

PETÄJÄVESI OLD CHURCH MANAGEMENT PLAN 2021-2026

PETÄJÄVESI OLD CHURCH – AUTHENTIC AND LIVELY MEETING PLACE FOR ALL GENERATIONS

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FOREWORD

Petäjävesi Old Church unites people from different generations, times and places to each other and to eternity. It is still in the original use of the parish, and the meeting point of past, present and future, and of the visible and invisible. In addition to the outstanding universal value of the church, it has great significance for the local parish and community, to the Region of Central Finland and for the whole country of Finland.

The Old Church provides the opportunity for the visitor to experience church activities in a building and surroundings of timeless sanctity. In the church the life events and prayers of past generations are interwoven with those of the present and future generations. It is important that those who care about the church were able to take part in compiling the management plan. It was essential to verbalize the values and meaning of the church and to provide a functional tool to take more systematically care of it.

May God continue to bless the Old Church and the people who visit there. I find joy in the commitment and enthusiasm of so many people to the church. I want to warmly thank each and every one who has taken part in making this management plan and taking care of the Old Church in the past years and now!



Laura Laitinen

Pastor

Chair of Petäjävesi Old Church Trust

INTRODUCTION

The wooden Petäjävesi Old Church is the only World Heritage church site in Finland. It is an authentic masterpiece of traditional log construction techniques from the 18th century. It still serves the local parish as the main church in the summer season. The World Heritage sites of Petäjävesi Old Church and the Oravivuori hill survey point of Struve Geodetic Arc are exceptionally important tourist attractions of Central Finland region.

The Old Church is owned and managed by the Petäjävesi parish. Petäjävesi Old Church Trust was founded in 2001 to preserve, restore, administer, and safeguard the Old Church. The trust conducts different kinds of development projects, account for the guiding services, cooperates and has tourism development projects with other world heritage sites in Finland. A management board for the Old Church was founded in 2006, and it includes the relevant parties that account for the management of the church.

According to the World Heritage Convention a World Heritage site must keep track of the maintenance and utilization, and report periodically about the state of the site. There has to be a management plan to safeguard the protected values and universal significance, to preserve the site and ensure the sustainable use of the site. The management plan must be based on values that are the reason for the World Heritage inscription. The management board takes part in the making of the plan, as well as the follows up and updates it, and approves, confirms and oversees the yearly tasks.

The first management plan for the Old Church was accepted in The Finnish Heritage Agency in the 2015. The management board has been working on the new management plan (2021-2026) in 14 online workshops conducted by architect Ulla Rahola between August 2020 and March 2021. The management plan from year 2019 of World Heritage site Suomenlinna was used as a guideline for the plan. A public event with online streaming was held in Petäjävesi in the fall of 2020 to enable anyone interested in cultural heritage to participate in the process. This recording was made available also in the Petäjävesi parish Youtube channel. Also a survey associated with the event was conducted locally in the Petäjävesi newspaper and nationally online.

According to the National World Heritage Strategy “The protection, management, restoration and presentation of world heritage sites form the foundation of world heritage activities. World heritage sites lead the way in both adopting the principles of sustainable development and practical protection work. The use of the sites is planned in a flexible way so that their values and significance is retained.” The management plan of Petäjävesi Old Church is aiming to achieve this strategic goal.

HISTORY

Petäjävesi Old Church, built with full scribe saddle notch, is a sophisticated representative of the church building tradition in Central Finland. The wooden cross church was built in 1765, and together with the 1821 bell tower with a passageway to the church and the surrounding graveyard form a coherent entity. The different components of the building from different times form together a unique, versatile succession of spaces with varying natural lightning conditions and relative heights.

Construction of the wooden cross church was led by a local master builder, Jaakko Klemetinpoika Leppänen, in 1763-1765 with locally sourced wood as was the usual practice at the time. The plan for the constructions was sent for approval to Stockholm, as ordered by officials, but the church was built while waiting for the permission. Foundation work, walls and the steep shingle roof were finished in the summer of 1763 and interior the following summer. The construction was finished with window installation in 1765. The bell tower and the passageway between the bell tower and the church was finished in 1821, and the construction was led by Erkki Jaakonpoika Leppänen, the grandson of Jaakko Leppänen.

In order to be inscribed in the World Heritage List the site must be considered to be of outstanding universal value with cultural or natural heritage. Petäjävesi Old Church was inscribed to the list as a well-preserved representative of the architectural tradition of wooden churches in northern Europe. The architectural value of skillfully applying European church architecture trends to the traditional full scribe saddle notch technique, mastered by local builders, has been supporting the claims for providing outstanding universal value. Solely using pinewood, building in an economical and constructive manner, and the finishing of the surfaces are still present in the building, further expressing the integrity and authenticity required of world heritage sites. The church is still in active use for services in the summertime as well as a popular church for weddings.

Time of building

The first chapel and two bell towers

The first simple wooden chapel was built in 1724 on the peninsula by the Kirkkolahti bay in lake Jämsänvesi by the local parish of Kuivasmäki who also funded the project. They were a part of the larger Jämsä parish and gave notice about the project at the Jämsä church council. The local peasant population requested for a permission to consecrate the chapel and to bury the deceased on the land. The land is dry sand ridge on the intersection of the road to Vaasa and the waters. Also a bell tower was built close to the small chapel. Bishop Johan Gezellius the younger and the consistory passed on the petition of the Petäjävesi people to the king in April 1726, and in December 1728 the petition was approved, and this approval is seen as the founding document of Petäjävesi parish.

The old bell tower was replaced with a new one in 1748, with a bell that was acquired already in 1745. According to auricular tradition the bell tower was located "in the Southern end of the

graveyard and served as a passage way from the church to the waterfront”, which according to art history professor Lars Pettersson, who has done a lot of research on Petäjävesi church, probably means that the bell tower had a through-passage and was attached to the fence of the church yard. Another bell tower was acquired in 1781.

The chapel becomes too small

The parish of the chapel in the 1760s consisted of the villages of Petäjävesi, Kuivasmäki, Kintaus, Kumpujärvi and Rukoila. The chapel, that was originally meant to be only temporary, was already deteriorating and didn't provide enough room for the emerging parish. Pastor Carl Österberg from the larger Jämsä parish sent a letter of request to the Porvoo chapter for building a new church, and asked for permission to organize a survey for advancing the construction process. The members of the parish were advised – if hoping to get offertory donations for the project – to subject the operations to the inspection of building department of the Crown in Stockholm or to negotiate about them in advance. The documents were to include the floor plan made by the master builder and the intended budget. Detached wooden bell towers were to be avoided and church bells were to be moved into towers made of stone that was to be relatively low. If not requesting for aid, the construction plans could be advanced with the permission of the provincial governor and the Porvoo chapter.

