



Service hall in Mustamäe, Tallinn in 1980s

FORUM FOR THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT

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Methods of Analysis and Imagination: A Matter of Scale

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Image on the cover: esti Riigiarhiivi Filiaali (Parteiarhiivi) fotokolleksioon (AIS). 1980s. "ERAF.2.2.3762.1 (AIS)".

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Introduction

A “Forum for the Built Environment” is an idea for the project which is meant to offer a democratic place for citizens to talk and address a problem or matter especially of public interest regarding the Built Environment. This chapter elucidates the information that was gathered during the research process until now. The third chapter ties it back to the graduation project. When the research process started, I got very interested in the democratic processes in Estonia. According to the Cambridge Dictionary, democracy is described as the belief in freedom and equality between people, or a system of government based on this belief, in which power is either held by elected representatives or directly by the people themselves.¹

e-Estonia

According to the official website of the government of Estonia, it describes itself as an e-Governance with an e-Democracy, also known as e-Estonia. After they gained independence in 1991, Estonia’s policymakers started from scratch and focused on building up the country with new technology infrastructure. As a result, the first draft of the “Principles of Estonian Information Policy” was made in 1994. Four years later the draft was rectified by the Estonian Parliament.² The e-Government development is led by the office of Deputy Secretary General for Digital Development, part of the Ministry of Economic Affairs.³ Currently, 99% of public services are available online. The normal services that the government is involved with—legislation, voting, education, justice, health care, banking, taxes, policing, and so on—have been digitally linked across one platform, wiring up the nation.⁴ Surprisingly, it means that voting happens in the digital sphere. Curiously, Estonia built a Data Embassy in Luxembourg which functions as an extension of the cloud. The Data Embassy kick-off took place in 2015 and the finalised agreement between Estonia and Luxembourg was signed in 2017.⁵ Which means that the state owns server resources outside of its territorial boundaries. The Data Embassy is in its physical form a data centre. However, it is fully under the control of Estonia but has the same rights as physical embassies such as immunity.⁶

Democracy

Interestingly, the e-democracy system of Estonia claims that it supports and enhances democratic processes and institutions. In addition, it offers citizens the opportunity to participate in the political sphere.⁷ Nevertheless, Estonia is categorised as a ‘flawed democracy’, particularly due to low scores in political participation (see table 1). Currently, it is located on the 27th spot.⁸ Since The Economist started measuring democracy in 2006, Estonia has been slowly scoring higher in the democracy index (see table 2).

Participation

Participation can be related to the involvement of citizens and their opinions. Research was done by Magnus Jonsson to study the exact political participation in Estonia in 2015. The crowdsourcing method was applied to understand what kind of people would actively participate in political topics within the digital sphere versus the general public. It was concluded there was a significant difference between the general public and participants of the crowdsourcing (see Table 3). In addition, people who participated in crowdsourcing online were mainly highly educated, with the professional field, Estonian men leaning towards right-wing views. In comparison with the general Estonian population, the sample of crowdsourcing participants was, thus, strongly biased towards already politically active citizens: who to a large degree, actually shared the characteristics of what we might term the ‘usual suspects’ in political participation.⁹ The point of departure of the research is to explore alternative options for participation that do not exclude the digital sphere but try to offer space for more diverse participants.

¹ “Democracy”, Cambridge dictionary, accessed November 8, 2023, <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/democracy>.

² “Story”, e-Estonia, accessed November 8, 2023, <https://e-estonia.com/story/>.

³ “e-Estonia Programme for e-Government”, e-Estonia, accessed November 8, 2023, <https://e-estonia.com/programme/e-government/>.

⁴ Nathan Heller, “Estonia, the digital republic,” *The New Yorker*, December 11, 2017, <https://www.newyorker.com/magazine/2017/12/18/estonia-the-digital-republic>

⁵ “Data Embassy”, e-Governance, e-Estonia, accessed November 8, 2023, <https://e-estonia.com/solutions/e-governance/data-embassy/>.

⁶ Idem.

⁷ “e-Democracy”, e-Estonia, accessed November 8, 2023, <https://e-estonia.com/solutions/e-governance/e-democracy/>.

⁸ Magnus E. Jonsson, “Democratic Innovations in Deliberative Systems – The Case of the Estonian Citizens’ Assembly Process,” *Journal of Public Deliberation*: Vol. 11 : Iss. 1 , Article 7 (2015).

⁹ Idem.

Democracy Index 2006-22														
Estonia	7.96	7.84	7.84	7.90	7.97	7.79	7.85	7.85	7.74	7.61	7.61	7.61	7.68	7.74

Table 1: Democracy progress of Estonia from 2006 until 2022 by The Economist. Scoring higher than an 8.0 makes it a full democracy, under a 8.0 it is considered a ‘flawed democracy’.
Source: “Democracy Index 2022: Frontline democracy and the battle of Ukraine,” *The Economist Intelligent Unit 2023*.

Democracy Index 2022									
	Overall score	Rank	Change in rank from previous year	I Electoral process and pluralism	II Functioning of government	III Political participation	IV Political culture	V Civil liberties	
Estonia	7.96	27	0	9.58	7.86	6.67	6.88	8.82	

Table 2: Democracy Index of Estonia in 2022 by The Economist. Scoring higher than an 8.0 makes it a full democracy, under a 8.0 it is considered a ‘flawed democracy’.
Source: “Democracy Index 2022: Frontline democracy and the battle of Ukraine,” *The Economist Intelligent Unit 2023*.

