

NELE MOOR

portfolio

*street project*_PAUSE ON NARVA ROAD

*city district analysis*_MUSTAMÄE GREENERIES

*landscape design*_SHRINE IN KADRIORG PARK

*painting conservation*_KINGO-ESPENBERG



PAUSE ON NARVA ROAD

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URBAN STUDIES
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2012

BARAKA

Baraka is an iconic documentary from 1992 by Ron Fricke. Originally shot in 24 countries on six continents, Baraka brought together a series of stunningly photographed scenes to capture what director Ron Fricke calls “a guided meditation of humanity”. The result was a global cultural perspective unlike anything ever seen in cinema, In the ancient Sufi language word Baraka stands for “the thread that weaves life together”.

PAUSE

Outcome of this project is documented on video and as there is no sound used it makes the film adopt surrounding heliosphere of the city. This results to new meanings and dimensions between the film, street, sound and audience.

The process of projecting the film was challenging as technical equipment, conditions on the street and weather were not always co-operative with this attempt. It took many tests to finally get the results. Screening it in a bigger format and on a bigger building such as Viru centre can make the film more influential and people might find the idea to make a pause more attractive. I still find small format interesting as it gives possibilities to inimate interaction.

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L3AT7jrTxso>

CONCEPT

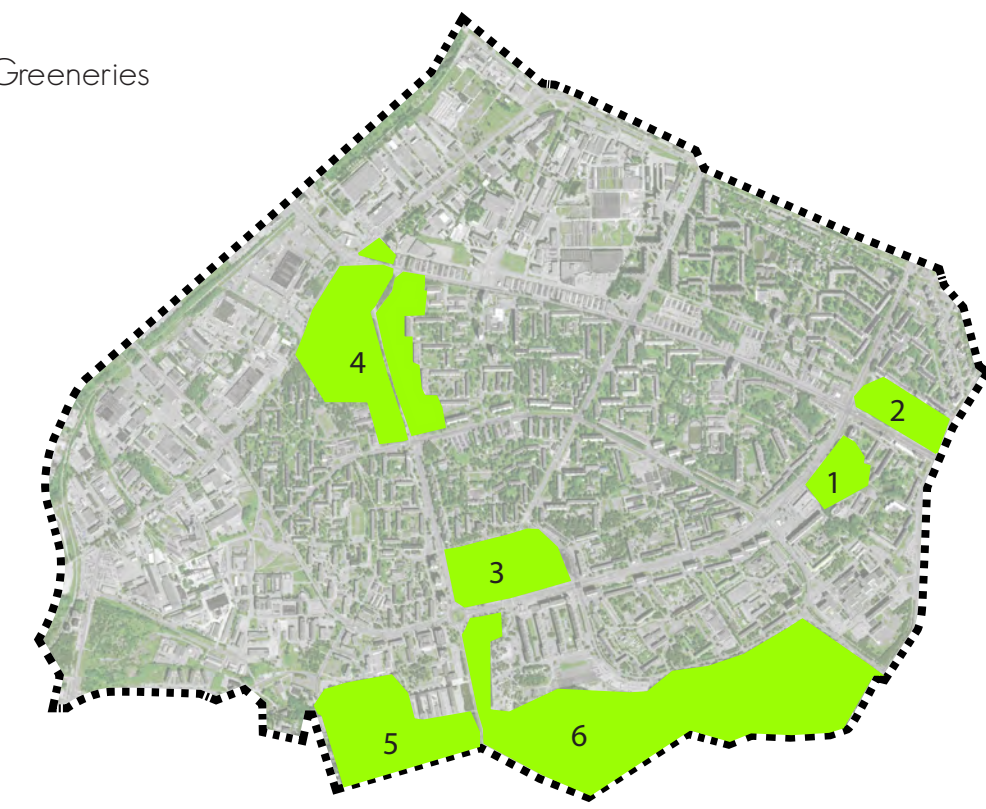
Chosen location for the project is Narva road in Tallinn. Preceding group analysis of the historical spacial context of this site gave an idea to emphasize the notion of pause. This is lacking here on a busy business street, where trams, cars and pedestrians create a flow of speed. The street is so noisy that it's almost impossible to have a conversation on a mobile phone.

This project is using iconic documentary film Baraka in urban context and by that creating new meanings for both city and film. By projecting it on street, the film acts as a calm stop for a busy pedestrian. Aim of this project is to question meaning and use of our common spatial existence as the subjects of the film are nature and tribal cultures.

