



Answers to proposals from the
CITIZENS' ASSEMBLY FOR A GREEN CAPITAL
How can we link Tallinn's green spaces to create an inviting urban
whole?



May 2024

Foreword

On 4 November 2023, the Citizens' Assembly for a Green Capital put forward 39 proposals to the city of Tallinn to answer the question *How can we link Tallinn's green spaces into an inviting urban whole?*

Two groups were set up to work through the proposals and draft responses:

- a **working group of** city district experts (in total, more than 40 staff from 16 urban districts and representatives of district administrations were involved); and
- an **eight-member steering group** of city department heads, chaired by the deputy mayor of Tallinn who coordinates the activities of the Tallinn Urban Environment and Public Works Department.

The working group worked through the proposals, clarifying where necessary the scope of responsibility for the issues, outlining the actions already being taken in the city to address the proposals (see Chapter 2) and suggesting what more could be done to implement the proposals. The perspective of the next five years was taken into account for the activities.

The steering group, in turn, based on the input from the working group, made the final decisions on what actions the city would take to implement the Citizens' Assembly's proposals (see Chapter 1). As a large number of the activities will require cooperation between several entities, the steering group agreed on who the main responsible party and promoter for each activity would be (also taking into account the distribution of service delivery within the city system), and on a more precise timeframe in which it would be realistic to plan the activities.

The city of Tallinn's responses to the Citizens' Assembly's proposals are divided into two chapters.

Chapter 1 sets out for each proposal the main activities that have been made a priority by the Citizens' Assembly in table form.

In Chapter 2, the Citizens' Assembly proposals are grouped into 17 topics, and under each topic the Working Group describes the actions already being taken in the city to address the Citizens' Assembly's proposals.

In summary, the proposals are being taken on board and the city of Tallinn is already acting on all issues in one way or another, with the exception of four of the Citizens' Assembly's proposals (1-9, 1-12, 3-1, 5-1) for which the city is not prepared to plan any new activities this time. In regard to these proposals, the city will stick to its current established practice (see section 2) which will be further developed when the opportunity arises.

Thank you to all the members of the Citizens' Assembly!

The input was collated and the report compiled by the green transition bureau of the Tallinn Strategic Management Office.

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1. Actions to implement the Citizens' Assembly's proposals

The table below shows the **more than 80 activities** that will be undertaken in response to the **39 proposals from the Citizens' Assembly**.

This includes four of the Citizens' Assembly's proposals (1-9, 1-12, 3-1, 5-1) for which the city is not ready to plan new activities this time. In regard to these proposals, the city will stick to its current established practice (see Chapter 2), which will be further developed when the opportunity arises. For example, the sale and use of fireworks is regulated at the national level.

The text in green also sets out some of the most important practical actions for implementing the Citizens' Assembly's proposals, in addition to those described in section 2.

No	Citizens' Assembly proposal		Action to implement a Citizens' Assembly proposal or an action that is already standard practice	Operational period	Main responsible person and carrier for the action (service)
1	1-1 To preserve tall vegetation and more widely apply the principle of multi-tiered greenery 100% citizens' assembly approval	1.1	Preparation of a <i>thematic plan for the green and blue network</i> , which provides a broad perspective on the issue.	2025+	Strategic Management Centre's Spatial Planning Department
		1.2	A <i>guide to landscaping in public areas</i> (city government regulation) that can also be used on private land will be drawn up.	2024-2025	Urban Environment and Public Works Department
		1.3	Commissioning a street green factor or similar methodology to increase the proportion of greenery in the streetscape.	2024-2025	Strategic Management Centre's Green Turn Bureau
		1.4	Linking the Green Factor tool to the Urban Planning Register (TPR).	2024	Urban Planning Department
		1.5	An agreement will be reached with the utility networks' possessors to plant trees and grasses, either on top of the utility networks or in the protected zones.	2024	Urban Environment and Public Works Department
		1.6	The possibility for owners of private properties to send a notification on newly created greenery via the Maintenance and Landscaping information system .	2025+	Urban Environment and Public Works Department
2	1-2 To raise the quality of green area maintenance	2.1	The Urban Environment and Public Works Department, in cooperation with the Tallinn Botanical Garden, is conducting a study on the <i>meaningful management of greenery mowing for biodiversity</i> .	2024-2025	Urban Environment and Public Works Department
		2.2	The city government regulation on maintenance requirements for Tallinn's green zones will be amended to separate litter collection and other maintenance, allowing maintenance to be organised more precisely.	2024-2025	Urban Environment and Public Works Department
		2.3	The Urban Environment and Public Works Department's cooperation with Tallinn Botanical Garden and district governments. Systematic action to establish and maintain green zones.	2024+	Urban Environment and Public Works Department
3	1-3 To improve detailed planning procedures and processes so that developers would guarantee equal volume of created green areas	3.1	Implementation of the green factor and creation of a convenient and user-friendly online space for the tool.	2025	Urban Planning Department
		3.2	Linking the Green Factor to the Urban Planning Register (TPR).	2024	Urban Planning Department
		3.3	Improvements to construction monitoring and authorisation-based green zone supervision.	2024+	Urban Planning Department
4	1-4 To preserve the natural quality of existing green and beach areas and not reduce it anywhere in Tallinn	4.1	Preparation of a <i>thematic plan for the green and blue network</i> , which provides a broad perspective on the issue.	2025+	Strategic Management Centre's Spatial Planning Department

