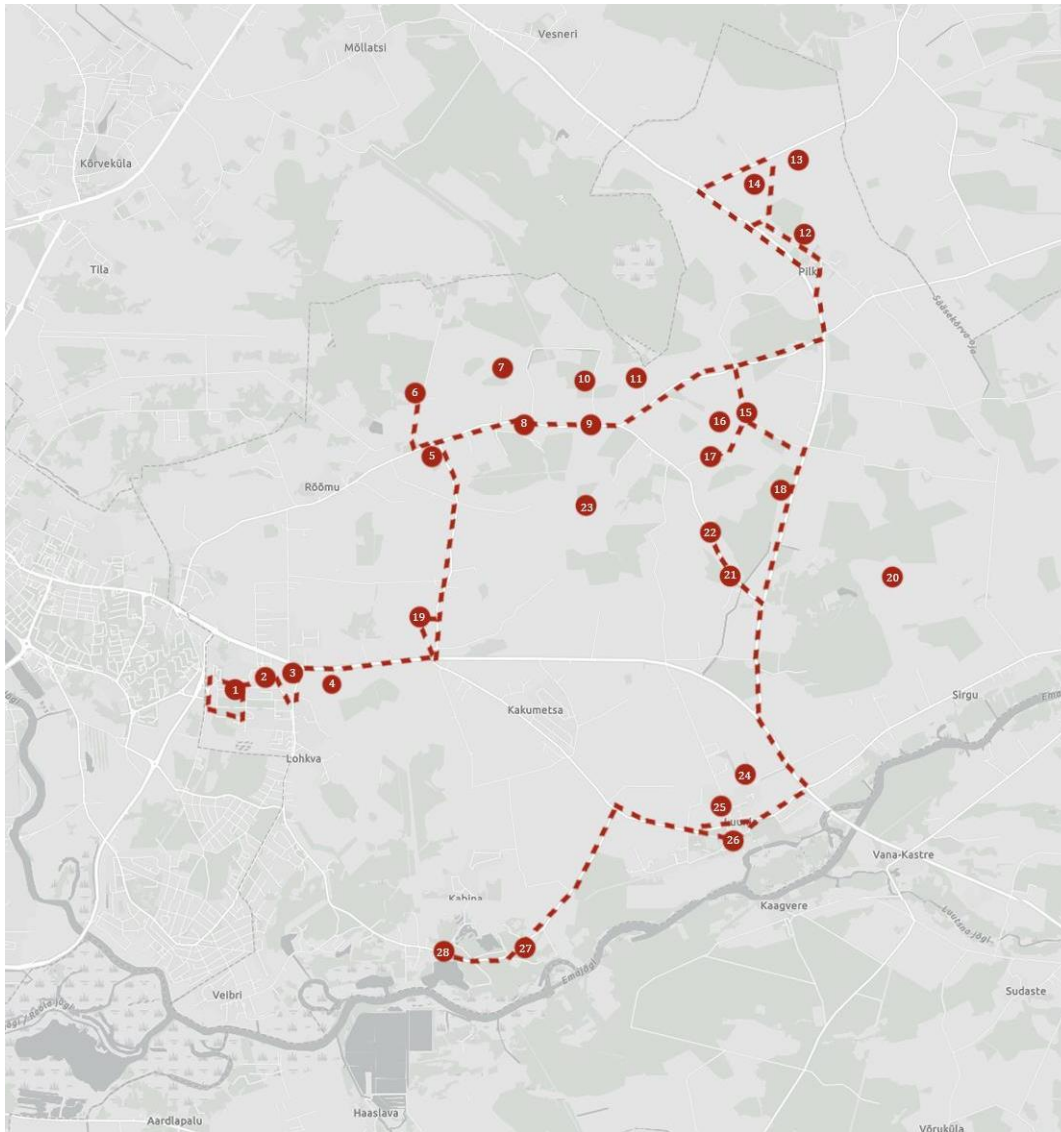


Figure 4. First GO-ALONG interview. Route and Interest point

Table 2. Interest points gathered from the “Go-along” interview nr. 1

Interest point	Description
1	Luunja Greenhouses
2	Luunja sovkhos pig farm location
3	Old workshop, repair shop for the machinery
4	Previous town house for the Luunja sovkhos
5	Farm complex & Previous school location

6	“Jüriöö” kolkhoz border & big farm area
7	Old kolkhoz farm & farmlands
8	Big farm area, previous owner was sent to siberia
9	Discussion point - discussion about the general ideology about “kulaks” and newcomers to the area.
10	Interviewed persons first home
11	Interviewed persons second home
12	Well-known blacksmith's workshop & repair shop for the machinery
13	Various old kolkhoz structures
14	Old sovkhos pig farm remnants
15	“Million dollar farm” - Farm complex that had the richest equipment which supported surrounding kolkhoz
16	Old farm remnants (abandoned)
17	Kolkhoz border & and in starting times important main building
18	Discussion point - discussion about deforestation and how the previous dense forests can not be seen around here anymore
19	Big farm complex for “Jüriöö” kolkhoz
20	Military owned location
21	Old sovkhos farm location, nowadays restructured for the modern agriculture
22	Old sovkhos farm locations
23	Memories of the dense forest that was planted by the interviewed persons grandfather
24	location for the Luunja sovkhos horse breeding & horseback riding
25	Old Luunja sovkhos buildings, previously from the manor times, nowadays partially restructured by the new company

26	Luunja sovkhos centre, Town hall location (Emajõgi river being the sovkhos border)
27	Luunja sovkhos pioneer camp & summer camp
28	Old school location & summerhouses

4.1.1.1 Background / conducting the interview

First conducted interview was carried out by using the “go-along” method interviewing male, 70 years old. Interviewee is a individual who was very closely connected to the Luunja sovkhos and kolkhoz “Ühenduse”.

During general introduction and discussion it was clear that using the vehicle to move through the landscape is a must have in this research area. Speaking of introduction, at the start of this interview it was easier to get interview basic structure flowing. Interviewed person knew the surrounding very well and the lead the driving and walking routes mostly by himself. A lot of questions referred to interviewee family status and childhood memories. Discussions were free flowing and many times interviewee brought out topics that was meant to be questioned, but the discussion progressed naturally. Memories were brought up by his father's home location and work related locations where the interviewed person was put through hard labour to help the economy.

4.1.1.2. Performance, & execution

Completed route came out quite large and most of the moving was done by car. Nonetheless, visiting multiple interest points, we investigated it further on foot. After the conducted interview it was possible to differentiate 28 distinct interest points. Locations varied from the work related to personal memory based places. As the chosen person was older aged who actually lived during the collective farm era the area covered was spread out.

Starting location was chosen by the interviewed person - involving Luunja greenhouses interest points 1 & 2 (fig. 4 & table 2). For the person these selected locations were vital after the sovkhoses and kolkhozes were shut down. Post collective farm era a lot of people searched better job offers in the Tartu city. Point 2 marks down the old location where the massive pig farms were located during the sovkhos era (Photo nr 1 & 2).



Photo nr 1. Office building, Luunja greenhouses



Photo nr 2. Luunja greenhouses, grain collector

Points 3 & 4 (fig. 4 & table 2) revealed old collective farm structures that nowadays has found its new functions. Old workshop that was mainly used to repair agricultural machinery (interest point 3 - fig. 4 & table 2). Old workshop can was observed by driving by and stopping for brief discussion (Photo nr 3.)

“...at the start it was used to maintenance horse carriers and repair horseshoes, later it became to repairing machinery as the time evolved ” - (Male, 70 y old)



Photo nr 3. Old sovkhos workshop for

Previous town house for the Luunja sovkhos was pointed out by the interviewee (interest point 4 - fig. 4 & table 2) which nowadays is private owned. Previously discussed interest points reveals spatial connection between sovkhos structures and how they were quite close to each other.

One of the most revealing information revealing interest point during the interview was old farm complex (interest point 5 - fig. 4 & table 2). During the discussion and walking through the location, it was unfolding through the personal memories how the specific location has been progressed its outlook throughout the time. Name for the location carries e.l “Sahkapuu majapidamiskool” which purpose was mainly housekeeping school. At first it was with the view to only to teach girls. After some time interviewed person mentioned it expanded for everyone and at one point in time the person being spoken of studied in this exact school. Over the time of collectivization it was used for the agricultural work, because of its massive farm complex. Later when the collective farms shut down and the privatization started it got a new owner.

“ Locals knew that new owner came from somewhere else and started to develop this area... hard truth was that it was owned by the person who did not know a lot about the place and its agricultural value... at some point the owner completely restructured the main building by cutting out the large part of the building” - (Male, 70 y old)



Photo nr 7. „Sahkapuu“ school location, old farm complex (1)

From the discussion the actions done by the new owner was not favoured around the locals. A long time the area was standing abandoned looking and not showing its historical value. Nowadays next to the private area is placed a monument for the housekeeping school and it is protected. Nevertheless, the access to monument is through the private area and not very well organized to offer parking or proper path to the monument (Photos nr. 8, 9 & 10).



Photo nr 8. „Sahkapuu“ school location, old farm complex (2)



Photo nr 10. Respondent pointing out historical monument for the school location



Photo nr 9. „Sahkapuu“ school location, old farm complex (3)

Collected points 7 to 11 (interest points 7, 8, 9, 10 & 11 - fig. 4 & table 2) shows spatial connections and relations between scattered farm complexes that were important for the kolkhoz. It also includes interviewee first home coming to the area and second family home where he lived through most of being at the young age at the time - interest points 10 & 11 (fig. 4 & table 2). During visiting these interest points, the major topic about “kulaks” and owners sent to Siberia occurred.

Visited location involving interest points 12, 13 & 14 (fig. 4 & table 2) was Pilka centre. Covered route revealed old blacksmith building which nowadays has been restructured and found its new functions - interest 12 (fig. 4 & table 2). That specific location also had its personal relations with the interviewed person. In the past it was belonging to the local blacksmith who was family member for the interviewee.

“ During the ... (meaning: collective farm era) it was used to repair agricultural machinery”, before it was a common stable, blacksmiths house to maintenance horse carriers, horseshoes etc. - (Male, 70 y old)

Interest points 13 & 14 specifically was connected to the Pilka centre where the main sovkhov building were located. Visiting the sites reveals a lot of remnants from the collective farm era.

Currents landscape view shows old pig farm structure, stables and auxiliary buildings. What is interesting for its characteristic, is mix of structures originated from different time periods. Interviewing people associated with this location revealed that previously Pilka had farm structures from the manor times and after the collectivization to probably to save money & and further expenses, these buildings was continued to use and with great probability restructured to keep up with time.



Photo nr 16. Pilka centre, old stable from the manor times, also used in sovkhov era



Photo nr 17. Pilka centre, old sovkhov buildings: shop location, soviet apartment

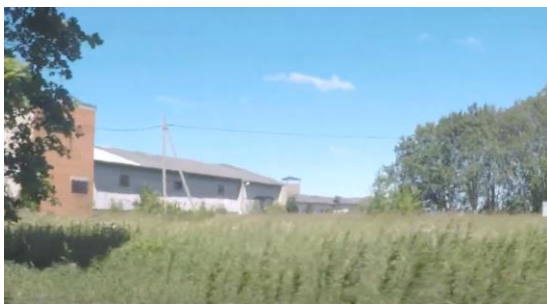


Photo nr 18. Pilka centre, old Sovkhov farm buildings, nowadays partly restructured, but abandoned looking

Interest points 15, 16 & 17 were further away from the previously marked down sites and are marking down the farm complexes and auxiliary buildings. Observing the interest point 15 with the respondents, especially first interviewee gave the most backstory for this location. During the Luunja sovkhov time period it was known around as the “million dollar farm”. It meant that this specific farm had the most resources to support the collective farm economy.

Interest point nr. 16 revealed further farm structures that nowadays has been left with uncertain future. The most massive looking structure was functioning as a stable during the sovkhov era, next to it ar located smaller structures for keeping farm animals etc. Described location is

distinctive because it is quite prominent. Former farm structures are visible from afar and are offering a brief change in the landscape.

Located in close proximity is another farm complex that during the collective farm era possessed great value for the community. Interviewing the first respondent at that location revealed also a personal relationship with the owner of that farm. The owner of that farm was former schoolmate with the interviewee. After the sovkhos shut down and also with respondent moving to the Tartu city the close connections fell apart (interest point 17 - fig. 4 & table 2) During the drive around the case study area also revealed older farm locations that nowadays does not exist anymore or are restructured for modern agriculture. Location including interest points 21 & 22 (fig. 4 & table 2) revealed that spatial connections. At the moment the landscape picture displays new agricultural structures and around it are located old farms.

Next interviewing phase contains group of interest points that marks down Luunja sovkhos centre and its structures. Nowadays it is the centre of Luunja municipality and the buildings from the manor times and sovkhos era can still be seen. Starting with interest point nr. 24 respondent discussed how the specific location was used for mainly keeping the horses and breeding the animals (Photos nr 20 & 19).



