THE CASE OF TALLINN COASTAL AREA ON THE BALTIC SEA

CO-LAND. Inclusive Coastal Landscapes

Activating green and blue infrastructure for
sustainable development of the urban-land interface

This book is the result of the collective work of the tutors and students involved in the CO-LAND Intensive Study Programme (ISP), which took place in Tallinn, the capital of Estonia at the Baltic Sea, from 19th to 28th of May 2019.

Credits: texts, plans, maps, photographs and other graphic elements were created by workshop participants unless otherwise indicated in the material.

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CO-LAND OVERVIEW

TALLINN CASE STUDY

INTENSIVE STUDY PROGRAMME

RESULTS

VARIA

CO-LAND
OVERVIEW

The relevance of the coastal landscape

Coastal landscapes across Europe are often characterised by overlapping and competing land uses. These areas are the focus for settlements and infrastructure, especially road and train networks, and many industries and commercial zones that benefit from close access to harbours. Conversely, the tourism industry is also a major driving force with its own development dynamics and specific spatial patterns. All these economic potentials have been attracting people

Napoli, Italy

to settle on the coast. This process is ongoing, leading to unsustainable development such as urban sprawl and irreversible consumption of soil and other natural resources. However, water-based recreation activities have various positive effects on human health, physical and mental well-being. On the one hand, people love

to visit the seaside on vacation, while on the other hand, restricted access to waterscapes raises issues of social equity and spatial justice. The urban-land interface is also an important

Helsinki, Finland

and often vulnerable habitat zone for flora and fauna, which brings additional demands on such areas and also places them at risk from damage and degradation. Being a pole of human settlement since early times, coastal landscapes are often extremely rich in cultural heritage and form part of our collective memory and identity. The sustainable and integrated planning, design and management of coastal landscapes is crucial for the mental, social, physical and economic well-being of many European citizens.

Mangalia, Romania

The ERASMUS+ Strategic Partnership 'CO-LAND. Inclusive Coastal Landscapes is developing

Cabo da Roca, Portugal

an innovative study module by combining online and site-based learning activities. Due to the sensitive nature of coastal landscapes and their their social, economic and environmental relevance, it is vital that planners and designers learn how to manage these territories in a sustainable way. Course participants develop a profound understanding of the specific character of coastal landscapes. They learn which driving forces are influencing the landscape system and which impact types are most relevant for planning and design responses. This learning includes the global and European dimension since coastal landscapes are receiving increased attention

worldwide. Participants learn various approaches to landscape assessment in order to specify the challenges and potentials of a coastal landscape. They have the opportunity to define and test assessment models and derive relevant knowledge for planning and design. Different approaches to strategy building, planning and

Lisbon, Portugal

design in the context of coastal landscapes are part of the last phase of the course. On this basis, the course participants are able to draft a strategy and a master plan for a coastal area based on economic, ecological and social dimensions as well as on the current development policies .

The second CO-LAND online course was held in Kopli in spring 2019 and preceded the 10-day Intensive Study Programme (ISP) and is the subject of this paper. It was the second ISP and transnational learning event following

Tallinn, Estonia

Mangalia in Romania organised by the CO-LAND project consortium. The CO-LAND project itself began in September 2017 and will be completed by the end of August 2020. For more information, please visit the project website: http://www.coland.eu. During this workshop, we explored the multifaceted landscape of the Kopli peninsula located in the northern part of Tallinn, the Capital of Estonia. By combining many historical and social layers in its spatial context, the Kopli Peninsula represents a very complex urban landscape. Today, with a combination of harbours, former and future dwelling areas and post-industrial brownfields, Kopli faces different problems, concerning potential development pressure and possible gentrification. Together with the declining quality of existing public spaces while needing to improve its physical connection to the sea.
For more information, please visit the project website: http://www.coland.eu

CO-LAND Intensive Programme locations

De Panne
BELGIUM

Tallinn
ESTONIA

ROMANIA

Mangalia

ITALY

Pozzuoli

500 km

The touch of the great currents of history can be felt in Kopli, perhaps at first glance unattractive with its somewhat run-down and worn appearance, and a great challenge for the future can be anticipated as well. This makes Kopli fascinating.

Oliver Orro, Estonian Architecture Museum

Conceptual framework and main objectives

Green and blue infrastructure in coastal landscapes

"Green infrastructure is a strategically planned network of natural and semi-natural areas with other environmental features designed and managed to deliver a wide range of ecosystem services such as water purification, air quality, space for recreation and climate mitigation and adaptation. This network of green (land) and blue (water) spaces can improve environmental conditions and therefore citizens' health and quality of life. It also supports a green economy, creates job opportunities and enhances biodiversity. The Natura 2000 network constitutes the backbone of the EU green infrastructure." (European Commission, DG Environment).

Why Tallinn?

Tallinn is the capital city of Estonia situated in the north part of the country, on the Baltic Sea. With more than 400.000 inhabitants, it is the most important cultural, economic and industrial centre of the country. The urban landscape of Tallinn is characterised by developments and challenges of typical Eastern European cities, while slowly shifting towards the self-imposed image of a smart northern IT hub. Thus, Tallinn represents a complex of historical and cultural heritage with diverse social and economic layers, confronted with political change and industrial decline. Tallinn is also the main port area of Estonia and a growing tourism centre.

Historically, the city went through many transformation processes as a result of modern wars and political regime changes. Nowadays, Tallinn is a mix of a contemporary mainstream business district with wooden and limestone houses, and sometimes surprising low density in the city and its suburbs. There are vast units of Soviet-era mass housing where two-thirds of the population live. The Medieval old town of Tallinn has been a UNESCO World Heritage site since 1997.

The extensive coastline of Tallinn is diverse with several peninsulas on which ports, industry, natural and even undeveloped coastal areas juxtaposed directly adjacent to one another. The Kopli Peninsula was chosen for the ISP workshop because it is a location where this fore-mentioned confrontation is quite intense with many shipyards and factories as well as workers' homes. As a representative depiction of the Tallinn coastline, Kopli peninsula is diverse. However, it is poorly accessible and has been undergoing intensive development for approximately five years.

Some areas are very natural and informal due to the lack of any interventions while Kopli was a border zone. After the fall of communism, this formerly inaccessible coastline opened to the public. It is part-owned by the city, while some areas have been privatised and are under development. With its very diverse history, Kopli has a lot of potential and challenges for future redevelopment as part of Tallinn's comprehensive planning. In addition, Kopli was chosen for the ISP because this coastal area is the subject of an experimental spatial intervention of the BlueHealth project led by EMU.

The process of the intensive program was structured around the following major activities:

- identifying local potentials by applying a holistic landscape assessment framework;

- use the green/blue infrastructure approach to improve accessibility, connectivity and multifunctionality of landscape layers and structures;

- use people-centred and community-based evaluation, planning and design methods;

- apply scenario techniques for envisioning alternative future planning and discuss these ideas with the local community;

- use innovative communication and visualisation tools to support the community in envisioning alternative future planning and design; and

- document outcomes as a basis

- for further directed local discussions and processes.

Partners and collaborators

Administration

Kaidi Põldoja, Maria Derlõs
Tallinn City Planning Department

Civil society environment

Peeter Vihma,
Neighbourhood associations

Maria Derlõs
Linnalabor NGO

Universities

Anni Müüripeal,
Tallinn University

Maciej Łepkowski,
Warsaw University of Life Sciences

Oliver Orro,
Estonian Academy of Arts
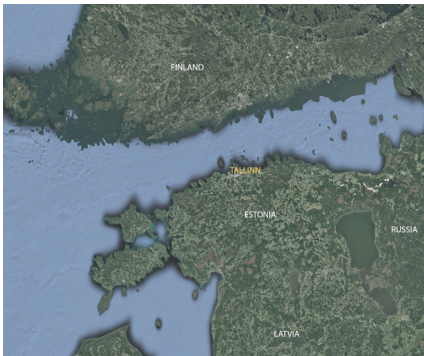
Simon Bell
Estonian University of Life Sciences

TALLINN
CASE

Kopli penninsula context

Geography:

Tallinn is located in northern Estonia, at the Gulf of Finland as part of the Baltic sea. The coastline of Tallinn is 46 km long and consists of many peninsulas, one of which is Kopli peninsula. Tallinn is also located within a northern humid continental climate

Tallinn and its regional context
© Google Maps

zone, which means mild summers and snowy, cold winters. However, for the last few years, the snowy winters haven't been experienced as much as in the past. What is worth noting is that most of the time, the days are rather cold, wet and dark, which calls for specific landscape design solutions in this part of Europe.

Due to climate change consequences, the region of Estonia will most probably suffer from temperature rises, which will bring changes in the salinity of the Baltic sea connected to problems of ecosystem eutrophication. The sea-level rise problem, however, is predicted to be partly compensated for in northern regions of the Baltic Sea by the natural uplift of the landmass.

Due to its geographical location, Estonia was a strategic point and an excellent place for shipyards and harbour industry in the past, as reflected in the Kopli peninsula landscape.

History of urban development:

Kopli Peninsula is one of the youngest districts of Tallinn and has a very diverse history. Historically, forests dominated the area, however during the First World War it became a strategic military and shipyard industrial point for Russia, the First Estonian Republic and then the Soviet Union. Especially distinctive was the Russo-Baltic shipyard factory, built as a project involving the whole district and providing work for the community. It contributed not only industrial and port constructions but also the extended building of workers' housing. Some of the remains of that period are very much visible in today's Kopli landscape.

Different historical periods can be recognised when studying the landscape of Kopli. One of them is the Lutheran cemetery, destroyed during the Second World War and forgotten for many years, now functioning as a well-maintained public park. Located at the southwestern part of the peninsula is a district of multifamily houses representing 50's, 60's and 70's architectural trends of the Soviet era, also comprised of schools, kindergartens and many neighbourhood shops. Moreover, it is connected directly to the sandy Pelguranna beach, the Merimetsa mixed forest and smaller wet meadow areas.

Nowadays, many of the former industrial areas are abandoned and overgrown with spontaneous vegetation. Despite being located close to the sea, many of the shoreline areas are hardly accessible or even inaccessible. Green spaces are often disconnected, scattered

Kopli Lines district, abandoned wooden house

and unmanaged. However, lack of management also has positive aspects, such as an increase in biodiversity as well as space for informal recreation activities. As in many European countries, a spontaneous, provisional reclamation of these spaces is visible.

Social context:

Tallinn belongs to the capital cities with the largest number of Non-EU nationals, the Russian-speaking community being the most significant minority, accounting for almost 50% of the city inhabitants. The problematic history following Estonian independence hampered a necessary public discussion about the integration of the two populations. The Russian-speaking communities seem to have lived a parallel life to the Estonian-speakers, and in Kopli, this separation can be perceived in public life and engagement. Within the development of large shipyard industries, a settlement for thousands of inhabitants, known as the "Kopli

Lines" district was constructed from the 1920s onwards. It consisted of multifamily houses for a working-class community. Following the political changes in the early 90s, unemployment and poverty, as well as drug-related crime, became severe problems and the negative image of Kopli Lines became representative for the whole Kopli area. After that, the neighbourhood was avoided by other inhabitants of Tallinn.

Several social initiatives are active in the area. One community development is worth mentioning. It is located and supported by a private developer who is planning to develop a post-industrial area into a cultural centre with a new housing district. This process used to be perceived as 'community development'. However, after understanding real estate development patterns in similar districts or other European cities, there is a risk of extreme gentrification in the area as incoming and existing inhabitants are not only culturally, but economically separated.