		4.2	Restoration of 100 ha of coastal meadows through grazing (2024: Paljassaare Conservation Area; 2025: Mustjõe coastal meadow, Tiskre coastal meadow).	2024-2025	Urban Environment and Public Works Department
		4.3	Baseline study for the <i>thematic planning of the green and blue network</i> : The status of the green zones and green corridors forming the Tallinn green network will be identified, their protection and maintenance needs zoned and defined, and the necessary actions implemented.	in accordance with the timeframe of the thematic planning	Urban Environment and Public Works Department
		4.4	In 2024, habitat-friendly maintenance (i.e. removal of mowed grass) will be started in all natural and class IV managed grasslands in Tallinn.	2024+	Urban Environment and Public Works Department
5	1-5 Improve cooperation in carrying out development plans and operational programmes that strategically guide urban landscaping, giving special attention to achieving a city-wide interconnected green area network through necessary interdepartmental cooperation	5.1	Preparation of a <i>thematic plan for a green and blue network</i> and the carrying out of studies within this framework.	2025+	Strategic Management Centre's Spatial Planning Department
		5.2	The Tallinn Green Zones Action Plan 2013-2025 will be updated.	2025	Urban Environment and Public Works Department
		5.3	The envisioning of urban spaces and large-scale urban landscaping projects involves all relevant city departments. The confirmation of the vision for urban spaces is agreed upon at sittings and the vision coordination meetings are attended by the relevant department heads and deputy mayors.	Standard practice	Strategic Management Centre's Spatial Planning Department
		5.4	Preparation of general plans and review of current general plans.	Standard practice, legal requirement	Strategic Management Centre's Spatial Planning Department, Urban Planning Department
6	1-6 Make information on urban green area development activities available to residents in all districts to facilitate citizens' increased participation and cooperation with the city	6.1	An online environment will be set up to report on the items planned for the financial year and their status (investments), to ensure timely availability of information on urban landscaping projects.	2024	Urban Environment and Public Works Department
		6.2	Increasing the user-friendliness of the Tallinn Planning Register (TPR) to ensure that anyone can use it.	2025+	Urban Planning Department
		6.3	A <i>guide</i> will be drafted for the handling of urban landscapes in detailed plans, including in the explanatory memorandum and figures; vertical planning, handling and redirection of rainwater, outdoor lighting, solar panel installation, building energy efficiency (heat management including cooling etc).	2024	Urban Planning Department
		6.4	Organising annual question times regarding planned city projects and activities and disseminating the information through other channels as well.	2025+	Urban Environment and Public Works Department
		6.5	The requirement to provide a 3D visualisation in the City Government Regulation and detailed plan preparation requirements of the Urban Planning Department will be reviewed and clarified (e.g. "to be provided in the urban model"). Using Urbanist AI in co-creation workshops	2024	Urban Planning Department
7	1-7 Continue supporting the activities of community gardens and encourage the creation of new ones	7.1	The budget for the call for proposals will be increased.	Requires council decision, Urban Environment and Public Works Department supports	Urban Environment and Public Works Department
		7.2	More proactively direct the creation of community gardens by mapping and identifying potential community and cooperative garden sites together with district governments and other departments and communicating this to the public.	2025+	Urban Environment and Public Works Department
		7.3	Training programmes directed at urban gardening enthusiasts focused around community gardens as well as a general increase in community gardening awareness and skills.	Standard practice	Urban Environment and Public Works

					Department
8	1-8 Create city-wide instructional material for developing public spaces and prefer the use of native plant species when planning city vegetation	8.1	Establishment of a procedure for landscaping public areas (City Government regulation)	2024-2025	Urban Environment and Public Works Department
		8.2	The online catalogue of biodiverse vegetation will be updated once the Regulation on the <i>procedure for landscaping public areas</i> is drafted.	2025	Urban Environment and Public Works Department
		8.3	Conception of a mother plantation for the reproduction of Tallinn's so-called heritage plants (at least 2 ha).	2026+	Urban Environment and Public Works Department
9	1-9 Create a user-friendly means by which Tallinn residents can make proposals on where to plant or remove trees in urban spaces		The city is not ready to establish any separate options for a proposal regarding the demand and need for clipping trees in the near future. The fastest way to make proposals to a district government is either directly or via social media channels. You can notify of a problem via the <u>Maintenance and Landscaping information system</u> (HHHS).		
10	1-10 Continue organising communal work events organised in and between neighbourhoods, agreeing on clean-up months in Spring and Autumn	10.1	In cooperation with district governments, a website will be set up to bring together district-wide and other thematic communal work events (spring works, biodiversity works). At the beginning of the season, a call for communal works proposals will be launched by district governments.	2025	Urban Environment and Public Works Department
		10.2	Monetary communal works support will be set up for urban region associations and other regional organisations.	Requires council decision, Urban Environment and Public Works Department supports	Urban Environment and Public Works Department
11	1-11 Launch campaign(s) for raising city residents' awareness of green areas	11.1	Implementing an environmental awareness programme under the leadership of an environmental awareness specialist and in line with the environmental development plan.	2025+	Urban Environment and Public Works Department
12	1-12 Create good practices for park use to encourage the creation of a park culture that values greenery		The city is not ready to establish a separate good practice for the use of parks. Every city resident can contribute to the continued appreciation of parks through their own behaviour. Activities in public areas are regulated by the Tallinn City Council Regulation <u>Rules of Maintenance</u>, larger parks are looked after by park supervisors.		
13	1-13 Increase the environmental notification capability of the Urban Environment and Public Works Department	13.1	An Environmental Awareness Specialist position will be created at the Urban Environment and Public Works Department.	2024	Urban Environment and Public Works Department
14	1-14 Create safe and diverse opportunities for using parks year round	14.1	A <i>playground development document</i> will be prepared, outlining seasonality and maintenance (safety) requirements, and including examples of multifunctional and nature-based play equipment.	2024	Urban Environment and Public Works Department
15	1-15 Use surfaces with greater water permeability in urban planning	15.1	Comprehensive mapping of rainwater management options in Tallinn, potential soil contamination and other relevant site-specific issues. And a catalogue of possible solutions to typical situations will be created.	2026+	Urban Environment and Public Works Department
		15.2	Implementation of a project for nature-friendly rainwater solutions in the Trumm area, implementation of nature-friendly rainwater management projects in Tondimõisa and Pardiitiik parks.	2024-2025	Urban Environment and Public Works Department
		15.3	Implementation of the Dreenasfald test area pilot project: Paldiski mnt T4 - from Pikaliiva Street to the access road of Paldiski mnt 124b. Approximately 220 m in total.	2024-2025	Urban Environment and Public Works Department
16	1-16 Use up-to-date solutions for street lighting in residential areas, in order to limit the use of lighting in advertisement and bright light fixtures as well as	16.1	A <i>Light Pollution (Prevention) Guide</i> will be prepared (with input from the TalTech light pollution study, survey analysis and disturbance point measurements).	2024	Urban Environment and Public Works Department
		16.2	A new street lighting management system will be introduced.	2026	Urban