Photo nr 20. Luunja centre, main street, buildings from the sovkhos era and manor times



Photo nr 19. Luunja centre, old sovkhos farm buildings restructured for the modern use

Final destination that was observed included Kabina quarry area. In this location the old Luunja sovkhos pioneer camp and summerhouses are located that by the words of the respondent were built at that time period. Interest point nr. 27 (fig. 4 & table 2), which marks down the pioneer camp was further investigated on foot. Described area was post-sovkhos era privatized and

continued to work as summer camp. During our visit we managed to meet the person who manages the place. After we asked the permission to further examine the area, we also asked some questions about the place. Interested about the future of the former pioneer camp, the person answered: “ ... detail planning being organized and.... single-family houses are going to be built... “

(Photos nr 21, 22, 23 &24)

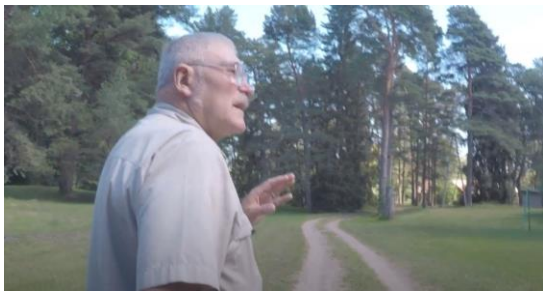


Photo nr 21. Respondent pointing out Luunja pioneer camp



Photo nr 22. Luunja pioneer camp main house, housing for the boarding school members



Photo nr 23. Luunja sovkhos pioneer camp auxiliary building



Photo nr 25. Respondent talking with local who manages the Luunja sovkhos pioneer camp



Photo nr 24. Luunja sovkhos pioneer camp, pool location

Encountered person directed us forward to the Kabina quarry where the former school was located. Described location was closely connected to the previous point where the boarding school members lived (Photo nr 25). Describing the spatial connection, the schoolhouse was exactly located where nowadays the water body lays. Finishing of we drove by the summer house next to the quarry which are from the collective farm era.

4.1.2 GO-Along Interview nr.2

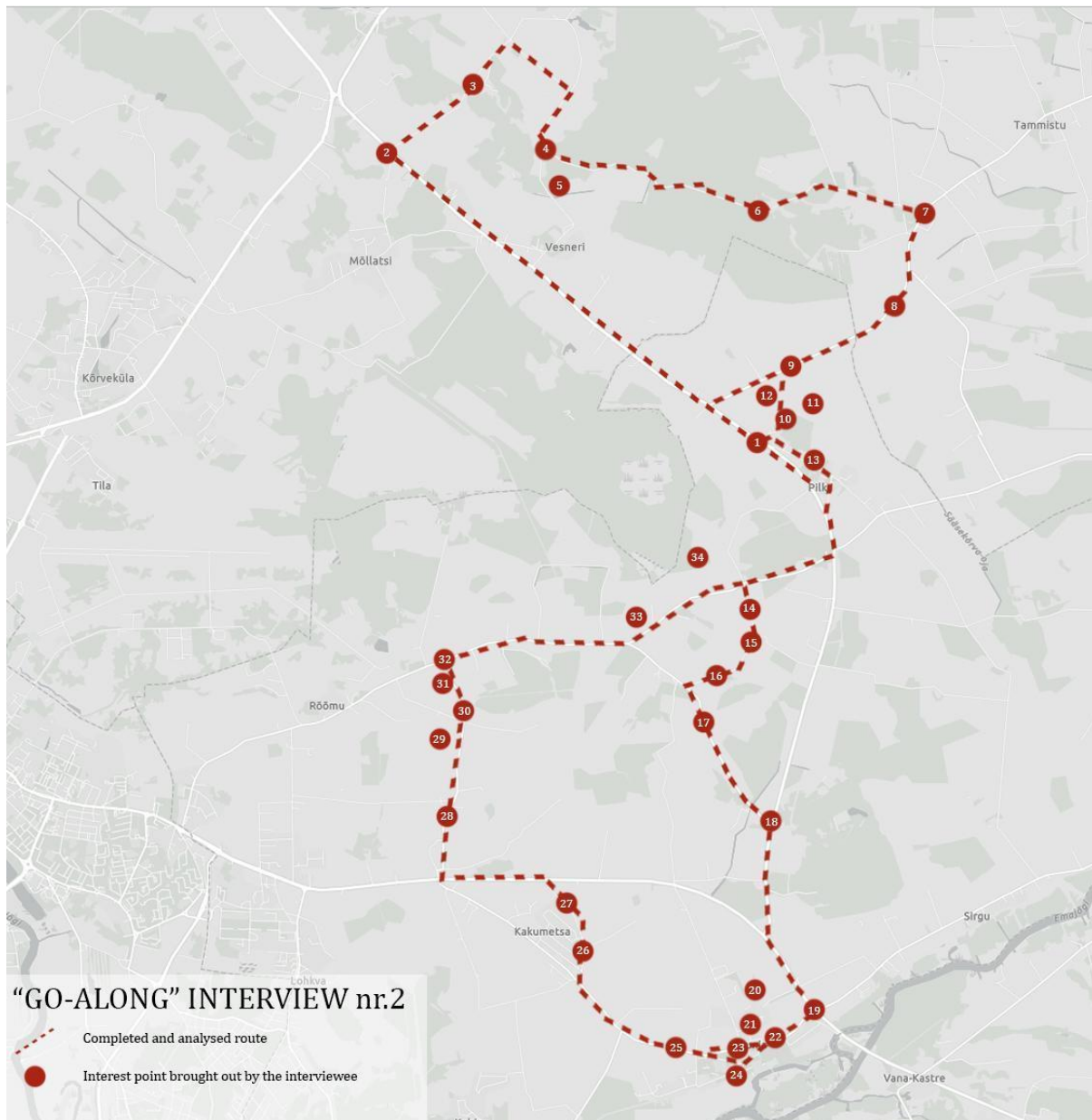


Figure 5. GO-ALONG interview nr 2. Route and Interest points

Table 3. Interest points gathered from the “Go-along” interview nr.2

Interest point	Description
1	Interviewed persons home
2	Luunja sovkhos border

3	Interviewed persons fathers home
4	Old farm complex restructured for the modern agriculture
5	Discussion point - discussion about the forestry and management of the old farm lands
6	Discussion point - discussion about the relations between communities
7	Discussion point - stories about transportation at the time
8	Discussion point - discussion about land management and field work as a farmer
9	Kolkhoz water source, village sauna with pond, bio-pond for the agricultural dumping
10	Kolkhoz pig farm remnant
11	Sovkhoz farm complex
12	Sovkhoz structures, combined with buildings from the manor times and newer structures
13	Machinery repair shop
14	“Elutee” known phrase for the dirt road around locals, was used to access sovkhov farm buildings
15	Big farm complex, nowadays well renovated
16	Old farm buildings with canals
17	Discussion point - perception about renovating the old farm structures
18	Discussion point - discussion about transportation, especially bus traffic between sovkhov and kolkhoz centres
19	Old farm lands, farm remnants
20	Sovkhov & manor time combination, building used as a safe house for the poor and not so well doing
21	Old Luunja sovkhov buildings, previously from the manor times, nowadays partially restructured by the new company
22	Luunja manor park, recreational activities during the soviet times

23	Luunja sovkhos centre, Town hall location
24	Emajõgi being the sovkhos border, old remnants
25	Alley, new development areas on the old farm lands
26	Discussion point - “Ringraja” road, new development area
27	Discussion point - “Ringraja” road, new development area, some remnants giving its marks from the past era
28	Big kolkhoz farm complex & saw mill
29	Discussion point - farm land management
30	Old farm complex, old school location
31	Discussion point - Maintaining the farm lands, keeping the historically important locations available to use for everyone
32	Discussion point - politics, landscape changes through the time
33	Old farm complex - discussion point: managing old farms
34	Old farm lands, nowadays used for the modern agriculture, Discussion point - hierarchy in the sovkhos how the farm lands were named and how the everyday field work was conducted

4.1.2.1 Background / conducting the interview

Second interviewed person is a 47 years old individual who has lived in Pilka all of his life. Conducted interview was carried out also by using the “go-along” method. Mainly driving was used to complete the interview. Also the weather played a important role for it, because during the interview, it started to rain. Introduction was little bit more complicated, as the researcher had to give more information about the research topic and the goal that this “go-along” interview holds. Nonetheless, after some time more easily flowing discussions started to pick up. Interviewed person started to feel more comfortable and seeing the interest point through eyes and not only talk about them, it sparked more deep information holding conversations.

Most of the questions and discussions with this interviewed person were about working relations and locations. Strongest discussions for example came through the old farm lands locations where the person used to work and visiting his private house and home surroundings.

4.1.2.2. Performance, & execution

Completed route came out similar to the first interview. It was longer as the person felt to investigate further exact sovkhos borders. It can be seen from the maps (Figure 5 & Figure 11) that a lot of sections between the interest points were quite long. During the sections, general discussion about the thesis topic was done. That helped to keep the structure of the interview free flowing and stopped losing the important thoughts between driving one point to another. Starting location was next to the interviewed persons home area - interest point nr. 1 (fig. 5 & table 3). Persons house was built by his father before the interviewee was born. It has a private garden and some smaller farm plot where the basic needs for vegetables could be fulfilled. During the sovkhos era Pilka centre had also its own shop where the locals could buy their basic necessities. During the drive we also managed to visit his father's home location which is marked down as interest point nr. 3 (fig. 5 & table 3).

With interest point nr. 2 respondent wanted to investigate the sovkhos borders which he pointed out. “ *This ditch... here ends the Luunja sovkhos... but a lot of farmers were also helping other regions out...* (**meaning:** agricultural labour) - Male, 47 y old.

Driving around the landscape the respondent wanted to stop at the old farm structure which nowadays has been restructured to meet the modern agricultural needs. After the interest point 4 it sparked a further discussions about the forestry, landscape changes through time, management of old farm lands, relationships between communities, transportation and general discussion about being the farmer at that time era. mentioned discussion points are marked down as interest points 5, 6, 7 & 8 (fig. 5 & table 3).

After the previously visited locations we managed to get back to the Pilka centre. During that observing phase the 4 more different interest points were discussed about. To start with interest point 9 - it revealed a former village sauna location with bio-pond for the agricultural purpose. From the collected memories it was understood that village sauna also had water body next to

it. Respondent described it as “horseshoe pond” which literally meant a pond what was shaped as a horseshoe & in the middle of it was a little mound. Interviewee remembered that place being the on of the most popular locations along the youngsters.

Interest points 10 & 11 (fig. 5 & table 3) marks down the visited sovkhos structures. Observing the area the current landscape image reveals former pig farm remnants, auxiliary buildings from the manor times and also structures which in current times has been partly restructured by the new business owners (photo nr. 32). That being said the whole image of the site is described quite sad and left abandoned as discussed with the interviewee: “*After the collapse... (meaning: end of the sovkhos) some businesses tried out and bought the land, but nothing further happened. Now it is just waiting for its sad end*” - Male, 47 y old



Photo nr 32. Pilka centre, old farm structures, abandoned looking

As the Pilka is the home area for the respondent, he knew to point out the old shop location described before. Interest point 12 revealed mix of structures that has its origin from different time periods. Previously built farm structures from the manor times was after the collectivization reused for the sovkhos. Also it shows a sovkhos period apartment building.

Driving away from the Pilka centre, the respondent wanted to stop at the old machinery workshop building (photo nr. 33) which is marked as interest point 13 (fig. 5 & table 3). From the previously conducted interview (Go-along interview nr.1) this site was also observed. Both respondents brought out similar characteristics about the place.



Photo nr 33. Pilka centre, old blacksmith building

Next go-along interview phase also overlapped with previous one involving interest points 14, 15 & 16 (fig. 5 & table 3). Interesting story that was brought out by the respondent was about the dirt road that leads to the next points - 15 & 16. “ ... *locals knew this road as a “elutee”*” - Male, 47 y old. Translation for that phrase can be as “**life road**” and it does not actually have any deeper meaning behind it . During the sovkhov times it was one of the main access roads that lead to the agricultural structures (photo nr.42) . Second site around this area shows the massive agricultural structure that currently is in quite bad shape. At that point the brief walk-around with discussion was conducted around the remnants. Next location connects the surrounding farm complex and structures together as the person commemorates: “.. *a lot of bigger farms had its own canals built where they could wash potatoes ... some had ... (even) bio-ponds where they left farm residues...*” - Male, 47 y old. (photo nr 44).

Using that description, observing the area revealed its elements from the past. Currently the landscape picture shows smaller mounds, rusty structures and concrete canals. Without the memories from the people it could be confusing outlook.