Informal activities

This gentrification is visible in the former Kopli lines neighbourhood, where new wooden houses are constructed, being reminiscent of the historical ones on their façade, but of course offering a standard which the average working-class inhabitant could never pay.

Natural enviroments and landscapes:

As the case study area is strictly part of the urban and industrial context, the natural environments are also connected with it. While this small-scale greenery is very diverse and intertwined with the built area, there is an urban forest and coastal meadows as well as some dunes, being managed as a recreational park. Worth mentioning is the fact that towards the northern part of Kopli the vegetation is less and less managed, however allowing for a lush and dense flora to be developed within the frame of public land.

Pollination corridor and community garden

INTENSIVE
STUDY PROGRAMME

Theme, challenges and problems overview

The Intensive Study Programme in Tallinn looked at the specificity of the Kopli Peninsula landscape from complementary perspectives. Each group worked on a single area with a similar landscape character, exploring the complexity of the respective landscape layers. A team of tutors guided each group in its quest.

Following the context of the area, the main focus topics were; sustainable urban development, accessibility, green and blue infrastructure, heritage and its meaning, community-based planning in post-communist countries, and transboundary strategies. However, each group was free to explore, perceive and evaluate the landscape freely, through the perspective of their own experiences, values and knowledge.

Six different international and multidisciplinary groups studied Kopli Peninsula. There was not a defined boundary of the areas; therefore, each group could decide where their area should be limited. At mid-term in the process, all groups met and created a shared vision for the entire peninsula. The aim was to discuss and rationalise the individual group ideas with the other groups as a whole.

Group 1. Merimetsa

The area is characterised by the existence of a small urban forest and a part of the popular sandy beach.

Group 2. Pelguranna neighbourhood

A mass-housing neighbourhood representing architectural styles from Soviet times. The neighbourhood is directly connected with the sandy beach and its recreational areas.
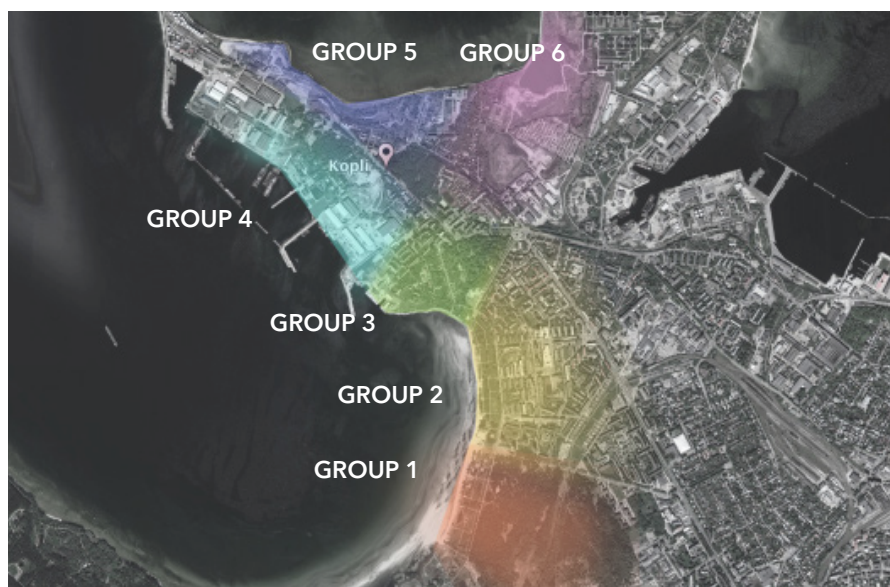
Proposal of working groups

Group 3. Cementary Park

This area is characterised by the historical graveyard serving as a park today. The connection to the Baltic Sea in this part of Kopli functions mostly through informal green areas on wastelands.

Group 4. Professorite küla

A post-industrial zone with extremely limited access to the sea. The area is characterised by buildings of different periods of Kopli history as well as an unmaintained public park with lush greenery.

Group 5. Kopli Lines

Once a very lively home for workers of the Shipyard factory. The main problems here today derive from the risk of gentrification in the redevelopment of this area which does benefit from, however,

revitalising the abandoned and declining wooden buildings.

Group 6. East Kopli

The most distinctive part of this area is a big hill formed from waste. This area is grown with pioneer and spontaneous vegetation and used intensively by the inhabitants, despite its intended closing.

All groups were working in the building of TalTech Mereakadeemia, in the very north part of the peninsula, which allowed exploring the site landscape according to preferred times and current needs.

Competences and learning outcomes

Competences and learning outcomes

The Tallinn Intensive Study Programme (ISP) built upon subject-specific knowledge presented in the online course that preceded this workshop. The topics introduced to the learners focussed on the following three areas:

- understanding coastal landscapes and their complexity;

- creative evaluation and assessment process; and

- integrated planning and design.

Social and personal competences

The social and personal competences transferred during the ISP are:

- identify a change potential based on a critical reflection of structures, conditions and dependencies with respect to their own societal and environmental context;

- actively participate in an interdisciplinary planning and design process;

- actively participate in an interdisciplinary team in a self-organised and process-oriented manner;

- communicate and present in English;

- self-reflect when confronted by other disciplines, cultures, and local contexts;

- describe their value schemes and interpretation patterns;

- describe their career perspectives and professional goals in the context of integrated planning and design.

Methodical competences

At the same time, the ISP offered the following methodical competences:

- acquire relevant knowledge and information independently;

- evaluate, analyse and process information for developing integrative planning and design;

- design a working process independently and in a target-oriented way;

- transfer planning and design knowledge and methods to a new and unknown context;

- apply project management and team-building methods; and

- communicate results to different types of audiences, subject-specific and the general public, using both analogue and ICT-based means of communication.

Process and deliverables by phases

The ISP deliverables were structured into two categories:
- materials needed for presenting the analysis and proposals in front of a live audience; and

- materials needed to create a written record of the ISP results.

Considering the two successive stages of the working process, analysis and proposals, it was also required to collect the presentation deliverables as two separate items. This led to three categories of phases.

Phase 1: Analysis

A graphical representation/synthesis of analysis findings on 5-8 PPT slides uploaded by September 19th evening.

Phase 2: Visioning

A final presentation of maximum 10 PPT slides uploaded by Monday, September 24th evening.

Phase 3: Documentation

To be able to record the workshop results in a brochure to inspire the local community and anyone interested in the sustainable development of coastal landscapes, each working group provided additional materials:

- three images synthesising the analysis findings;

- one image with the vision and the goals;

- three images explaining the strategy (process, partnerships, spatial interventions);

- two-three images illustrating the visualisations of the interventions;

- a text file with captions for each image; and

- a 500 words text file explaining the goals, vision, strategy and measures.

All documents were uploaded by September 24th.

Requirements for achieving full academic recognition

The Erasmus Intensive Programme is full time, with credits rewarded at the students' own educational institute. All participating students who complete the Erasmus Intensive Programme receive a certificate of participation.

Organisational team and visiting staff

Coordinating Institution

Estonian Univeristy of Life Sciences

Friedrich Kuhlmann
Project coordinator & tutor

Jekaterina Balicka
Project coordinator & tutor

Anna Wilczyńska
Tutor & ISP organiser

Kaja Veddel
Tutor & ISP organiser

Simon Bell
Guest lecturer

Himansu Sekkar Mishra
Guest lecturer

Partner Institutions

Ovidius University of Constanța

Igor Sirodoev
ISP organiser & tutor

Mirela Paraschiv
ISP organiser & tutor

UAUIM University

Dana Milea
ISP organiser & tutor

Liviu Ianăși
ISP organiser & tutor

HfWU University

Ellen Fetzer
ISP organiser

Roman Lenz
ISP lecturer

Birgit Schmidt
ISP tutor

Olaf Schrott
ISP lecturer

ULB University

Didier Vancutsem
ISP tutor

Alberto Squizzato
ISP evaluator

University of Naples

Antonio Acierno
ISP tutor & evaluator

Paolo Camilletti
ISP tutor

ISOCARP

Živilė Šimkutė
ISP evaluator

LE:NOTRE Institute

Jeroen de Vries
ISP tutor & evaluator

Participants

Université Libre de Bruxelles

Basile Museux
Landscape architecture are they all
landscape architects???

Alexandre Winkin
Landscape architecture

Hicham Winkin
Landscape architecture

Yousra Ait Benasser
Landscape architecture

Manon Bourdin
Landscape architecture

Marta Porcu
Landscape architecture

Najoua Saadi
Landscape architecture

Soumaya Benaddia
Landscape architecture

Inès Masson
Landscape architecture

Hicham Karkouch
Landscape architecture

Ovidius University of Constanța

Irina Midoni
Geography

HfWU University & HSWT University

Sam Nassar
Landscape architecture

Amsal Mešić
Landscape architecture

Petar Jurički
Landscape architecture

Magdalena Giefert
Landscape architecture

Ahmed Abdelhafaz
Landscape architecture

Sabine Schneider
Landscape architecture

Irma Karic
Landscape architecture

Sarah Jankowski
Landscape architecture

Rashad Gasimov
Landscape architecture

Tereza Slabá
Landscape architecture

EMU University

Jelena Sabovljevic
Landscape architecture

Hoang LeMinh
Landscape architecture

Aurore Rabier
Landscape architecture

Marie Huron
Landscape architecture

University of Naples

Cristina Colicchio
Architecture

Fabiola Vitiello
Architecture

Martina Palmiero
Architecture

Elisa Ruocco
Architecture

Mariangela Perillo
Architecture

UAUIM University

Beatrice Apetrei
Urban planning & design

Elena Ciobanu
Urban planning & design

Melina Haures
Urban planning & design

Calendar and activities

Sunday, 19 May 2019, day 0: Arrival to Tallinn

Outcomes of the day: Gathering all together and getting to know each other.

Interval	Activity	Observations
All day	Participants arrive in Tallinn	

Monday, 20 May 2019, day 1: Welcome, thematic introductions, exploring the landscape

Outcomes of the day: Understanding of the local context based on lectures, field research based on perception and mind-

Interval	Activity	Responsible
09:30 – 10:00	Introduction and welcomes	EMÜ team
10:00 - 10:30	Overview of the IP programme	EMÜ team
10:30 - 11:30	Groups meetings tutors, transition from online course to IP discussion and team building	Tutors
11:30 - 12:30	Lecture: Spatial planning issues in North Tallinn. Perspective of Tallinn planning sector, Kaidi Põldoja	EMÜ team
12:30 – 14:00	Lunch break	Teams organise individually
14:00 - 14:30	Lecture: social capital of Tallinn, Anni Müüripeal, Tallinn University	EMÜ team
14:30 - 15:30	Lecture: neighbourhood organizations activity on Tallinn. Põhja Tallinn specifics. Peeter Vihma, head of neighbourhood associations	EMÜ team
15:30 - 18:30	Situationist walk in Põhja-Tallinn by groups,	EMÜ team
18:30 - 19:30	Round discussion: day reflection	EMÜ team
Evening	Free time	

Tuesday, 21 May 2019, day 2: Diving into the landscape

Outcomes of the day: Advanced understanding of the local context and possible methods of working

Interval	Activity	Responsible
08:00 – 08:30	Breakfast	
09:00 - 11:00	Introduction in used methods: In-depth interviews, go-along interviews (Friedrich Kuhlmann), Visitor employment photography, aesthetics of urban wilderness (Maciej Lepkowski)	EMÜ team
11:00 - 12:00	Groups get together and plan their activities	Tutors
12:00 - 12:40	Spatial enquiry BEAT tool - theory part (Himansu Mishra)	EMÜ team
12:40 - 13:40	Lunch break	Teams organise individually
13:40 – 15:00	Spatial enquiry BEAT tool - practical part (Himansu Mishra)	EMÜ team
15:00 – 16:00	Lecture: Oliver Orro: Urban development and history of Kopli and the North-Tallinn	EMÜ team
16:00 - 19:00	Guided walk in Põhja Tallinn with Oliver Orro, Estonian Academy of Arts	EMÜ team
Evening	Free time	

