

Conclusions of Mitigation In North Tallinn (Estonia)

During the XIV MiSRaR seminar Tallinn presented the Real Estate Development's Influence on Natura 2000 area in North Tallinn.

Paljassaare peninsula in North Tallinn is geographically very well situated for the bird migration. Birds are also using Paljassaare peninsula for resting and feeding stops and some species are also nesting here.

Paljassaare is a Natura 2000 area and is under protection by the Act no 615 of 5 August 2004 by the Government.

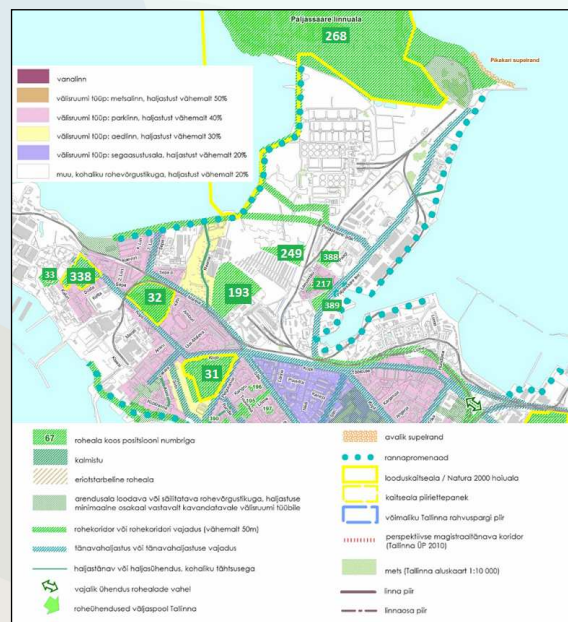
Paljassaare protection area's goal is to protect 30 species of birds and 1 specie of butterfly.

Paljassaare protection area has a protection act for 2008-2016 where the influence actors are mapped that can danger the natural values of Paljassaare peninsula.

To reach the goals of the Protection Act it is necessary:

1. Not to raise the load of using the area.
2. The movement of people is arranged and directed if necessary.

The bigger conflicts of environmental protection and usage of the protection area is during the nesting period of birds and animals. Tallinn Bird Club has made proposal to enlarge the area to get more coastal and sea area under protection where many species of birds are nesting, migrating or stopping for resting and feeding.



Certain restrictions are planned for human activities:

1. It is allowed to pick berries and mushrooms in all the protection area excluding the time 01 April till 15 July at Väike-Paljassaare direct protection area where most of the species are nesting.
2. It is allowed to use bicycles.
3. Motorbikes and cars are allowed only with a permit from the director of protection area.
4. The purpose of the protection area is not a recreation area so the firemaking and camping is not allowed.

5. Mass happenings with more than 30 people are allowed only with a permit from the director of the protection area.
6. At the sea of protection area the motorboats are allowed only from 1 May to 1 September not to disturb birds who rest and feed during the winter period.

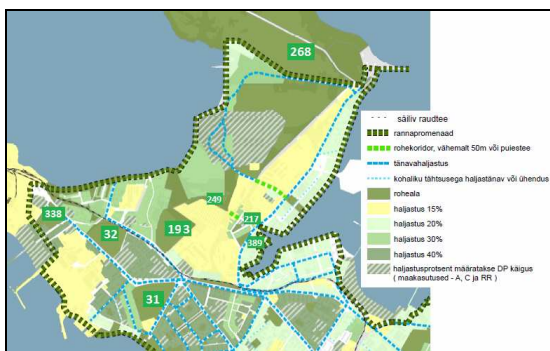
Paljassaare peninsula is situated in the territory of Tallinn and thus there is a strong (potential) influence of human activity to the protection area.

It is necessary to keep the natural area at Paljassaare peninsula Natura 2000 area.

There is a Pikakari beach close to the protection area that needs careful monitoring.

Also Waste water cleaning station is situated close to the protection area but it is under European directive and one of the modern ones in Europe with a bacterial waste water cleaning facilities.

In the Structural Plan of Tallinn the Protection area of Paljassaare is seen as a recreation area in Tallinn.



A real estate development has a detailed plan close to the protection area that covers 57,84 ha:

1. This is an area that also has some ground pollution.
2. If the general plan sees the minimum area for houses 1500 m², then the detailed plan allows smaller areas, the smallest is 262 m².
3. Minimum high verdure allowed is 15-20% - about 1400 new trees.
4. Two parks are planned according to the detailed plan 0,4 ha and 0,15 ha. Parke will be situated at recommended distances.

5. Playing grounds are planned less than necessary so it is necessary to plan more playing ground to reduce the pressure on the protection area.
6. Also sporting facilities are planned – tennis courts and golf track if Tallinna Vesi AS (Company of drinking and waste water in Tallinn) allows it.