Photo nr 42. Old sovkhov farm buildings seen from a far



Photo nr 44. Old farm complex with canals and potato washing structures

Next patch of interest points were marked down visiting the Luunja centre. During that phase it was possible to separate 7 distinct interest points (19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 & 25 - fig. 5 & table 3). Starting with the site marked down as point 19, it revealed a brief memory from the respondent where he managed to point out little distinctive element next to the high road. From the collected memory this location had the possibilities to hold and prepare the collected potatoes. Nowadays, remained ruins that marks down described location is unnoticeable and hard to tell the proper meaning. Observing interest point nr. 20 interviewee brought out the memory about the backstory of this place. The structure is from the manor times and was continued to use in the sovkhos times. Describing function of this place respondent told, *“Here we can see another building combination from the manor times and sovkhos... (era)... This exact building was used as a safe house for the poor and outcasts (meaning: people who were not so well-doing) “ - Male, 47 y old (photo nr 34).*



Photo nr 34. Luunja sovkhos era building for housing poor



Photo nr 36. Luunja centre, old sauna location



Photo nr 35. Luunja centre, old sovkhos farm structures, restructured for modern use



Photo nr 37. Luunja centre, sovkhos era apartment building

Next observing phase was interest point 21 (fig. 5 & table 3) which involved old Luunja sovkhos buildings, a lot of them previously from the manor times. This location also triggered a longer discussion about respondents daily work as a sovkhos farmer. Pointing out the

buildings person was fast to give differences between different buildings which now has separate owners. From the interviewees perception, structures which has privatized and are not owned by the Luunja municipality has renovated a lot more as others giving out more the place identity and past (photos nr. 35, 36 & 37).

Points 22, 23, 24 & 25 was pointed out by the respondent briefly to make the spatial connection between the sovkhos structures (photo nr 28). Driving out of the Luunja centre, interviewee wanted to change the previously thought out route. First observation was made at the start of the “Ringraja” road where the new private houses are starting to show. Interest points 26 & 27 (fig. 5 & table 3) marks down the respondent memories about the backstory of this road, “ ... *for example in the past this road was used as a track for racing (meaning: “Ringraja” / “circuit track”)*... *when i was born it had stopped its purpose but stories about competitions still were told around locals*” - Male, 47 y old.



Photo nr 28. Old Luunja sovkhos farm structure, located at “Ringraja”, restructured for modern use

Last area that was visited during the interview involved kolkhoz “ühendus” later Luunja sovkhos structures. Firstly we visited main farm complex for the kolkhoz “ühenduse” as it was found out through first interviewee. Currently it is possible to see progress from the current owners as the main building is being renovated at the moment. Further down the road (“Ringraja” continuation) is located old saw mill that is one of the more distinct landscape features visiting this area. Respondent perception about the old farm remnant was quite dissent. Firstly, interviewee saw the old structures as being constraining factor. After some discussion about the upcoming generations of people and place identity, the person was agreeing that this kind of location, if held in good condition can be the feature in the landscape.

One of the last interest points visited was “Sahkapuu” school area marked down as point 30 (fig. 5 & table 3 – photo nr. 29)). Respondent described that site by telling, “ *Very sad landscape picture where we can see old farm ruins just left abandoned ... not maintained. This location is private owned... who tried to be a new farmer (**meaning:** new owner) after the sovkhos collapse... to be honest the owner has the money to develop the area... but as it can be seen everything just have stayed in unfortunate state.* “ - Male, 47 y old.



Photo nr 29. „Sahkapuu“ school location, farm structures abandoned looking

4.1.3. GO-Along Interview nr.3

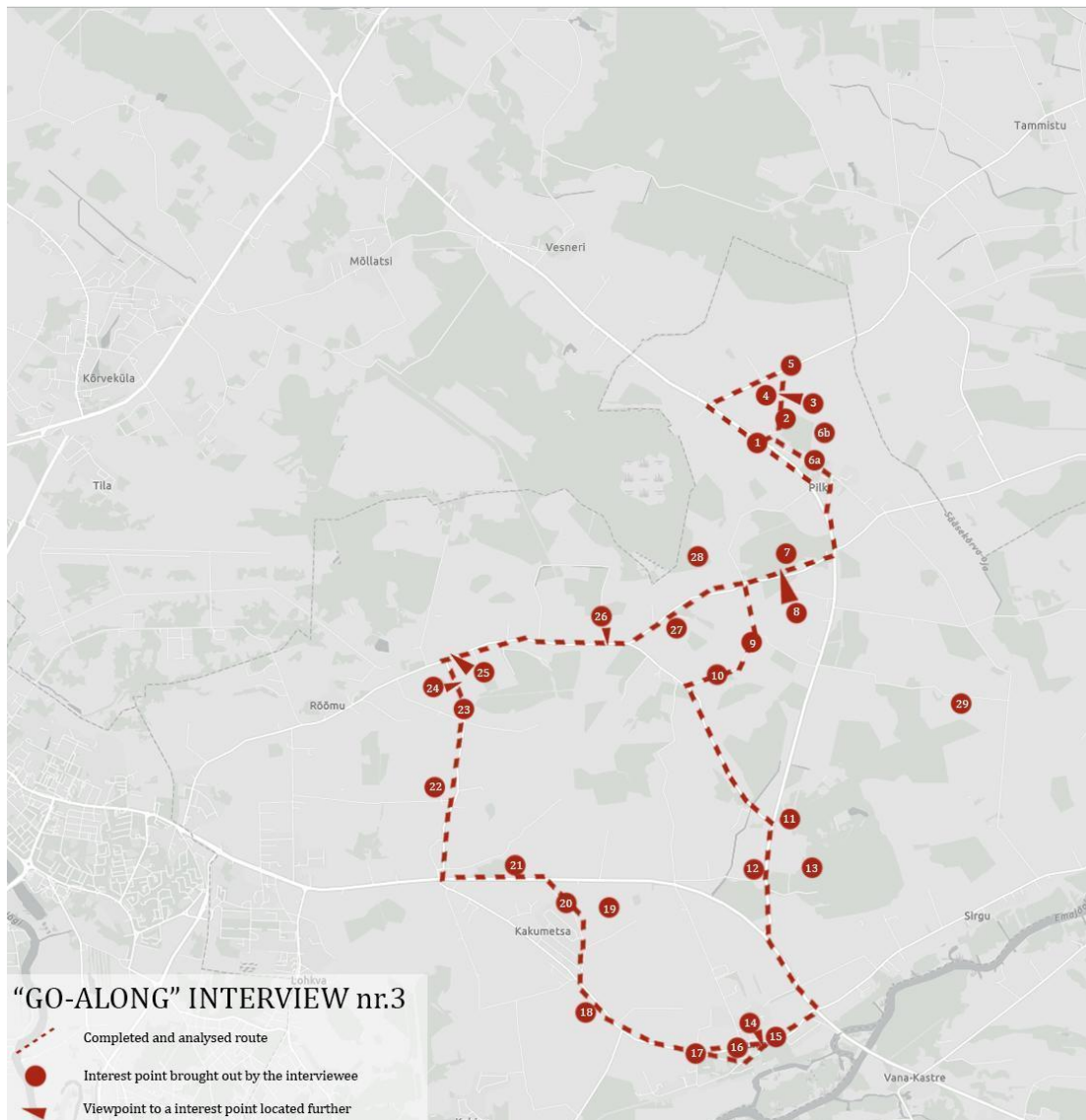


Figure 6. GO-ALONG interview nr 3. Route and Interest points

Tabel 4. Interest points gathered from the “Go-along” interview nr.3

Interest point	Description
1	Starting point of the interview Discussion point - general discussion about living at the sovkhos times
2	Farm remnants
3	Big farm complex, abandoned looking

4	Kolkhoz apartments & old shop location
5	Old village sauna & water body
6a	Blacksmiths location, machinery repair shop
6b	Discussion point - memories of the farm lands & importance of keeping the farm animals at use
7	Old farm lands, completely changed surrounding, wooden biomass production
8	Discussion point - discussion about land management and importance of keeping old farm lands managed and clean looking
9	Dirt road, main connection to get to the Pilka store
10	Old sovkhos farm buildings, abandoned
11	Old apple tree garden, owned by the military down the road
12	Well maintained old farm location, memories it having a most rich and beautiful apple tree farm of the area
13	Discussion point - memories of the dense forests in this area, changes after the system collapsed
14	Old sovkhos buildings, perception of the maintenance
15	Manor park, recreational activities
16	Luunja sovkhos centre
17	Discussion point - memories of the long alley which was well kept, nowadays partially cut down
18	Old farm land locations Discussion point - memories of the hard field work, animal feed & grain production
19	Old farm Discussion point - perception about the land development, importance of the younger generation
20	Sovkhos farm building, restructured

21	Discussion point - Perception about the landscape image in this area, scattered landscape image & importance of the road proximity
22	Old kolkhoz structures, saw mill, abandoned looking
23	Farm complex, old school area
24	Historical monument, school location Discussion point - Importance of keeping the identity of the place, right actors for the place
25	Discussion point - Land management, politics, deforestation
26	Old farm complex, Discussion point: memories of the leisure time, creek location
27	Discussion point - memories of the well kept farm lands, organized management at the time
28	Discussion point - memories of a very clean looking farm lands, surrounding changes after the system collapse & new owner
29	Discussion point - memories about known water body and farm complex around the locals, now it is privatized and locals can not use the water body

4.1.3.1 Background / conducting the interview

Interview was carried out by using the “go-along” method and interviewing 48 year old female. Since the research area is quite large, most of the interest points were visited by vehicle. Locations which were more important for the person were visited and walked through by foot. As the third interviewee was also familiar with the previously visited interest points, a small anticipatory introduction was made. Start of this interview did not need a lot of guidance and asking questions, person knew the surrounding very well and the lead the driving and walking routes herself. A lot of questions referred to interviewee family status and childhood memories. Collected memories were brought up by her family home location and workspaces where youngsters were put through hard labour to help the economy.

4.1.3.1. Performance, & execution

Third “go-along” interview started at the same point as the previously conducted interview. Observing the Pilka centre helped to get 6 distinct (7 interest points with 6th interest point divided into 2) separate points (Fig. 6 & table 4).

First point marks down the starting location for the interview. At the start general discussion and questions were asked where the main topic was about living during the sovkhos era. It holds a quite an importance for the further interview because of the backstory the interviewee gets and it helped a lot to be interview free flowing.

Continuing with Pilka centre, interest points 2 & 3 marks down the farm structures from the sovkhos era (Fig. 6 & table 4). These were also observed with the previous respondents so the main aspect for this interview was to get more new information that was not touched before. From this site it was possible to gather more personal perception based information. Discussion addressed current condition and potentials of this site. Respondent remembered this location being clean looking, strongest memory about this area was about how the location was filled with people. In current state former farm structures are abandoned looking and empty. Next visited site were one of the strongest memory igniting. Interest points 4 & 5 (Fig. 6 & table 4) are marking down as the former shop location, soviet apartments & village sauna in that order. Respondent reminisces: “... *as children we used to come often to the shop...* “ using their bikes or driving as passenger with agricultural vehicles (photo nr 47). Interviewee also brings out, how strong of a feeling was when as a child she got the money doing the hard labour. It was mainly used to visit the shop and buy something sweet or memorable. For the respondent it was rewarding feeling and made this period of time memorable for her. Same was brought out when observing the previous village sauna location (photo nr. 48). From the collected memories it was pointed out where the sauna building was with pond. Same as previously described shop location it was one of the places where children during that time spent their time.



Photo nr 47. Pilka centre, old sovkhos apartment building, next to the former shop



Photo nr 48. Pilka centre, old village sauna location and water source

Last phase at observing the Pilka centre was visiting old blacksmith building - interest points 6a & 6b (Fig. 6 & table 4). As with previous interviewees, the backstory for it and brought out memories were very similar with each other. Differing aspect that respondent was able to talk about was about the surrounding image and landscape changes. It sparked memories of the farm lands and importance of keeping the farm animals at use. Interviewed person mentioned, *“... we cannot see farm animals anymore... it was usual for this location to have a lot of free farm animals. For me it is quite sad that animals are so rare view in current times.”* - Female, 47 y old.

Respondent went into the deeper discussion how nowadays children who grow up do not know how the farm animals looks like, only from the books and photos.

Next more important phase of this interview was done by observing the interest points 9 & 10 (Fig. 6 & table 4). Driving down the dirt road - marked down as point 9, sparked a strong memory for the respondent.

“ I remember as being at a very young age we took this road to ride our bicycles and go to Pilka or my grandmother's farm ” - Female, 47 y old.

Respondent has lived in the case study area most of her childhood and also visits it during the summer times. Because of that, it was easier to collect changes that has occurred throughout the time. Showing interest point 11 & 12 (Fig. 6 & table 4) creates a further understanding how the private gardens have been removed or left as it was during the sovkhos era. First location was reminisced by being large apple tree garden. It was owned by the military base next to it. Similar recollection was brought up when driving past older looking house, which in the past

was on of the farm complexes. Respondent pointed out how this farm had one of the most beautiful and well-kept apple tree farms.