	reduce light pollution				Environment and Public Works Department
17	1-17 Prioritise environmentally friendly solutions for tenders	17.1	Develop sector-specific green procurement conditions and provide regular training for staff. Preceded by: Mapping of agencies' current practices and current state of procurement. Value-based design and construction procurement pilots will be carried out, managed centrally by the Strategic Management Centre's Purchasing and Procurement Centre and implemented in different departments.	2025+	Strategic Management Centre's Purchasing and Procurement Centre
		17.2	Regular seminars are organised in district governments to educate officials on environmentally friendly solutions in procurement.	Standard practice	Strategic Management Centre's Purchasing and Procurement Centre
18	1-18 Develop natural drainage and increased use of rainwater.	18.1	Preparation of a <i>thematic plan for the green and blue network</i> , which provides a broad perspective on the issue. In the context of streetscapes, the principles will be agreed in the <i>street type guide</i> .	2025+	Strategic Management Centre's Spatial Planning Department
		18.2	Comprehensive mapping of rainwater management options in Tallinn, potential soil contamination and other relevant site-specific issues. And a catalogue of possible solutions to typical situations will be created.	2026	Urban Environment and Public Works Department
		18.3	The Urban Environment and Public Works Department's own projects use nature-based rainwater harvesting, rainwater harvesting for green spaces, etc. City government regulation on <i>procedure for landscaping public areas</i> to be drafted - compulsory in public areas, can also be used on private properties.	2024-2025	Urban Environment and Public Works Department
		18.4	Restoration (Iisaku and Järveotsa streams) and rehabilitation of natural water bodies (Varsaallika, Mähe, Teeharu streams).	2026+	Urban Environment and Public Works Department
		18.5	Implementation of the Dreenasfald test area pilot project: Paldiski mnt T4 - from Pikaliiva Street to the access road of Paldiski mnt 124b. Approximately 220 m in total.	2024-2025	Urban Environment and Public Works Department
19	1-19 Make street maintenance more environmentally friendly and pedestrian-focused	19.1	Increase the frequency of maintenance of intensively used footpaths/cycleways and measures to adjust condition requirements to reduce the use of chlorides on carriageways. Introduction of a description of the condition of the marked cycle track at the end of the maintenance cycle.	2025+	Urban Environment and Public Works Department
		19.2	Extension of the network of city-maintained pavements, including the conversion of narrow pavements into machine-maintained ones.	Standard practice	Urban Environment and Public Works Department
		19.3	Taking into account snow placement options when designing urban spaces.	2024+	Urban Environment and Public Works Department
20	1-20 Make changes to the city's work processes, detailed planning procedures and other documents affecting the work processes to allow for earlier and more meaningful involvement of experts and community members.	20.1	Involving citizens at the project preparation stage.	Standard practice	Urban Environment and Public Works Department
		20.2	Increasing the user-friendliness and interactivity of the Tallinn Planning Register to ensure that anyone can use it.	2025+	Urban Planning Department
21	2-1 Prioritise preservation and creation of green areas as well as the safety and comfort of pedestrians and cyclists in street planning	21.1	The <i>street type guide</i> to be produced will outline the different hierarchies and principles to follow when designing streets.	2024+	Strategic Management Centre's Spatial Planning Department
	100% citizens' assembly approval	21.2	Commissioning a street green factor or similar methodology to increase the proportion of greenery in the streetscape.	2024+	Strategic Management Centre's Green Turn Bureau

22	2-2 Bring green areas up-to-date and apply a thematic plan so that green areas are integrated into all necessary detailed plans, projects and city spaces 100% citizens' assembly approval	22.1	A <i>green and blue network thematic plan</i> will be prepared to provide a broad view of the issue and help to strengthen Tallinn's green factor .	2025	Strategic Management Centre's Spatial Planning Department
23	2-3 In the case of detailed plans, further assess the health impacts and implement measures to mitigate the negative health effects that largely result from noise, air and light pollution.	23.1	A <i>guide on the prevention of urban lighting pollution</i> will be drawn up, bringing together all the different requirements in this area and providing guidance based on an analysis of the light pollution survey, an analysis of the residents' survey and control measurements of the objects of lighting disturbance.	2024+	Urban Environment and Public Works Department
		23.2	Drawing up and implementing an action plan to reduce noise.	2025+	Urban Environment and Public Works Department
24	2-4 Continue the creation of environmentally friendly health tracks in order to develop a city-wide health track network.	24.1	Construction of the Pollinator Highway and the Klindipark sites.	2024+	Urban Environment and Public Works Department
25	2-5 Create smaller parks (e.g. "pocket parks") and recreation opportunities in each city district.	25.1	The Green Tracks project will continue.	Requires council funding decision, Urban Environment and Public Works Department	Urban Environment and Public Works Department
		25.2	<i>The principles of tactical spatial interventions</i> are being developed, allowing more agile creation of pocket parks and other public space solutions.	2026	Urban Environment and Public Works Department
		25.3	Baseline study for the <i>thematic planning of the green and blue network</i> : An analysis will be carried out to map areas with a lack of green spaces and properties where pocket parks or parks of community importance are needed.	2025+	Strategic Management Centre's Spatial Planning Department
		25.4	A <i>programme of playgrounds</i> , reflecting the distance of playgrounds from residential areas and the distances between playgrounds.	2024	Urban Environment and Public Works Department
26	2-6 Encourage and enable the wider public use of stadiums and schoolyards	26.1	The opening of the school stadium during the spring season is optional for schools.	2024+	Tallinn Education Department
27	2-7 Lower the traffic speed limit and apply measures for calming traffic across the city according to the specific needs of individual areas	27.1	Establishing a network of technical surveillance systems and proposing the development of a regulatory framework.	2025	Tallinn Transport Department
28	2-8 Use more deliberative and participatory methods (e.g. citizens' assembly) at the community and neighbourhood level.	28.1	Developing a <i>recruitment guide/toolbox</i> to support the planning and implementation of recruitment. Work is underway to agree on a more detailed format and action plan. Development 2024-2025. Preparation time will depend on agreements on the format of the recruitment guide moving forward.	2024+	Strategic Management Office's Development Planning Bureau
		28.2	Updating the participatory budget process.	2024-2025	Urban Environment and Public Works Department
29	3-1 Launch a city residents' environmental programme to engage and educate city residents and increase their environmental awareness		The city is not ready to launch a new, separate environmental programme for urban residents in the near future. Environmental education is supported by the Tallinn Botanical Gardens and the Tallinn Zoo. In cooperation with district governments, a website will be set up to bring together district-wide and other thematic communal work events (spring works, biodiversity works). At the beginning of the season, a call for communal works proposals will be launched by district governments. The city will continue with training programmes directed at urban gardening enthusiasts focused around community gardens		

			as well as a general increase in community gardening awareness and skills.		
30	3-2 Regulate the sale and use of fireworks, including at private and public events	30.1	This is a national regulation. The city continues to set an example by not using fireworks.	Standard practice	
31	3-3 Use more deterrence and control measures against the misplacement of waste.	31.1	Information article in district government newspapers. Report any observed littering (where the person is identifiable) to the Tallinn Municipal Police Department, e.g. if a littering vehicle is caught on camera (visible license plate) or if there are witnesses who recognise the person.	2024+ continuous action	Municipal Police Department
32	3-4 Take into account the tolerance limits of parks and other green spaces when organising public events.	32.1	Reviewing and updating the standard conditions in the register of public event permits (AKIS) to ensure minimum disturbance of green spaces. Review of the procedures for organising and holding public events in Tallinn .	2025	Urban Environment and Public Works Department
		32.2	The guidelines for events organised by the city of Tallinn will be supplemented by rules on the organisation of environmentally friendly events , including rules on green space tolerance, which the public will be notified of.	2024+	Strategic Management Centre's Green Turn Bureau
33	3-5 Take large green areas with high natural value under the city's protection so that they can be preserved as an important part of the green network.	33.1	A strategic purchase fund line in the city budget for the annual purchase of land in the public interest, including critical green spaces will be created.	Requires council decision, Urban Environment and Public Works Department supports	Urban Environment and Public Works Department
		33.2	Baseline study for the <i>thematic planning of the green and blue network</i> : The status of the green zones and green corridors forming the Tallinn green network will be identified, their protection and maintenance needs zoned and defined, and the necessary actions implemented.	in accordance with the time frame of the thematic planning	Urban Environment and Public Works Department
34	4-1 Encourage the use of public transportation within city limits by creating better public transport connections with suburban areas and neighbouring rural municipalities as well as improving park-and-travel opportunities 100% citizens' assembly approval	34.1	During the second quarter of 2024, the revised standards for the service level of the public transport network will be finalised and the principles of network planning will be updated.	2024	Tallinn Transport Department
		34.2	A <i>development plan for the Park and Ride car parks</i> will be drawn up.	2025	Tallinn Transport Department
		34.3	To develop the public transport infrastructure, the construction of the Vanasadama tramway and the planning of the Liivalaia and Pelguranna tramways will continue. By the end of 2024, 312 new platforms will be installed and real-time information kiosks will be installed at stops.	2024+	Tallinn Transport Department
35	4-2 Create more safe bicycle parking spaces near apartment buildings, cultural institutions, schools, public transportation hubs and hotels	35.1	A mapping of cyclists' needs will be carried out in cooperation with city authorities and district governments. The results will be included in the Urban Environment and Public Works Department's annual framework project for bicycle racks/urban fixtures.	2024+	Urban Environment and Public Works Department
		35.2	The principles will be formulated in a <i>street type guide</i> to be drafted.	2024+	Strategic Management Centre's Spatial Planning Department
36	4-3 Make bus and tram stops weatherproof and protected from air pollution and splashes	36.1	A pilot for the construction of a bus pavilion on the Baltic Station Square using recycled building materials in cooperation with the Tallinn Architecture Biennale .	2024-2025	Strategic Management Centre's Spatial Planning Department
37	5-1 Develop solutions that allow widely-used map applications to notify and display information on disruptions to public space access	37.1	The city is not currently ready to develop a separate new solution. If a suitable opportunity arises in the development of digital applications in the future, it will be taken into account.		
38	5-2 Encourage the participation of citizens in community-based green activities to improve health and well-being	38.1	Increasing the budget for the call for proposals in the field of the environment (€45,000 in 2023) and developing more precise conditions.	Requires council decision, Urban Environment and Public Works Department supports	Urban Environment and Public Works Department