Wednesday, 22 May 2019, day 3: From understanding to analysis

Outcomes of the day: Analytical synthesis of observations

Interval	Activity	Responsible
08:00 – 08:30	Breakfast	
09:00 - 13:00	Visitors employment photography methods workshop Maciej	EMÜ team
13:00 - 14:00	Lunch break	Teams organise individually
14:00 - 14:40	Urban landscape character assessment Olaf Schroth and	EMÜ team
14:40 - 17:00	Consultations with tutors and	Tutors
17:00 – 19:00	Group work	Teams organise individually
Evening	Free time	

Thursday, 23 May 2019, day 4: Analysis and common vision setting

Outcomes of the day: Finilizing analysis and concept phase, common discussion on vision

Interval	Activity	Responsible
08:00 – 08:30	Breakfast	
09:00 - 09:20	Results of visitor employment photography Maciej Łepkowski	EMÜ team
09:20 - 13:00	Group work	EMÜ team Tutors
13:00 - 14:00	Lunch break	Teams organise individually
14:00 - 17:00	Group work	EMÜ team Tutors
17:00 – 18:00	Presentation of analysis phase (5 min per groups). Groups exchange their ideas with locals.	EMÜ team Tutors
18:00 - 19:00	Common map drawing session	EMÜ team Tutors
Evening	Free time	

Friday, 24 May 2019, day 5: Vision and concept

Outcomes of the day: Conculsions have been translated into a spatial concept

Interval	Activity	Responsible
08:00 – 08:30	Breakfast	
09:00 - 12:30	Group work	EMÜ team Tutors
12:30 - 14:00	Lunch break	Teams organise individually
14:00 - 16:00	Group work	EMÜ team Tutors
16:00 - 17:40	CoLand lecture online course	
17:40 – 18:30	Presentation of the concept (Põhja-Tallinn and Tallinn planning sector attending)	EMÜ team Tutors
Evening	Free time	

Outcomes of the day: Concept development

Interval	Activity	Responsible
08:00 – 08:30	Breakfast	
09:00 - 12:30	Group work	EMÜ team Tutors
12:30 - 14:00	Lunch break	Teams organise individually
14:00 - 17:00	Consultation with tutors and teachers	EMÜ team Tutors
17:00 - 18:30	Group work	EMÜ team Tutors
Evening	Free time	

Outcomes of the day: Concept development

Interval	Activity	Responsible
08:00 – 08:30	Breakfast	
09:00 - 12:30	Group work	EMÜ team Tutors
12:30 - 14:00	Lunch break	Teams organise individually
14:00 - 19:00	Final presentation (CoLand team)	EMÜ team Tutors
Evening	Free time	

Monday, 27 May 2019, day 8: Communicating a vision

Outcomes of the day: Presentation

Interval	Activity	Responsible
08:00 – 08:30	Breakfast	
09:00 - 12:30	Group work	EMÜ team Tutors
12:30 - 14:00	Lunch break	Teams organise individually
14:00 – 19:00	Final presentation (public) - With Põhja-Tallinn and Tallinn planning sector, also Maria Derlõs, Anni Müüripeal	EMÜ team Tutors
Evening	Farewell party	

Tuesday, 28 May 2019, day 9: Departure

Outcomes of the day: Everyone returns home

Interval	Activity	Responsible
All day	Return home	

RESULTS

Team 1: Merimetsa - Stroomi

Friction points

Activity

Students
Basile Museux
Yousra Ait Benasser
Cristina Colicchio
Fabiola Vitiello
Sam Nassar
Amsal Mešić

Tutors
Paolo Camilletti
Anna Wilczyńska

Preserve   Enhance   Change

Intimacy
Wilderness

Intimacy
Discretion
Wilderness
Relation to water

Swampy dense forest
Dense forest
Urban forest
Open resting area
Transect

Conviviality
Recreation
Visual Proximity

Green urban area
Garden-city
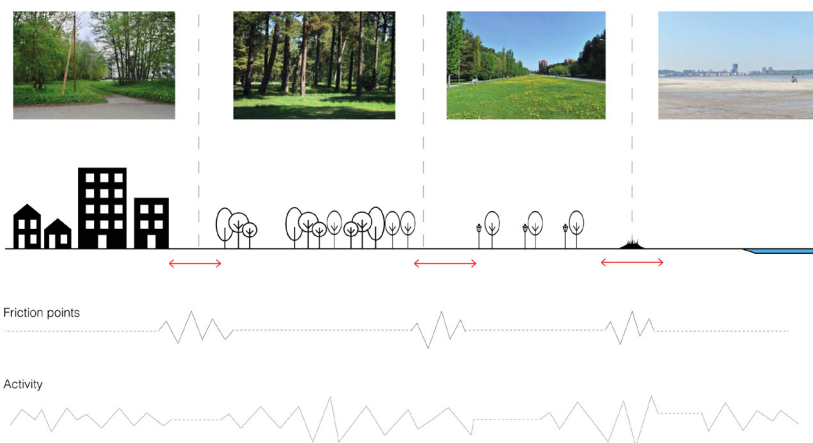
Concept : define to protect

Legend

- Wild forest
- Light forest
- Green permeable areas
- Parc
- Residential - Forest vis-à-vis
- Dense residential area
- Low density residential area
- Intervention points
- Pollinator corridor
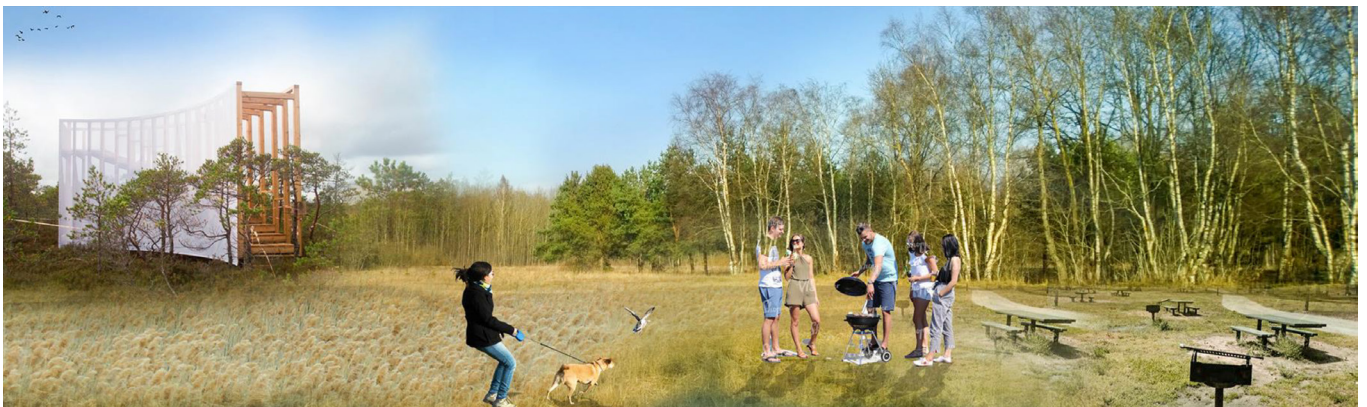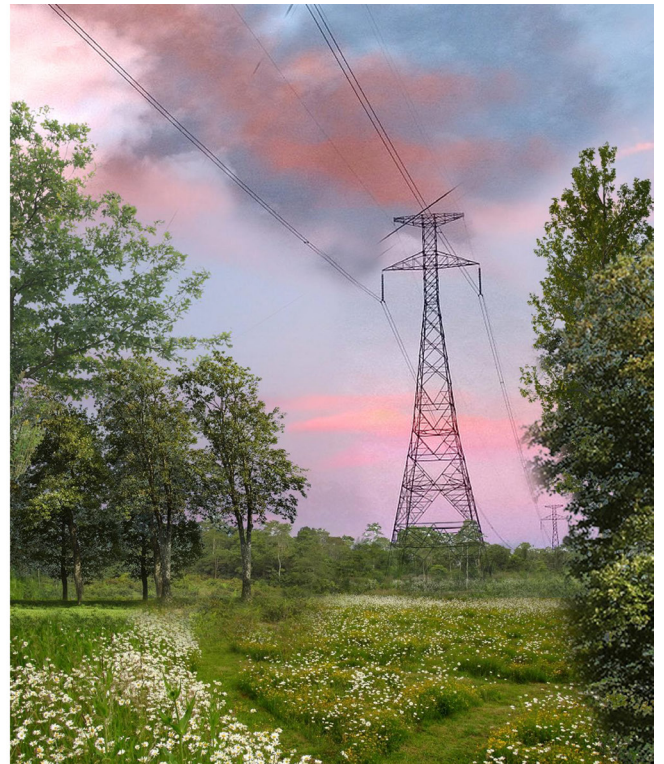
Team 2: Pelguranna

Students
Ferhat Türkoğlu, Elena-Mihaela Ciobanu, Beatrice Apetrei, Jelena Sabovljevic, Sandra Solba, Alexandre Winkin, Petar Juricki, Manon Bourdin

Tutors
Antonio Acierno
Didier Vancutsem

The place

Pelguranna is a medium-density residential area, consisting of around 5,000 residents, the majority of whom are Russian. The neighbourhood holds a natural resource, Stroomi Beach, and is known to be one of the greenest areas of Tallinn.

The vegetation

Playgrounds for children occupy many green spaces. But there are also some that only function as locations for trash bins or car parking.

The beach

Even though the cold weather mostly forbids sunbathing and swimming, during sunny days the residents enjoy and make the most of the beach. The dunes have an essential role in the development of social interaction in the area and protection against sea waves during cold weather.

The park

There are both lighting and urban furniture present in the park so people can feel safe and comfortable while using it. Groups of tall and voluminous trees border the park. Electrical poles placed in a line across the park represent a danger for children.

The built area.

Pelguranna consists mainly of residential units, but there are also a few public buildings, such as a hospital, a school and a shopping centre, etc. The shopping centre is essential to the area because it attracts people and other small markets around it.

The society.

The population in the neighbourhood is composed of both Estonian and Russian residents. They each have slightly different cultures that can be perceived. They do not hold events or gatherings in the area.

The concept

Through its unique structure of residential units and green areas, Pelguranna acts as a main link between Merimetsa and Cemetery Park, Stroomi Beach and the city.

The centre

An inviting open street market for smaller entrepreneurs is proposed near the shopping centre, adding to the variety of products that shoppers from the surrounding area can find.

The sports centre transforms from having only one small arena to include a skateboard and bicycle park. The existing structure will be restored and improved to hold competitions and allow the use of sports equipment for both young and older generations.