	Contacted Politician	Worked in political party	Worked in organization	Signed a petition	Wore campaign badge	Demonstration	Boycotted certain goods
The general public	13	2,5	5,4	10,2	3,9	4,4	7,2
Participants in crowdsourcing	53	7	26	77	19	17	47
Difference	+40	+4,5	+20,6	+66,8	+15,1	+12,6	+39,8

Table 3: Prior political participation among Crowdsourcing Participants versus the General Public. Data from 2012 and 2014.
Jonsson, Magnus E. (2015) “Democratic Innovations in Deliberative Systems – The Case of the Estonian Citizens’ Assembly Process,” *Journal of Public Deliberation*: Vol. 11 : Iss. 1 , Article 7.

Participating and engagement do not only take place in the democratic sphere but also in architectural theory and practice. For instance, revisiting Giancarlo De Carlo's participatory design approach, especially seen in Nuovo Villaggio Matteotti (built in 1975). Participatory design, which is also often referred to as community design, aims to recognise and legitimise the authority of users in the architectural and urban design processes. It is based on the intention to promote democracy and to invent mechanisms able to provide the users with the opportunity to participate in all the stages of the design process. For Giancarlo De Carlo, "it was vital to reconnect with the inhabitants". In his article titled "An Architecture of Participation," De Carlo refers to the intensification of the "dichotomy between architecture and reality" and criticises the modern movement in architecture for having simplified the "interpretations of human and social behaviour."¹⁰

Physical governing structures in Estonia and Tallinn

Considering the non-physical digital sphere of governance, I looked simultaneously at the physical environment through scale. Firstly, from the governing structure of Estonia. The politics in Estonia consists of a parliamentary representative democratic republic, where the Prime Minister, Alar Karis, is the head of the government and a multi-party system. The Estonian parliament has the Legislative power. Physically, it is located in the Toompea Castle and on top of the Toompea hill in the old city centre of Tallinn. Most of the ministries of Estonia are in the Combined Ministry Building at the corner of Suur-Ameerika Street and Pärnu Road in Tallinn. Combining the ministries into one building was done to make it more efficient. It contains an open office space where people are stimulated to work at home and in the office, so more people can be in the building but at different times.¹¹

Within the scale of the city, Tallinn consists of a city council and an executive power body. The City Council is elected by the voting of residents. The building is located at Vana-Viru, and it is on the border of the old town and the city centre. The executive power body is located on the Freedom Square (Vabaduse väljak) consisting of the municipality building (Linnavalitsus) of Tallinn. Here the mayor and seven deputy mayors are located. In addition, the City Planning Department is there with the city archive. Nevertheless, it is important to mention the historic governing building, such as the Tallinn City Hall (Tallinna Raekoda) as it goes back to the 13th century and is in the centre of the Old Town.¹² It shows that governing structures have been historically part of the identity of the city.

Lack of City Architect

Concerning the current city developments in the built environment, the city of Tallinn lacks a city architect. The first city architect of Tallinn was Georg Hellat (1870-1943), and he did that from 1913 until 1915.¹³ In current times, the former city architect, Endrik Mänd, who worked for 21 years for Tallinn's city planning office resigned in 2019.¹⁴ Consequently, the development of urban construction has been led by politicians. After the departure of Endrik Mänd, the head of the city planning department architect Ignar Fjuk was informally named city architect. Nevertheless, he resigned in 2021.¹⁵ Currently, the role is being fulfilled from within the municipality itself. It brings questions on how objective this kind of governance is, and the dissatisfaction of the citizens can be noticed (panel discussions, newspaper articles). As Kasper Viilup states:

"If Ain Anger or Tiit Härm, a top performer in their field, speaks in front of the public and says where they think the new Estonian concert and ballet hall should be built, then an urban planning professional must answer it on behalf of the city. Not a politician, someone who is the head of the department or the deputy head of the department. An authority in his field, an urban architect, can do this."¹⁶

¹⁰ Marianna Charitonidou, "Revisiting Giancarlo De Carlo's Participatory Design Approach: From the Representation of Designers to the Representation of Users," *Heritage* 4, no. 2: 985-1004 (2021), <https://doi.org/10.3390/heritage4020054>.

¹¹ Tourguide Open House Tallinn (name unknown), conversation with the author, October 8, 2023.

¹² "The Building", The Building, Tallinna Raekoda, accessed November 8, 2023, <https://raekoda.tallinn.ee/en/the-building/>.

¹³ "George Hellat (1870-1943)", Eesti esimesed Valgamaalt, Valgark, accessed November 8, 2023, https://www.valgark.ee/EestiesimesedValgamaalt.htm#_Toc378861437.

¹⁴ Indrek Kuus, "Tallinna peaarhitekt Endrik Mänd otsustas ametist lahkuda," *EER*, June 18, 2019, <https://www.err.ee/953507/tallinna-peaarhitekt-endrik-mand-otsustas-ametist-lahkuda>.