Interest points 14, 15, 16 & 17 (Fig. 6 & table 4) was observed during visiting Luunja centre. It was similar route comparing to previously conducted “go-along” interviews. It includes mainly old Luunja sovkhos structures. During the “go-along” respondent compared her memories with previously discussed topics about connections between communities and transportation as she mentioned,

“... it was easier to visit Pilka shop than come to Luunja (meaning: memories being at a young age) only transport was the rare bus circulation and being a child interviewee was accounting on her family to take her further settlements. Yet, when questioning about recreational activities during researched time period, one of the sites that was pointed out was Luunja manor park. Respondent reminisced how this park was used to arrange community gatherings and was the main are where people around the Luunja municipality got together.

Last patch of visited sites occurred similarly as previously completed interviews. From the finalized interview it was possible to differentiate 29 distinct interest points that were observed. Within completed route, 13 discussion points were marked on the illustrative map. Discussion points served as an important role during the interview not exactly by showing physical structures and landscape elements but more of a story driven section.

4.1.4. “Go-Along” interview nr 4.

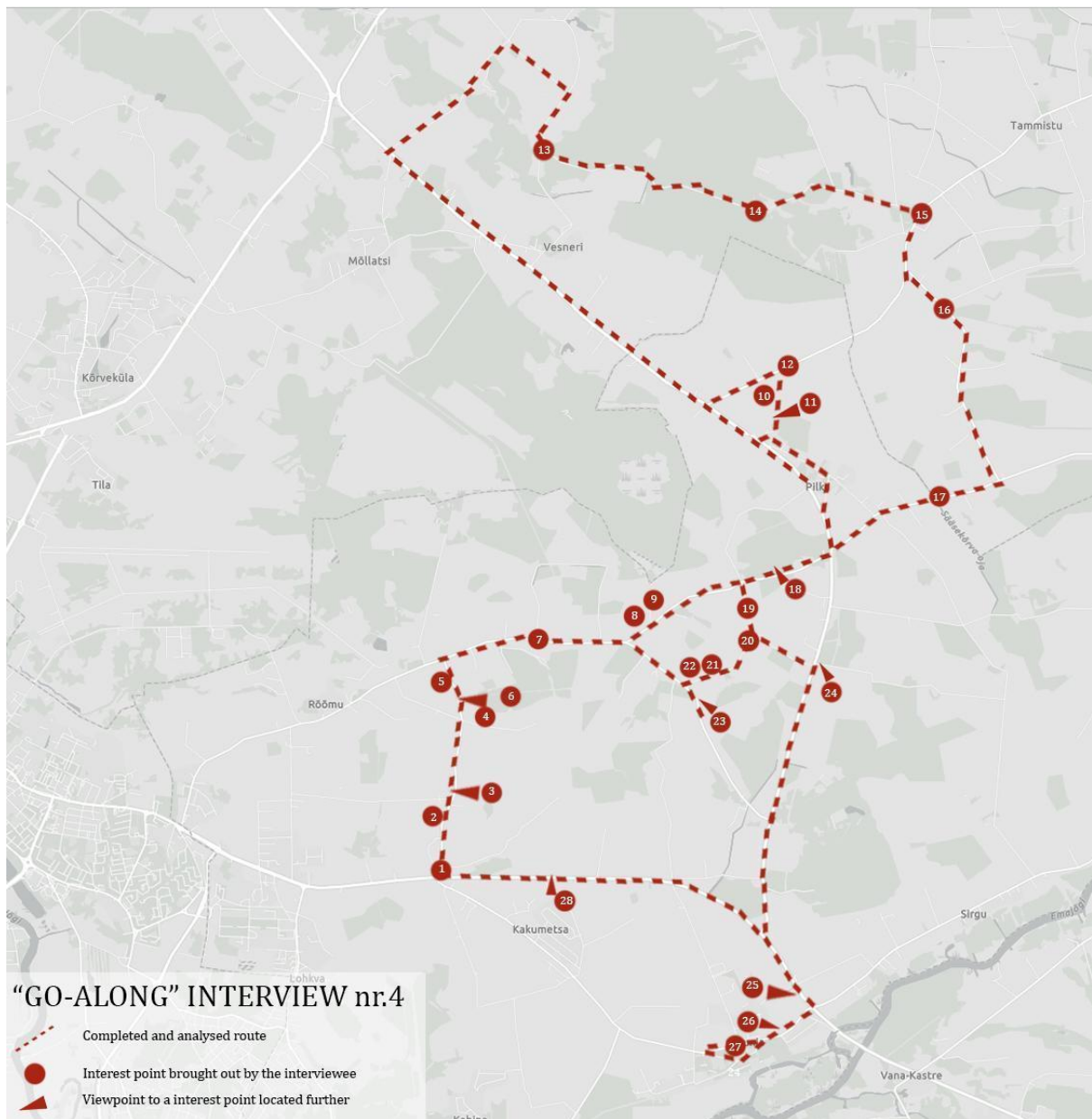


Figure 7. GO-ALONG interview nr 4. Route and Interest points

Table 5. Interest points gathered from the “Go-along” interview nr.4

Interest point	Description
1	<p>Starting point of the interview</p> <p>Discussion point - general discussion about the research topic, introduction</p>

2	Old kolkhoz structures, saw mill
3	Discussion point - memories of the land changes, evaluation of the deforestation
4	Old farm building
5	Farm complex, old school area
6	Discussion point - memories of the land changes, evaluation of the deforestation
7	Discussion point - personal memories, family ties
8	Old farm complexes Discussion point - memories of the stories being told that it had a orange trees growing
9 (8b)	Old farm, Sauna, creek
10	Old store location & various structures
11	Old kolkhoz farm structures Discussion point - evaluating the potentials, development
12	Old village sauna location
13	Discussion point - perception about developing a life in this area as an younger person
14	Discussion point - sparked conversation of the landscape changes, why old farm structures are left abandoned
15	Discussion point - Place attachment, differences in people's mindsets, why nowadays are communities more self centered
16	Discussion point - Stories of the transportation and similarities why people move away from this area
17	Discussion point - memories of stories being told about relationships between communities
18	Old farm land, nowadays mainly grassland Discussion point - evaluation of the potentials for developing this area
19	Old dirt road connecting the previous sovkhos structures Discussion point - memories of using the road

20	Old farm complex Discussion point - evaluating the existing situation
21	Old sovkhos structures (abandoned) Discussion point - evaluating the existing situation, safety of similar old places like this, potentials
22	Old farm structures, canals
23	New restructured agricultural complex Discussion point - differences between modern and old looking, personal opinions
24	Discussion point - memories of the stories being told of a old road that went through the farm lands to a farm complex (nowadays no marks of that)
25	Old sovkhos buildings
26	Luunja sovkhos centre

4.1.4.1 Background

Fourth “ go-along” method interview was carried out interviewing the youngest person compared to others. Choosing the younger people to research the topic, helped to understand further perceptions between landscape and human. Nonetheless, younger generation of people who were chosen was no stranger to the area and topic. It was known that the person have past family connections that was very closely connected to the collective farm era. Similar route to previously conducted interviews, car was also used to move between locations. Interest points that had old farm remnants were investigated further on foot.

As the person was young and obviously did not live through the investigated time era, it was important to give the person a deeper introduction about the topic. Person knew the researched area well and knew how to lead interview freely. Brought out memories included stories that the person heard through his family ties, the interest points where the interviewed person himself had memories and perceptions and views about the past remnants.

4.1.4.2. Performance & execution

Fourth “go-along” interview started more distinctive way than others. Respondent was the first representative for the youngest generation which was chosen for this case study area. Starting point was chosen freely and it is marked down as discussion point. During the starting point the basic introduction into the research topic was made so the interviewee got to know more about what stories could have significant meaning for it. Completed interview helped to create 26 different interest points, from which 19 were discussion driven points.

Conducting interviews with younger generation of people it was needed to change the question topics and focus more on the evaluation and personal perceptions about the case study area. Visiting old saw mill - marked down as interest point nr. 2 (Fig. 7 & table 5) the questions focused on importance of human connection with the place. Previously visited area with other respondent was not so familiar for the younger representative, but from the memories it was possible to connect the little changes that had occurred during his lifetime. Respondent memorized how the surrounding land had a lot more forest patches than it has now. Diving more into the farm structures, respondent evaluated the current situation and gave his perception how he sees the future for this place (photos nr. 52 & 52).

“ It is nicely managed surrounding, it seems like the current owner tries to keep the area nice looking... grass is cut... no dominant bush and trees that can take over the structures.” - Male, 19 years old

As the first impression was positive from the respondent, the main perspective for this place was that it is not so potential to develop into something history driven. For being the young adult it was more about developing the surrounding area into something more new and modern.

“ I think as we can see these older looking buildings that are not in so good shape, it would be more useful to remove them from the landscape” - Male, 19 years old



Photo nr 51. Kolkhoz „ühenduse“ later Luunja sovkhos old saw mill (1)



Photo nr 52. Kolkhoz „ühenduse“ later Luunja sovkhos old saw mill (2)

Similar evaluation of the area was made from discussing the topic during observing interest points 4 & 5 (Fig. 7 & table 5). It involved “Sahkapuu” school location which was also previously observed with other participants. During the evaluation respondent reminisced how the landscape picture of this area has been always sad looking and have not developed. Looking at the ruins and destructed building made interviewee perspective about this place strongly think that these old farm remnants will have no purpose if they just stay like they are right now. As next to the farm buildings are also located historical monument for the “household school” it should bring out the importance of its historical past and offer surrounding people to something to reminisce (photos nr. 49 & 50).



Photo nr 49. „Sahkapuu“ school location, old farm complex, in a bad condition (1)



Photo nr 50. „Sahkapuu“ school location, old farm complex, in a bad condition (2)

Interest points 8 & 9 (Fig. 7 & table 5) was observed by driving by this location. These were pointed out by the respondent as he sparked a memory from the told stories how the pointed out farm had an orange tree and next to it sauna with creek flowing behind it. *“... in the past a lot of surrounding families came to here for sauna and it had a creek flowing behind the sauna building”* - Male, 19 years old

During the next phase the Pilka centre was visited where respondent knew to point out interest point nr. 10 (Fig. 7 & table 5). Points 11 & 12 were observed by visiting them and during the “go-along “ around the sites general discussions about potentials of this area was conducted. *“Then it seemed everyone knew each other and the community was closer than it is nowadays”* After visiting Pilka centre a long drive around the surrounding farm lands was done similar to the “go-along” interview nr. 2. During the drive 5 discussion points were marked down to give a respondents perception about: developing a life in this area as an younger person, why old

farm structures are left abandoned, differences in people's mindsets, why nowadays are communities more self centred, transportation.

Interest points 19, 20, 21 & 22 (Fig. 7 & table 5) marks down the farm remnants and farm complexes. During visiting these locations, respondent mainly evaluated the current situation and gave his perception about the area. From the interview point of view these massive farm structures with no current purpose are more of a danger than it is valuable part of history in the landscape. Visiting Luunja centre was mainly done for observing and drawing similarities between previously visited sovkhov structures (photo nr. 56).



Photo nr 56. Old sovkhov farm buildings seen from the distance

4.1.5. “Sit-down” qualitative interview nr. 5

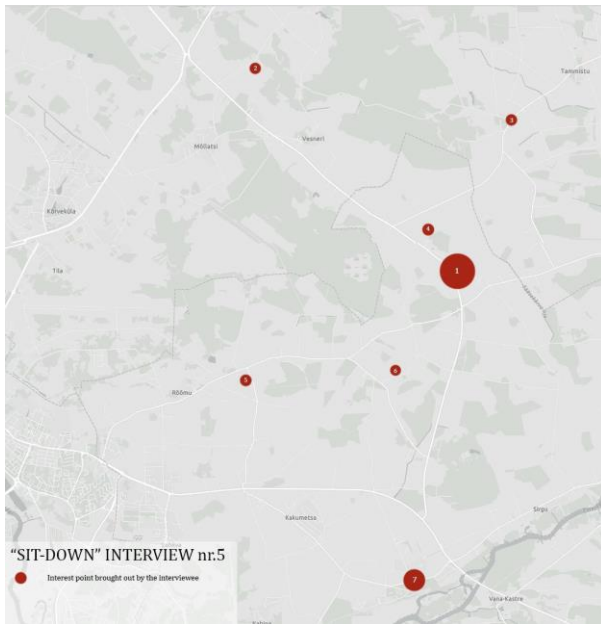


Figure 8. “Sit-down” talk-about interview nr 5. Interest points

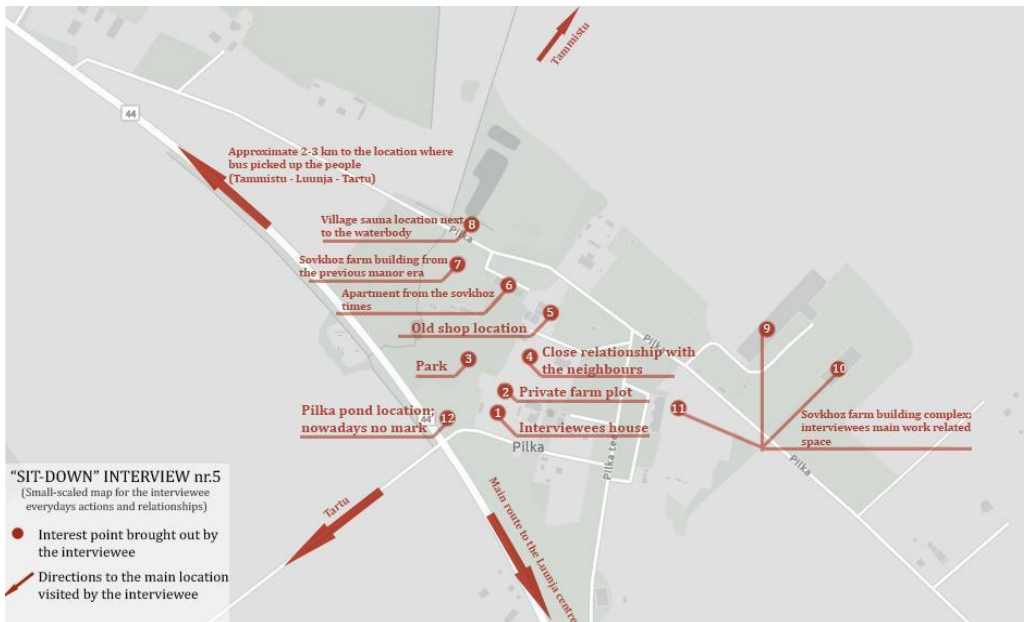


Figure 9. “Sit-down” talk-about interview nr. 5. Interest points

Table 6. Interest points gathered from the “sit-down” interview nr.5 (scheme x.)