A request to collect offertory donations

After acquiring the bell and building the bell tower the funds of the parish didn't suffice to building a new church. They had master builder Jaakko Klemetinpoika Leppänen make a budget for a new chapel and a floor plan for the new church which he would be building as well as a survey on the old chapel. Pastor Österberg sent the documents 21st July 1761 to be presented to the building department of the Crown and a request for an offertory donation collected nationwide in benefit of the project.

The chapter advocated for the request and sent it forward 27th July 1761 to the secretariat of the Crown, where it arrived 13th of August 1761. The endorsement for the collection of offertory donations was endowed only three years later, 22nd August 1764. In the meanwhile the parish members of Kuivasniemi chapel had built 'a small and beautiful wooden cross church' in the summer of 1763. The offertory donations were collected in 1767-1769, 1776 and 1780.

Building the new church

A cross church with full scribe saddle notch was built to replace the chapel. Jaakko Klemetinpoika Leppänen from Vesanka, master builder and carpenter of Laukaa community, led the construction operations. Walls, floors and shingle roof were finished in the summer of 1763. The logs from the old chapel were carved into floor planks. The fixed furniture in the church; galleries with balustrades, pews, altar screen, windows, vault decorations and pulpit, were done probably 1764-1765, and possibly under the direction of Jaakko Leppänen. It is also possible that the pulpit was relocated from the previous chapel. Sacristy was detached from the northern transept. Altar

screen separated the chancel from the pews. The pulpit was located on the southern wall of the chancel and the sounding board were decorated with the four evangelists as well as numerous cherubs and seraphs. The pulpit was held by Saint Christopher, Carrier of Christ, carved in a folksy manner, and painted probably by Tammelín, a painter from Jämsä, in 1778

Pastor Heurlin consecrated the church 4th of October 1778. Next year, after the building of the parsonage was finished, Petäjävesi got a resident pastor. The parish became a chapel parish of Kuivasmäki, a part of the larger parish of Jämsä.

Building extensions, leaving desolate

New bell tower, passageway and the extension of the sacristy

A new bell tower was built on the west side of the Old Church in 1821, and was attached to the church with a board clad decked hall. At the same time the entrance to the church was relocated to pass through the bell tower, and the old decorated main entrance on the southern transept was only occasionally used. Eerik Jaakonpoika Leppänen, the grandson of Jaakko Klemetinpoika Leppänen, was the master builder at the construction of the bell tower.

The windows of the church were replaced with rectangular and larger windows in 1821. The reason for this was the changing church activities, as chanting became more common and the people needed to be able to read the hymn books. Some of the windows were relocated to the hall. An extension with a pitched roof was built from the eastern arm, to relocate the sacristy from the northern arm. The log wall in the northern arm was dismantled, to open the space to the nave of the church; the stairs on the western wall to the gallery were also dismantled and moved to the North-East corner of the arm. In the process also the opening in the balustrade of the gallery was closed. New door openings were made on both sides of the altar. The construction work was led by Erkki Jaakonpoika Leppänen. Around the same time a log fence was built around the graveyard.

Painting of the bell tower and changing the interior

The bell tower was polychrome treated in 1827, and still remains preserved. The demolition of the old bell tower was decided on 1838, yet not realized until 1886.

The altar screen was dismantled and the pulpit relocated from the southern wall to the northern wall of the chancel in 1830. Presumably around the same time the a lectern was built on the former location of the pulpit, for a lector to led the chanting. The entry doors of the church and the bell tower were changed to swing outwards, as ordered by general governor A. A. Zakrevski in 1830.

Three oil paintings of artisan painter Carl Fredrik Blom were acquired from year 1843. The altar piece 'The Holy Communion' was placed to cover the original window of the eastern arm, and the portraits of Luther and Moses above the new door opening on the northern side.

Extending the churchyard, becoming an independent parish of Petäjävesi

The church yard was extended in 1811 to north and 1838 south. The church meeting decided to expand the graveyard ten fathoms to the northern side of the church on the parsonage field “all the way to the cutting room and towards the waterfront, as much as is possible”. Alfred Hallman made a map of Petäjävesi parish graveyards in 1890, with the Old Church graveyard marked as a fenced area with the shape of a hexagon.

Petäjävesi parish became independent in 1867.

Building the new church, desolation of the old church

In the mid 19th century church buildings were starting to face various new demands. Population growth meant increased need for space, and it became more common to have a pipe organ, heating system, insulation, and lightning in the church. The synod in 1893 issued a recommendation to have churches heated. So the ones that couldn't be heated were left without use.

Petäjävesi Old Church was left desolate, when the new church was built ready in 1879 on the other side of Kirkkosalmi Strait. Because the new church didn't have a bell tower or a graveyard, the ones of the old church remained still in use. Services were no longer held in the old church so it was left without proper care.

From a desolate church to a world heritage site

Degradation of the old church

Indent K. K. Meinander of Archeological commission, founded in 1884, made an inventory journey to Petäjävesi Church in 1901. He took a photograph of the fence that was the height of five courses of logs, badly slanted, had vertical support walls and a narrow saddle roof. The eastern part of the fence had a gate with a classic design and a pediment.

Ethnologist A. O. Heikel had travelled around Finland, looking for buildings for a coming outdoor museum. He wrote about his experiences to *Kotiseutu*-magazine in 1910 with the heading “Churches of Keuruu and Petäjävesi”. In his article he describes the churches with great detail and how the bells of the old church call people to gather in the new church, which had no bell tower of it's own. Heikel was worried about the state of the church at the time and how it was not taken care of. The lead frames with windowpanes were dropping to the ground, the wind could sweep indoors and the floor was partially torn open.

The first reparations of the desolate church and public concern over forgotten churches

Apparently on account of Heikel's article the church roof was repaired by the parish with shingles in 1910s and the broken windows were mended. The first measurement drawings

were compiled by architect Elsi Borg in 1913.

Austrian art history professor Jodof Strzygowski, the first professor of art history in Åbo Akademi, wrote an extended article in October 1923 "De gamla träkyrkorna i Keuru och Petäjävesi. Finland måste än en gång erhålla en plats i konsthistorien" ("The old wooden churches in Keuruu and Petäjävesi. Finland must once again receive a place in art history"), published in *Hufvudstadsbladet*-magazine. In the article he wondered how the Finnish people let monuments deserving of international attention molder where they stand, forgotten. Followed by the article, there was a hard-worded conversation on the magazine pages between the Archeological Commission and Strzygowski.

In 1928 the stone base, outside stairs and a few of the pews of the Petäjävesi Old Church were repaired for the parish 200th anniversary celebrations. In 1939 bell tower roof reparations were started, but the work was held off because of the war.