¹⁵ "Ignar Fjuk vahetab Tallinna linnasüsteemis ametit," *EER*, October 7, 2020, <https://www.err.ee/1144054/ignar-fjuk-vahetab-tallinna-linnasusteemis-ametit>.

¹⁶ Margit Mutso, "Margit Mutso: kes on praegu Tallinna ruumidiplomaat?" (Quote translated by author), *EER*, October 9, 2023, <https://kultuur.err.ee/1609126859/margit-mutso-kes-on-praegu-tallinna-ruumidiplomaat>.



Diagram 1: Governmental building dynamics in Tallinn. Made by author.

Problem Statement

The problem statement is extracted from the varied amount of information that was gathered. It departs from two themes. Firstly, democracy, digitalisation, and the disappearance of physical space in municipal buildings. Secondly, the lack of a city architect and involvement of citizens regarding city development.

Concerning the first theme. The democratic sphere and the digitalisation process resulted in a society where people do not have to physically go to a governmental building. Digitalisation made it more efficient to use governmental services. One example is voting, as it is possible to do it online from another country which stimulates 'everyone' taking part in the democratic system. However, moving all processes to the digital sphere also creates problems. Citizens find it more difficult to talk for example to an employee from the municipality, as there are more barriers.¹⁷ Furthermore, partaking in the digital 'debate' resulted in difficulties, as it might not be representative of society. Furthermore, as more digital space increases, physical space decreases. The example that was given before is the Combined Ministry Building. The current ministries are slowly moving out from the inner city and even on the outskirts into a combined building. As e-Estonia states: 'Thanks to a safe, convenient, and flexible digital ecosystem ... Estonia saves over 1400 years of working time annually and has become a hassle-free environment for business and entrepreneurship.'¹⁸ As a result, the efficient system makes buildings must be thought of differently, as they take up 'less physical space'. It might be concluded that through digitalisation democracy increases. In addition, as more digital space increases, physical space decreases.

The second theme illustrates the lack of city architects and the involvement of citizens regarding city development. As stated before, the lack of participation in politics is reflected in city development. Protesting against a building or project is not usual. In addition, the lack of city architects has a consequence on decision-making in the city. The balance between an independent person or group representing the City Architect and the municipality has disappeared. It results that the municipality can proceed with projects without being questioned. The concept of questioning and opinions from a third party reminded me of the VAC in The Netherlands. VAC stands for Women's Advice Committee, and in this committee, citizens were involved, and they originally consisted of women. This organisation worked in many municipalities to review building plans and adapt them when necessary.

Looking into the clearest form of contact between the citizens and government buildings is the 'service hall'. The service is usually located on the ground floor and makes space for citizens to ask for help or make a complaint to city officials. The bureaucracy of 'waiting' came to mind and it is interesting to explore that space in the current context of the 'digital' municipal space. Simultaneously, citizens can have a more confronting position towards the government, in the form of protesting. One example is in image 3, where people stand in front of the municipal building to protest.

Another structure that came to mind is the Forum. It is another governing structure that connects citizens with governing organs. The definition of a Forum according to Collins Dictionary is a place, situation, or group in which people exchange ideas and discuss issues, especially important public issues. Simultaneously, a forum is also an area of a website where users can post comments and have discussions.¹⁹ In addition, in ancient Roman towns, the forum was a square where people met to discuss business and political matters. The duality of the historic use and the current use of the word made me keen on applying a Forum in the contemporary built environment of Tallinn. Regarding Tallinn, is it possible to apply a contemporary Forum to create a space for people to discuss city development? And would that be a more democratic form of the Post-City Architect of Tallinn?

¹⁷ Receptionist from Tallinna Kesklinna Valitses (located on Nunne 18), conversation with the author, October 12, 2023.

¹⁸ "Government Cloud", e-Governance, e-Estonia, accessed November 8, 2023, <https://e-estonia.com/solutions/e-governance/government-cloud/>.

¹⁹ "forum", Collins Dictionary, accessed November 9, 2023, <https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/forum>.



Image 2: Service hall with visitors and employees in Võru, 1939.
Retrieved from VK F 1567:49 F, Võrumaa Museum, <http://www.muis.ee/museaalView/1290567>



Image 3: The Humanitaarinstituut (Humanitarian Institute) protesting in front of the Municipality of Tallinn in 1990. Retrieved from EFA.204.0.254311, Estonian News Agency AS (AIS).

Research question and methodology

As Tallinn has no City Architect, it creates alternative opportunities within city development to connect citizens with the built environment. This chapter goes into detail on how I would answer the research question through methodology. In general, the question will be investigated through multiple mediums, and are in more detail explained per sub-question. Methodologies consist of extensive literature research, different types of media, and through analysing of the physical context on the scale of the city, buildings, and how people interact with it through models and drawings.

How could a forum function as a collaborative and participatory space to become a Post-City Architect of Tallinn?

Subsequently, sub-questions arise:

What are the current discussions and opinions that are happening in Tallinn about the lack of a City Architect?