The connections

Three axes cut through the region, connecting the city to Stroomi Beach. From the major intersections, the sea is visible. The connections lead through green corridors and the centre directly to the beach. The streets connect all the Pelguranna hotspots and are an easy way of guiding foreigners through the district.
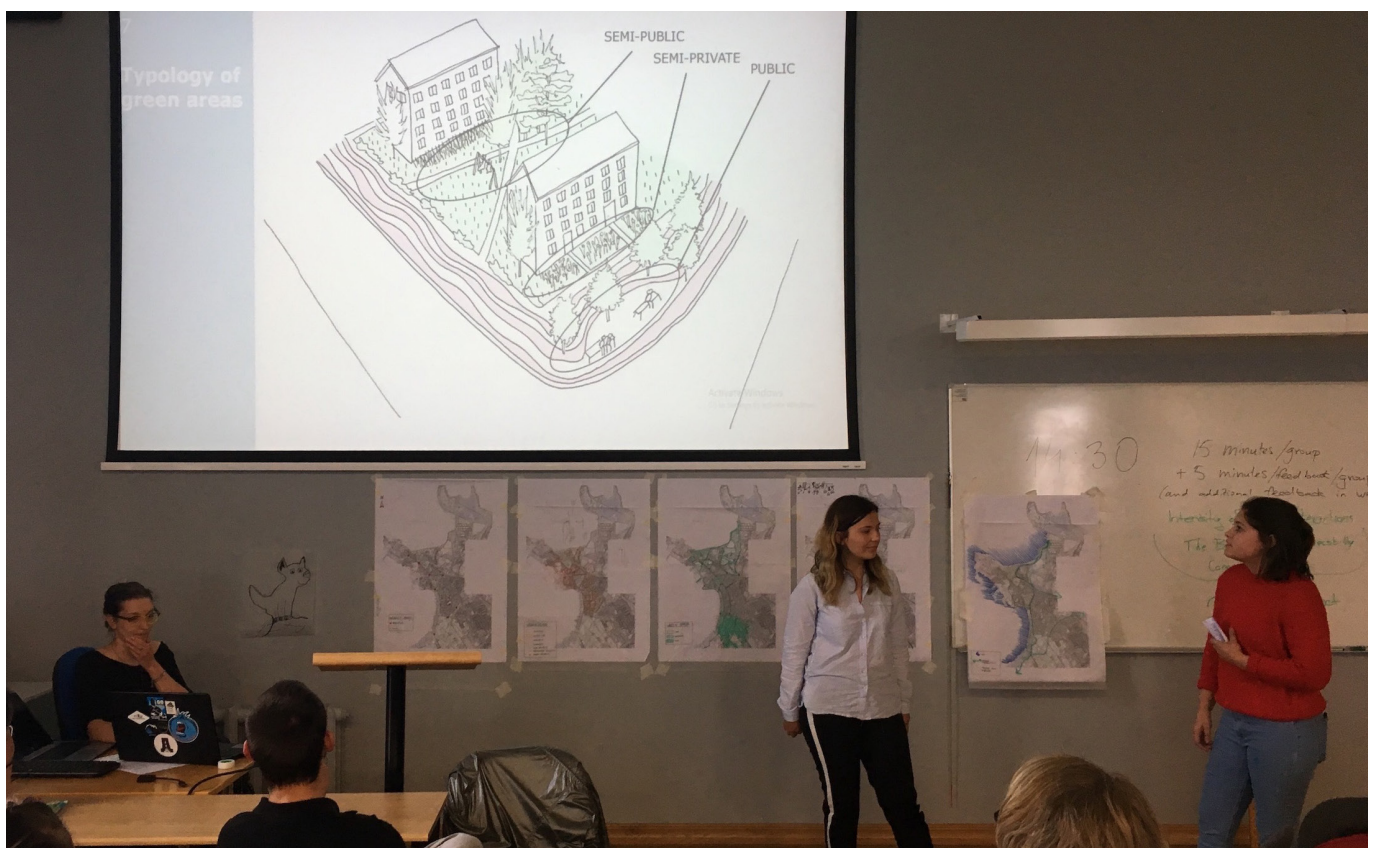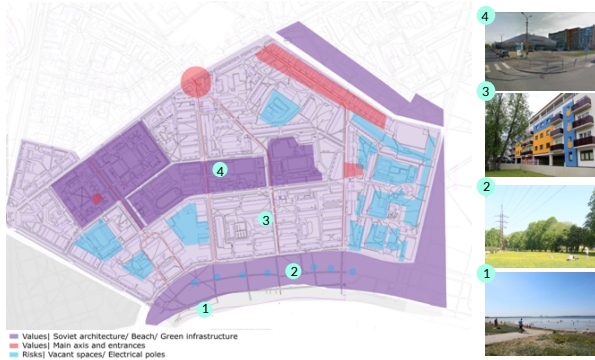
The green

The courtyards created by the positioning of residential units give a strong impression of intimacy, which we would like to keep. While we don't intend on guiding foreigners through the courtyards, these will be connected by green corridors. These green corridors will also make a soft transition linking Merimetsa and the Cemetery Park.

The conclusion

By proposing these changes, we might find a solution for Pelguranna's decreasing population, which is now composed mainly of elderly inhabitants. We are giving Tallinn residents reasons to believe that this neighbourhood is their best choice. Pelguranna must address their necessities and general desires.

Values| Soviet architecture/ Beach/ Green infrastructure
Values| Main axis and entrances
Risks| Vacant spaces/ Electrical poles

Legend
public
semi-public
semi-private

Tallinn

Demographic statistics

Total population : 447 000 inhabitants

0 - 20yrs	21 - 40yrs
84.964 - 20%	137.953 - 30%

41 - 60yrs	61 - 90yrs
116.768 - 26%	110.392 - 24%

Pelguranna

Users inventory

0 - 20yrs

Children
Teenagers
Young adults
Adults
Young famillies
Sportsman

21 - 40yrs

Interventions

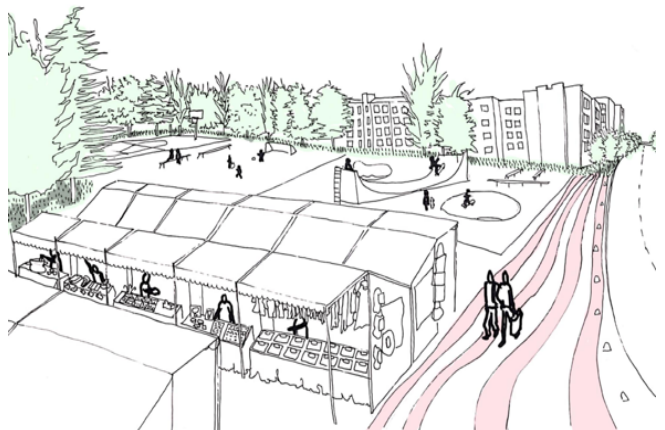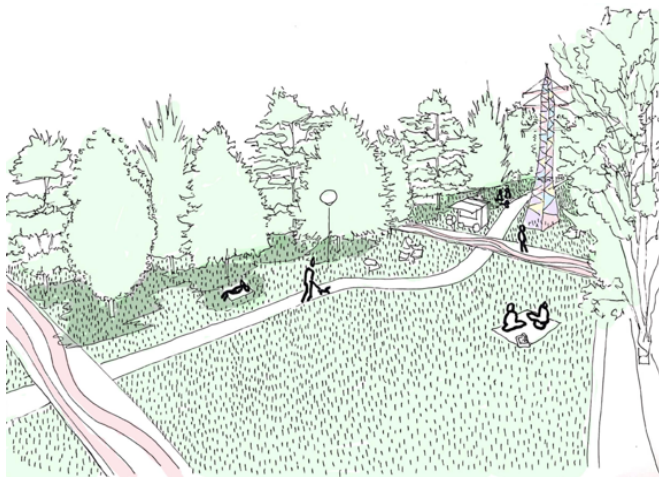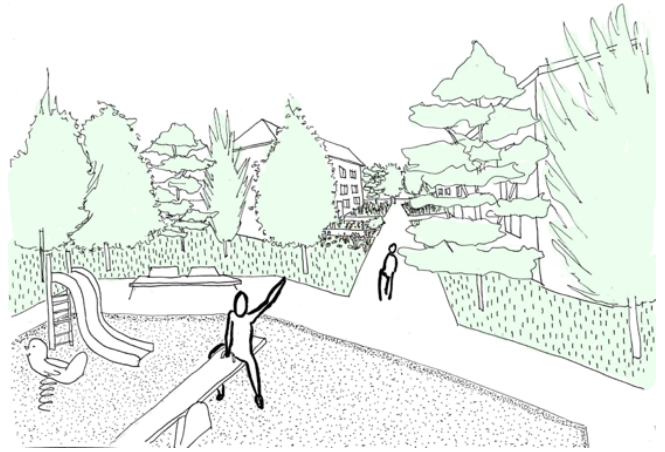Outdoor sports | Restaurants & bars | Temporary market places | Gathering spaces | Green corridors

Legend
public
semi-public
semi-private
gravity points
new purpose
proposed bike trails

40

SEMI-PUBLIC
SEMI-PRIVATE
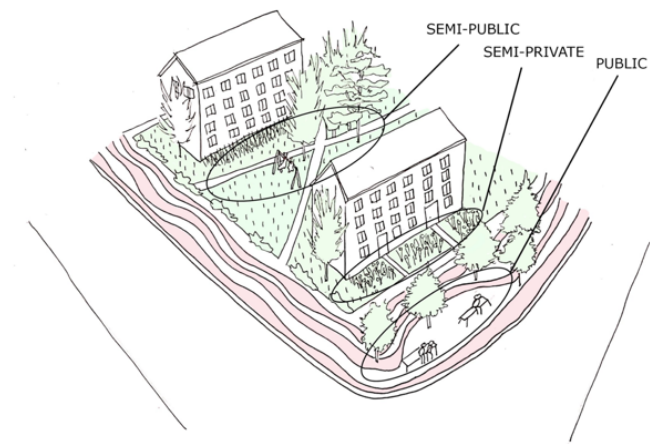PUBLIC
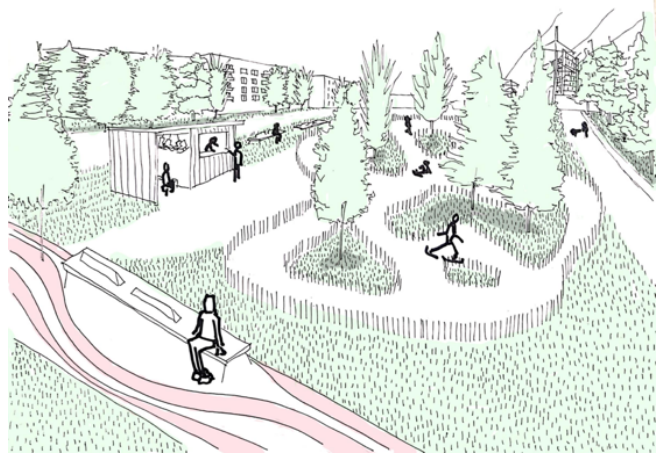
Team 3: Cemetery park

Students
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Magdalena Giefert
Ahmed Abdelhafaz
Hoang Le Minh

Tutors
Jekaterina Balicka
Helene-Terese Jürgenson

Located north of Tallinn city in-between Pelguranna and the Professorite Küla areas, Cemetery Park has several remarkable potentials for development. As a result of existing social and economic problems, this study area is still undeveloped. The area's key elements are quite different from the surrounding areas.

Green areas

The different qualities of green are clearly dominant and represent the area's main character. There are four types of green; the well-maintained park, the semi-private open green spaces, the green buffer zone and the wild uncontrolled green zone. The park is known as a protected formal green space with great historical value.

Housing

Diverse types of housing accommodation form another group of spatial elements within the area. First Republic housing are small houses with ground floor, attic, small plots, and backyards. The second group of housing is one created at the beginning of the 20th century, wooden houses with large plots and big courtyards. Later, there is typical architecture following the Second World War. These are blocks of four-storey flats with in-between courtyards, socialist block housing and contemporary apartment buildings. There are a minor fraction of commercial elements such as mini-shops and sports centres. The existing industry/power plant presence is negligible. Among all the spatial and functional characteristics, the most outstanding is the Cemetery Park.