		38.2	The creation of community gardens will be more proactively directed by mapping and identifying, together with district governments and other departments, potential community and cooperative garden sites , which will be communicated to the public.	2025+	Urban Environment and Public Works Department
		38.3	Training programmes directed at urban gardening enthusiasts focused around community gardens as well as a general increase in community gardening awareness and skills.	Standard practice	Urban Environment and Public Works Department
39	6-1 Expand green areas at the expense of decaying and abandoned buildings as well as empty spaces	39.1	As part of <i>the thematic plan for the green and blue network</i> , a general concept for the intermediate use of space is proposed.	2025+	Strategic Management Centre's Spatial Planning Department
40	Regulate and significantly decrease the use of leaf blowers [proposal that fell below the threshold in the citizens' assembly vote]	40.1	Authorities whose contractors carry out cleaning/maintenance/landscaping work have the possibility to regulate (if not already regulated) the use of leaf blowers (including their prohibition) in the contract, similar to the Rules of Maintenance .	2025+	Various institutions

2. What else the City of Tallinn is doing in regard to the proposals of the Citizens' Assembly

The suggestions of the Citizens' Assembly are grouped below into 17 topics, with each topic outlining the actions already being taken in the city in response to the Citizens' Assembly's proposals, as described by the working group.

2.1 Establishment and maintenance of landscaping, replacement of trees

Proposals: 1-1, 1-2, 1-9, 2-5

1-1	Preserve tall vegetation and more widely apply the principle of multi-tiered greenery
1-2	Raise the quality of green area maintenance
1-9	Create a user-friendly means by which Tallinn residents can make proposals on where to plant or remove trees in urban spaces
2-5	Create more smaller parks (e.g. "pocket parks") and recreation opportunities in each city district.

The activities are governed by the City Government regulations [Procedure for the inventory of greenery](#), [Requirements for the maintenance of green areas in Tallinn](#) and City Council Regulation [Procedure for the granting of a felling and maintenance cutting permit](#), the latter being the basis for the imposition of a replacement planting obligation.

The [Maintenance and Landscaping Information System](#) (HHHIS) has been created and [A catalogue of biodiversity](#), the [Tallinn Green Factor](#) tool and Landscaping Maintenance Requirements for 2024 with the aim of increasing biodiversity have been developed. Under the [Green Tracks](#) project, launched by the Spatial Planning Department during the year of the European Green Capital, nearly 70 tactical interventions were launched in public spaces, and the programme will be continued by the Urban Environment and Public Works Department.

Anyone can report a problem to the Maintenance and Landscaping Information System, which provides information on tree pruning and maintenance. Residents also report problems and observations to their local authorities through social media (FB) groups. We can direct people to make more use of the [Land Board's geoportal map of restrictions](#) to quickly find information on areas where planting trees is prevented by restrictions.

When conditions are set for planning and design, and when they are subsequently reviewed, care is taken to ensure that the landscaping requirements set out in development documents are respected. In this context, tall vegetation is a major focus.

The Urban Environment and Public Works Department is and will continue to cooperate with [the Tallinn Botanical Gardens](#), [Kadriorg Park](#) and the district governments and hold seminars and training sessions. District governments submit proposals to the Urban Environment and Public Works Department, including for green areas in poor condition that can be improved by newly planted vegetation.

The design and construction of recreational areas, parks and playgrounds is an ongoing field of activity. Location and user-friendliness is taken into account when creating the areas.

Regional peculiarities are taken into account for city districts. For example, the Kristiine district government draws attention to the historical fruit orchards located here to prevent people from absentmindedly damaging fruit trees and berry bushes. As part of the programme to renovate the courtyards of older apartment buildings in Kristiine, the project at Sõstra 1a includes the planting of berry bushes and creation of a community garden. The municipality is working directly with the Tallinn Botanical Garden and students from the Luua Forestry School who have made or are making a dendrological inventory of the greenery in the parks as part of their thesis.

The Pirita district government is working on the implementation of the 2022/23 inclusive budget's winning idea – a pocket park in every neighbourhood. New benches will be installed and local people will be asked for their opinions on their placement. For example, in Nõmme, the preference is for permanent solutions rather than pocket parks. Recreation areas will take into account the suggestions of residents and will be implemented as much as possible. The first reuse pocket park is under construction in Haabersti.

Systematic action is being taken in the districts to create and maintain green spaces. Mowing is carried out in accordance with the maintenance requirements for green areas, with less mowing during droughts. There are areas that are mown 1-2 times a year to maintain natural ecosystems (e.g. Lillepi Park) and more such areas will be designated. At the same time, invasive species are being controlled.

Contracts for the maintenance of green areas are long-term and any changes to contracts must comply with the requirements of the Public Procurement Act, so changes cannot be made quickly. However, the city has taken the approach of bringing the management of both the Urban Environment and Public Works Department's major procurements and the district governments' procurements onto a common basis.

2.2 Green space planning

Proposals: 1-3, 2-2, 6-1

1-3	Improve detailed planning procedures and processes so that developers would guarantee the creation of an equal volume of green areas
2-2	Bring green spaces up-to-date and apply a thematic plan so that green areas are integrated into all necessary detailed plans, projects and city spaces
6-1	Expand green spaces at the expense of decaying and abandoned buildings as well as empty spaces

In the districts, planning is dealt with by the district council and the district government provides a second opinion. Opportunities for more landscaping are often sought in cooperation with developers. Cooperation is done with the Urban Environment and Public Works Department.