As mentioned before, there are quite some discussions going on in Tallinn about the lack of a city architect. As this is difficult to research through literature, it will be important to document discussions and opinions of people. Currently, I found an event organized by the Eesti Arhitektuurimuuseum that was named (H)ARUTUS: KELLELE LINNAARHITEKT? (Discussion: who is the city architect for?).²⁰ I am in contact with Grete Tiigiste from the museum, and she will provide me with the video soon. In addition, I am mostly reading newspaper articles, and magazines such as MAJA. Furthermore, I want to look at different cities in Estonia and how the city architects are working there (Tartu has currently a city architect). Moreover, I also want to consider how city architects function in different countries and what the origins and intentions were when that role was introduced. Methodology-wise, it will probably result in mapping the information through diagrams and writing the research in my research booklet.

Could a Forum function as a new space where people can give their options? Or are there other typologies (in Tallinn) that have a similar identity?

Firstly, I will analyse the concept of a forum from the historical and contemporary viewpoint. For example, how did Romans use a forum? Are there currently similar structures that function as a forum? In addition, how are online forums used in Estonia? From the historical perspective, I would draw out how it was used. In addition, I want to look for current architectural examples of a forum, and it could turn into a case study which I would analyse through drawing (axonometry, plan, section) and literature research.

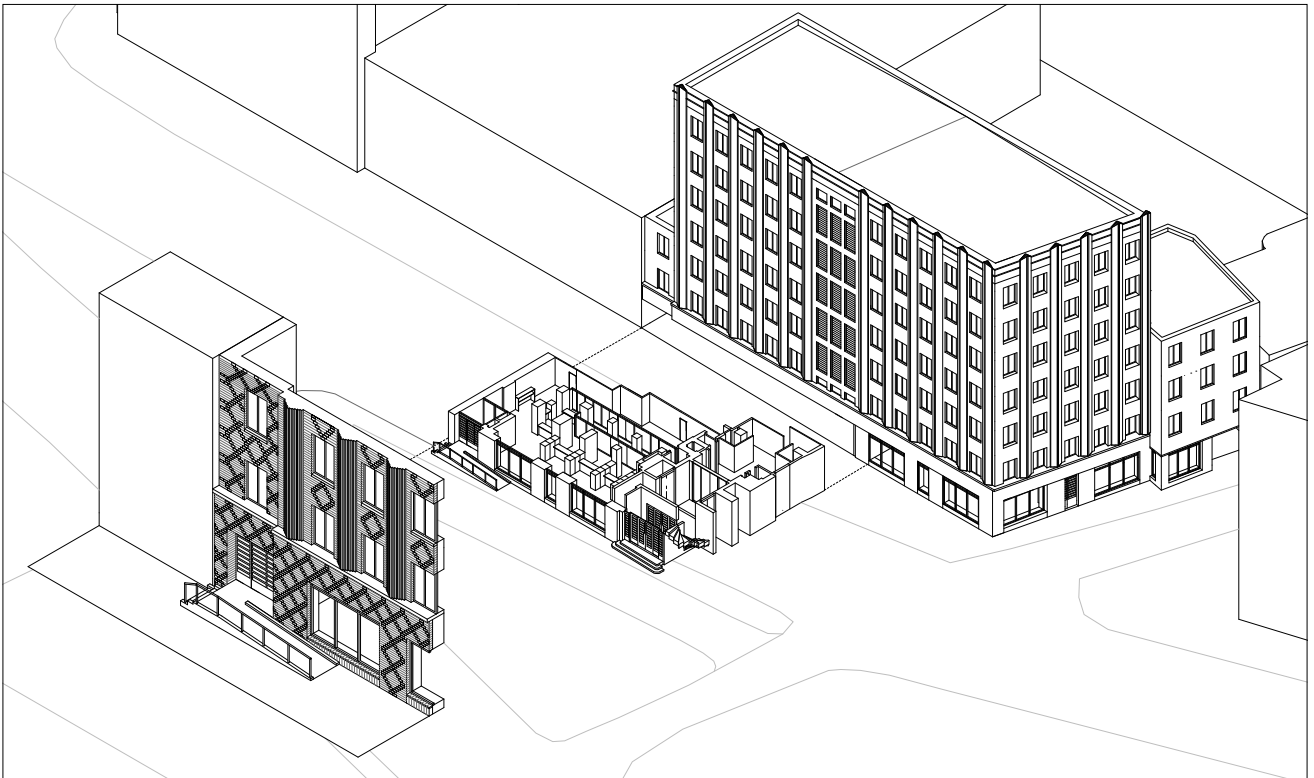
Concerning the digitization of governmental space, how is the current physical municipal space used?

A more typological analysis will be applied, such as collecting multiple governmental buildings and especially analysing them on how citizens occupy and use the space. One example is the precedent study that I did of the municipality. In addition, the parliament, ministry, municipality, and service hall in neighbourhoods will be researched. Methodology will be through drawing, pictures, and mapping.

What other functions would the forum need to be able to perform?

The forum will not only consist of the space for people to 'discuss,' but will at the same time need a supporting program. The few ideas that came to mind is adding program such as an auditorium, exhibition space (to display city projects), office space, a café/restaurant, a library, an archive, and a physical representation of the digital. Nevertheless, I will need to do research. Currently, I am thinking about doing research on architectural projects, especially spatially and how the functions balance each other in the design. What are proper proportions, and most importantly, how many, and what kind of people would use the forum?