The process

To accomplish the major goals of the project, the group needed to determine the primary value of the cemetery park and the main problems the area is facing. The next step was then to identify the key values of the overall study area.

First, we concluded that the park offers several precious historical and environmental values. The park's significant heritage emerges from the memory of locals, when people recall past events.

Second, there are various old and valuable houses such as the First Republic housing and fisherman housing, which act as a footprint and witness to identify the focus area. The lighthouse enriches this group of housing. All these elements underline the typical coastal character. Of
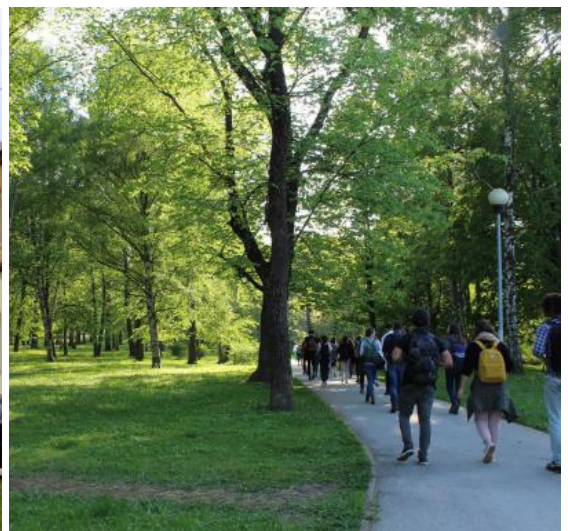
special value to the study area are the wild natural green spaces attached to the coastline. They define the space as a wild, romantic, intimate sphere and give it a highly aesthetic dimension. Moreover, the wild green areas create the romantic and secluded atmosphere of the area that are marvellous values.

In contrast, there are still dozens of significant problems. The first and foremost problem is the pollution caused by noise from trucks and industrial activities that affect local life. The litter and garbage left behind on the coastline also cause uncomfortable feelings for users. Another critical problem is the lack of walking path continuity along and through the coastal area. There are no physical connections between surrounding areas and no sense of spatial orientation. The last major problem is the fragmentation of private spaces and unclear visual limits, which creates difficulties in differentiating between private and public domains.

During the analysis process, we interviewed the locals as the primary users of the focus area. They consider this area as a calm escape from the hustle and vibrant city centre. Locals appreciate this zone as a unique place

to enjoy the flora and fauna, fresh air, and an opportunity to refresh the mind or experience the history.

After determining the values and problems of the area, the project team formulated three goals for development to achieve. The first goal is to maintain the identity, the second to integrate the community with the place, and the third goal is to improve the quality of living by enhancing the natural environment. From these three goals the team generated the concept for the study area.
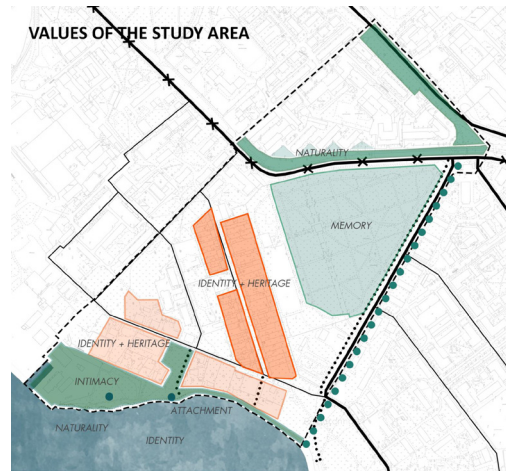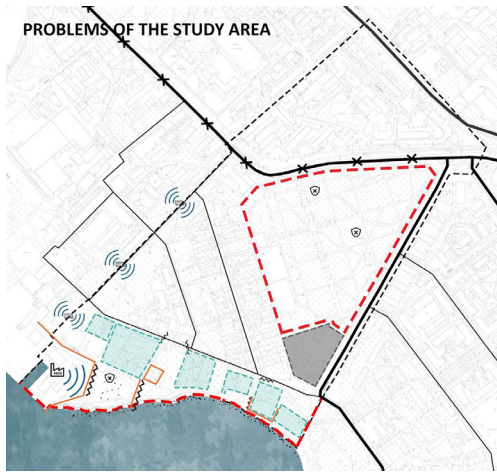
The concept

The concept demonstrates how we dealt with the existing problems and enhanced the values of the area. Notably, for Cemetery Park, we propose to erase the surrounding fence to connect the park and other areas, creating improved access and a welcome friendly feeling. We would, however, love to keep the gate which is the identity of the park and connects people to the place. Next, at the wild natural green zone attached to the beach, we try to keep the romantic atmosphere and natural identity. The team suggested enhancing the natural environment by researching the soil to propose fruit trees such as apples.

For the main street, Pelguranna, there are two crucial places from which people decide where to go. We propose to design and regenerate the locations to appeal to commuters and tourists, increase the quality of the spaces and connect green zones in the area with a green corridor. We propose to follow the comprehensive planning for the semi-private open green spaces that show there are new houses for development in the future.

For us, there are two main ideas our team proposes to develop this romantic and historic area. These are expressed as two significant keywords of the project: 'keep' and 'enhance'. We must 'keep' the identity and 'enhance' the quality of life.
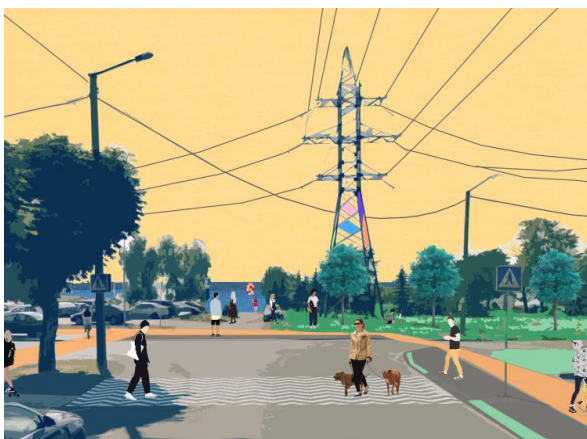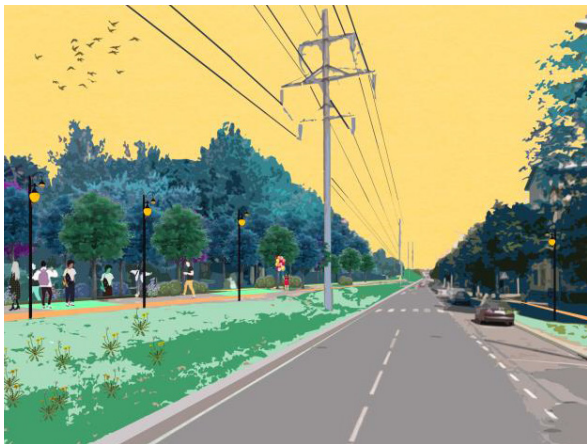
PROBLEMS OF THE STUDY AREA

VALUES OF THE STUDY AREA

NATURALITY

MEMORY

IDENTITY + HERITAGE

IDENTITY + HERITAGE

INTIMACY

NATURALITY

ATTACHMENT

IDENTITY

Section A-A

Wild uncontroled green zone   After 2nd WW housing   Semi-private open green spaces

Section B-B

Wild uncontroled green zone   After 2nd WW housing   First republic

Section A-A

Section B-B

Section C-C

CONCEPT OF THE STUDY
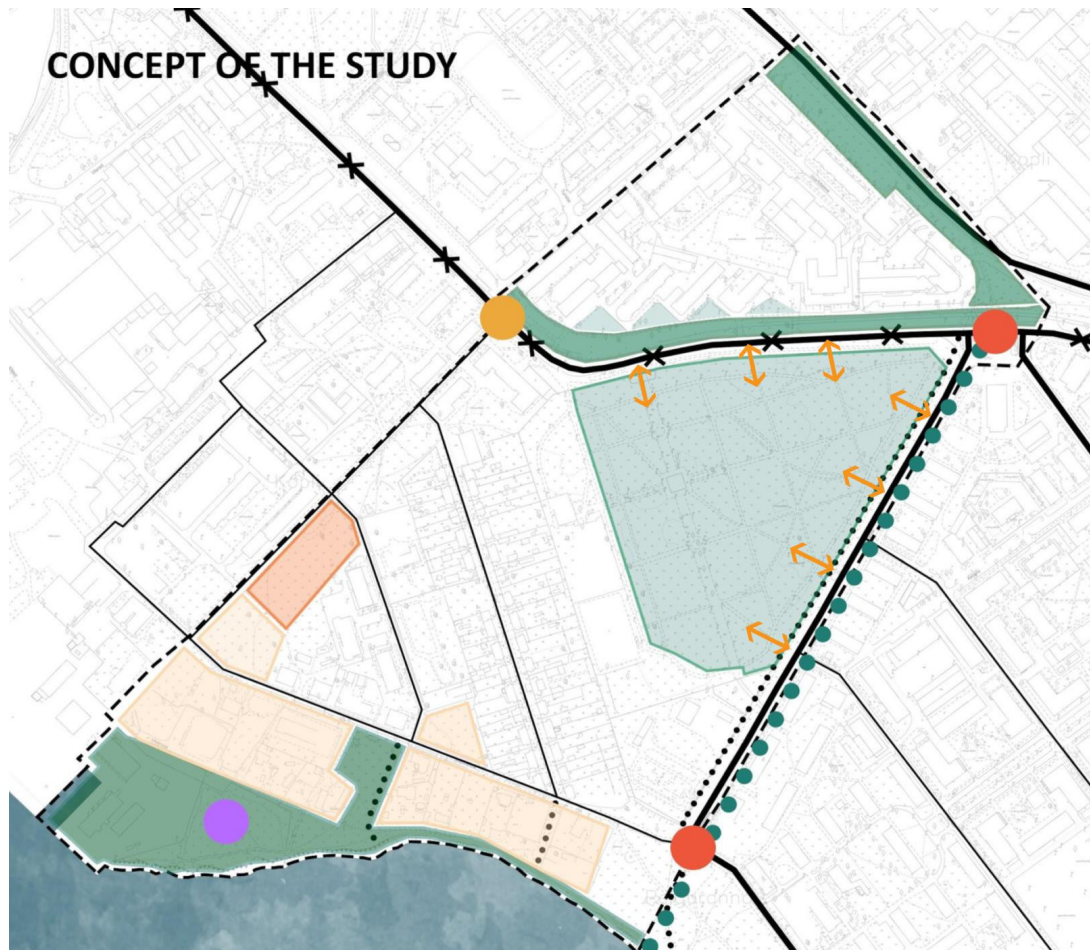
Team 4: Professorite Küla

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Irina Midoni
Andra Birică
Marie-Laure Druet

Tutors
Friedrich Kuhlmann
Dana Milea
Birgit Schmidt

Professorite Küla is an area in the West Kopli Peninsula of Tallinn. It is quite close to the centre of the Old Town. By tram, it takes 25 minutes, by car 14 minutes and on foot for one hour and 11 minutes. Several elements contribute originality and identity to the area. There are landmarks, historic industrial buildings, a lot of greenery and viewpoints to the sea.

Green spaces

The greenery is formed by green corridors, private gardens, industrial greenery and open public green spaces. The highest concentration of greenery in Professorite Küla is in Susta Park, near the university. There are several green spaces around the study area, like Kose Park, Kopli Kalmistupark and Stroomi Rannapark.