Interest point	Description
1	Interviewed persons home location & everyday work related connections

2	Husbands first home
3	Transportation - only transportation route that went to the Tartu city and Luunja sovkhos centre
4	Close relations, new development, new generation of people
5	Farm complex, old school location
6	old sovkhos farm building, work relations
7	Luunja sovkhos centre, interviewee first job opportunities

4.1.5.1 Background

Interview was carried out by meeting with an 86 year old woman who has lived in Luunja, Pilka centre most of her life. During the Soviet regime the person interviewed was sent to Siberia because of her religious beliefs. Persons self-beliefs were a very complicated issue during these times and thousands of people were sent away to do unimaginable hard labour. Being young adult she managed to come back to Estonia where she found her way to Pilka centre.

4.1.5.2. Performance, & execution

After completing the standard talk-about interview it was possible to draw positives and negatives between both interview types. Standard “sit-down” method interview created a lot less interest points that was marked. Nevertheless, from the home location and by including everyday situations it helped to be more specific. Therefore, it was possible to create more specific map with interest points, which involved interviewee surroundings. Interesting aspect for this interview was the spatial connection for the person, everything she needed was close by. Investigating the interest points it surprised how the work related structures and services like the shop and sauna were nearby. During the interview, it was possible to see a lot of these structures from the window and it helped a lot to keep the discussion free flowing.

Person was pointing out her private garden, small farm plot where she shared the land with her long time neighbours. From the discussion it was brought up how the neighbour was also working with her in the sovkhos. That lead to a discussion about relationships inside the community which will be discussed further in discussion part.

4.1.6. “Go-Along” interview nr 6.

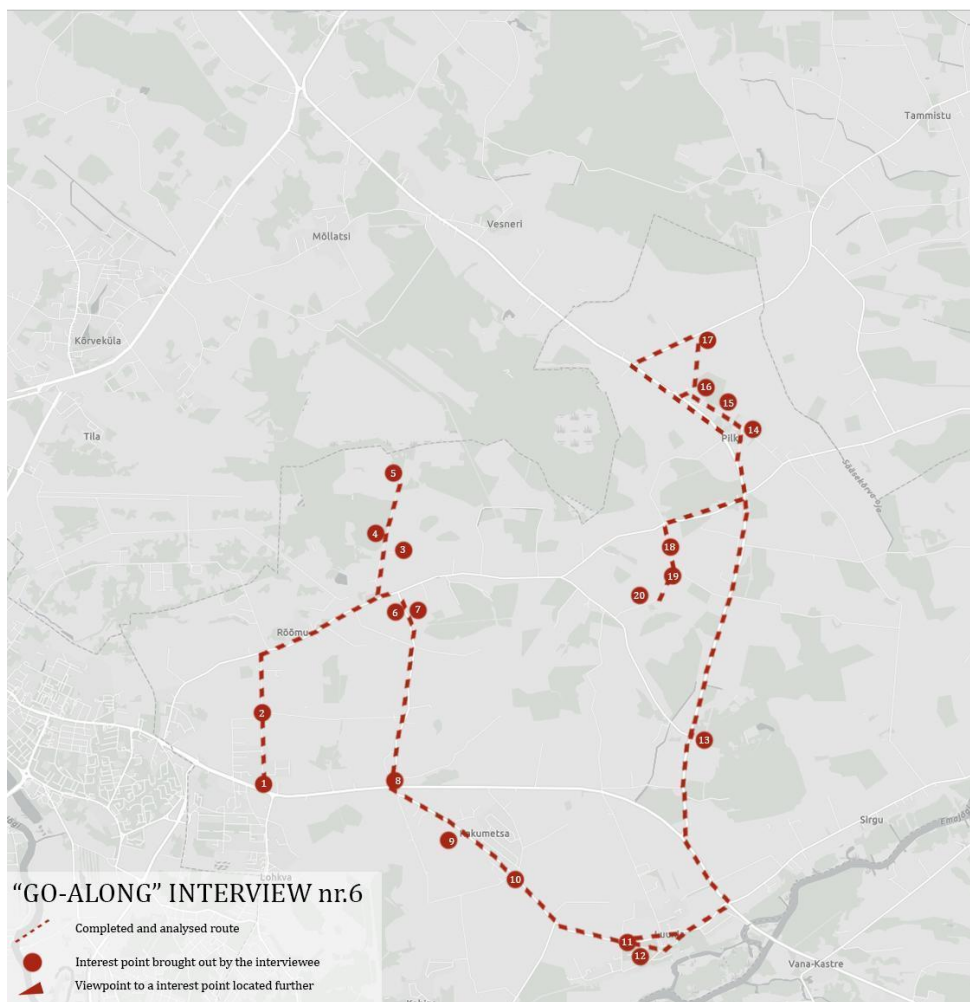


Figure 9. GO-ALONG interview nr. 4. Route and Interest points

Table 7. Interest points gathered from the “Go-along” interview nr.6

Interest point	Description

1	Starting point of the interview, Old weighing building in the sovkhos era, personal family connections with the location (father owned the place)
2	Old farm lands Discussion point - perception about the area, landscape changes
3	Old farm building Discussion point - perception of keeping the old farm structures, potentials
4	Discussion point - perception of forestry, forest management
5	Old kolkhoz farm complex Discussion point - personal opinions, perceptions of renovated modernized landscape picture
6	Old farm complex
7	Old farm complex & structures
8	Old dirt road (“Ringraja”) Personal memories
9	New development area Discussion point - personal perceptions about creating new blockhouses similar to the buildings built in sovkhos times
10	New development area on the old farm lands
11	Old sovkhos blockhouses & school Discussion point - personal memories, perceptions about the potentials of the Luunja municipality,
12	Luunja sovkhos centre
13	Military owned land Discussion point - personal connections, memories and stories that being told about that time
14	Old kolkhoz farm complex Discussion point - personal opinions, evaluation of the existing situation
15	Old farm lands

	Discussion point - personal opinions, perceptions
16	Old water bodies, village sauna location Discussion point - recreating the water bodies and similar landmarks
17	Discussion point - evaluating the existing situation and potentials for the young generation, community attachment
18	Old dirt road connecting the sovkhos remnants Discussion point - personal memories of this place connection
19	Old sovkhos farm structures (abandoned) Discussion point - evaluating the existing situation, potentials for the situations like this, personal opinions
20	Old farm structures, landmarks from the past

4.1.6.1 Background

Sixth “go-along” method interview was carried out interviewing another younger generation representative. Chosen person is 25 year old male from Tartu. Similar to previous young person this interview was to get different perceptions about the research area. Starting point for the interview was chosen by the interviewed person. Interest point was closely connected to the person, as it was owned by his dad at some point in time. Compared to the other younger person, this time it was not needed to give deeper knowledge about the topic. Interviewed person knew the area well from the childhood times and the told stories from the family.

4.1.6.2. Performance, & execution

Sixth interview started at a different site compared to others. Starting point was chosen by the respondent where he brought up his memory how the location had the weighing building. At some point in time it was purchased by his father. Respondent mentioned how his father's

perspective for this place was to build a gas station. The story creates a spatial connection with surrounding because of the high road is located next to it.

Completed interview helped to create 20 different interest points, from which 11 were discussion driven points. Completed route was similar to the previously conducted interview with younger interviewee. Importance of an younger respondents perception came out observing the area next to the Luunja centre. Interviewee points out, “*It is funny how the apartments and ... (meaning: new development areas) are using similar building style as we saw before*”. Visiting Pilka centre and Luunja centre, similar architecture was seen, but built from the soviet era.

4.2. GO-Along interviews / Time aspect

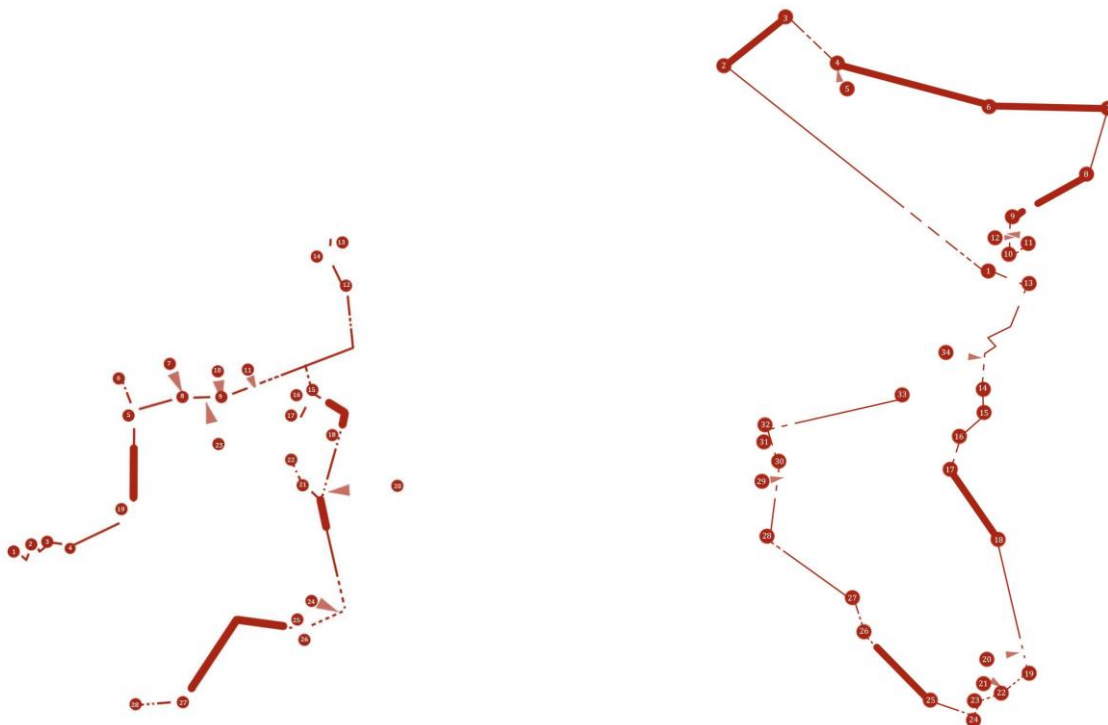


Figure 10. Time aspect for the “go-along” interview nr. 1 **Figure 11.** Time aspect for the “go-along” interview nr. 2

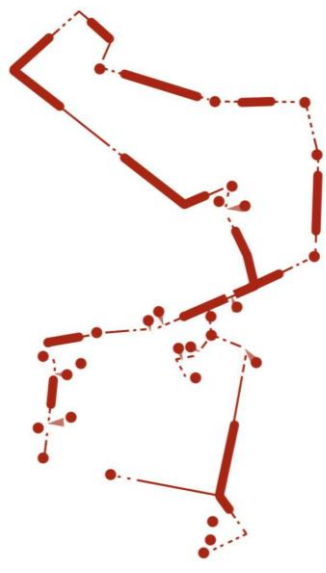
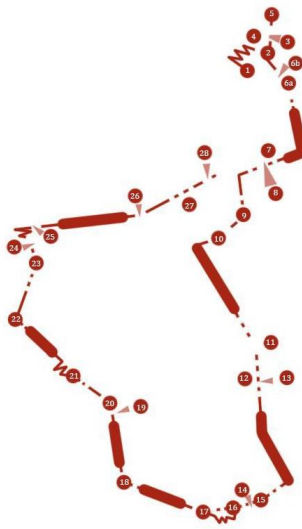
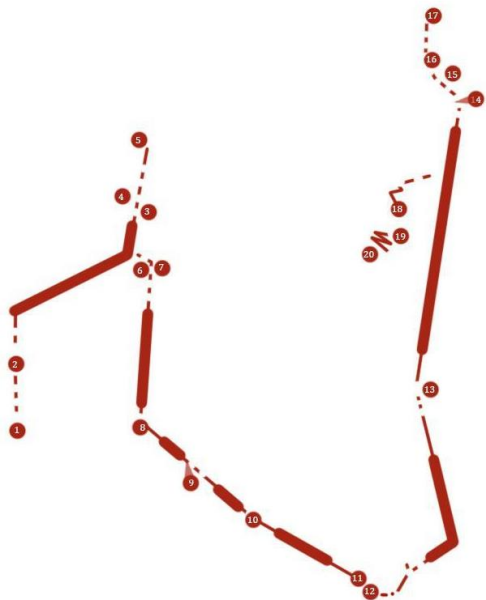


Figure 12. Time aspect for the “go-along” interview nr. 3

Figure 13. Time aspect for the “go-along” interview nr. 4






	1	Fast movement
	2	Slow steady movement
	3	Jointed movement with stops

Figure 14. Time aspect for the “go-along” interview nr. 6

4.2.1 Importance of time & moving

During “go-along” interview the researcher has walked through people’s neighbourhood surroundings and lived past experiences. “Go-alongs” combine field observations and interviewing into one mobile research method that can produce a lot of data. Related to the issue of time is the subject to address. Analysing the completed time and movement throughout the interview can reveal deeper information and human perception between landscape. For that, 5 completed “go-alongs” were traced and shown on different schemes how different person was acting throughout the interviews.