²⁰ "(H)ARUTUS: kellele linnaarhitekt?"; Arhitektuurimuuseum, October 27, 2023, <https://arhitektuurimuuseum.ee/2023/10/harutus-kellele-linnaarhitekt/>.



Drawings 1 and 2: precedent study of the municipal building in Tallinn, made by author

How does materiality play a role in the design of a contemporary forum? Are there current examples in architecture?

Similarly, as with the other sub-question, I will analyse it through different architectural projects and especially look into materiality. Questions arise from the use of material on the inside and outside. Simultaneously, it is also important to consider the context where the building would be placed.

Where should it be located? And what kind of characteristics does the context need?

It is important to set standards on where the location of the forum should be located. I am thinking of a central location within the city of Tallinn. In addition, it should be located on a busy or popular road where there is a lot of traffic. Furthermore, nearby other governing structures to realize a 'close' dialogue between the city and the municipality. It is important for this step in the design process that I make clear characteristics of what the location could look like. Methodology-wise I would mostly use the method mapping, especially the flow of people, public transport, and distance to other municipal buildings.

Where are other (independent) architecture organizations located? For example, the Estonian Association of Architects (EAA). And are there other kind of organisations that are involved in advising the municipality/government?

To research about the EAA, I will conduct interviews and talk to people involved in the association. Simultaneously, researching more associations and where they are located. It will result in a map and pictures of where these associations are located.

How are citizens nowadays involved in city developments and through which platforms? And what kind of people take part / discuss in digital platforms?

It will have an anthropologic approach and I will research websites and social media platforms. In addition, scientific papers will most likely come from sociology departments. Most importantly is tackling the issue of what kind of people the forum would use. In addition, asking how to broaden the 'usual' kind of people, and be able to involve as many people as possible. This will result in mapping that information through diagrams.

Is there a physical representation of digitalization in Tallinn? Subsequently, where are the data centres located?

When I asked myself this question, I did not see a form of physical representation of digitalization in Tallinn, except for the delivery robots. It was quite mysterious, and I was curious where that information was being held. This is why I want to research the data centres in Estonia, especially the data centres in Luxembourg. As the government is 'hidden' away, maybe a more democratic visualisation of a forum would be to add the physical 'hidden' element of the digital to unveil that structure. Methodology-wise I was thinking of visiting the data centre in Luxembourg, and analysing how this building type is usually being used. This will probably result in an axonometric drawing and mapping.

Conceptual framework

To support the research question and the sub-questions, a conceptual framework is applied. It will function as the base of the research, as the theoretical underlying structure of the design concept.

One important reference is the book *Weak Monument: Architectures Beyond the Plinth*, published by Park Books and the Estonian Pavilion at the 2018 International Architecture Exhibition of the Venice Biennale. It was edited by Laura Linsi, Roland Reemaa, Tadeáš Ríha. It illustrates the power of Monuments, as in Estonia the classical notion of a monument does not often occur. It takes into account different types of architecture that are also symbols of monuments and juxtaposes 'classical monuments' with architecture of the everyday. It helps framing the research towards an understanding of the history of Estonia and how references are applied and interpreted in public space. This helps the design of a Forum, and to understand the wider context the design would be placed in.

In addition, another reference that is applied is the book *New Stakeholders of Urban Change: A Question of Culture and Attitude?*, it is part of the series Perspectives in Metropolitan Research. It explains the fact that in European urban centres, residents are increasingly voicing a desire not just to participate in discussions on city densification but to actively shape it. The book will help in framing how a forum should look and how space could be shaped. It gathers insights from diverse professions at the intersection of urban planning and cultural practice. In addition, the book provides information on how collaborative processes work in a digital government, or as Reichert calls it an informational city.

Furthermore, to understand current and future developments of the city of Tallinn the book *City Unfinished: Urban Visions of Tallinn* is applied. It was edited by Kaja Randam, Luisa Translation Agency. As the book takes the standpoint of future development and vision of the city, it makes a stark contrast that currently there is no city architect. As it is the perspective of architects and urban planners, it kind of takes the role of the city architect. I find this curious, and I want to explore these relations. Nevertheless, it does not necessarily implement the opinion of citizens who are not professionally part of the built environment.

These references will form the base of my understanding of how to frame the design idea of a Forum. The first reference will help with the context of the city and its symbolism, which will reflect on the physical aspect of the building. The second reference is to understand how a forum would work concerning the collaborative process and the digital government. It relates to what kind of function the design will have. The third reference brings the perspective of urban planners, and relates to the 'who', so who will use the building.

²¹ Laura Linsi, Roland Reemaa, Tadeáš Ríha, *Weak Monument: Architectures Beyond the Plinth* (Zürich: Park Books, 2018)

²² Ramón Reichert, "Digital Governmentality: Citizen Power, Digital Culture, and City Development," in *New Stakeholders of Urban Change: A Question of Culture and Attitude?*, ed. Hilke Marit Berger and Gesa Ziemer (Berlin: JOVIS Verlag, 2017), 37.