According to the planned activities the protection area will remain the same and the natural conditions (habitat, water regime) will not be influenced directly. Implementing the real estate development the supporting feeding and nesting area around the protection area will diminish.



The area will also worsen as a migration corridor for the birds. There are two possibilities to recreate migration corridor to the Paljassaare peninsula:

1. For the birds the corridor can be coastal promenade with rain water pools.
2. To connect green areas the promenade and parks have to be connected and designed as multi verdure corridor.

The real estate development project (Ecobay) plans :

1. 246 buildings (including private houses, semiattached houses, apartment buildings, business buildings, social buildings and kindergarten). In addition a coastal promenade is planned.
2. 5500 new habitants are planned to live at Ecobay area that means that the population of North Tallinn will grow about 10%.
3. According to the real estate developer also 2000 new jobs will be created at the area.
4. Also additional (public) transport and parking places are planned.

After creating an attractive living and business area the population close to the protection area rises remarkably. It can be predicted that the

visitors amount to the Natura 2000 area will rise remarkably as well.

There is also a conflict among Paljassaare port area structural plan where the protection area is seen as an attractive recreational area while the director of the area is not supporting this perspective. The purpose of the Natura 2000 area is to protect the nature and to let the people for the bird and nature watching, nature hiking and nature education.

In conclusion: Ecabay plan has too little playing ground and too many buildings that will not leave enough room for high verdure.



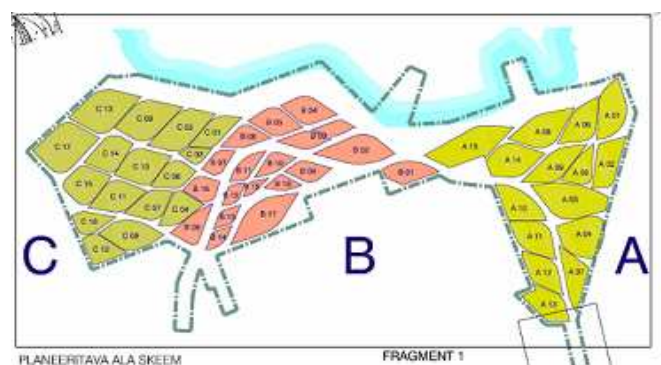
Evaluation to the rise of visitors to the Natura 2000 area because of the real estate development:

In 10-15 years the population will grow by 12725 people. The influencing factors to the visitors rise at the protection area:

1. The approach to the coastal area will improve compared to the current situation.
2. Public transport to Paljassaare peninsula will improve.
3. Walking and bicycling facilities will improve. New roads for pedestrians and bicyclists will be built.
4. The visitors amount to the Protection area will not rise only because of local people but also because of other visitors from other parts of the town (about 100 000 people live at 15-20 minutes car drive distance).

An attractive living and business area will grow the population remarkably:

1. Even so the primary outdoor activities are planned to the real estate development area it is possible that the visitors pressure to the protection area will grow.
2. It is possible to avoid the negative effect of the visitors growth to the Natura 2000 area if mitigation measures will be implemented (restricting the area with a fence, regulations, control and monitoring).
3. The amount of people who want to spend time outdoors will presumably grow but most of them will probably stay at the real estate development area). In case of concerts or other mass happenings the visitors amount can grow at particular moments but here again it can be regulated so that the events will take place outside the protected area.
4. Pikakari beach (close to the Natura 2000 area) can also influence the visitors growth at the protection area.
5. If the manmade islands will be created close to Paljassaare peninsula then it will probably reduce the number of visitors to the Natura 2000 area.
6. Also the existence of waste water cleaning station close to the protection area can reduce the number of visitors (bad smell, noise etc.).





The MiSRaR project

The MiSRaR project is about Mitigation of Spatial Relevant Risks in European Regions and Towns.

The project is a cooperation between seven partners in six EU member states:

- *the Safety Region South-Holland South, The Netherlands (lead partner)*
- *the city of Tallinn, Estonia*
- *the region of Epirus, Greece*
- *the province of Forlì-Cesena, Italy*
- *the municipality of Aveiro, Portugal*
- *the municipality of Mirandela, Portugal*
- *the Euro Perspectives Foundation (EPF), Bulgaria.*

The goal of the project is to exchange knowledge and experiences on risk mitigation in spatial policies. The project will result in a handbook in which the lessons on the mitigation process are described and the good practices from the partners are presented. The Risk Assessment and Mapping Guidelines for Disaster Management of the European Commission will be implemented in the handbook. The MiSRaR project is cofinanced by the European Regional Development Fund and made possible by the INTERREG IVC programme.

www.misrar.eu

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