The values

Also, Professorite Küla is also a cultural hotspot thanks to the most concentrated cultural buildings of the whole peninsula, composed of a variety of building structures, ruins, wooden houses, shipyards and industrial one. One last significant value is the existing three viewpoints on to the sea despite the physical inaccessibility.

In addition to the positive values, a variety of problems exist. For example, the cultural and industrial buildings are degraded and are dangerous to visit. Industrial activity generates noise pollution in the area. Streets are disconnected with many dead ends. That is the reason why there is no access from west to east into the area. Finally, the borders are not organised between different functions.

The concept

Based on these key values and problems, we have identified our concept, the "revival of heritage" and goals:

- keep and improve the greenery;

- improve and organise diversity;

- give physical access to the sea;

- keep the identity, especially the heritage buildings; and

- connect and improve the infrastructure.

To achieve these goals, we start by connecting the green spaces into and out of our area with a new green corridor following the old railways. This green corridor also becomes a soft accessway for pedestrians and bicyclists. To improve the greenery and quality of life, the industrial area is reduced in size and open green spaces or private gardens are introduced to the new dwelling areas. Renovated industrial buildings that keep the heritage and highlight the identity create new places to attract people to the area. These interventions act as acupuncture points. Two physical accesses to the sea opened for everyone, provide improved spots to appreciate the sea views. A west-east connection provides for pedestrians and bicyclists as well as a reorganisation of the road network.

Finally, our project consists of allowing everyone to know more about the past of the area, sharing experiences in specific places, offering local commerce as well as improving the quality of life by creating physical access to the sea and keeping the greenery. All these actions strengthen the identity of the Profesorite Küla site.

Cultural hotspot
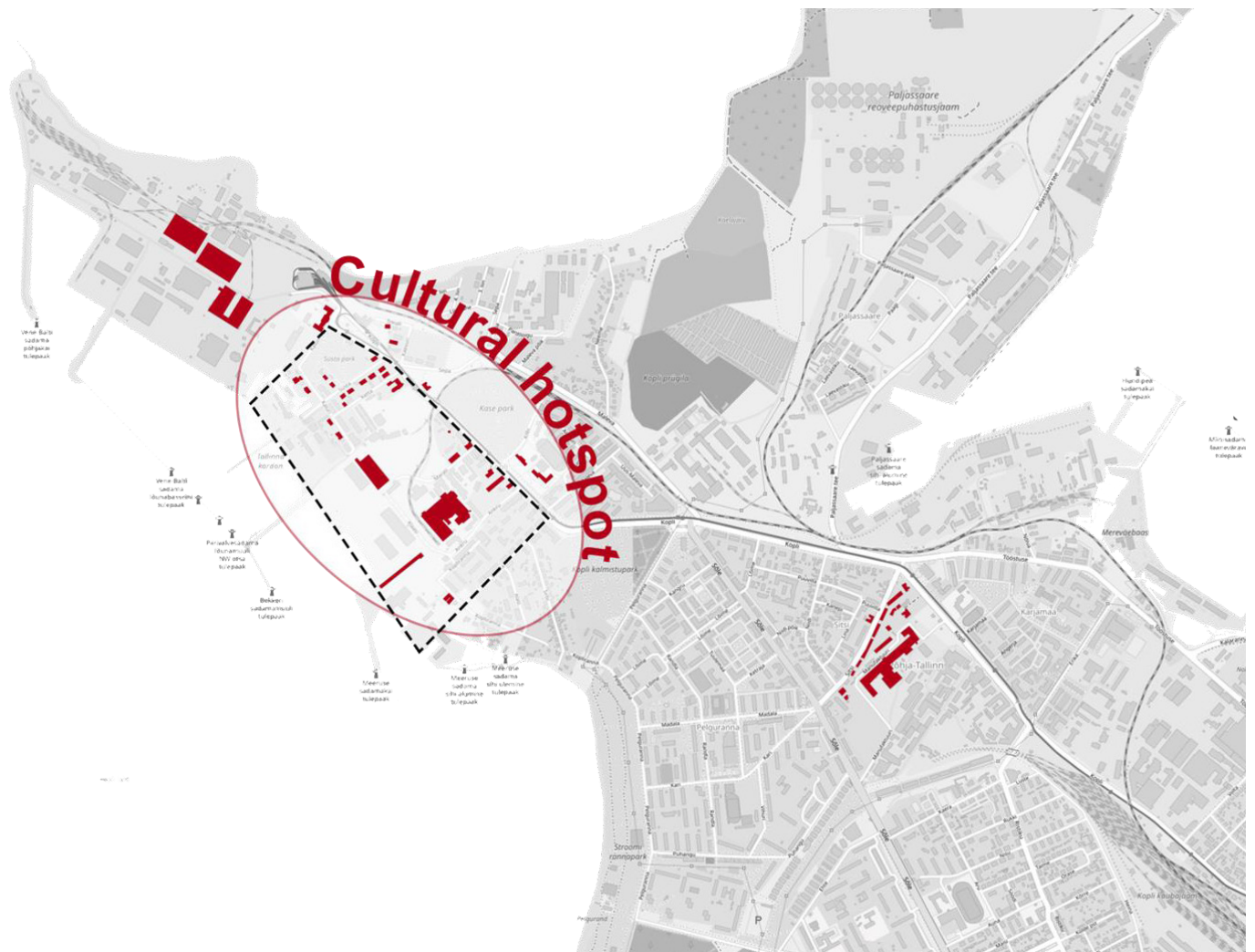
Team 5: Kopli lines

Students
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Irma Karic
Martina Palmiero

**Tutors**
Jeroen de Vries
Igor Sirodoev

We first started to describe the character of our site to define what values it has and what should be the driving forces for the future project. In a nutshell, the values we identified are public access to the coastline, a place to recharge your batteries, a unique ecosystem in the peninsula, and a pictorial place. During the week, we interviewed inhabitants of the area who recognised the same values in general. We also identified problems that need to be addressed, such as houses that need rehabilitation for safety reasons and the risk of water pollution. There is also the artificialisation of the entire site that started with a program of new constructions. This brings the threat of gentrification and privatisation.

With these values and problems identified, we developed four goals,

keeping in mind the different needs of the current and future inhabitants. The goals are formulated around social, sustainable, environmental and access themes.

Our planning strategy consists of safeguarding the natural character of the site and enhancing its biodiversity while allowing the reception of a greater number of users. For this, we developed several landscape sequences that complement and interconnect:

• A natural area in the northwest: This zone will provide protection and maintain the plant and biological diversity of the site. The zone also functions as a break-space offering shade, light and service thanks to the rehabilitation of the abandoned building into

CONTEMPLATION OF THE SEA

IMMERSION IN NATURE

ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE

CITY FOREST
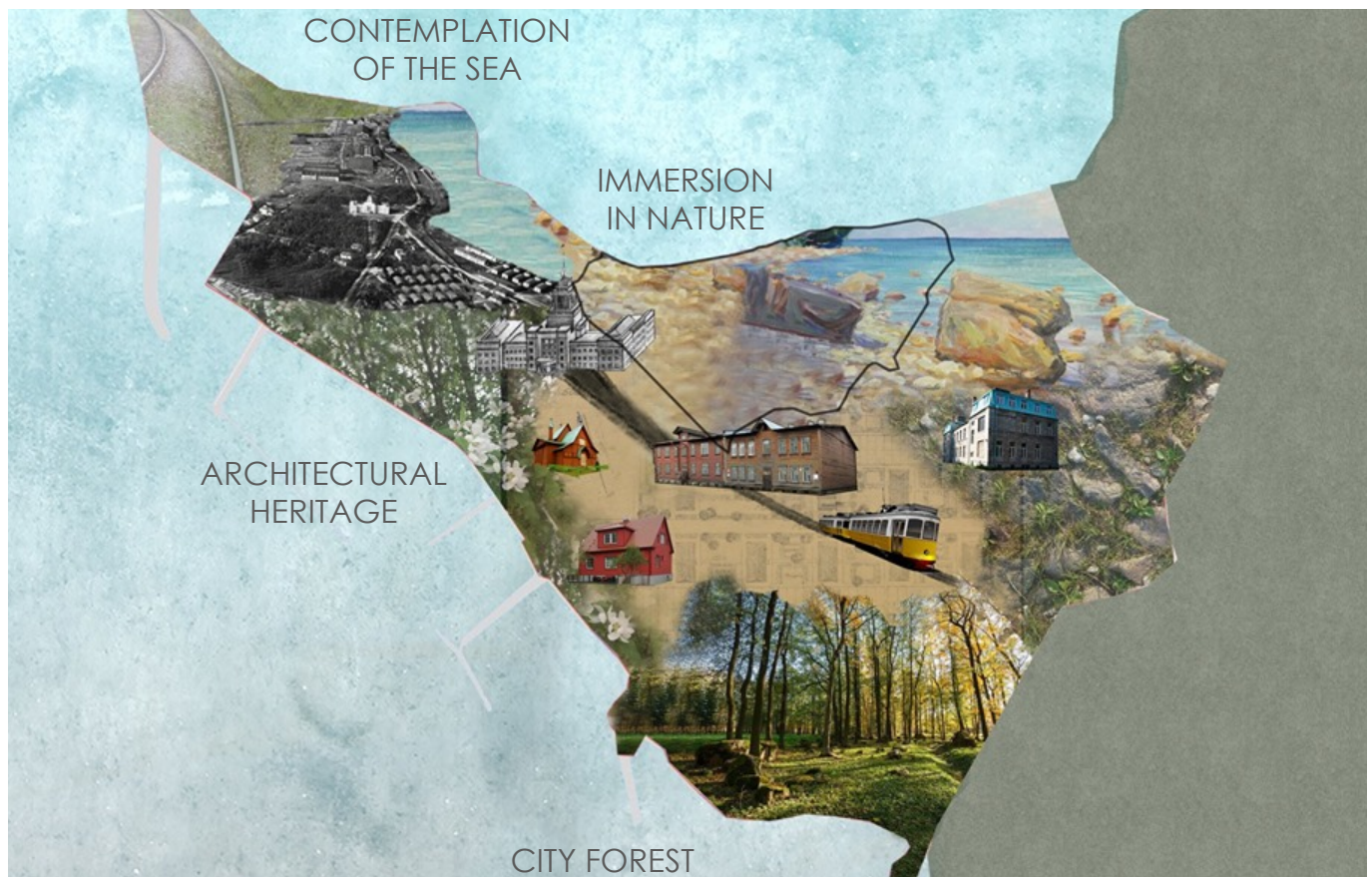
a cultural space. This structure will host other amenities offering visitors a space for conviviality and meetings.

- A recreation area in the centre: This acts as a buffer zone between the wild natural landscape and new constructions. The area consists of a lawn with playgrounds. From this lawn, we can experience a broad panorama of the sea, which makes this recreation area the perfect place to appreciate the landscape.

- Kase Park in the south: A wooded area of great ecological interest that constitutes the transition between a natural and an urban environment.

- The built area in the east and southeast: The site heritage came

- Pathways: The green network, together with the pedestrian and bikeway network, have been reinforced and designed to connect all the areas together. The network also offers a soft and qualitative connection to the city centre and other parts of the Kopli Peninsula. Such a programme will bring to the site biological, social, functional and spatial values.