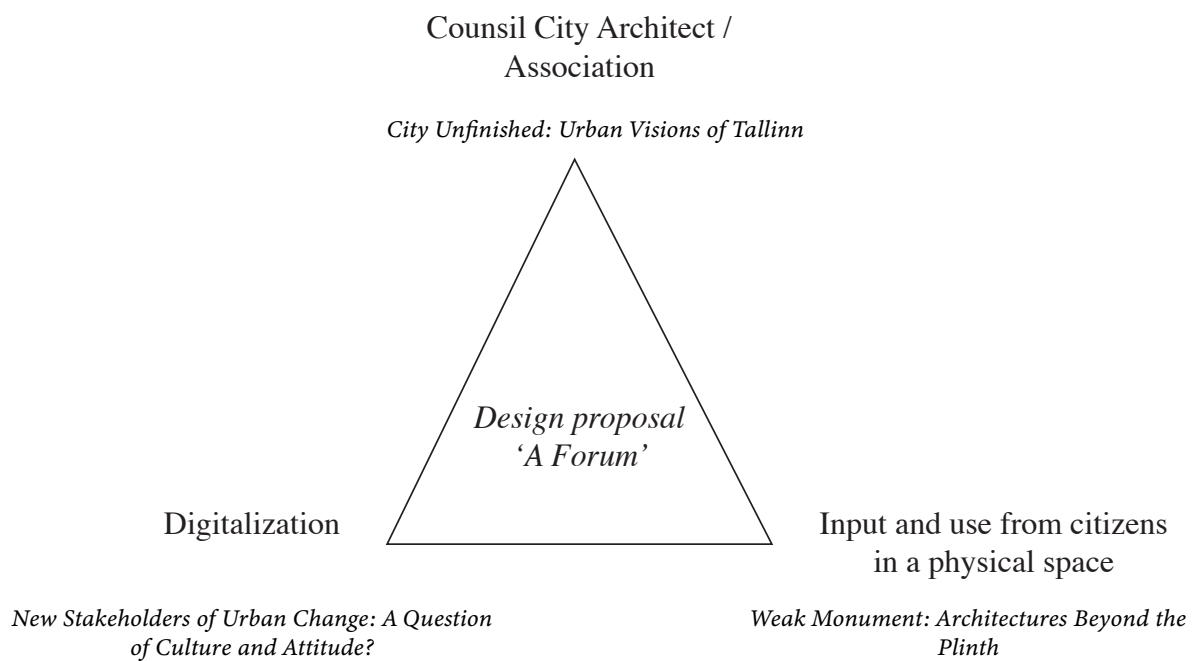


Diagram 2: The design proposal 'A Forum' combines three key factors such as digitalization, council city architect and input and use from citizens in a physical space. Made by author.

Design proposal

The location for the design proposal was spooking through my mind when I was in Tallinn. As I went to multiple governmental buildings in the centre, I concluded that it would make sense to place the design in proximity to other governing buildings. Nevertheless, during my research of ‘undefined spaces’ I started to notice these more throughout the city. The site that I have chosen for now, is located in the centre of Tallinn and has the address Pärnu mnt. 35-37-41. It is situated between the Combined Ministry Building and the municipality of Tallinn. Furthermore, what stood out to me is that it was a construction site but it looked abandoned. In addition, I saw a big stop next to the site, and many people were waiting for their bus. The location is not only on an important axis of the city but functions at the same time as a place where people wait and hang out. After I did further research, I discovered that a hundred-year-old house used to stand there but was demolished in 2019.²³ An Argentinean restaurant was using the building and was notified that it was going to be demolished. The developers were planning to make it into apartment buildings, a business centre and a co-living hub.²⁴ The owner did not start to protest against the demolition. As Riener said: “If the city has decided that this house will be in front of the road construction and the owner is okay with it, then I don’t think it’s my place to strike.” After the demolition, through the archaeological excavations, they found a 2,500-year-old burial site in Tallinn. Currently, it looks like the plot is abandoned, as it has a simple fence around it. The excavations make the place symbolic, as signs of society have been there.

The design proposal would consist of a transparent but contextual building that would represent a forum. The ground floor is a very important aspect of it, as it would be the most public connection. The building would form a dialogue with people passing by but at the same time, the people waiting for their bus, which is also a reference to waiting to be attended to in the service hall. The design proposal should be respectful of these burials and create a semi-transparency. Currently, I am not sure where all those burials would be, and I want to be in contact with the archaeologist (I have sent an e-mail but no response yet). References that I am currently taking into account is the Sea Museum located in Vigo and built in 2001, Spain by Aldo Rossi and César Portela. In the design they left the archeological findings in the open air. On contrast, Museum Judenplatz located in Vienna by Jabornegg & Pálffy and built in 2000. Other programs would consist of office space but specifically the representation of the digital space. The placing of this element is not clear to me but physically it could have a reference to FRAC Dunkerque by Lacaton & Vassal from 2013. A dialogue between the new and the old.



²³ Krista Kaaver, “Kesklinna restorani ähvardab lammutamine,” Kinnisvarauudised, July 9, 2019, <https://www.kinnisvarauudised.ee/uudised/2019/07/08/kesklinna-restorani-ahvardab-lammutamine>.

²⁴ “Kosmose kvartal,” Citify, last modified September 16, 2022, <https://citify.eu/en/parnu-mnt-35-37-41/>.



Image 4 (Left): Location of design proposal in Pärnu mnt. 35-37-41. Photograph taken by author.

Image 5 (Right): Historical picture of Pärnu mnt.37. The house was demolished in 2019.