Lars Pettersson is worried about the state of the church building

Lars Pettersson, the curator of the Archeological Commission, visited the Petäjävesi church together with the Swedish art historian Erik Lundberg in September 1947. In the summer of 1949 Pettersson was directed to thoroughly examine the Old Church and compile a plan for reparations. Archeological Commission draftsman Thorvald Lindquist compiled measurement drawings of the church and a conservation plan for the spire. Plans remained unrealized as there were no funds for implementation.

The shingle roof of the church had reached a worrying condition by the beginning of the 1950's, and in 1951 the parish had the northern side roof made with sawed shingles. Same year Lars Pettersson wrote an urging article on behalf of the Old Church, that was published in *Suomen kuvalehti* -magazine and book *Keski-Suomea ja keskisuomalaisia* (The People and Province of Central Finland). The church got a grant from the church government, which made it possible to replace the rest of the roof, including the passageway roof, and the pennant rod. The bell tower was repaired in the summer of 1954.

Plans in the 1970s and 1980s

In 1979 a reparation plan was drawn up in the Heritage Agency, to repair the windows and the stone base as well as to renew the stairs. The conservative reparation plan was carried out in 1979-80.

In 1987 the southern wall of the sacristy was covered with hand planed boarding, following the plan of architect Sari Viertiö. The church roof was repaired in 1988, when the decayed and split shingles were replaced. The galvanized plates on miters were replaced with copper plates, and the shingles on miters were replaced and tarred. The passageway roof that was turned into shingle roof in 1950 was dilapidated, and restored into a larch board roof. Follower logs were installed on the southern wall of the church, and fire and burglar alarms were installed in the bell tower and in the church.

Nomination for inscription on the UNESCO world heritage list

In 1993 the Ministry of Environment compiled a restoration model for the cultural landscape around the church (Gretel Hemgård, Jukka Turtiainen, Jarmo Vienamo). A general landscape management plan for Kirkkolahti bay surroundings was included, with procedures presented on basic level. Detailed directions were written out for the practical landscaping procedures for the immediate surroundings of the Old Church, the graveyard and the overgrowing meadow administered by the parish. The directions included one-time as well as yearly recurring maintenance procedures.

Petäjävesi Old Church was inscribed on the UNESCO World heritage list, as suggested by the Finnish Heritage Agency, in the 18th session of the World Heritage Committee in Thailand 15.12.1994 as a well-preserved representative of the wooden church architectural tradition of the North European region, meeting the criteria for illustrating a significant stage in human history. The architectural value of skillfully applying European church architecture trends to the traditional full scribe saddle notch technique, mastered by local builders, has been supporting the claims for providing outstanding universal value. Solely using pinewood, building in an economical and constructive manner, and the finishing of the surfaces are still present in the building, and have gained a lot of age value. The church is still in active use for services in the summertime as well as a popular church for weddings, which underlines the authenticity of the church.

Time of care

Buffer zone and plan notations

The church and the buffer zone were both included in the presentation when Petäjävesi Old Church was inscribed in the World Heritage list in 1994. Yet it took several years for the buffer zone to be confirmed in the municipal plan. In the so called Lemetilä plan in 2003 the Old Church was marked for the first time with a plan notation 'un' (UNESCO World Heritage Site), but the area included only the Old Church area. The buffer zone was confirmed in the Petäjävesi center local plan in 2011 and in the Kirkkolahti detailed plan in 2013. The buffer zone is 50,5 hectares, includes the significant features of the surrounding landscape, and is large enough preserve the nearby landscape setting.

Obligated to compile a management plan

Operational guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention came into effect 2.2.2005. Use and management of a world heritage site are to be monitored and regular reports about the state of the site are required. The management plan of a world heritage site is based on the same protection criteria under which the property was inscribed.

A world heritage site must be managed and used in a way that preserves it for the future generations. A management plan must be made to guard the protected values and universal

significance. The State Party is responsible for overseeing the making of the management plan. The plan must be sufficient to protect the sustainable use and preservation of the site, as well as ensure the monitoring of the sustainable use.

The first management plan for Petäjävesi Old Church was made in 2009-2014, and was accepted by the Heritage Agency in 2015.

Founding of the management board

A management board was set 13.9.2006 to coordinate the management of the church. The management board meets twice every year, in the fall and spring. It has been appointed to execute the management plan, follow up and update it, as well as approve, confirm and oversee the yearly tasks.

Retrospective statement of OUV

A retrospective statement of outstanding universal value (OUV) about Petäjävesi Old Church was drafted for UNESCO in 2011. Other sites that were inscribed on the World Heritage List before 2007 have also made retrospective statements. Since 2007 the statement has been required of new sites already at the time of inscription.

Reparation chronology → annual progress timeline, examples below

- | | |
|------|---|
| 1989 | Pennant rods were repaired and their wooden structures and middle masts fully replaced. Church roof gets tarred. |
| 1992 | Southern bell shutters and the upper part shutters were remade based on the old model. |
| 1993 | Bell shutters were painted. |
| 1996 | Church stairs were repaired and partially replaced. The lower part of the bell tower was covered with new aspen shingles and the roofs were tarred. |
| 1997 | An aspen gutter was installed on the church above the passageway. A pump room was built on the south side of the church, as planned by architect Sari Viertiö and engineering office Spetzplan Ky.

Landscape architect Anne Rihtniemi made a plan for improving the tree stand(?) in the graveyard. It included a guideline for management of the surrounding trees and memorial stones.

Painting 'Moses and the tablets of testimony' was conserved. |
| 2006 | Part of the church roof was tarred and the bell tower shutters were painted. |
| 2007 | Tarring and painting were finished. |
| 2012 | An automatic fire extinguisher system was installed in the church. |

Different stages of the church in the floor plan (and changes in the landscape?) → a summary of photographs and drawings, examples below

Measurement drawings

- 1913 Architect student Elsi Borg compiled the first measurement drawings of the church.
- 1949 Archeological Commission draftsman Thorvald Lindquist compiled measurement drawings of the church and a conservation plan for the spire.
- 1955 Swedish architect Bo Sahlin documented the church and bell tower with drawings and photographs as a part of a diploma for Stockholm Art Academy in 1956.
- 1960 Architect student A. Pohjansola from University of Technology documented the original main entrance of the church with wrought-iron mountings from inside and outside, the west cross door from inside and outside, windows, pews and the different hymn book stands on the pews, as a practical training.
- 1978 Architect students Pasi Kaarto and Jouni Kaipia measured and drew the church and the bell tower based on Thorvald Lindqvists drawings.
- 1980 Architect student Ulla Rahola constructed an axonometric drawing of the interior of the church.
- 1997 The Heritage Agency draftsmen T. Hirvonen and A. Valo supplemented the measurement drawings of Thorvald Lindquist.