The activities are governed by the city government regulations in the [Procedure for the inventory of greenery](#) and city council regulation [Procedure for the granting of felling and maintenance felling permits](#), the latter being the basis for the imposition of a replacement planting obligation.

Over the past five years, the Urban Environment and Public Works Department has commissioned baseline and habitat connectivity studies on different habitat groups to get input from habitat experts for planning a biodiverse city: amphibians, pollinators, large and small mammals, bats, brooding birds, mosses, lichens, escarpment ecological communities, etc. These studies will provide direct input to the *thematic plan for green and blue areas* currently under preparation. The studies can be found [in the Tallinn studies information system](#).

A good example is the gradual development of the wasteland on Tildri Street in Kristiine – a dog-walking area, a Japanese-style mini forest, a food court already exist and a community garden, skill truck and others are upcoming.

Expansion of green spaces in the city at the expense of dilapidated and empty buildings and vacant sites is complicated by overlapping interests, including the interests and desires of private landowners and developers, as well as land use and building conditions imposed by planning laws.

2.3 Natural value of green spaces

Proposals: 1-4, 3-5

1-4	Preserve the natural quality of existing green and beach areas and not reduce it anywhere in Tallinn
3-5	Take large green spaces with high natural value under the city’s protection so that they can be preserved as an important part of the green network.

The activities are governed by the Municipal Regulation [Procedure for the inventory of greenery](#).

Each green space will be designed to achieve a high level landscape architecture solution to preserve valuable trees and plants as well as landscape features. Carrying out city-wide inventories of species groups to map the status of species and conservation needs, and carrying out studies on the potential for restoring valuable plant communities. This information will be taken into account in the review of plans and projects. The studies can be found [in the Tallinn studies information system](#).

Across city districts, there are areas where excessive tidying up of the 'wilder' parts of parks is avoided.

Large green spaces of high nature value in the city are mostly protected (either national or local protected areas), and two new local protected areas (Kakumäe forest protected area and Astangu-Mäeküla protected area) are in the process of being established.

For more information on city nature and protected areas, see [the Tallinn city nature website](#).

2.4 Use of green areas

Proposals: 1-12, 1-14

1-12	Create good practices for park use to encourage the creation of a park culture that values greenery
1-14	Create safe and diverse opportunities for using parks year round

Activities in public areas are regulated by Tallinn city council regulation [Rules of maintenance](#), several larger parks are looked after by park rangers.

When designing new facilities, ensuring a diverse range of uses is part of standard practice. Each individual project is a tailor-made attempt to find a high-quality landscaping architectural solution that meets the needs of the environment and the city. Of the larger projects, the

Pollinator Highway, Klindipark, Poolamäe-Tiigiveski parks, Pae park and Vormsi green space are in progress.

The local authorities are continuously contributing to the development of park facilities and Tallinn's parks are being actively used.

See also [overview of Tallinn greenery](#).

2.5 Cooperation within the city

Proposals: 1-5, 1-13

1-5	Improve cooperation in carrying out development plans and operational programmes that strategically guide urban landscaping, giving special attention to achieving a city-wide interconnected green area network through necessary interdepartmental cooperation
1-13	Increase the environmental notification capability of the Urban Environment and Public Works Department

In cooperation with the Urban Environment and Public Works Department and the Urban Planning Department, opportunities are being sought to adjust pending planning solutions and construction projects in areas with conflicts with the green network. Each area will be tailored to the opportunities and needs of the surrounding environment. This is based on a much improved knowledge in recent years of the biota and the places of conflict in the network, i.e. where the coherence of the network is hampered by the built environment, mainly the road network and buildings, competing for the same area of land.

Extensive dissemination of environmental information targeted at city residents took place during the year of the European [green capital](#). Environmental education is consistently supported by the [Tallinn Botanical Garden](#) and [Tallinn Zoo](#). Environmental awareness events are also organised by the Urban Environment and Public Works Department. The Tallinn Education Department led an environment and nature conservation themed school year in 2023/24, involving various events including collaboration with the European green capital.

The districts will share information with partners and organise information sessions for housing associations and other interested parties.

2.6 Involvement and methods of involvement

Proposals: 1-6, 1-20, 2-8

1-6	Make information on urban green area development activities available to residents in all districts to facilitate citizens' increased participation and cooperation with the city
1-20	Make changes to the city's work processes, detailed planning procedures and other documents affecting work processes to allow for earlier and more meaningful involvement of experts and community members
2-8	Use more deliberative and participatory methods (e.g. citizens' assembly) at the community and district levels

[Procedures for the preparation, publication and reporting of Tallinn development documents](#) provides for an obligation of involvement and feedback (including public disclosure) for all development document preparers. At the beginning of each development document, an involvement plan must be drawn up that will consider which target groups will be involved, with which methodologies and at what point in time. The Strategic Management Centre supports the departments in this process. An example of good inclusion is the development strategy for the [Tallinn 2035](#) drafting.

[Inclusive budgeting](#) allows citizens to participate in the planning and allocation of public money. It is a good platform for dialogue between the city and its residents, offering benefits for both sides.

The Urban Environment and Public Works Department carries out public presentations of projects (both at the outline and revised design stages), public exhibitions and consultations on design conditions, surveys (e.g. on mowing and light pollution) and idea collections (e.g. on the location of drinking water taps), as well as brainstorming sessions (e.g. on spatial interventions).

The physical platform is the [Avalinn Participation HUB](#) (Kaarli pst 1, 1st floor). The establishment of the Participation HUB was also part of Tallinn's European green capital programme, which aims to involve communities as early and as much as possible. The [AvaLinn mobile participation app](#) can be downloaded, which gives you the chance to submit your ideas and suggestions for public spaces so that important ideas reach urban planners. The Strategic Management Centre's external projects bureau produces a podcast on key issues called [the Avalinna podcast](#). You can listen on Soundcloud, Spotify, Google Podcast or Apple Podcast.

The Strategic Management Centre's Spatial Planning department is involved in all cases that affect the local community. In cooperation with the Urban Planning Department's participation curator, a 2024 inclusion programme has been developed for Avalinna.

Community engagement will be carried out in the districts, both independently and in cooperation with the Urban Environment and Public Works Department, often already at the preliminary design stage in planning and development. Involvement at all stages, brainstorming and surveys (e.g. on the development of courtyards, parks, pocket parks, etc.). There will be information sessions and project presentations both in the settlements and at the premises of the city government. Information will be shared in newspapers and on social media channels.

In terms of the format of the Citizens' Assembly, there are plans to consider opportunities for a smaller and/or more regional format that requires less resources and work than the 2023 green capital Citizens' Assembly.