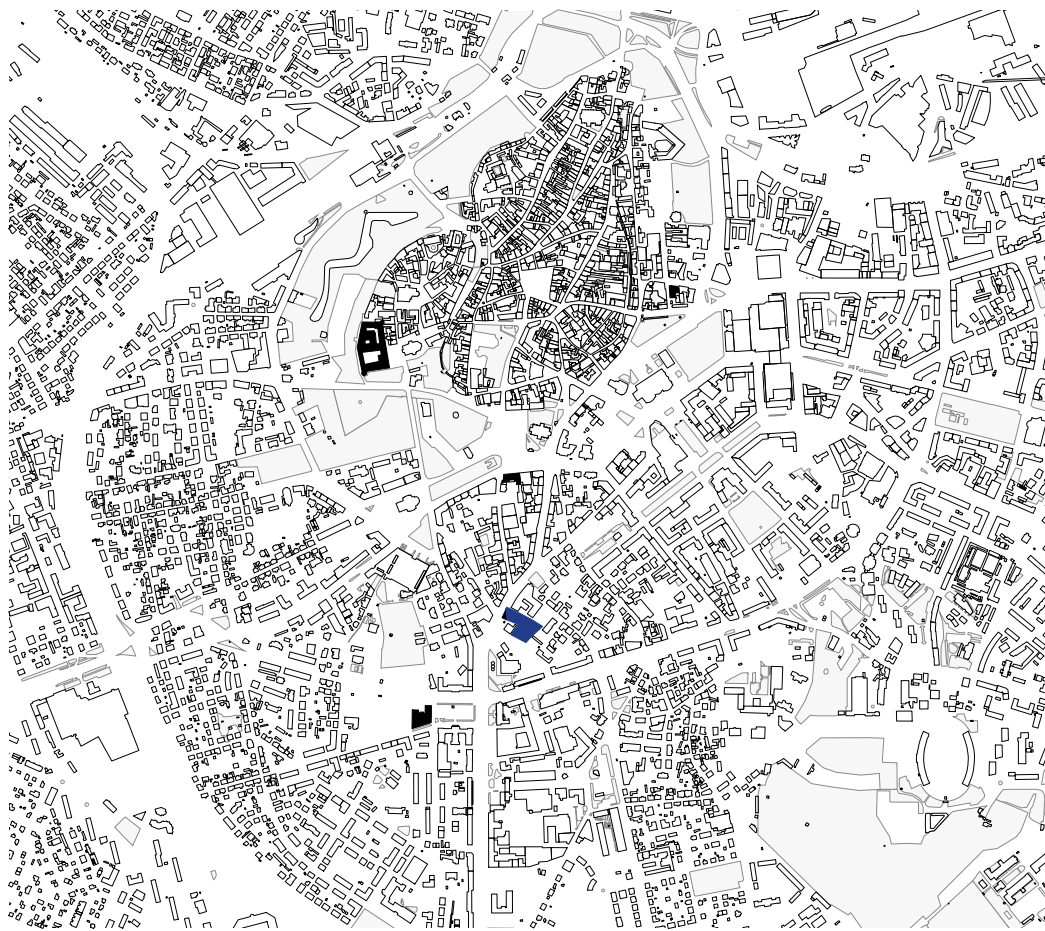


Diagram 3: Location of design proposal in blue in Pärnu mnt. 35-37-41. Photograph taken by author.

P2 + P3 + P4 + P5

	Contacted Politician	Worked in political party	Worked in organization	Signed a petition	Wore campaign badge	Demonstration	Boycotted certain goods
The general public	13	2,5	5,4	10,2	3,9	4,4	7,2
Participants in crowdsourcing	53	7	26	77	19	17	47
Difference	+40	+4,5	+20,6	+66,8	+15,1	+12,6	+39,8

Relationship?



Democracy Index 2022	Overall score	Rank	Change in rank from previous year	I Electoral process and pluralism	II Functioning of government	III Political participation	IV Political culture	V Civil liberties
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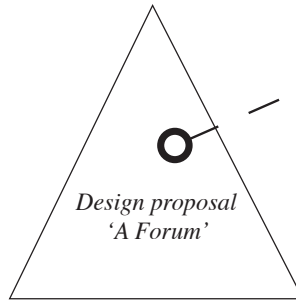
Estonia is considered a 'flawed democracy'

No city architect in Tallinn



How could a post-city architect look like in Tallinn?

Council City Architect / Association



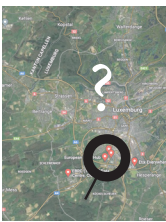
Digitalization

Input and use from citizens in a physical space

Hidden physical element in the city, where are the datacenters?



Design



Where is it?