People who was connected closely to the collective farm era and field work were taking more time inspect the surroundings and think about the topics that were discussed. First interviewee which was one of the older respondents was choosing prudently how and what sites should he point out. Therefore, fast movement were quite rare during that “go-along” interview (Fig. 10). It was more common that person pointed out simple location which may not have deeper implication. Drives between interest points were smoother and slower paced compared to younger respondents.

Next respondents were closely connected as well to the sovkhos and general soviet era, but are a lot younger. Their focus had more on expressing their memories when the collective era collapsed. Compared to the first interviewee, it can be seen that movements between interest points were faster and more common (Fig 11 & 12). Second attribute that can be distinct from the interviews is the “**spread**”. First respondent reached case study area further where the known sovkhos structures were located. Younger generation of people stretched their “go-along” interest point further where their personal memories connected with landscape.

Younger representatives continued with their discussion during the steady drives as compared to the first conducted interview it slowed the pace down a lot more, often executing stops. Second interviewee’s go-along route shows more steady sections between points, where the stoppage and deeper observations happened near important interest points.

Final comparisons between the youngest representatives and older respondents reveal how the “go-alongs” were more fast paced (Fig. 13 & 14). Fast sections are evenly scattered throughout the interview route. Compared to the previous interviews, steady slow paced sections were not

distinctive. During the interviews with the youngest interviewees, the drives between the interest points were just to get to the next location. Segments between offered a brief discussions, where the pace slowed down near the interest points.

Described differences can be caused by several aspects. When conducting interviews some parts the weather was more intolerable compared to other interviews. It can be substantial confounding factor that speeds up respondents thoughts and drives between sites. Secondly, affecting aspect could be age differences. As the older people are taking their time to recollect the memories, younger people are more in the moment. Younger interviewees were thinking on the go and seeing a interest point which sparked their memory were slowing down the “go-along”. Thinking back to conducting first interview, the person wanted to move through landscape using slow pace, where every corner had something to spark small recollection for him.

All things considered, “go-along” interviews offers a lot of information about perception between person and landscape. This research method can be used in different ways to collect data. Conventional route is using “go-alongs” for collecting human perspectives, recollections and memories by interacting with surroundings. Alongside with recollections, the importance of time and movement can be linked together.

4.3. Conclusion of “Go-Along” interviews

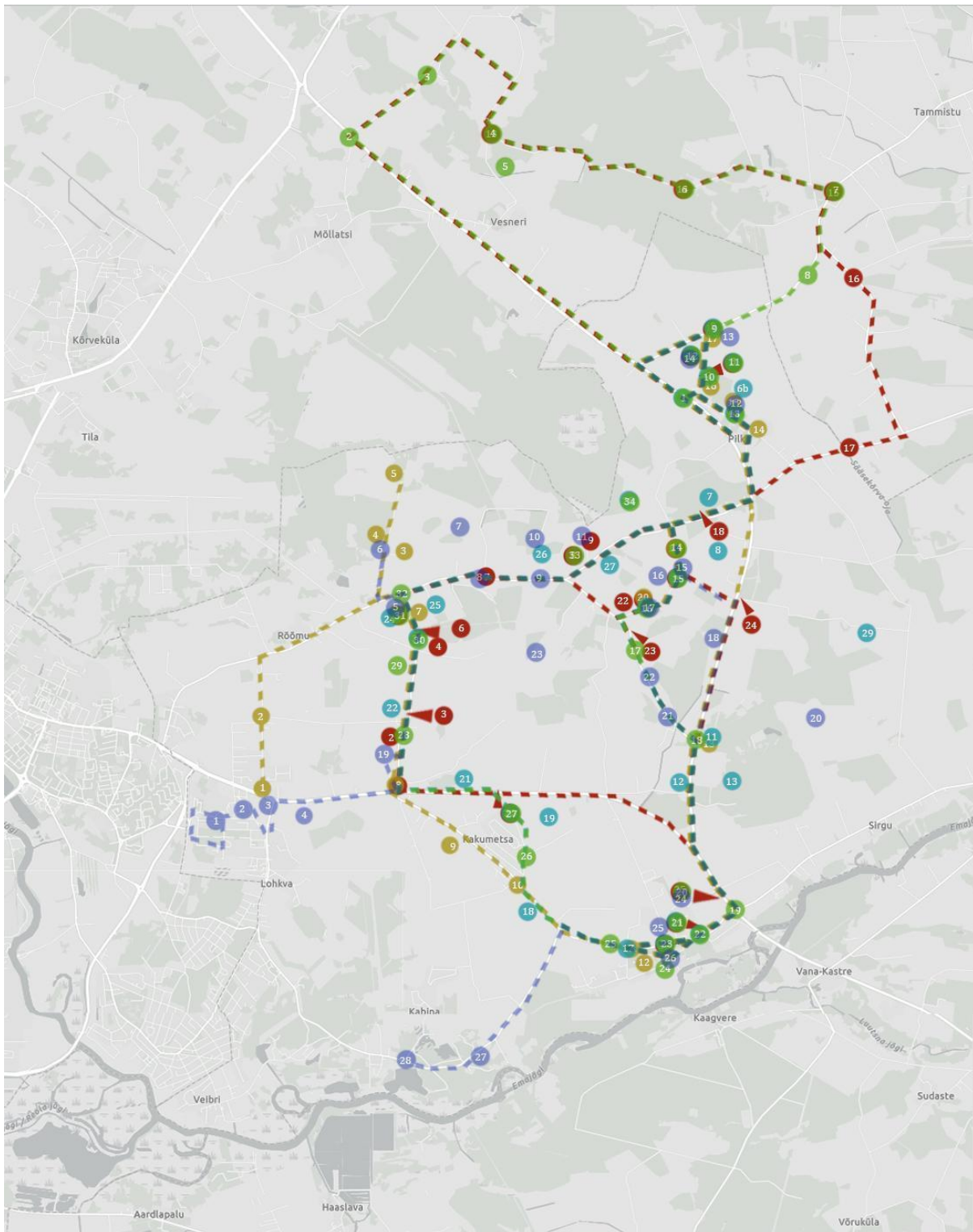


Figure 15 . Conclusion of go-along interviews.

In conclusion it can be said that the connections between collective farm areas and respondents were strongly presented in chosen case study area. Figure 15. reveals all of the “go-alongs” combined into one. As seen, most of the interest points overlaps with each other where the most known farm structures from the sovkhoz/kolkhoz era were located.

The distinctive elements between conducted “go-alongs” are the starting & ending phases. It can be seen, that starting and ending sections of the interviews are shifted regarding to other interviews. Respondents found it easier to to recollect their memories and focus more on the topic when they chose a very personal location to start the interview. Interest points that were visited casually and thought on the go, gave more informal information & answers.

The driving part allowed gathered stories and recollections to spread over a greater region. It gave a more connections between person and space on a wider scale. Doing the observation on foot, therefore human perceptions and relations shranked more in depth. Collected stories were more centralized and site specific.

5. RESEARCH DISCUSSION

This research method of creating interviews is producing a lot of raw data. Therefore, deep post-analysing is a very important aspect for it. After reviewing gathered data, the next step is to map entire interviews into several layers. Important locations and points of interest are brought out by marking them down. As none of the conducted interviews were similar in the mapping process for the clarity it was needed to add additional text that distinguished points by functions and relationship between space and human.

During the “Go-Along” interviews, it was easier to start the conversation with a starting question. It was a simple guidance that helped to involve the person more deeply into the topic. In some cases describing the surrounding helped to spark the conversation, when driving, pointing out the objects was a very helpful technique. Moving through the landscape every new interest point sparked a new recollection of memories and lead to an another.

From the told memories it is possible to gather information about changes throughout the specific time period. After that whole data forms a storyline with mind maps that are revealing spatial connections between environment and person. Formerly done research papers to a similar topic about collective farms has focused mainly on people who were born at that time and actually worked. It has proven focus group to give us the most information about researched topic. Therefore, this writing brings up a new unknown focus group of people. People who were children at the end of the collective farm era. As the elderly person can bring out comparisons from the rise of the system, during it and after the system collapsed. Younger generation can have a whole new perspective about the topic. A whole new way of understanding the case study area is to include people, who actually were born after the Soviet system collapsed and young Estonian government started to stretch its legs.

5.1. How was the life of the people who lived in the area was affected by those collective farm time periods?

5.1.1 Start of the collective farm period

Starting times for the collective farm era brought a lot of confusion and most of the people describes it as messy. As everywhere else it was mandatory to give up your extra farm animals. More wealthy farms were proclaimed as “kulaks”. A lot of people were sent to Siberia because of that. Soviet regime reorganized now empty farms by giving them to other families.

“(pointing out the big farm area where the first owner was sent to Siberia) ... when owner was sent to Siberia because of his wealth, kolkhoz took his private owings and gave the land to others to manage. It was very common tactic also everywhere else... now... when the owners managed to came back later in life, obscure situation was emerged as his owned family home was owned by someone else. The new family had already built up their relations there, they took it as their home. Exiled person had to rebuilt his life somewhere else. “ - Male, 70 y old

From the same person similar story was brought up when we drove past the farm complex that was previously owned by the local pastor.

Memories about the private owned farm animal limit was brought up from the next generation of people which mentioned:

“ As sovkhos only allowed 1-2 cows and handful of chickens to manage, some people still looked over by the rule. Some families took that risk to hide extra animals from the authorities. Fear of being discovered by the officials was huge... I remember that i helped my grandmother one time to hide young cattle behind the hayballs... it was quite scary, as i was at so young age...” - Female, 48 y old.

This kind of memories is very usual also in other location where some families took that risk. Families were huge and some places even multiple families were living together. That meant a lot of extra mouths to feed.

5.1.2. During the collective farm period

Most of the interviewed people who actually worked at that time felt like the sovkhos regime kept surrounding areas cleaner and more organised. From the memories was collected valuable information about the neatness of the case study area. Especially it was brought out when the past farm lands were visited.

“Everything seemed more organised... at that time you did not see these trash piles next to the road and forest edges. Farm plots were always clean looking and gave a somewhat sumptuous feeling...” - (Female, 48 y old).

Taken into the consideration that researched area is quite large, it included two kolkhoz scope area and later it joined with the Luunja sovkhos the services for the locals were quite acceptable. It was nothing similar to the other kolkhoz centres where the schools, markets etc. were in a stone's throw away. As the farms are mostly scattered in the landscape, mainly focused on the “Ühendus” and “Jüriöö” kolkhoz the closest centres where the basic necessities was bought were in Pilka and Luunja.

Asking about selling self-grown goods in the city, one person answered that it was not too common tactic around the kolkhoz,

“ ... everything that we grew was used for ourselves because the production was not so large scale... from our farm plot we got one season worth of potatoes and on the other side (Interviewee points out the vegetable garden and fruit trees)... we got our vegetables...” - (Female, 86 y old).

Similar private farm layout were used commonly quite everywhere in the case study area. Driving around the chosen route and investigating previously owned kolkhoz farms, the observing person can still distinguish certain signs in the landscape where for example fruit garden or private vegetable plot was located.

Collected from the interviewed people, at the start of the collective farms it was not very common for the people to visit Tartu city. That can be blamed on the lack of transport opportunities. City was from the average farm 8-11 km away which meant that people had to use the sovkhos organized bus or find their own way to travel. Pilka centre was more attainable for the people whose everyday's scope of the area was “Ühenduse” kolkhoz.