2.7 Design of public space, public use

Proposals: 1-8, 2-6

1-8	Create city-wide instructional material for developing public spaces and prefer the use of native plant species when planning city vegetation
2-6	Encourage and enable the wider public use of stadiums and schoolyards

In the year of the European green capital, Tallinn supported 49 environmental projects, collectively known as [Let's Create Together](#), with more than €1 million. These included, for example, the temporary park at the Town Hall Square ([the Green Tracks](#) project - nearly 70 tactical interventions), which will continue in 2024; Logi community sauna by the sea in the immediate vicinity of the City Hall, with additional facilities for winter bathing and other leisure activities in the summer; the Nordic Factory installation *Being Together*; the Kassisaba Society's *Kassisaba bucket gardens*, planted using the city of Tallinn's catalogue of greenery as inspiration, and the pocket parks in Faehlmann street in the city centre.

From June to the end of August 2023, 19 school stadiums were open for sports in Tallinn, with at least one in each district. How this will be taken forward in 2024 is still to be clarified.

From spring 2024, the stadiums of Piritä district schools will be open to all. In the Kristiine district, the courtyards, including sports facilities, of Tallinn Lilleküla Gymnasium and Tondi School have been opened. Tallinn Kristiine Gymnasium is a privately renovated school building

and the schoolyard is closed (the management contract signed under the PPP project is valid until 2036).

2.8 Community action

Proposals: 1-7, 1-10, 5-2

1-7	Continue supporting the activities of community gardens and encourage the creation of new ones
1-10	Continue organising communal work events organised in and between neighbourhoods with agreed-upon clean-up months in spring and autumn
5-2	Encourage the participation of citizens in community-based green activities to improve health and well-being

The Tallinn Urban Environment and Public Works Department organises three calls for proposals per year, including a call for proposals for projects in the field of urban gardening, a call for proposals for projects in the field of schools in Tallinn and a call for proposals for projects in the field of the environment. The aim of the calls is to support citizen initiatives and grass-roots projects, thereby increasing the city's biodiversity, the environmental awareness of its citizens and the possibilities for food growing or urban gardening in the city. For more information, see the [urban gardening and environment application rounds](#) and the [Tallinn urban gardening website](#).

The aim and priority of the Tallinn environmental call for proposals is to increase environmental awareness and sustainable lifestyles among interest groups of all ages, to support the development of non-formal education in the environmental field, and to encourage cooperation and joint action among city residents for the benefit of the environment. Applications can be submitted by legal entities, including non-profit and business organisations, such as housing associations, housing cooperatives and sectoral organisations.

Regular events and outreach activities will be organised to spread information about the possibilities for creating and operating community gardens. The biggest event in 2023 was the [urban gardening experience day](#). Workshops and training sessions will be organised to enhance the knowledge and skills of existing community gardens. There is an informal cooperation network with meetings chaired by the Urban Environment and Public Works Department.

Today, a suitable plot of land for a community garden is found when the city is approached by a specific group of interested parties. Based on the group's needs and location preferences, the process of finding a site starts with the cooperation of landowners, who are often district governments.

For example, in Kristiine, in addition to existing community gardens and educational gardens, the district government has its own community garden that is used to actively promote urban gardening. This goes well with the district's slogan "Kristiine – a garden in the heart of the city!". A new community garden is being built in the courtyard of the older apartment buildings at Sõstra 1a, and a survey of local residents showed that there is a lot of interest. The Kramer community garden training and workshops will continue, and in 2024, training will be provided in locations where community gardens could be established in the future and where interest in balcony and rooftop urban gardening could be generated.

In Lasnamäe district, residents' initiative is supported and community gardens are created practically every year.

In addition to public works organised by the Urban Environment and Public Works Department and district governments, in 2023 there will be various biodiversity works and World Clean-up Day in addition to regular clean-up works.

City districts have been hosting public works in spring for over 10 years now, as well as in autumn in some districts. For example, Kristiine district hosts clean-up public works and public works day [“Teeme Ära!”](#) as well as cleaning and installation of birdhouses as part of the year of the European green capital. There’s also World Clean-up Day and traditional litter clean-up, and a good winter initiative of the MTÜ Lille Settlement Association is the clearing of snow from fire hydrants.

In Mustamäe district, the annual clean-up month includes public works at kindergartens and schools and the “Teeme Ära!” public works day. There are also plans for organising public works in autumn.

In the city centre, there are annual spring and autumn clean-ups. The district government has supported various actions by different interest groups by organising waste collection, providing tools, etc.

In Nõmme, community-based public works are also supported as much as possible, and the district government itself organises a few every year. In partnership with schools and local authorities, around 100 new birdhouses will be added to park woodlands each year.

In Haabersti, there are various clean-up initiatives – “Teeme ära!”, “Rand puhtaks!” and others. The district government will assist the volunteers with tools.

The Friends of the Botanical Garden Society operates out of the Tallinn Botanical Gardens, through which interested citizens are included in assisting the botanical gardens’ activities via volunteering.

In the Pirita district, a number of sports training sessions are free of charge for residents. Nõmme hosts a variety of sports events and develops recreational facilities. In the Kristiine district, there are a range of community-engaging and community-building events, school activities and information days, garden walks and courtyard meetings. Officials will gain additional knowledge in the field of inclusion and community empowerment.

2.9 Raising awareness

Proposals: 1-11, 3-1

1-11	Launch campaign(s) for raising city residents’ awareness of green areas
3-1	Launch a city residents’ environmental programme to engage and educate city residents and increase their environmental awareness

A series of events and activities will take place, including Baltic Sea Day, Car Free Day, a mowing questionnaire, support for environmental non-profit activities, support for the Green School programme, the Blue Flag programme, Aegna Nature House programmes, the installation and demonstration of drinking water taps.

Environmental education is consistently supported by Tallinn Botanical Garden and Tallinn Zoo. A more detailed programme, including campaigns, will be developed as part of the preparation of the *environmental development plan*, which will be led by the Environment and Municipalities Agency.

In many kindergartens, outdoor learning and urban gardening are a regular part of the curriculum. Today, many of the city's institutions have their own [learning gardens](#), where through a variety of gardening activities they learn about urban nature and the world around them, promote green thinking and environmental awareness and encourage healthy and active lifestyles. In 2023, there were 141 municipal, 12 private and 6 self-initiated learning gardens operating in Tallinn, with the participation of around 36,255 people (including 16,228 children, 2,418 teachers and staff, 4,258 parents and volunteers, 13,281 partners and garden

visitors). The Tallinn Social Work Centre has joined in the activities of the learning gardens and has also established learning gardens in its units.

2.10 Stormwater

Proposals: 1-15, 1-18

1-15	Use surfaces with greater water permeability in urban planning
1-18	Develop natural drainage and increased use of stormwater

Since 2023, a good tool, the [Tallinn Green Factor](#), has been developed and its test version has been used in planning and design, which will increase the diversity of areas designated for landscaping and encourage the use of nature-friendly stormwater solutions.