Graveyard

- 1811 Church yard extended to north.
 - 1838 Church yard extended to south.
 - 1868 The church meeting decided to expand the graveyard ten fathoms to the northern side of the church on the parsonage field
 - 1879 As building of the new church was finished, the old church graveyard still remained in use.
 - 1895 It was decided to extend the graveyard "all the way to the cutting room and towards the waterfront, as much as is possible".
 - 1890 Alfred Hallman made a map of Petäjävesi parish graveyards, with the Old Church graveyard marked as a fenced area with the shape of a hexagon.
 - 2000th century The graveyard was surrounded by a lightweight fence made out of vertical boards.
 - 1920s The church yard was fenced with a paling and later with a spruce fence. There was a gate by the bell tower, as well as at least a small gate by the northern corner of the graveyard by the waterfront. The Old Church graveyard was the only Petäjävesi parish graveyard until 1921, when Olkkosenkangas graveyard was opened.
- 1940s Until the 1940s there was a log built morgue with a hipped roof in the north-west corner of the graveyard, that was mentioned earlier in the text as a cutting room.

CURRENT STATE

Petäjävesi Old Church management plan is based on the current state of the site, as well as on the values under which it was inscribed on the UNESCO world heritage listing. These values of the church are local carpentry, the preservation of the church and its original use as well as the integrity of the site and the surrounding landscape.

The church is protected under different laws and with local land use planning. With the surrounding buffer zone the nearby landscape setting is preserved. The heart of the area is shaped by the Old Church with the bell tower and church yard, the sheep pastures by the church and the group of buildings and fields of Lemettilä farm. A distinct feature of the landscape is the dark watered Jämsävesi lake by the church.

The Old Church and the surroundings are managed by traditional means and in accordance with the principles of conservation. The church and the surrounding graveyard are attended to by minimizing the wear on the surfaces with different means, also by moving some of the operations to the Central Finland World Heritage Center that is being built near to the church.

Petäjävesi parish had a condition survey made for the Old Church in winter season 2020-2021 to investigate the current condition and reparation needs. The results will be used when planning the reparation and conservation operations for the next five-year period.

In the management plan special emphasis will be put on acquiring sufficient long term resources for the maintenance of the Old Church and its surroundings. Petäjävesi Old Church is the only church in Finland that is inscribed in the UNESCO world heritage list. The management should act as an example for others.

Laws and regulations

The World Heritage Convention requires for each inscribed site to already be protected by the time of the nomination by the national law and with provincial, local and detailed planning.

Protection of Petäjävesi Old Church is ensured by several laws and regulations. The church law¹ as well as the Antiquities Act² have safeguarded the church and the churchyard already when the site was inscribed on the world heritage list. The protection of the church law safeguards even the interior and the paintings as well as artworks and the yard area. The Antiquities Act safeguards the relics of the first buildings situated on the same location, as well as the ancient grave sites that are not situated on the graveyards managed by the parish.

The Old Church and the buffer zone are protected in different levels of land use planning. The notations that safeguard the site are found in the provincial plan of Central Finland that came into legal effect on 28.1.2020., in the master plan from 1977, and in the Petäjävesi center local plan in 2011, in the Kirkkolahti detailed plan in 2013 and Lemettilä detailed plan in 2003. The detailed plan has been updated in 2012.

¹ <https://finlex.fi/fi/laki/ajantasa/1993/19931054?search%5Btype%5D=pika&search%5Bpika%5D=kirkkolaki>

² <https://finlex.fi/fi/laki/ajantasa/1963/19630295?search%5Btype%5D=pika&search%5Bpika%5D=muinaismuistolaki>

Petäjävesi Old Church has national and local values in addition to the world heritage status. The Old Church area has been valued as a nationally significant built cultural environment (RKY) in the inventories for national land-use objectives (VAT) by the Finnish Heritage Agency in 1993 and 2009. One of the significant values of the Old Church is the high quality of the wood crafting skill and tradition, as well as the location in the landscape. The elements included in the site are the Old Church, bell tower, new church and the peasant farmhouse.

The site is also included in the directory for national cultural heritage by the Heritage Agency, as advised by the Hague Convention.

Buffer zone, nearby and greater landscape and the inhabitants of the area

Each inscribed site must have a sufficient buffer zone, as decided by the World Heritage Committee. This means an area around the site, that should give further protection for the site and safeguard the values of the world heritage site. The buffer zone usually includes the most immediate area around the site, as well as the most prominent views and areas that are functionally important for the site. The area for Petäjävesi world heritage site is 3,1 ha and the buffer zone 50,5 ha.

The buffer zone for Petäjävesi Old Church is large enough preserve the nearby landscape setting. It includes the significant features of the surrounding landscape: surroundings of the Kirkkolahti Bay, the scenic Solikkosaari Island nature reserve, Siltaniemi Peninsula, Tähtiniemi Peninsula, and Lemetilä farm with its farming landscapes. The new church from year 1879 and old parsonage on the opposite side of the Kirkkolahti Bay have a line of sight to the Old Church. The area has 16 properties and 35 inhabitants. It is crossed by the route 23, Siltatie road and Vanhankirkontie road.

Four kilometers from the church, in the larger landscape, to Pitkälänvuori, a wind farm of 9-11 turbines is being planned. A Heritage Impact Assessment (HIA) will be made on the impacts of the project to the world heritage status of the Old Church, when making the local plan for the area.

The inhabitants in the buffer zone feel a great sense of responsibility and pride over the Old Church. Restoring the cultural heritage for future generations is seen of great importance. They hope the church to remain a peaceful place where a busy person can experience the sense of sanctity. The management of the surroundings should also support this goal.

Stakeholders and funding

The Old Church is owned by Petäjävesi parish, which is responsible for reparation work and the finances of the church. The pastor and financial manager run the everyday operations, and the church council administer the strategic level of finances and larger investments. The use of the church, for example what kind of activities or performers are wanted in the church, is determined by the church board together with the pastor.

The parish does not have a lot of resources, so project-based funding is imperative for the

management of the site. The Ministry of Education and Culture grants funds for world heritage sites that the Heritage Agency allocates based on grant applications. The funding can be applied for yearly until the end of November. The church government allocates state funding for management of cultural heritage to parishes yearly. This funding can be applied for yearly until the end of each year.

The General Synod decided allocate 30 000 euros of the state funding for management of cultural heritage to fund the yearly maintenance of the Petäjävesi Old Church in November 2020. The parish can also apply funding from the church government for separate reparation projects .

The management board of Petäjävesi Old Church consists of operational parties such as the Petäjävesi parish, Old Church Trust, Heritage Agency, General Synod, local residents, ELY Centre (Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment), Jyväskylä University, Petäjävesi entrepreneur society and the Museum of Central Finland guiding the regional museum activity. The management board has been appointed to execute the management plan, follow up and update it, as well as approve, confirm and oversee the yearly tasks.