Overall, our work during this week led us to the conclusion that planning of the site was essentially about developing a sustainable organisation of the neighbourhood and providing suitable access. This leaves intact, as much as possible, the natural elements which are what people value most today.
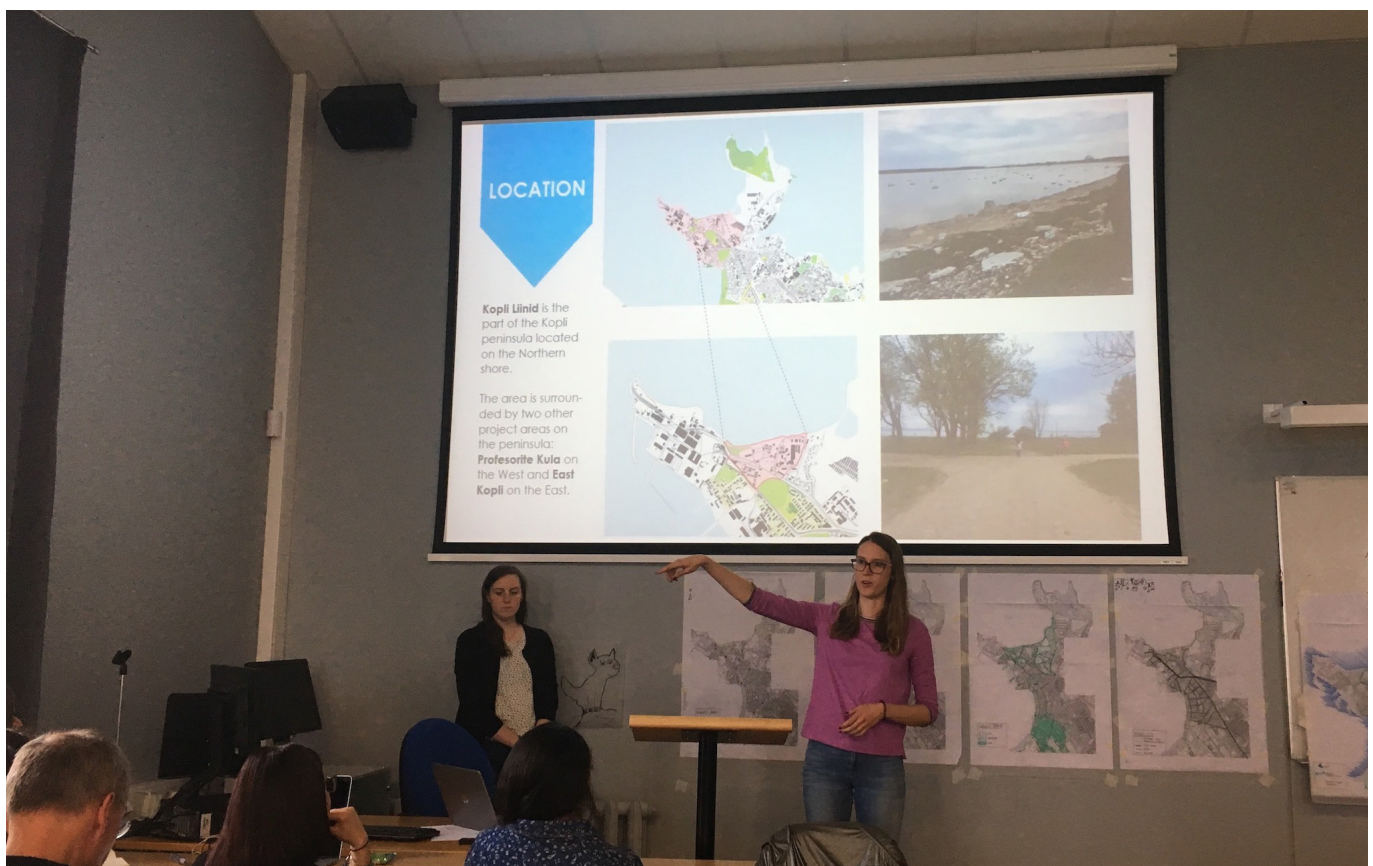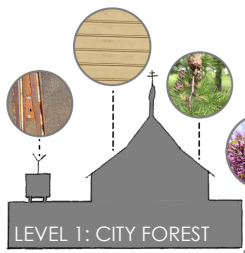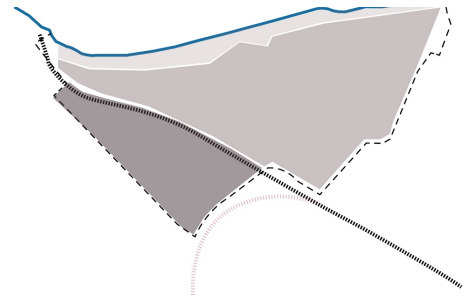
LEVEL 1: CITY FOREST

-TRAM LINE
-STREET
-ORTHODOX
 CHURCH

-LARCH TREES
-FLOWER SHRUBS

LEVEL 2: IMMERSION IN NATURE

-RARELY USED TRACKS
-RUDERAL TREES

-BURNED ABANDONES BUILDING
-FRUIT TREES
-SMALLER TRAILS

LEVEL 3: CONTEMPLATION OF THE SEA

-GRASS AND SHRUBS
-SIGNS FOR PEOPLES USE

-SANDY COASTLINE
-SHALLOW WATER WITH

GREEN STRUCTURES

ACTIVE MOBILITY

MOTORIZED MOBILITY

BUILT INFRASTRUCTURE

Team 6: East Kopli

Students
Soumaya Benaddia
Inès Masson
Hicham Karkouch
Elisa Ruocco
Mariangela Perillo
Rashad Gasimov
Tereza Slabá
Marie Huron

Tutors
Mirela Paraschiv
Kaja Veddel

The character

When walking through Kopli, you can sense a subtle change in the quality of space. When you reach East Kopli, you are immediately struck by the wilderness, with nature reclaiming and taking over the site! You also see an interesting morphology, with height variations generating different forms. You can also feel the presence of past and present industry with distinctive materials and typologies as if the site still remembers its recent history.

The values

The site character boiled down to several values we developed further to create our future vision. Some values are natural features, like the exceptional layering of flora and the richness of bird diversity, and the variations in topography and morphology. Some are human-related values such as the traces and memory of industrial activity seen through objects and buildings on site. At the heart of the site lives a peculiar community of amateur mechanics that like to take refuge in the old garages to escape everyday life and reunite with their tools and cars, coming from different corners of Tallinn to enjoy the quietness of the place.

The problems

We identified the main problems, in parallel, that prevents the area from thriving: The dominant issue is multi-dimensional pollution that comes from the industries, the water plant, construction sites, sewage leaking into the sea and the landfill. The second problem is double-disconnection. The area is both separated from the city and also fragmented from the inside. This double-disconnection separates different elements from each other because of a collection of fences and barriers.

The concept

These value and problem elements led to the birth of our concept. By questioning the relationship between human beings and nature, we decided that our approach would be to limit human intervention and respect the current state of affairs. We want to let natural succession heal the space. Two ambitions express this idea; the first is to provide a transitional path between the urban fabric and the natural reserve, the second is to help the visitor re-explore their link with nature by guiding them through the site and providing an array of possible experiences.

The masterplan

We propose to connect to the surroundings using only three specific entries and joined with an elevated pathway. Three physical pockets will be surrounded with a green gradient to separate them from the new public green space, the garages, the Neeme street and the industry. This green gradient will also be used along the water plant boundary. The polluted landfill hill will be conserved and surrounded with a wall for public safety and left to heal through natural succession.

The pathway has three main sections that should gradually branch-out over the years to form a mesh. A branch could go into the sea, onto the lake, and connect to the garages. The pathway varies both in thickness and in height, depending on the activities implemented.

The industrial section should slowly evolve into a mixed-use zone where productive activities, housing and the garages should develop into another cultural hub.

Landfill revival. The wall of the landfill can be more than a wall; it can also function as an educational landmark that allows the visitor to see through and learn about the history of human abuse and natural healing. The prosperous growth of vegetation can be an engaging visual experience.

Waterscape interplay. The pathway can be enlarged at some points to accommodate specific activities like fishing, and users should also experience water by walking between the lake and the sea.

Garage regeneration. The garages should evolve into a lively place where we imagine a museum, an art gallery, and workshops for professional training to help young people and the unemployed.

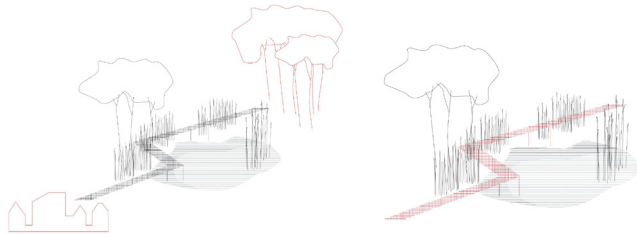Experience pathway. Visitors should run, fish, bike, walk, enjoy a bonfire, contemplate, and enjoy the view from the tower. We also suggest changing the character of the garages, as in the Tartu example, and adding a new wastewater treatment plant that displays new technologies in size and shape.

Wilderness - Contrasting morphology - (Post) Industry
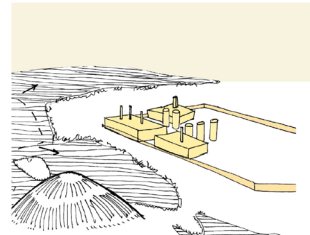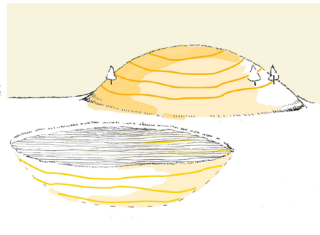
WILD EXPERIENCES

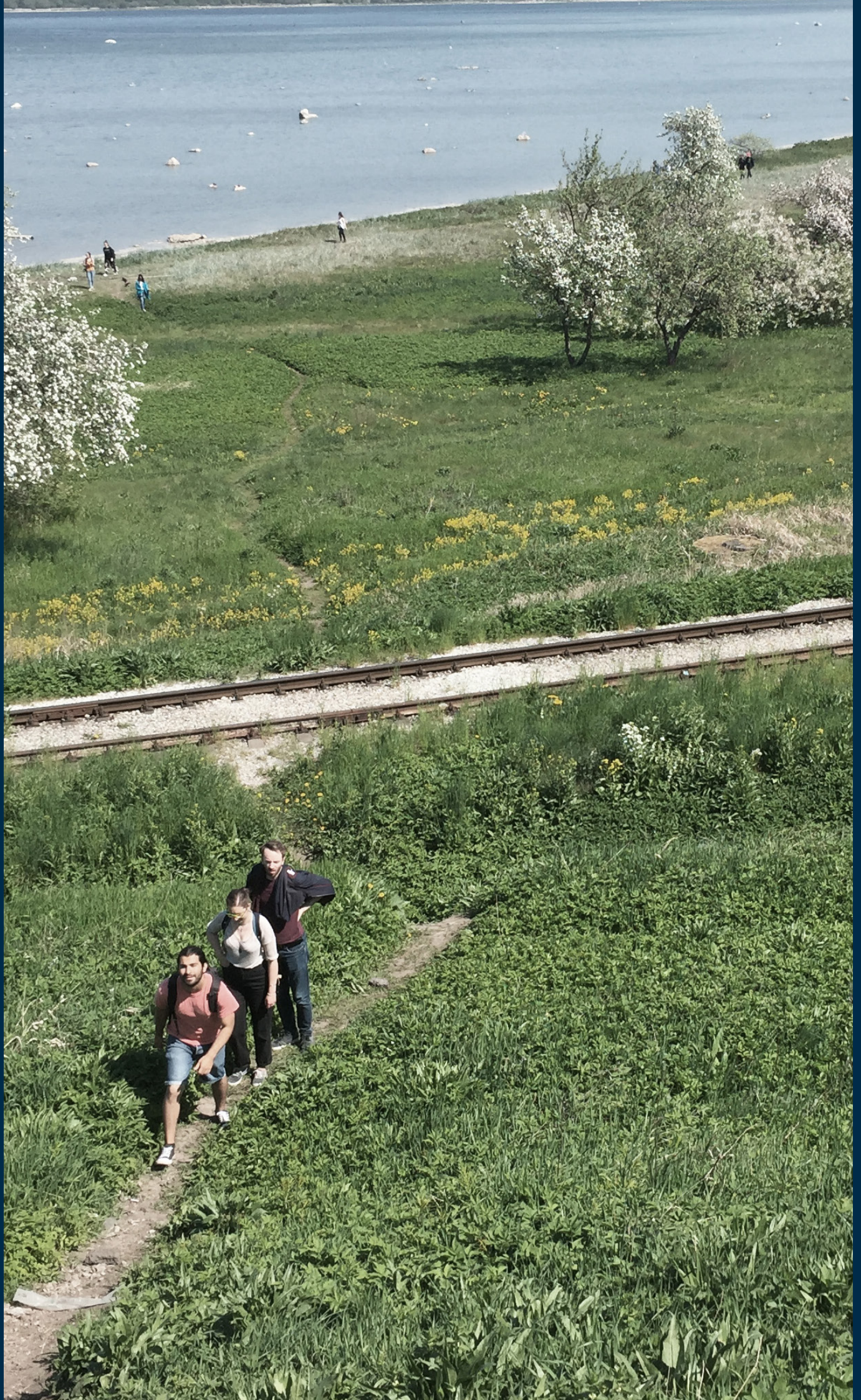"Connecting the urban to the wild and experiencing nature"