New test sections of the permeable pavement will be constructed in the second half of 2024. Permeable pavement is not suitable for all areas, as it is important to take into account, for example, the level of ground water. The results of the test sections will be analysed to draw conclusions on where such pavements can be used in the city. The implementation of a [project on natural rainwater solutions in the Trummi area](#) and the landscaping of intersections in the framework of the [Green Tracks](#) project are in the pipeline. The Urban Environment and Public Works Department is a project partner in the external project [MUSTBE \(Multidimensional storm water treatment in urban areas for cleaner Baltic Sea\)](#), which has as a demonstration the nature-friendly treatment of stormwater in Tondimõisa and Pardiitiigi parks.

In urban areas, stormwater drainage is considered important. For example in Kristiine, new projects are based on the principle of using as little stone paving as possible. As part of the [Green Tracks](#) 2023 project and the 2023/24 inclusive budget winning idea, the district is landscaping an asphalt and cobblestone traffic island. District officials attended a seminar on stormwater issues organised by the NGO Estonian Association for Municipal Management in 2023 to be more informed project planners, contractors and evaluators.

In the case of projects, the conditions for pavements are determined by the technical specifications of the design contract as the base document. Depending on the use of the building and the covering, the extent to which coverings supporting the natural infiltration of stormwater can be used is defined. Restrictions where the use of permeable pavements is not allowed (e.g. invasion requirements, [Ministry of the Environment Decree No 61](#), etc.) must also be taken into account.

2.11 Effects of disturbance (light and noise pollution)

Proposals: 1-16, 2-3, 3-2

1-16	Use up-to-date solutions for street lighting in residential areas, in order to limit the use of lighting in advertisement and bright light fixtures as well as reduce light pollution
2-3	In the case of detailed plans, further assess the health impacts and implement measures to mitigate the negative health effects that largely result from noise, air and light pollution.
3-2	Regulate the sale and use of fireworks, including at private and public events
	Regulate and significantly decrease the use of leaf blowers

The Urban Environment and Public Works Department has included conditions to prevent light pollution in the *technical conditions* for urban lighting. For example, light calculations are required for façades where there is a risk of light shining into windows and light restrictors are needed. This has been improved by the introduction of LED-lights, which use optics to direct light to the desired area. The city has renewed the regulation of the Urban Environment and Public Works Department [Confirmation of outdoor lighting dimming values in the city of](#)

[Tallinn](#), according to which street lighting will be dimmed on all streets, playgrounds, etc. The new street lighting control system will be introduced in 2025. Today, a pilot project is halfway through, testing lighting control systems from six different manufacturers on different sections of the street. The new system will allow each lighting fixture to be controlled separately, setting the right brightness levels for urban lighting and thus using lower wattages and avoiding light pollution. In cooperation with the Tallinn University of Technology, an online survey on light pollution has been carried out among residents, resulting in the mapping of nearly 700 locations of light pollution in Tallinn. In the next step, light pollution will be analysed and measured and a *light pollution guide* will be developed. A study was commissioned by the TTA and carried out by TalTech titled [The effects of traffic lights on road safety\(illuminated signs study\)](#), the results of which will also be taken into account in the introduction of new standards.

The Urban Environment and Public Works Department has started work on an *Action plan to reduce noise*. The impact of the activities proposed in the detailed plan will be assessed in an environmental impact assessment (KMH) or a strategic environmental assessment (KSH). The vast majority of detailed plans are coordinated with the [Health Board](#), which carries out a thorough check and in turn sets requirements for plan updates and analyses.

The plan is to investigate noise reduction opportunities using different mixtures of materials for coatings.

The use and sale of fireworks is regulated by the state and local authorities do not have the right to ban the use and sale of fireworks on their own. The Urban Environment and Public Works Department has also previously commissioned a legal analysis which confirmed this. The city of Tallinn continues to set an example by not using fireworks.

The use of leaf blowers is regulated by the [Rules of maintenance](#). In public places, leaf blowers may be used for leaf collection, but may not be used for any other purpose that involves the emission of dust into the air. The Tallinn Municipal Police Department will check the improper use of leaf blowers in public places when notified, but it does not constitute a misdemeanour.

2.12 Procurements

Proposal: 1-17

1-17	Prioritise environmentally friendly solutions for tenders
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The city of Tallinn has adopted a green procurement approach. The Strategic Management Centre's Purchasing and Procurement Centre conducts training at the national level on the use of EU [mandatory green procurement clauses](#). [Voluntary conditions](#) are implemented in cooperation with departments and institutions. Best practices will be collected by sector.

For example, the city's objective as a contracting authority in construction tenders is to ensure functionality, energy efficiency, durability and longevity, i.e. a building that is technically sound and built using energy efficient and renewable energy technologies in line with best available building practices. Conditions to take into account environmental sustainability requirements and opportunities shall be included at the design stage, so that the materials and equipment used in the construction of the building are recyclable, have the longest possible lifespan, are easy to repair and have a low energy consumption. Priority will be given to the reuse of materials and to solutions that reduce the fixed costs of the building and save on materials.

Voluntary green conditions have been tried in procurement, but for example in the case of furniture, the tender failed because the bids did not meet the requirements. Therefore, there is a need for upstream cooperation with different actors, including market research for businesses to clarify market readiness.

The use of pesticides to control weeds is banned in existing landscaping contracts. For each procurement, which environmentally friendly technologies to use and which specialists to involve is considered. In practice, there is a requirement for separate collection and transfer of waste.

The procurement for street lighting will be based on the [European Union's Green Public Procurement](#) criteria for street lighting and traffic lights.

2.13 Street maintenance, design

Proposals: 1-19, 2-1

1-19	Make street maintenance more environmentally friendly and pedestrian-centric
2-1	Prioritise preservation and creation of green areas as well as the safety and comfort of pedestrians and cyclists in street planning

Tallinn has 3,253,967 m² of roads for pedestrians and cyclists, including park roads, of which 25,000 m² are cycle paths marked on the roads and maintained by the Urban Environment and Public Works Department; about 550,000 m² of park roads are maintained by district governments; about 700,000 m² of footpaths are maintained by the Urban Environment and Public Works Department. Around 950,000 m² of footpaths and cycle paths are also maintained by the Urban Environment and Public Works Department. In addition, since January 2021, a maintenance unit has been set up within the city's administration, whose tasks include the maintenance of 206,000 m² of pavements in the city centre, with additional pavements to be maintained each year.

Street maintenance is carried out using modern technology that takes into account the requirements of emission limits and the age of the equipment. Footpaths and cycle paths will be cleaned first, with one third of maintained footpaths and cycle paths subject to a four-hour maintenance cycle. The cost of cleaning footpaths and cycle paths is €6.5 million per year. Salt (chlorides) is used on main streets with public transport, while no salt is used on side streets. NaCl, CaCl and granite flakes are used to prevent road slipperiness.

The Urban Environment and Public Works Department monitors the use of studded tires and is running the campaign [Dust Kills](#), highlighting the harmful effects of studded tires. District governments help spread the campaign's message. Banning studded tires requires a change in national legislation.