The Petäjävesi Old Church Trust was founded in 2001. The member parties are the Petäjävesi parish, Petäjävesi municipality, Petäjävesi association, Keskimaa cooperative, Fingrid Ltd and Petäjävesi Cooperative bank. The mission of the trust is the preserve, conserve, manage and safeguard the Petäjävesi Old Church and the surroundings. The trust cooperates and has tourism development projects with other world heritage sites in Finland. It has different kinds of development projects and accounts for the guiding services of the church. The functions are funded mostly with the entrance fees and the souvenir shop profits. Also annual summer concerts and donations provide profits.

The state funding has made it possible to develop the Old Church Trust functions. The trust drives a project for developing the Central Finland world heritage center close to the church, in cooperation with the National Land Survey which account for the management of Struve Geodetic Arc. The project is led by the trust, and National Land Survey is committed to the project with a cooperation agreement. The trust got the permit from the police in 2020 to raise funds for funding the building of the world heritage center.

The Association of World Heritage Sites in Finland was established in 2016. The purpose of the association is to develop and increase the cooperation between and influence of World Heritage Sites.

The Nordic World Heritage Sites have annual meetings, where experiences and current challenges can be discussed. There are two Finnish representatives in the Nordic Association of World Heritage Sites.

A part of the lively Petäjävesi

The World Heritage Sites of Petäjävesi Old Church and the Oravivuori hill survey point of Struve Geodetic Arc are important tourist attractions of Central Finland region. The Old Church forms a nationally significant ensemble with the wooden churches of Keuruu and Pihlajavesi, that were left desolate in the 1900 century. The nearby scenery of the church, with Solikkosaari nature reserve and the Lemettilä farm fields that are even older than the church and the well preserved farm buildings, is an integral part of the scenery around the church.

The site has been of great importance in forming the identity of Petäjävesi municipality. The church has significant economical, cultural and spiritual value. The site attracts a lot of tourism to the area and the whole region. The attraction of the Old Church is paramount for the municipal economy, craftsmen and tourism. According to a visitor survey in 2017 the visitors of the church used primarily money for accommodation, retail purchases, and in the cafes and restaurants. At the time the total revenue effect to the area was estimated over 830 000 euros and overall employment effect eight person-years.

The Old Church Trust has had resources for developing the operations of the church from the year 2018. New cooperation model of brand contracts has been tested with local entrepreneurs, to launch cooperation and agree on the features and principles in writing. The cooperation aims to secure the variability, sustainability and quality of the tourism at the world heritage site of Petäjävesi Old Church. The goal is to also raise awareness and attractiveness of the world heritage site and its parties. The contract model has been adopted from the World Heritage Site of Verla.

In the project for tourism and cultural services in 2018-2019 a uniform visual design and logo were created, core messages for storytelling narrative were defined and a search engine optimized website was built for Petäjävesi Old Church. An online store was opened to sell the entrance and concert tickets, and it also serves as the cash register for the church. New photos were produced for marketing and new social media channels were opened for use. The Old Church product display was updated in accordance of the new brand design.

The possibility to visit both of the Petäjävesi churches is emphasized on the website and the guided tour is available in the online store. The content, quality and regularity of the guided tours have been developed during the project. Jyväskylän University organized a course in 2019 where the students developed new guiding concepts for the site. As a result, new architecture, graveyard and yellow church guidance concept pilots were run in the summer of 2020.

Visitors and tourism

The Old Church has about 13 000 visitors each year. The participants of summer services, weddings, christenings and summer concerts are included in the total visitor count. There are about 12 000 visitors every summer season, with about 20 % being tourists from other countries. Most visitors come with their families, but there are also visitor groups from kindergartens and schools as well as students from various fields of study.

Services of Petäjävesi parish are held in the Old Church from mid summer to beginning of September. In the summer season there is a wedding or christening ceremony once a week on

average. Graveyard tours are held in the summer season as well. From year 2019 Petäjävesi parish has organized a series of summer concerts with the municipality and the Old Church Trust, there has been an average of six concerts and a service with a varied theme. Also Jaakonpäivä event and Saint Stephen's Day devotional are held in the church.

Tourism services in Petäjävesi are provided by entrepreneurs that have farm tourism and cabin accommodation, Old Church Trust, the municipality and local craftsmen and museums. Also the local companies like grocery stores, cafes, and gas stations provide services for tourists. Petäjävesi municipality has invited all of the tourist service providers about once a year to discuss the coming events of the year and to map out the services that are available and if there is demand for new services. If necessary, smaller working groups have been formed to plan events for the summer event week for example.

The Old Church Trust cooperates with local companies that provide tourist services, by giving information about the services to the church visitors. Services include unique accommodation and catering, and even church boat rowing, coffee on the church steps and guided farm tours in traditional farms.

Conservative repair and maintenance

According to the National World Heritage Strategy for 2015-2025 the foundation of world heritage work is to preserve, manage, restore and showcase the World Heritage Sites. World heritage sites lead the way in both adopting the principles of sustainable development and practical protection work. The use of the sites is planned in a flexible way so that their values and significance is retained.

In the management and preservation of Petäjävesi Old Church and its nearby landscape setting the priority is to protect the values under which it was inscribed to the world heritage list. The authenticity of the church structures, finishing of the surfaces, landscape, and the use of the church is safeguarded by continuing the original use of the church and using conservative methods and traditional materials in the reparation work. The integrity of the area is safeguarded by the means of land-use planning and by attempting to decrease the amount of detriment to the church from the nearby route 23. As a part of a management project for traditional biotope there has been a sheep pasture by the church in 2015-2020. Petäjävesi Nature Association is responsible for repairing the rail fence.

Lack of resources and especially the lack of long term funding has made it harder to plan and execute long term reparations at the site.

Petäjävesi parish pastor and financial manager administer practical tasks of reparation and conservation. There used to be a carpenter hired by the parish to do the smaller reparation work, and bigger projects were done by contractors. In the past few years all reparation work has been bought from a private company. The church has been repaired in a mainly conservative manner since the 1970s.

In 2009 Petäjävesi parish designated a forest for growing trees for the reparation needs of the church.

Condition evaluation

Petäjävesi parish had a condition survey done in winter of 2020. Building conservator Risto Holopainen, from Lintukorpi Oy, did a survey where the Old Church was inspected from the ground up and with closer inspection in the inside during 1.12.-5.12.2020.

Church structures were found to be in good condition, only the supporting beams of the floor required work. There was some damage found on the foundation of the north-eastern side of the sacristy. Also the north-eastern log frame was bulging out. Water puddles outside of the church, the passageway and the bell tower, and also partially gets directed under the buildings.

In the survey the base stones of the passageway between the church and the bell tower were noted to be loose and the mid structural beam slid from its foundation stone.