LANDFILL REVIVAL

WATERSCAPE INTERPLAY

VARIA

Deni Ruggeri, Ellen Fetzer

From the European Landscape Convention towards Landscape Democracy

Introduction

The adoption of the European Landscape Convention (ELC) in 2000 has further solidified the notion that landscapes are critical infrastructures in support of the lives of residents and communities. It has defined landscape as the result of the actions and interactions of people and community, and has entrusted them with their collective future management. The ELC has also reminded us that expertise in matters of the landscape should be grounded in the knowledge and perceptions of all those who inhabit it (Déjeant-Pons, 2004).


Landscape is a people-centered concept.

The epistemological shift required by the ELC's landscape definition requires re-thinking the way landscape planning and design laws, regulations and processes have been performed in the past. Top-down decision-making processes need to make room for bottom-up participatory efforts

involving all residents in deciding goals and strategies that may ensure their long-term livelihood.

The compounding of the effects of the policies and processes set into motion over the past few decades call for the redefinition of urban and landscape planners and architects' professional competences. Democratic landscape transformation requires design and planning practitioners to partner with communities to activate and build upon local knowledge and wisdom, recognize landscape injustices, engage diverse stakeholders, collaborate with related disciplines, and contribute to landscapes that will become resilient signs of a community's deep sense of ownership and stewardship. Although more than 18 years have passed since the ELC's
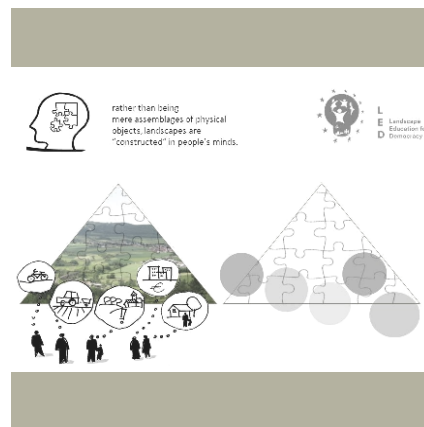
Theory overview presented by Prof. Dr. Diedrich Bruns as part of the LED online seminar.

implementation, little has changed in academic programs, where designers continue to be trained according to beaux-arts inspired curricula and pedagogies. Discussions of democracy, social justice, and participation rarely make their way into landscape architecture and planning education.

In the following, we introduce seven learning goals for landscape democracy. These goals have guided the international learning activities of the ERASMUS+ strategic partnership 'LED - Landscape Education for Democracy' (2015-2018). We would like to transfer them to the COLAND project to give orientation for teachers, learners and other stakeholders on how to make the European Landscape Convetions' mission alive in our educational practice.

Seven Learning Goals for Landscape Democracy

Goal 1: Democracy as a practiced skill

Learners can explore the concept of democracy not only from a theoretical perspective, but also from a dialectical perspective as a result of their work within their transdisciplinary, cross-cultural working group work and though their interactions in the online seminar and on site. Learners should understand how public participation and democracy are related, and become aware of the contemporary challenges to landscape democracy and to the 'right to landscape' in the context of urban and landscape change processes.

Goal 2: Learning how to deal with diversity

Through their work in the context of a cross-cultural learning environment, we hope that students experience and learn from their

direct engagement with different interpretations and values resulting from an increasingly pluralistic society. Students would need to become sensitive to the different attitudes towards the landscape across ethnic, socioeconomic and expertise divides.

Goal 3: Critical landscape thinking
By engaging with relevant theories, learners should be enabled to conduct an informed and dialectical discourse on the relationship of landscape and democracy. Students would then start to critically evaluate and identify concrete situations in which democratic processes are missing from landscape decision-making processes, and propose possible solutions.

Goal 4: Rethinking the role of planning
Students should learn about the evolution and common understanding of public participation, linked to major directions of contemporary planning theory. Through discussions and group reflections, they develop a critical perspective and become aware of the potentials and limits of various models of participation.

Goal 5: Rethinking the role of the community
Students learn about the evolution and the contemporary understanding of the concepts of community and identity. They are encouraged to relate these concepts to planning practice. Shifting mindsets towards empathy and the appreciation of local knowledge includes a critical reflection on the role of the designer/planner as 'expert', which often leads to a discovery that knowledge about the landscape must be first and foremost grounded in people's perceptions, as the ELC called for.

Goal 6: Landscape democracy into action
Future urban and landscape planners and designers should be able to select the most adequate methods and tools to be applied in specific challenges requiring participatory processes. Students should be enabled to design a participatory process that is specific, adaptive, flexible and sensitive to the local context. This requires knowledge of common communication tools supporting participatory processes as well as different examples of participatory processes and how methods and tools are applied in practice.

Goal 7: Cultivating a landscape democracy discourse
This means to become knowledgeable and able to discuss the interrelation of landscape and democracy using an agreed upon vocabulary employed by practitioners and researchers in landscape, democracy and public participation.

Landscape education for democracy (LED) is an ongoing process and complementary to the activities of the COLAND project. LED theory and methodology is currently also trained annually from April- June in the LED online seminar (http://www.led-project.org) and during the Landscape Forum of the LE:NOTRE Institute (http://forum.ln-institute.org) organized annually in April.

Designing alternative futures based on local knowledge: Involvement of locals in landscape analysis and evaluation during the intensive programme in Mangalia

Antonio Acierno, Paolo Camilletti
Lessons learned and follow up

Overview of the Tallinn ISP

As the second workshop of the CoLand programme, the 2019 Tallinn ISP (Intensive Study Programme) benefitted from the feedback and the critique already provided for the previous one in Mangalia. Developed in eight days, corresponding to the last week of the CoLand online course, the Intensive Study Programme involved students from the seven partner-universities supervised by the CoLand staff (both from universities and research institutes). The activities were essentially grouped in two phases, namely analysis-evaluation and project.

The students were divided in six international teams to study the same number of areas in the Kopli peninsula, northwest of Tallinn: Merimetsa, Pelguranna, Cemetery Park, Professorite Kula, Kopli Lines, East Kopli. It was pivotal to make them realise how socio-economical, demographical, and political components influenced the evolution of such territory and its landscape units from the early 20th century on. Linked by the same destiny, the six study areas witnessed three main development stages corresponding to the early Estonian, Soviet, and contemporary phases. Each of them left remarkable legacies in urban setting, architecture, infrastructures, coastal landscape uses, environment - either Estonian-German, Russian, or

international. Interestingly, Kopli area currently highlights the results and the uncertainties often debated in Tallinn, a dynamic capital city looking to define its future asset.

During the ISP, the dense programme of the first three days aimed to provide the participants with a solid and multidisciplinary knowledge of Kopli. The lectures of the experts, plus the meetings with municipal authorities and stakeholders, were essential to highlight thematic issues (history and heritage, sectoral planning, strategies for ecological and sustainable development). At the same time, the students visited the study areas both in team with their tutors and individually, to collect further information and visual materials to decode the multi-layered landscape and urban fabrics of contemporary Kopli. The groups were met the tutors on a daily basis to monitor the advances and give further advice on the deliverables. A variety of methods has been adopted by the teams to assess the current landscape and urban features, including SWOT, DPSIR, and visual analysis.

The outcomes of the first phase was illustrated by the teams in the intermediate presentations, which focused on the landscape description and assessment firstly, then on the draft concept. The peer comparison and the critique of the staff offered the chance to reflect upon the vocation of Kopli peninsula as a whole, and

also to interrelate each study area to the others, as to deliver an innovative sustainable vision of the district.

In the following days, visions for the future landscape of Kopli were developed with some proposals of intervention. Such ideas were illustrated through a selection of best-practice projects, diagrams, sketches, maps, plans, 3D views, photomontages. The location of the workshop activities enabled additional site visits, when needed. The presentation to the staff showed the outcomes of the team projects for the peer and instructors' critique. Subsequently, each team selected the most representative parts of their proposals and collaborated with the other teams to deliver an integrated presentation to the public attending the final presentation (last day of activity).

Outcomes and reflections

The CoLand partners collected the students' feedbacks both verbally during the workshop activities – daily informal indications and team reflections at the end of internal presentations – and in the structured online questionnaire. Especially through the latter survey, it has been possible to analyse the data by comparing and contrasting them with the previous ISP in Mangalia, and to draw useful conclusions:

- The aims and the contents of the ISP were gradually appreciated by the students during the first phase of the week, enabling a positive interaction between students and tutors, and achieving a satisfactory level after its conclusion. Maybe a reduction of the groups' size could lead to more integration and faster organisation in accomplishing the assigned tasks.

- Interestingly, the students experienced a better supervision through the mixed international staff formed by instructors of all the partner institutions rather than the supervision provided by their own university staff. Such element can be positively related to their initial expectations of internationalisation and interdisciplinary approaches.

- The workload has been evaluated rather high, especially in the second phase for the final presentations – both internal and public. However, it ought to be contextualised in the various curricula of the university partners. As known, both the CoLand online courses and the ISPs get different levels of educational, ranging from elective to core courses according to each academic programme. By also considering the tutors' feedbacks, the schedule was rather balanced and reasonable both for the intermediate and final presentations.

- In order to widen the research by design and to deepen the final landscaping outputs, it could be considered to focus on the analysis in the online and preliminary phase before starting the ISP, whose days might be spent for on-site activities, participatory process, best-practice collection and elaboration of planning/design solution.

- Internationalisation, intercultural exchange, and language (English) practice were among the students' expectations which were fulfilled by the ISP.

To sum up, it can be stated the 2019 Tallinn ISP succeeded both in terms of pedagogical and personal objectives. The study areas were well defined and rationally linked. Interdisciplinary tools made the students and the instructors reflect upon the complexity of the coastal landscapes. The various thematic contributions, the surveys and the tutoring effectively supported the students to highlight the potentials of the areas and to envision a future more sustainable layout.

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