“ During the sovkhos times it was common for the farmers to use their work machine to travel close locations... for me Luunja centre was most used because it had more to offer, at the same time i was living in the Pilka.” - (Male, 47 y old)

5.1.3 After the collective farm period collapse

A lot of structures that at that time were the centre of work and private time are standing empty or some new company has bought it to use them for their business. These complexes have new functions and meaning. A lot of time new owner does not see the potential that other people are seeing. Trying to build up their business ideas from the existing kolkhoz structures has led them to fail most of the times and after that these structures are left abandoned and looking worse than it was before. The once vital and relevant buildings and locations have lost their status.

Most of the structures that has been addressed with this writing have all one common similarity of being in poor condition and no definite future.

“ After the kolkhoz it was owned by someone who tried its hand in sawmill business... i heard it did not work out so it just flagged away... “ (pointing out surrounding in poor condition around the abandoned stable) “ At some point of time the owner renewed some parts of the structure, but nothing spectacular.” - (Male, 47 y old)

“ During the kolkhoz times the development of this place was somewhat organized... after the kolkhoz new village chairman did nothing to improve the surrounding, actually to be honest i do not know who is the main principal right now... ” - (Female, 86 y old)

Building a sustainable cultural landscape can be a difficult task for the newcomers and the younger generation. The example of Pilka village has its historical background as being one of the backbones in the Luunja Sovkhos structure. To develop the area and offering existing people a quality space for living is a quite substantial task. Therefore, developing its meaning further, it associates also to other smaller locations where this kind of historical background is basically the same. It is important to create living qualities for the locals and simultaneously offer the younger generation motivation to keep the place identity and build their future there.

After the collective farms started to close down, most of the people stayed where they had been living most of the times. As older generation reminisces a lot of people movement during and at the end of the collective farm era. Some people tried to find better living conditions and jobs in Tartu city. One interviewed person stayed living in the farm but found a construction work in the city. At that time the city started to develop Annelinn area where many of the men found valuable work. At that time it was also possible to earn out apartment space from the done work.

Older respondents discussed and brought out from their recollections how collapse of collective farms left people a lot of land and equipment to divide between people. Some persons who were close to the authorities and worked at a higher end of work got to decide who got better things. That left a lot of simple farmers empty handed or feeling one-sided. From the perspective of the people who worked at that time, people became more self-centred when in the kolkhoz times people were more close to their community.

“ After the kolkhoz ended and Estonia started its privatizing... that is how a massive amount of people got rich overnight. Poor farmer and machinery operators got their broken tractor and milkmaid got its old worn out cow with three legs... it was very unfair, but it was like it was, nobody had their word to say to make it fair.” - (Male, 70 y old)

5.2. Does the landscape nowadays portray the changes in people's mindsets from those periods?

Looking into the past through the told stories, the main difference is the different viewpoints that different age groups have. Older persons talked about how the surroundings were always meant to be practical and useful. That means their landscape is their home gardens with houses they built or got from the kolkhoz. Also, the fields that they worked in their everyday life, they mentioned first as a “landscape” in their mindset. All of the previously mentioned spaces created a bound of relationships that occurred between communities and other people.

From the recollections and human perceptions it is possible to understand the changes throughout time, how the surroundings have shaped and what could happen in the near future.

“There was a unity between communities. Everyone seemed friendlier and each person knew each other. Everybody helped out each other... neighbour came and helped, every farm had some kind of machinery as well.... and sovkhos, helped lonely elderly people to cultivate the land... Today's world we cannot see that anymore.” - (Female, 48 years old)

Discussing about the relations between people, it was brought out that at that time communities knew each other a lot more compared to nowadays. It could have been simple as weekly sauna gatherings. At that time it was common that other families visited one farm that had a sauna. Alongside with that, these times saw a lot of natural economy between people. That means exchange goods between families.

*“If we talk about nowadays, locals have to get the wood for the heating themselves... at that time (**meaning:** sovkhos times) sovkhos helped out the people with that”* – Female, 48 years old

Couple of respondents felt that relation between local people and actors have changed drastically throughout the time. From the interviews it was possible to collect the perceptions of community development. One of the respondents followed, *“ During that time (**meaning:** sovkhos era) the changes for the better were more apparent... the imminent movement between settlements creates the feeling that i do not know “nothing” (**meaning:** newcomers and new actors in the area)*

Respondent continued to express the feeling about her home location development. For the interviewee it was easier to understand the dynamics between locals and actors then compared to current times. During the Sovkhos era, respondent knew the leading persons and every move was somewhat organized even though ordinary residents movement was restricted at that time. Visiting old farm locations and abandoned farm remnants sparked long discussions about why the landscape picture is like it is right now. To understand it, it has to be connected to people's perceptions of the certain time and space. People who lived through the collective farm era have the memories to bring out the similarities and differences. Analysing stories gathered from the younger we can understand these mindset changes.

Kolkhoz centres once were the centrepiece of the hard field work and their perceptions of their lifestyle. Now a lot of structures have been shut down & abandoned, renovated only partially

or changed into new modernized complexes. Interviewed people from that time saw these changes as a major side effect that is caused by rapidly evolving society.

“ ...it is about the information, that is moving so fast nowadays. Everything is available... usable for everyone, ” – Male, 47 years old

When discussing these social issues it was understandable why these older farm remnants can look so abandoned and left by their former users as it is. Older parents who have been in the area most of their life, idealised the thought of younger people understanding the perceptions of the place attachment same as they are. As the time goes by the older generation does not have the resources to keep their surrounding landscape sustainable.

At one point in the interviews the discussion went to the surrounding new development sites where the private houses can be seen. Therefore, it was asked from the interviewed person, why they think that some kolkhoz areas we visited are more scattered around the landscape than others (referencing to Pilka, “Ühenduse” Kolkhoz area and proximity of Luunja municipality). It was brought out that as the Tartu-Räpina road was and is still an important road that has a high intensity, it was more easy for the people to build their homes next to it to get the easiest access to other locations.

Further collecting the perception about if it's needed to give the next generation of people a chance to understand the past through the landscape, older interviewed persons answered by saying, *“ ---that depends on the young people”, “ As life has shown, nothing can not be pressured to do something.”*

5.3. How does the new generation of people that was raised by the people who worked in the collective farm interact with the landscape changes and the collective farm remnants?

On the other hand, if analysing younger generation mindset about the changes, it can be brought out from the heard stories and through their home education. Interviewed younger aged group saw surrounding landscape more through artistic and aesthetic aspect. It was not about

practicality and essentiality of the surrounding anymore. Main focus was on observing their interactions with surrounding environment, which involved old farm remnants and locations.

“ Structures as seen are quite abandoned looking, but still surrounding landscape picture we can debate that it may be regularly maintained by the owner. Grass is nicely cut... Most of the similar farm remnants can be seen in similar condition, that structures are in poor condition but ground is tried to clean up” - (Male, 19 y old)

As the person who did not live through the collective farm era, the discussion about the potential future of the place gathered valuable information about the perceptions. By bringing out the differences and changes that have occurred during their lifetime, they managed to reckon that the little maintenance that had been put to the surroundings, the old remnant owners still may be trying to renovate the structures in the future.

Discussing with younger generation many of the time during the drive-along next to the old farm lands, deforestation was the strongest landscape change that they saw.

“ ... in the free time, it is not common for me to do something in the Luunja area, i visit my own countryside... the surrounding rural areas just does not have anything interesting to offer..” - (Male, 19 y old)

As the collective farm system pressured its related people to live through hard times and to think about how to ease the troubled times. In today's world most of the younger people will move away from the rural life. Inherited farms do not have a significant impact on their life as they see their opportunities to create quality life somewhere else.

“ Sure... if the local municipality can create new jobs for the people... Private investors could also help where they develop the area to attract us (meaning younger generation) to stay.” - (Male, 24 y old)

Younger respondents felt uncertain about the old collective farm remnants in the landscape picture. First impressions and discussions showed that, younger respondents did not know how to act with these history driven landscape elements. Leading discussion to evaluate the current situation, both young interviewees made comments about removing these older buildings to make these rural areas more pleasant for younger generation.

CONCLUSION

The focus of this master thesis was to capture and understand the human perception interacting with rural areas which were shaped throughout collectivisation era. The given research is using methods of the Modscapes project. While collecting the perceptions of the chosen respondents connected with the case study area the focus was highly on routine activities, relationships and personal recollections. This thesis used the “go-along” interview method to collect the data. The used method is quite unique when it is coming to obtain information from people’s life connected with space. The possibility to capture the distinctive characteristics and connections between places can help us to understand the spatial connections that people have with the case study area.

“Go-along” methods are mainly centred on the user’s experience and interactions with past recollections. Gathered recollections and past experiences were often very personal, where the interaction with surroundings helped a lot. As most of the times specific location in the landscape sparked the memory, it was easier to talk about than it would have been if interviewed using standard qualitative method.

Exploring family ties that have connections with the collective farm era can show the importance of a person's perception of a place. The given research used five “go-alongs” and one standard qualitative interview. It brought out differences that these two styles for interviewing can have. Also, it showed how this method can produce easy connections between places and a person. Nevertheless, using this method alone can produce a lot of raw data where it could be harder to point out the most important aspects. Therefore, it is advised to use this research method with other methods. For this case study area the suggested other methods could be a quantitative method to analyse larger group of people in the community centres.

Recollections and told stories about case study area are revealing a lot of hidden information that could have been impossible to understand when using other research methodology. Marking down the interest points helped to see the spatial connections between Kolkhoz centres and Luunja Sovkhoz. The comments that were brought up a lot were from discussions about deforestation and community development. Respondents perceptions recreated a vision as a listener by telling stories how farm lands and general field masses were more cleaner

looking and deforestation was not a serious issue. People from the rural area were pointing out how new buildings are being developed into the centres like Pilka.

Investigating the family relations and connections between communities, showed how despite the lack of transportation and restrictions, the bonds between people were strong. Until this day, people from the collectivisation era have connections with people who they worked with during that time era. The Second generation of respondents who were interviewed, were positive about their childhood even though the field work was hard and the school system restricted many choices they would have liked to make.

In conclusion, each one of the collective farm related persons had their own story to tell. Patches of past experiences and recollections could be useful background information, if developing the case study area in the future.

For future research, the research can go more into details by researching further importance of people and place connections, including the time aspect as well. Involving the community and their perceptions can help development planning and give specific locations described in the case study area a proper meaning.

KOKKUVÕTE

Selle magistritöö keskmeks on omandada ja mõista inimeste arusaamisvõimet ja suhtumist maapiirkondadega suhtlemisel, mis on kujunenud kollektiviseerimise ajaperioodil. Antud uurimistöös kasutatakse Modscape projekti uurimismeetodit. Kogudes valitud intervjueeritavate ettekujutusi ja mälestusi uurimispiirkonnast, keskenduti peamiselt rutiinsetele igapäeva tegevustele, inimeste vahelistele suhetele ja isiklikele meenutustele.

Antud töös kasutatakse andmete kogumiseks (ing. k “go-along”) intervjuu meetodit, millega intervjuerija liigub koos küsitletavaga uuringu piirkonnas, kogudes sellega olulist teavet. Kasutatud meetod on ainulaadne ning uudne teabe hankimisel. Võimalus jäädvustada paikade eristavaid omadusi ja seoseid aitab meil mõista ruumilisi seoseid, mis inimestel on juhtumianalüüsi piirkonnaga.

Valitud meetod keskendub peamiselt kasutaja kogemustele ja koosmõjule varasemate meenutustega. Kogutud meenutused ja varasemad kogemused olid kogutud intervjuudes sageli väga isiklikud, kus suhtlus ümbritsevaga aitas palju vestluse arendusele. Kuna enamikul juhtudel oli mälestuse sütitajaks eriline küsitletava poolt valitud asukoht, oli sellest lihtsam rääkida kui oleks olnud standardse kvalitatiivse meetodi abil.

Kollektiviseerimisega seotud peresidemete uurimine võib näidata, kui oluline on inimese ja koha omavaheline suhe ning arusaamine. Antud uurimistöös kasutati 5 liikuvat intervjuu meetodit ja 1 standardset intervjuud. Kasutades erinevaid intervjuerimis meetodeid tõi välja erinevused, mis neil kahel küsitlus stiilil võivad olla. Samuti näitas see, kuidas see meetod võimaldab hõlpsasti luua sidemeid inimese ja koha vahel. Sellegipoolest võib ainuüksi selle meetodi kasutamine anda palju toorest materjali, millest kõige olulisemate aspektide väljatoomine võib olla raskendatud. Seetõttu on soovitatav seda uurimismeetodit kasutada koos teise uurimismetoodikaga. Selle juhtumianalüüsi jaoks võiks kasutada koos valitud metoodikaga kvantitatiivne meetod laiema inimesterühma analüüsimiseks, keskendudes endistele Sovhoosi ja Kolhoosi keskustele.