The bell tower roof and upper structures were found to be in good condition. The wall panels below the bell windows were found to get wet during rain. The streaming water from the north-eastern roof sheet to the passageway roof wets the outside bell tower wall. In the upper and lower parts of the bell tower a couple dislocated logs were noted, and a one of the lower ones had started to rot. The stone base foundation was partially laid out again with the sprinkler system installation, without full understanding its functions. There has apparently been sprinkler leaks that have washed some sand to the supporting foundation stones. This has led the foundation stones to sink, so they do not support the floors and the structural beams of the hallway closets at the moment. According to the condition survey the bell tower foundations are in need of urgent reparations.

FUTURE GUIDELINES

The management of Petäjävesi Old Church is based on different values of the church. A public event was held in Petäjävesi in October 2020 to define the values with the local inhabitants, as listed in the beginning of each section.

A church for everyone

Values: original use, spirituality, identity, memory value, part of the chain of generations

The primary values in management of the church and the buffer zone are the values that are the reason for the World Heritage inscription. One of the essential values is the original use of the Old Church, and the operations that support this value. Sanctity and spirituality are built-in in the Old Church. Religion and rituals are essential to the site and the original use ensures that they are retained for future generations.

The church is primarily for the local people and they feel proud about it. The parish, management board and Old Church Trust play an important role in steering the management of the church and how its values are made visible through it. The building, artifacts and surrounding landscape, sheep pastures, rail fence, graveyard and its monuments are cared for in the community. The site is used and presented in a sustainable manner, reinforcing the experience of sanctity.

Exemplary management

Values: care, continuity, permanence

The church, its construction, building with a single material, hand-carved surfaces and silvery seasoned patina are considered exceptionally well-preserved. There is only one electrical outlet in the church, and no heating, which underlines the authenticity of the church. An automatic sprinkler system has been set up to protect the church, which provides protection, but there has also been damage to the church structures from the installation. Hence there is a goal to conserve the values of the church with the least amount of modern technology.

A thorough understanding of the structures as well as exemplary and continuous care of the church are at the core of safeguarding the church. The coming repair work will be based on the condition assessment made in the winter season of 2020-2021, and will be conducted in a conservative manner by using traditional handcrafting techniques. For example to ensure the quality of the wood there is a designated forest where the trees are felled when necessary. Repair wood for future is felled in wintertime and dried slowly in a stack. Timber for outside – for example for supplementing the windowpanes – is predisposed for changing weathers before installation.

Exemplary management requires multi-professional competence, continuity and sufficient resources to safeguard the church.

Meaning of history and the spirit of the scenery

Values: living history, roots, historical value, landscape, sentimental value

Meaning of the history and the spirit of the church reach from the Old Church to the nearby and larger scenery. The integrity of the world heritage site is one of the exceptional universal values of the church: the church, the bell tower, the fenced graveyard and the surrounding landscape setting form a landscape that is negatively only affected by the route 23 highway from the 1960s that cuts through the setting.

The management plan is focused on preserving the character of the landscape setting. Different ways to minimize the negative effects of the highway are being used. The scenery will be cleared out in a controlled manner, and the church landscape and the buffer zone will be maintained lively. Solikkosaari Island, Jämsänvesi Lake, the neighborhood, and the new church from 1879 are regarded as important elements of the landscape. Proper management of the vegetation around the church, nearby paths, stairs, the accessible paths for disabled, and the fences and graveyard support the image of proper management of the site. Old church bells that have been a part of the local soundscape since 18th century, have been integral for the preservation of the church during the time of desolation. Their use has to be conserved in the future as well.

Petäjävesi Old Church as a part of the luminosity of Central Finland

Values: functional value, tourism, beauty

The value of the church as an internationally important tourist attraction is reinforced by building the World Heritage Center of Central Finland to the area, in cooperation with the other World Heritage site in Central Finland, Oravivuori hill survey point of Struve Geodetic Arc. Year-round services are also developed with respect to the church, regional networking, and by creating tourist services of quality and a long term, sustainable and organize program. There is cooperation with Petäjävesi municipality, Jyväskylän University, Visit Jyväskylä, polytechnics, and The Association of World Heritage Sites in Finland and the certificate of Sustainable Travel Finland will be acquired for the Old Church.

Old Church online service will be used to increase the accessibility, as virtual tours of the church, and different routes and means of arrival to the church and local products and services can be presented. Different kinds of events, event packages and concerts can be marketed and their tickets can be bought in the online service. Building the World Heritage Center will make it possible to visit the church year-round.

The Association of World Heritage Sites in Finland gathered all Finnish World Heritage sites together in the fall of 2020 for a cooperative project to develop a uniform way of presenting the sites, so they can offer their visitors higher quality services and experiences and amplify their knowledge of world heritage. As an example each site will develop a way to present their outstanding universal values (OUV) with storytelling by the summer of 2021. In 2020 The Old Church version of this was: *Petäjävesi Old Church is the best place to experience the 18th century masterful log carving skills of North European land-owning peasants and the life of a Finnish countryside community from birth to death, then and now.*

Authentic and integral World Heritage Site in Petäjävesi in the future

Vision for Petäjävesi Old Church

Petäjävesi Old Church serves the local residents and visitors in the original purpose. The church is the embodiment of the municipal memory and a part of the lively center of Petäjävesi and the surrounding cultural and natural landscape. The resources for management of the church are secured and the site is managed in a sustainable manner, safeguarding the world heritage values and the experience of sanctity.

A church for everyone

- *The church is developed as a lively building that supports the experience of sanctity*
- *The parish has a central role in developing the way the church is used*
- *The management board and the Old Church Trust support the parish in the management of the church*

Exemplary management

- *Exceptional universal values and conservation and management based on the condition of the church are the foundation for all reparation workshops*
- *Multi-professional management of the church as an example for others*
- *Funding and other resources for management should be stable and continuous*

Historical importance and the spirit of the site

- *Safeguard the integrity of the site, buffer zone and the larger landscape*
- *Minimize the negative impact to the church from route 23*
- *Manage the landscape by clearing out the scenery in a controlled manner and have sheep grazing near to the church*

Petäjävesi Old Church as a part of the luminosity of Central Finland

- *The value of the church as an internationally important tourist attraction is reinforced by building the World Heritage Center of Central Finland and a year-round cultural tourism service concept*
- *Online service developed for the site will be used to increase the accessibility*
- *Certificate of Sustainable Travel Finland will be acquired for the Old Church*

OPERATIONAL PLAN EXPLANATION

Numbers refer to the Excel spreadsheet attached.

USE

1. Reinforcing the religious use of the church

The religious use of the Old Church is reinforced. The church is still used as the main church of the parish in the summer season and weekly services and ceremonies are held. Bigger ecclesiastical services will be moved from Petäjävesi church to the Old Church.

2. Organizing events in the church

Events, that suit and support the values of the church, will continue being organized. As an example the series of concerts that has been organized for over 10 years and still continues.

3. Support the authenticity of the church

Authenticity of the church is reinforced by removing functions which are not an integral part of the purpose or the history of the history. Ticket and product sales will be moved to the World Heritage center that is built next to the site.

