

## Summary

Bachelor's thesis „**Borough and it's values. The development of settlement type, urban spatial analysis and valuation on the example of four boroughs in Rapla county**“ is research about borough and small borough as transitions between country and town, where different settlement types will be analysed and compared. The subject itself could be considered an important one, since there is no research done on it.

The analysis is based on evolution of four boroughs of county Rapla. Rapla(borough), which by now has grown into a town, Märjamaa and Kohila have retain their status as boroughs and finally Kärü which is, as originally, a small borough. A common settlement growth in Estonia is from small borough to borough and quite often into a town.

The criteria for choosing boroughs were that they all had to differ from each other in terms of type and how they developed. This kind of selection makes them easier to compare and it is possible to get a better understanding of general evolution of boroughs.

The aim of this research is to bring out the main reasons and prerequisites of why boroughs were formed, and to find out the dominating factors that influenced their development. In this research the architecturally valuable areas and distinctive one to two story wooden buildings will be brought out separately for each chosen borough. Another aspect is to find out how much of the architectures authenticity is preserved and in what condition are the buildings.

The first half of the study is concentrated on the analyse of the historical background and development process of boroughs. It is followed by a description of boroughs at various development stages. This is based on comparison of historical maps from different time periods. After that comes the description of building types that are common for Estonian boroughs and the evaluation of their condition. The architecturally valuable areas for each borough will be clarified separately and in-depth analyse of the valuation problem will be carried out.

In the end, there will be suggestions on how to preserve the authenticity of buildings. The notable tools for doing so would be to raise the awareness of inhabitants living the house on the subject of building preservation, getting local governments to participate in the architectural preservation process and organize some information days, conferences and

exhibitions about local heritage. Also formation of milieu areas and publish specialised literature to spread the information.

Since the research at hand only cover 4 boroughs of one county, the results can't be used to generalize the development of other Estonian boroughs and further research is needed.