Meenutused ja räägitud lood juhtumiuuringu valdkonnast on võimelised paljastama palju varjatud teavet, mida muu uurimismetoodika kasutamisel oleks võimatu olnud mõista. Huvipunktide märkimine aitas näha kolhoosikeskuste ja Luunja sovhoosi omavahelisi

ruumilisi seoseid. Palju esile toodud muutused hõlmasid teemavaldkondi, mis arutasid maastikupildi muutustest ja kogukonna arengust. Küsitletavate arusaamad löid kuulajana visiooni endistest aegadest, jutustades lugusid, kuidas talude poolt hooldatud maad ja neid ümbritsevad põllumassid olid puhtama ilmega ja metsade mahavõtmine polnud tõsine probleem.

Uurides peresuhteid ja kogukondade vahelisi seoseid, selgus, kuidas inimestevahelised sidemed olid uuritud ajaperioodil tugevad võrreldes tänapäevaga. Ka nüüdisajal on kollektiviseerimise ajastul elanud inimestel väärtustatud sidemed teistega, kellega sel ajal sai koos tööd tehtud. Teise põlvkonna küsitatud vastajad olid oma lapsepõlve suhtes positiivsel arusaamal, olgugi et põllutöö oli antud ajahetkel raske ja riigikord piiras paljusid valikuid.

Kokkuvõtteks võib öelda, et igal kolhoosiga seotud inimesel oli oma lugu rääkida. Varasemate kogemuste ja meenutuste kogum võib olla kasulik uurimisvaldkond, kui seda siduda tulevikus kultuurmaastike kujundamisega.

Edaspidiste uuringute jaoks saab uurimistööga minna rohkem detailidesse, uurides inimeste ja paiga omavaheliste ühenduste olulisust, seal hulgas sidudes antud teemasse aja aspekt. Kogukonna ja nende arusaamade kaasamine võib aidata maapiirkondade arendamisel ja anda juhtumiuuringu piirkonnas kirjeldatud konkreetsetele kohtadele suurema tähenduse.

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APPENDIXES

Appendix 1 . Questionnaire

FAMILY & HOUSE RELATED QUESTIONS:

1. Why and when did you move to the Kolkhoz?
2. Did you move and lived alone at the beginning?
3. How long have you lived and worked at the Kolkhoz?
4. Are your children living here? Did they move away?
5. Do you know other families in the Kolkhoz and which relationship do you have to them?
6. How did the family change until today?
7. What did it mean for you to be a Kolkhoz farmer?
8. Did your parents came with you to this area?
9. How did you get this house, was you choosing it?
10. Was the house you chose functional when you moved here or it was a must choose?
11. Was it new or different for you? How would you describe it? Did you consider the house to be modern?
12. Did you get offered a living space from the sovkhov?
13. When and where did the family gather in the past?
14. Did you have a garden and cultivate vegetables on your own?
15. Are you now the owner of your plot?
16. If married, where was a young couple moving? Here or outside?
17. How many do you know the surrounding families moved away?
18. Was relocating a big thing around here?

NEIGHBOURHOOD / LANDSCAPE CHANGES:

1. How has the neighbourhood changed?
2. Did people move in and when?
3. Where did you use to buy your groceries?
4. What kind of transportation did you use in the past?
5. Where was the place for getting certificates and documents?
6. How was the hierarchical structure of the Kolkhoz in the past and today?

7. What kinds of recreational activities did you do in the past and where? Which institution offered them?
8. How often did you travel and where?
9. How has the surrounding image changed through the time?
10. What is your perception about the old farm remnants existing in the landscape?

POLITICS & SOVKHOZ HIERARCHY

1. How did you know about the program of collectivisation?
2. Did you apply to a political party in order to be able to move to the Kolkhoz?
3. Did you have to take a part as being pioneer (other political parties)?
4. Did you have the possibility to go back and withdraw your decision?
5. Did you have any regrets moving to this place?
6. If you have any decisions about choosing to work in this area, that you could have done differently, what is it?
7. How present was politics in the everyday life? Did you have to attend political meetings?

WORK RELATED

1. What was your main work in the past, at the time of moving to the Kolkhoz?
2. Did you have experience before in the same field of work?
3. Did you have also a role in the whole organisation of the community?
4. Could you choose your work and position or was it given by the authorities or political party?
5. How did you choose the house and plot?
6. Which other types of economical subsistence existed at the Kolkhoz?
7. Which other jobs than working the land were possible?
8. What was the main source of income for your family?
9. What were the changes that took place with the closing of the Kolkhoz?

PERCEPTIONS ABOUT THE PLACE IDENTITY

1. Do you know about the political origin of this place?
2. Do you think it is still important today to remember the political idea behind the project for this area?
3. Do you feel that the original political ideology is still visible?
4. Are there symbols which are related to the political ideology in this area? What do you think about them?
5. Is it important to keep the historical value of this place?

1.1 questionnaire (conducting the interview for the young generation)

- Why and when did you move here? If family moved her, then when?
- Did you know other communities in the area?
- Did you live in a house?
- Did you have farm, countryside in the area w/ animals?
- What was recreational activities that occurred from your recollection of memories?
- How has the surrounding landscape changed?
- What kind of transportation did you use in the past (or family used) ?
- What kind of recreational activities did occur between your family and you in the past?
- Where did these recreational activities occur?
- What were your parents doing in the past? what was the working area?
- What are your memories and/or the stories told by your parents about the forming of the collective farms?
- How to you see positives and negatives by seeing these farm remnants?
- What are the potentials for living in this area as a young adult?

Appendix 2. Photos of the interest points

2.1 Photos from the „go-along“ interview nr. 1



Photo nr 1. Office building, Luunja greenhouses



Photo nr 2. Luunja greenhouses, grain collector



Photo nr 3. Old sovkhos workshop for repairing



Photo nr 4. Kolkhoz „Ühenduse“ main farm complex



Photo nr 5. Kolkhoz „Ühenduse“ old farm lands



Photo nr 6. Kolkhoz „Ühenduse“ later Luunja sovkhos old saw mill



Photo nr 7. „Sahkapuu“ school location, old farm complex (1)



Photo nr 11. Respondent pointing out school park and location



Photo nr 8. „Sahkapuu“ school location, old farm complex (2)



Photo nr 12. Old sovkhos farm structures, abandoned (1)



Photo nr 9. „Sahkapuu“ school location, old farm complex (3)



Photo nr 14. Old sovkhos farm structures, abandoned (2)



Photo nr 10. Respondent pointing out historical monument for the school location



Photo nr 15. Old forest with personal attachment, discussion about deforestation



Photo nr 16. Pilka centre, old stable from the manor times, also used in sovkhos era



Photo nr 20. Luunja centre, main street, buildings from the sovkhos era and manor times



Photo nr 17. Pilka centre, old sovkhos buildings: shop location, soviet apartment

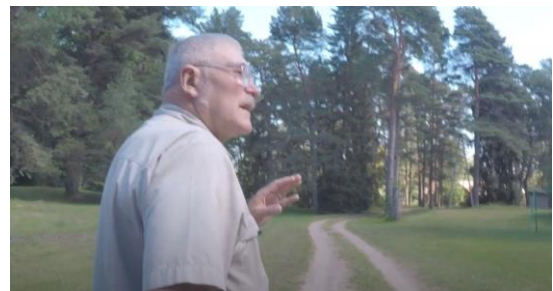


Photo nr 21. Respondent pointing out Luunja pioneer camp



Photo nr 18. Pilka centre, old Sovkhos farm buildings, nowadays partly restructured, but abandoned looking



Photo nr 22. Luunja pioneer camp main house, housing for the boarding school members



Photo nr 19. Luunja centre, old sovkhos farm buildings restructured for the modern use



Photo nr 23. Luunja sovkhos pioneer camp auxiliary building



Photo nr 24. Luunja sovkhov pioneer camp pool



Photo nr 25. Respondent talking with local who manages the Luunja sovkhov pioneer camp

2.1 Photos from the „go-along“ interviews nr. 2 & 3



Photo nr 26. Luunja sovkhov farm buildings seen from the high road



Photo nr 28. Old Luunja sovkhov farm structure, restructured for modern use



Photo nr 27. Old luunja sovkhov farm structures, abandoned



Photo nr 29. „Sahkapuu“ school location, farm structures abandoned looking

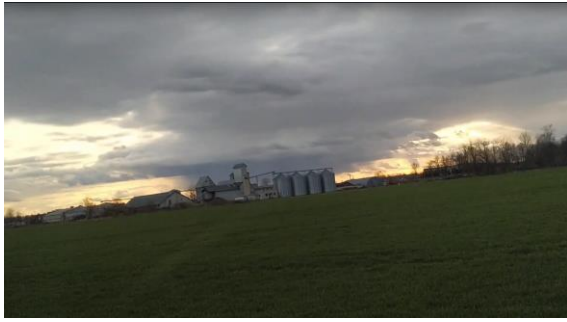


Photo nr 30. Luunja sovkhov farm buildings seen from the high road



Photo nr 34. Luunja sovkhov era building for housing poor



Photo nr 31. Luunja sovkhov farm buildings, old stable, abandoned looking



Photo nr 35. Luunja centre, old sovkhov farm structures, restructured for modern use



Photo nr 32. Pilka centre, old farm structures, abandoned looking



Photo nr 36. Luunja centre, old sauna location



Photo nr 33. Pilka centre, old blacksmith building



Photo nr 37. Luunja centre, sovkhov era apartment building



Photo nr 38. Luunja centre, alley with old private houses



Photo nr 39. Luunja centre, old sovkhos farm buildings, nowadays restructured and renovated into good condition



Photo nr 40. Respondent pointing out old saw mill location



Photo nr 41. Kolkhoz „jüriöö“ old farm complex



Photo nr 42. Old sovkhos farm buildings seen from a far



Photo nr 43. Respondent pointing out old dense forest locations, recollections



Photo nr 44. Old farm complex with canals and potato washing structures

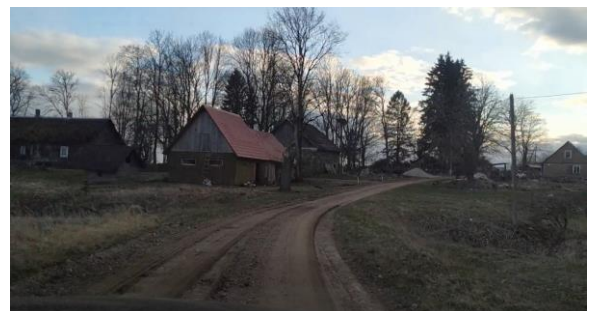


Photo nr 45. Old farm complex, one of the main farms in the area



Photo nr 46. Old sovkhos farm locations, nowadays has modern agricultural structures



Photo nr 48. Pilka centre, old village sauna location and water source



Photo nr 47. Pilka centre, old sovkhos apartment building

2.1 Photos from the „go-along“ interviews nr. 3 & 4



Photo nr 49. „Sahkapuu“ school location, old farm complex, in a bad condition (1)



Photo nr 51. Kolkhoz „ühenduse“ later Luunja sovkhos old saw mill (1)

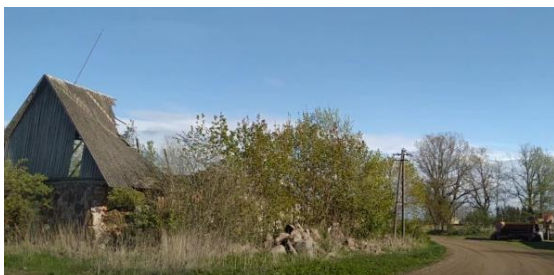


Photo nr 50. „Sahkapuu“ school location, old farm complex, in a bad condition (2)



Photo nr 52. Kolkhoz „ühenduse“ later Luunja sovkhos old saw mill (2)



Photo nr 53. Kolkhoz „Ühenduse“, later Luunja sovkhos old saw mill (3)



Photo nr 54. Respondent evaluating current situation at old saw mill location



Photo nr 55. New development, apartments near Luunja centre, respondent pointing out similar style as old sovkhos apartment



Photo nr 56. Old sovkhos farm buildings seen from the distance



Photo nr 57. Old farm building, stable. Respondent taking a closer look



Photo nr 58. Pilka centre, old sovkhos farm complex

Lihtlitsents lõputöö salvestamiseks ja üldsusele kättesaadavaks tegemiseks ning juhendaja(te) kinnitus lõputöö kaitsmisele lubamise kohta

Mina, Andi Järvesoo,
(sünnipäev pp/kuu/aa 26.01.1996)

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Exploring rural soviet family ties and place attachment as a potential for developing
post-soviet cultural landscapes,
mille juhendaja on Friedrich Kuhlmann,

- 1.1. salvestamiseks säilitamise eesmärgil,
- 1.2. digiarhiivi DSpace lisamiseks ja
- 1.3. veebikeskkonnas üldsusele kättesaadavaks tegemiseks

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