In November 2023, the Tallinn City Council adopted the [Tallinn Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan 2035](#), which sets out renewed visions and objectives and divides streets into nine types (see Action Programme 1). An important innovative link to place value has been established for a holistic and safe streetscape. A *guide to the nine street types* will be developed in cooperation with several city departments to develop street design principles.

The green areas belonging to the city are mowed twice during the growing season in order to conserve nature. An inventory of the landscaping must be made before design work starts. The general principle is that all landscaping that is not dangerous is valuable.

2.14 Health trails

Proposal: 2-4

2-4	Continue the creation of environmentally friendly health tracks in order to develop a city-wide health trail network
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The Urban Environment and Public Works Department's activities in the continuous planning and construction of green areas and parts of the green network (e.g. Pollinator Highway,

Klindipark, Poolamäe-Tiigiveski Park) for the reconstruction and modernisation of parks and green spaces supports the concept of health trails.

Among the city districts, Pirita, for example, has good health trails that are constantly being developed. Nõmme has a number of opportunities for users of health trails in the form of the Harku and Pääsküla bogs and park forests. The latter will be maintained and repaired gradually.

In neighbourhoods where the possibilities for creating health trails are limited, such as Kristiine or Mustamäe, the preference is to create a friendly urban space, so that people's daily journeys are varied and aesthetically pleasing, making it easy to prefer walking for longer distances. Creating a better quality public space will support the city's strategic goals. Pocket parks are being set up, cosy corners for sitting have been created with urban furniture and exercise equipment has been brought close to people's paths of movement, not just in courtyards and parks (e.g. balance boards, ping-pong tables, etc.).

Residents of the city centre district use the Järve health trail, which is developed by [the Estonian Health Trails Foundation](#). It's not a long journey to go to Pirita or Nõmme to do sports. In Haabersti's urban forests, there are health trails in the Kakumäe beach park (in need of renovation) and in the Õismäe bog. The elderly and schools and kindergartens are very active users of the newly reconstructed area of the Õismäe pond.

2.15 Mobility

Proposals: 2-7, 4-1, 4-2, 4-3, 5-1

2-7	Lower the traffic speed limit and apply measures for calming traffic across the city according to the specific needs of individual areas
4-1	Encourage the use of public transportation within city limits by creating better public transport connections with suburban areas and neighbouring rural municipalities as well as improving park-and-travel opportunities
4-2	Create more safe bicycle parking spaces near apartment buildings, cultural institutions, schools, public transportation hubs and hotels
4-3	Make bus and tram stops weatherproof and protected from air pollution and splashes
5-1	Develop solutions that allow widely-used map applications to notify and display information on disruptions to public space access

The Tallinn Transport Department has gradually been working on reducing the speed limit to 30 km/h in residential areas, the city centre and other streets with a high local amenity value. A calmer traffic space is supported by the [Tallinn Sustainable Urban Mobility Plan 2035](#), and the *Guide to the nine street types* for the development of street design principles.

The district governments make proposals according to the traffic situation and cooperate with the Tallinn Transport Department to resolve dangerous situations. Alternative traffic calming techniques and options will also be explored in cooperation with urban planners from the Strategic Management Centre's Spatial Planning Department.

For example, educational establishments in the Kristiine district and residents of older apartment blocks are short of bike racks and shelters with roofs. New projects have already taken into account the need for bike racks, but elsewhere the situation is poor. There is a problem at Tallinn Lilleküla Gymnasium, where the existing bike racks do not cover the need.

 The principles for curbing urban sprawl and densification will be provided in the general plans being prepared under the auspices of the Strategic Management Centre's Spatial Planning Department, in particular the general plans for the City Centre and Põhja-Tallinn.

The planning and development of a new demand-driven public transport route network is an ongoing process in the public transport department of the Tallinn Transport Department. In 2023, a call for tenders was launched for the development of service level standards and the upgrading of network planning principles. Changes according to demand and the data-driven route network will continue. A call for tenders was also launched in 2023 for the *management, maintenance and development of ticketing and information systems* – with the aim of establishing a single ticketing system for ten years, involving all modes of public transport (including trains). Discussions were started with the North-Estonian Public Transport Centre on the creation of a unified ticketing system, including the sale of individual tickets in addition to season tickets. Public transport connection times will be adjusted due to reallocation of traffic space. The public transport infrastructure will be developed and new vehicles for the public transportation fleet will be purchased – 15 new electric buses will start regular service in 2024, the first new trams will arrive (23 in total over two years) and new electric trolleybuses will be tendered.

The Public Transport Office of the Tallinn Transport Department has signed a 21-year contract with JCDecaux to install 1,200 new bus shelters at public transport stops (600 with Tallinn design and 600 with service provider design. Around 300 of these will be installed in 2024), 121 advertising screens and 34 single-seater fully automatic self-cleaning outdoor public toilets adapted for people with reduced mobility. The contract covers the maintenance of the shelters installed by the provider as well as those owned by the city.

The city has information on road and street closures, which is also shared as key data on the [Waze](#) app. The Tallinn Welfare and Health Care Department manages a programme for vulnerable groups of the population, the [Tallinn accessibility information system](#).

2.16 Waste

Proposal: 3-3

3-3	Use more deterrence and control measures against the misplacement of waste
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The Strategic Management Centre’s circular economy office, in cooperation with the Tallinn Waste Management Centre, will organise and clean up the area around public packaging containers if they have other waste than packaging waste. In the more problematic public packaging waste collection points, where there is a lot of littering, cameras have been installed and are monitored by the municipalities. Packaging waste around public containers is collected by the container owner (packaging organisation). The Tallinn Municipal Police Department will be involved in littering on private properties and the municipal police will conduct misdemeanour proceedings for violations of the Waste Act (56 proceedings in 2023).

In urban areas, littering has decreased compared to previous years. There has also been a reduction in littering due to overfilling packaging bins compared to the past – bins are equipped with a contact number and citizens are directed to call it if the bin is full. In urban areas, monitoring is carried out through inspection visits. Citizens can also inform via social media. Cooperation will be established with waste shippers and the Strategic Management Centre’s circular economy office.

Vandalism is seen as more of a problem and has occurred in the previous few summers. Cameras will be installed in problematic areas. There are also concerns about homeless people who collect things in certain remote places and live in them during the summer season. Such situations are dealt with by the district councils in cooperation with the Tallinn Municipal Police Department, the police and the contracted clean-up partner on an ongoing basis.

2.17 Public events

Proposal: 3-4

3-4	Take into account the tolerance limits of parks and other green spaces when organising public events.
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When coordinating the authorisation of public events through the [public assembly information system](#) (AKIS), additional conditions are set according to the area where the event takes place. Today, special conditions are in place, for example to account for the specific characteristics of key protected areas.

We also have the Ministry of Climate's [Environmentally friendly events guide](#) and the city of Tallinn's [Rules for organising an environmentally friendly event](#).

City districts respect the environment and take into account the characteristics and capacity of the location when processing applications for public event permits and when organising events in green spaces or parks. Excessive encroachment on green spaces will not be tolerated. For example, residents will be encouraged to use more environmentally friendly means of transport. If necessary, different specialists will be involved and an information session will be held before the event.