4. Developing the nature and cultural tourism

Amplify nature and culture routes for those traveling and moving by foot, bicycles, cars, public transport, canoes, boats, that meet the criteria of sustainable tourism. For example building a safe place for boaters to come ashore near the Petäjävesi Old Church.

The Old Church Trust develops nature and cultural tourism in cooperating with for example Petäjävesi municipality, local entrepreneurs, Visit Jyväskylä and Keuruu Museum Trust.

A service concept to develop year-round cultural tourism services will be created with key partners.

Sustainable Travel Finland certificate will be acquired for Petäjävesi Old Church

5. Cultural heritage and cultural environment education

Cooperation with Jyväskylä University and Petäjävesi high school will be continued. Class trips and school visits at the site for cultural heritage and cultural environment education will be continued, and cooperation with local and regional schools, polytechnics, and the museum guiding the regional museum sites will be broadened. This helps to deepen the visitors understanding of the church as a part of the universal world heritage.

MAINTENANCE, ECONOMICAL AND OPERATIONAL RESOURCES

6. Funding of the site

Funding of the site is permanently raised on a level that enables long term planning

for management and reparation of the site.

Exemplary management of a World Heritage site requires a full time site manager and operational coordinator.

7. Fire safety

Fire safety and safety of the site must be cared for. Annual fire drills, maintenance and statutory of the automatic sprinkler system, regular fire safety training for personnel, and updating the statutory rescue plan are essential.

8. Sufficient and competent personnel, and their training

Social sustainability will be reinforced by having sufficient and competent personnel with local knowledge. Induction and training of personnel and other operators will be taken care of. It will be ensured, that personnel and other operators internalize and take into account the world heritage values of the Old Church in all operations.

9. Cooperation with other world heritage sites

Cooperation with other world heritage sites will be continued by actively taking part in The Association of World Heritage Sites in Finland and Nordic world heritage cooperation.

RESTORATION, CONSERVATION AND RESEARCH

10. Survey for the current condition of the church

Building conservator Risto Holopainen has done a thorough survey in winter season 2020–2021. The condition survey has been funded with a part of the funding for making the management plan.

11. Planning the reparation work for the church

Based on the notations on the condition survey, a yearly plan will be made for conservative reparations of the church. Funding will be acquired and the plan followed with determination.

12. Reparation work of the church

After the most urgent reparation work in the church, maintenance repairs will be done in a conservative manner. There will be a strong emphasis on doing the reparations on the buildings terms, and as an example for others.

Reparation and maintenance of the building will be invested in, and multi-professional team will be established for planning and implementing the reparations. Indicators will be established to track the state of the building and the implementation of the operations.

13. Appointing a site manager for the reparation work

A site manager will be appointed for coordinating the reparation work. The site manager will be notified of defects that are found. They will maintain an up to date logbook of all operations, and which is saved at the Basis system. The site manager coordinates the reparation operations and funding, bid for projects, implement and oversee the reparation work.

14. Inventory of interior artifacts

Interior artifacts and the catalog from 2016 is maintained and complemented in the Basis system.

15. Conservation of interior artifacts

The condition of interior artifacts and fixed interior will be examined and a condition survey, conservation plan and work schedule will be made. The executed operations will be recorded in the Basis system.

16. Directions for the management of historical monuments in the graveyard

Up to date conservation and restoration directions and implementation plan will be made for the historical monuments in the graveyard.

17. Cooperation with different educational institutions

The church will be repaired in an exemplary manner and there will be cooperation with different experts, local operators and educational institutions in the planning and implementation process. The cooperation is extended even to research work, by offering thesis topics to students in different educational institutions.

18. Cooperation with other World Heritage sites

Cooperation is continued especially with Struve Geodetic Arc which is managed by the National Land Survey and other World Heritage sites in Finland. There is also a possibility to start cooperation specifically with other wood built World Heritage sites in Finland and Nordic, to gather the best practices for repairing them, for example Urnes Stave Church and Røros mining town in Norway.

19. Choosing, working and treating the wood

Petäjävesi parish designated a specific forest with wood reserved for the reparation needs of the church. The wood used for the reparations is carefully selected, and felled and stored with the traditional means. New supplementary pieces for the outside will be stored outdoors before attaching them on their place to get patina on them.

CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT AND BUFFER ZONE

20. The character and natural values of the landscape

The protection of waters around the Old Church as well as the reduction of the load factors threatening the state of the waters will be influenced. The character and natural values of the waterfront and nature reserves in the buffer zone are preserved in cooperation with Petäjävesi municipality.

The landscape is kept open in a way that the zoning and protection notations allow. Landscape plan from 1997 is updated. Waterfront landscape is opened out to create dialogue between the Petäjävesi Old Church and the new church. The parish updates the management and development plan of the graveyard trees, meadows, and grasses, that also safeguards the preservation of the very endangered *Pseudotricholoma metapodium* mushroom species that grows in the graveyard area. There is cooperation with Lemettilä farm to preserve the cultural landscape opening from the church to the farm, and the fields cultivated.

21. Buffer zone operational program

A program of principles of restoration and conservation for the buildings at the buffer zone will be advanced in cooperation with Petäjävesi municipality. There will be directions for building, demolishing and reparation of properties, as well as for landscape management and applicable funding. External funding will be looked for to manage the buffer zone and renovate the buildings in it.

22. Pastures

The Old Church surroundings will be restored and the valuable traditional cultural landscape safeguarded by managing the traditional rural biotope. A management plan for the pastures of the site was made in 2011 by Härkää sarvista ('The Bull by the Horns') project by ELY Centre (Centre for Economic Development, Transport and the Environment) of Central Finland, and it got special grant for the implementation of grazing. The management of traditional rural biotope is continued yearly with support from ELY Centre of Central Finland. The Finnsheep are also a sustainable part of cultural tourism by the Old Church.

The traditional fences of the pastures are cared for.

SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

23. Building the World Heritage Center of Central Finland

Forward the building of the World Heritage Center of Central Finland with National Land Survey and appoint the sales activities from the church to there. Pilot the building project of a World Heritage Center and user experience in summer 2021.

Continue increasing the cooperation with local and regional companies to enhance the economical resources and look for outside funding for ensuring the implementation of plans.

24. Improving accessibility

Guidance and signage of the Old Church from different directions will be added and accessibility improved in the measures the world heritage permits. Special attention is put on the better accessibility of the churchyard and church, by improving the paths and ramp for people with physical disabilities. Provide virtual tours in the church on the website and keep the information on the site updated.

The signage and information boards are upgraded when necessary. Signage by the highway, train station and bus station is looked after. Alternative routes are reviewed, for example pedestrians and cyclists can be guided to the church through Petäjävesi center along the Vanhakirkontie road.