Data Embassy

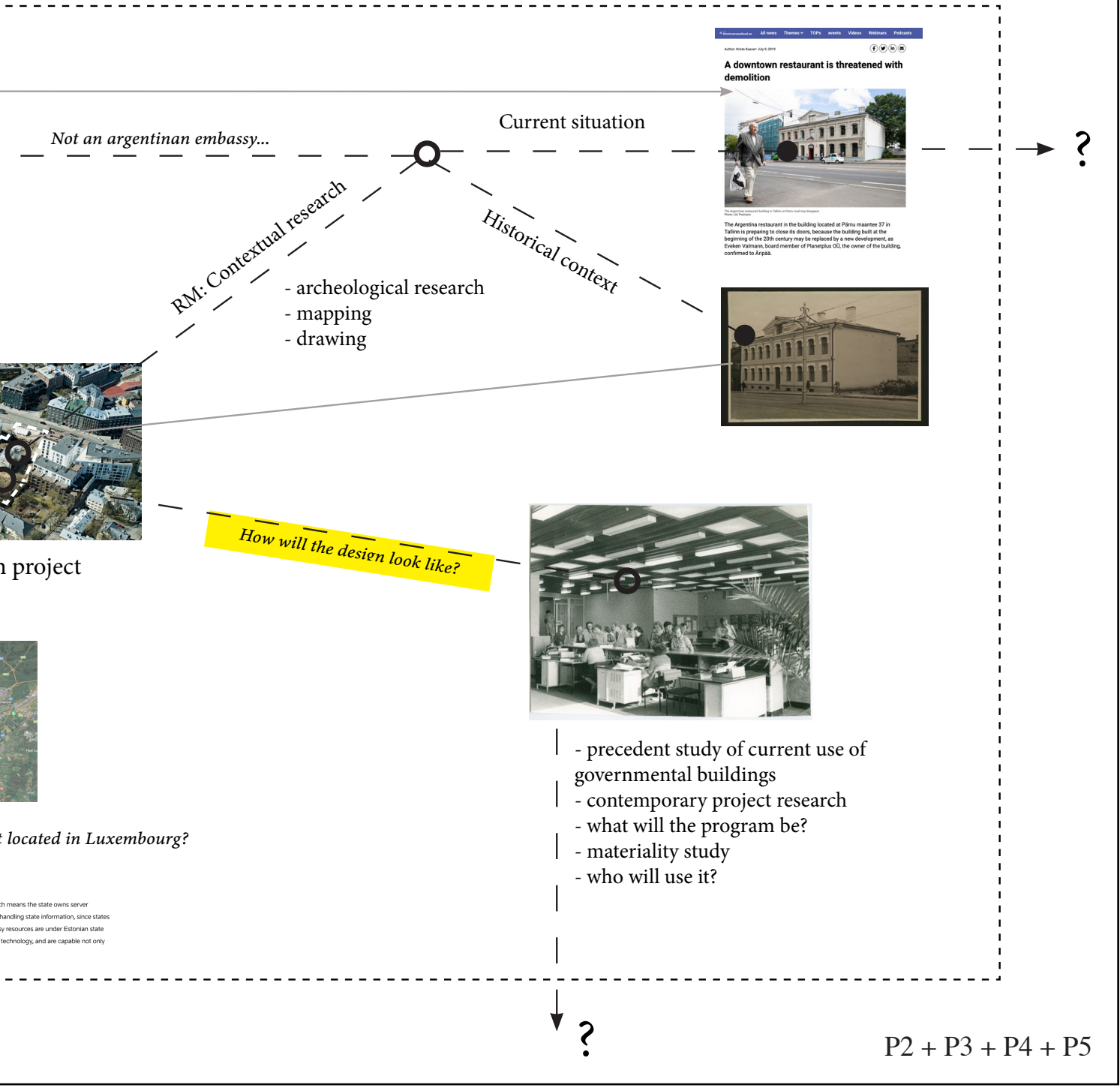
Data Embassy is an extension in the cloud of the Estonian government, which resources outside its territorial boundaries. This is an innovative concept for usually store their information within their physical boundaries. Data Embassy control, secured against cyberattacks or crisis situations with KSI Blockchain providing data backups, but also operating the most critical services.

FUTURE EXTENSION OF SOLVING THE DESIGN PROJECT

Diagram 4: Solving the design project as a detective

Statement
and participatory space to become a Post-City
of Tallinn?

FUTURE EXTENSION OF SOLVING THE DESIGN PROJECT



n project



t located in Luxembourg?

h means the state owns server
handling state information, since states
y resources are under Estonian state
technology, and are capable not only

Planning

The schedule that I have in mind for this year is to try to finish models, and some work a bit earlier, so I have enough time to focus on the design itself. One example is that I want to have the model 1:500 / 1:1000 done before p2. In addition, I want to visit the data center in Luxembourg, which will probably happen between p2 and p3. The following is a rough idea of my planning of this year.

Until p2:

Research: Defining site and research, important to keep freedom in researching and what the possible design could be. In addition, the program should be decided; how many people, what kind of spaces, how big would these spaces be.

Drawing: The drawings will probably be supporting the research, and simultaneously it is important to have the 3D context model done and the drawing.

Models: A context model of my site 1:500 or 1:1000

Until p3:

Research: The main direction of the design is decided.

Drawing: A base set of drawings is made, and the design is visualised in the 3d model.

Models: Study models of interior. In addition, think about how the 1:100 or 1:200 could work.

Until p4:

Research: Research will probably consist mostly of the technical aspects of the building and specifying the design.

Drawing: Have the full drawing set ready.

Models: Probably will do my final model after p4.

Until p5:

Research: Completing research and finishing the research booklet.

Drawing: Improve drawings from p4.

Models: Finish the final model 1:100 or 1:200.

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