The sufficiency and functionality of parking space for private cars and buses is reviewed. The private cars are increasingly guided to the parking area by route 23.

The parking area next to the World Heritage Center will primarily be staff parking and disabled parking.

The church visitors are directed to read the visitors guide in the web service.

25. Reducing the wear of the indoor surfaces

Shoe covers have been acquired to the church, to protect the floors. Shoe cover use is recommended even at the services. Others means are also used to reduce the wear to the floors, like for example an experiment with using sand binding material on the sand paths especially by the main entrance of the church.

26. Reducing the wear of the graveyard

There is guidance to limit treading at the churchyard, and if this doesn't seem sufficient, there needs to be restrictions.

27. Visitor survey project with other Finnish World Heritage sites

Visitor surveys, a project with all of the Finnish World Heritage sites, are conducted regularly.

28. Coordinating sustainable waste management

The waste management of the area is elaborated with Petäjävesi municipality, to arrange sorting and recycling in a sustainable manner.

29. Quality of the products sold at the site

It is ensured that the products sold at the site are high quality, preferably locally produced and are essentially related to the Old Church and the Old Church brand. Commercial use of the Old Church should always be approved by the Old Church Trust. A commercial product and the marketing should follow the principles of sustainable tourism and production.

TRAFFIC

30. Reducing the negative impact from the highway

The negative impacts from the highway are reduced with different means, including landscape planning and by lowering the speed limits near the church.

The tremor to the church and bell tower caused by heavy vehicle traffic on the road

will be measured and needed operations will be performed based on the results.

A survey on transportation of dangerous goods on route 23 is conducted and an operational plan will be made based on a risk assessment and attached on the rescue plan of the church.

31. Lowering the speed limits of watercrafts

Operations aiming to restrict the speeds and the waves created by the watercrafts are put into action.

NUMBER	SUBJECT	PAGE NUMBER	TIMEFRAME	FUNDING	URGENCY I=Urgent II=High III=Low	RESPONSIBLE	IMPLEMENTATION	SUPERVISOR
	USE							
1	Enforcing the religious use of the church		Continuous	Obtained		SRK	SRK	SRK
2	Organizing events at the church		Continuous	Obtained		SRK & VKS & PK	SRK & VKS & PVK	SRK
3	Supporting the authenticity of the church		Continuous	Insufficient	I	SRK & VKS	SRK & VKS	VKH
4	Developing nature and cultural tourism		2021-cont.	Project funding	II	VKS	VKS & PVK	VKHB
	<i>Building a place for boaters to come ashore</i>		2021-	Lacking	III	PVK	PVK	VKH
5	Cultural heritage and cultural environment education		2021-	Project funding	II	VKS	VKS & JY & PVK & KeMu	VKH
	MANAGEMENT, ECONOMICAL AND OPERATIONAL RESOURCES							
6	Funding the site management		Continuous	Insufficient	I	SRK&OKM&KH	SRK & VKS & MV/OKM	VKH
7	Fire safety		Continuous	Obtained	I	SRK	SRK & VKS	SRK
8	Sufficient personnel, competence, training		Continuous	Insufficient	I	VKS & SRK	VKS & SRK	VKS & SRK
9	Cooperation with other World Heritage sites		Continuous	Project funding	I	VKS	VKS	VKS & VKH
	RESTORATION, CONSERVATION AND RESEARCH							
10	Evaluation of the current condition of the church		2020-2021	Obtained	I	SRK	SRK	VKH & MV
11	Planning the repair work for the church		Continuous	Lacking	I	SRK	SRK	VKH & MV
12	Repairing the church		Continuous	Lacking	I	SRK	SRK	MV & VKH & KH
13	Appointing responsibilities in the repair work		2021-	Lacking	I	SRK	SRK	VKH
14	Inventory of interior artifacts		2016-	Obtained	II	SRK	SRK	MV & KH
15	Conservation of interior artifacts		2021-2025	Lacking	II	SRK	SRK	MV & KH
16	Directions for management of historical monuments in the graveyard		2021-2022	Lacking	II	SRK	SRK	MV
17	Cooperation with different educational institutions		Continuous	Insufficient	II	SRK & VKS	SRK & VKS	VKH
18	Cooperation with World Heritage sites		Continuous	Project funding	II	VKS	VKS	VKS & ICOMOS
19	Choosing, working and treating the wood		Continuous	Lacking	II	SRK	SRK	VK
	CULTURAL ENVIRONMENT AND BUFFER ZONE							
20	Character and natural values of the landscape		Continuous	Lacking	II	SRK & PVK	SRK & PVK	PVK, VKH
21	Operational plan of the buffer zone		2021-	Lacking	II	PVK	PVK & KeMu & VKH	MV & KSM
22	Pastures		Continuous	Landscape funding	II	VKS	VKS & SRK	VKH
	SUSTAINABLE TOURISM							
23	Building the World Heritage Center		2021-2025	Lacking	I	VKS	VKS	VKH
24	Improving accessibility		2021-2024	Lacking	I	VKS	VKS	VKH
	<i>Review the amount of parking space</i>		2021-	Project funding	I	VKS & ELY	VKS & SRK & PVK & ELY	VKH
	<i>Improving accessibility at the site</i>		2021-	Lacking	I	SRK & VKS	VKS & SRK	MV & VKH
25	Reducing the wear of indoor surfaces		Continuous	Lacking	I	SRK	VKS & SRK	VKH
26	Reducing the wear of the graveyard		Continuous	Obtained	I	SRK	SRK	VKH
27	Uniform World Heritage site visitor surveys		2021-	Lacking	II	MPY	VKS & muut mp-kohteet	ICOMOS
28	Coordinating sustainable waste management		2021-	Obtained	II	SRK	SRK & PVK+ELY	VKH
29	Quality of the products sold at the site		Continuous	Project funding	II	VKS	VKS	VKH
	TRAFFIC							
30	Reducing negative impact from the highway		2021-	Lacking	I	PVK & SRK	ELY	ELY
	<i>Lowering speed limits</i>		2021-	Lacking	I	PVK & SRK	PVK & SRK	ELY
	<i>Measuring the tremor caused by traffic</i>		2022	Lacking	II	PVK & SRK	PVK	ELY
31	Lowering the speed limits of water crafts		2021-	Lacking	II	PVK	Traficom	Traficom & VKH
	Abbreviations:							
	SRK= Petäjävesi parish							
	VKS= Old Church Trust							
	VKH= Management board of the Old Church							
	PVK= Petäjävesi municipality							
	KeMu= Museum of Central Finland							
	MV= Finnish Heritage Agency							
	OKM= Ministry of Education and Culture							
	JSM= Jyväskylä regional tourism							
	ICOMOS= International Council on Monuments and Sites, Finnish department							
	ELY= ELY centre							
	JY= Jyväskylä University							
	KH= General Synod							
	MPY= Association of World Heritage Sites in Finland							