The film itself has a beautiful dialogue with the city: fresh aspects and more human scale brought into the scene confront our everyday rush lives with slow motion grand frames. These make the content of the Baraka understandable for different ages and social groups.



Greeneries



Total area of Mustamäe greeneries is 136,4 ha. Most of the parks are self emerged natural forest parks rather than designed city parks. People use them for walking, jogging, dog walking and children play there. Most of the parks are bordered with bigger traffic roads which makes the use of parks less inviting and unsafe. Traffic in general in Mustamäe is noisy and crowded.

1. Lepistiku park: total area 4,6 ha. Nature conservation area which is diverse in amount of species. The park has enough benches, lighting and paths in normal condition.
2. Parditiigi park: total area 5,9 ha. Situates on a natural marsh area. Lighting and routes are partly renovated and there is available amount of benches
3. Männipark: total area 10,6 ha. Actively used recreation area where mass events are held occasionally. Park area is renovated and well maintained. Though it is a dog free zone, there are lots of activities offered for children.
4. Kadaka mets: total area 33,5 ha. Naturally beautiful and diverse pine park. Lighting and systematic maintainance are problems here. The park is halved by Ehitajate tee and the connection between two sides is poor.
5. Tallinn Technical University 22,8 ha. This area is well maintained by the university.
6. Sütiste forest: total area 59,0 ha. State governed forest.

Tammsaare road



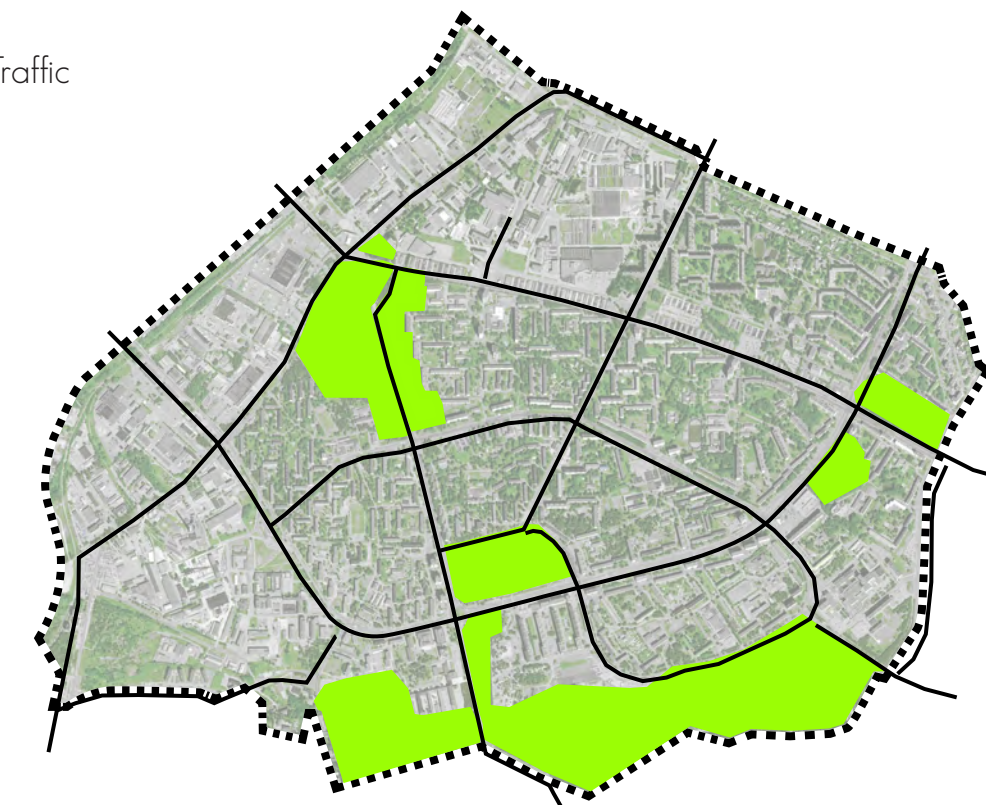
Beside Tammsaare road there is an area of garage boxes that is partly in use. This territory appears as a visual and physical barrier, it lacks defined structure and functions. Light traffic road beside it is unorganized and in bad condition.

What people want?



Local people believed that if there was existing light traffic roads network they would walk and cycle more. People also felt that public areas in Mustamäe are badly maintained, which makes them unsafe and not invative. Main problem moving around with a bicycle is absence of smoothness and dominance of cars in traffic. There is also a need for guarded bike parking.

Traffic



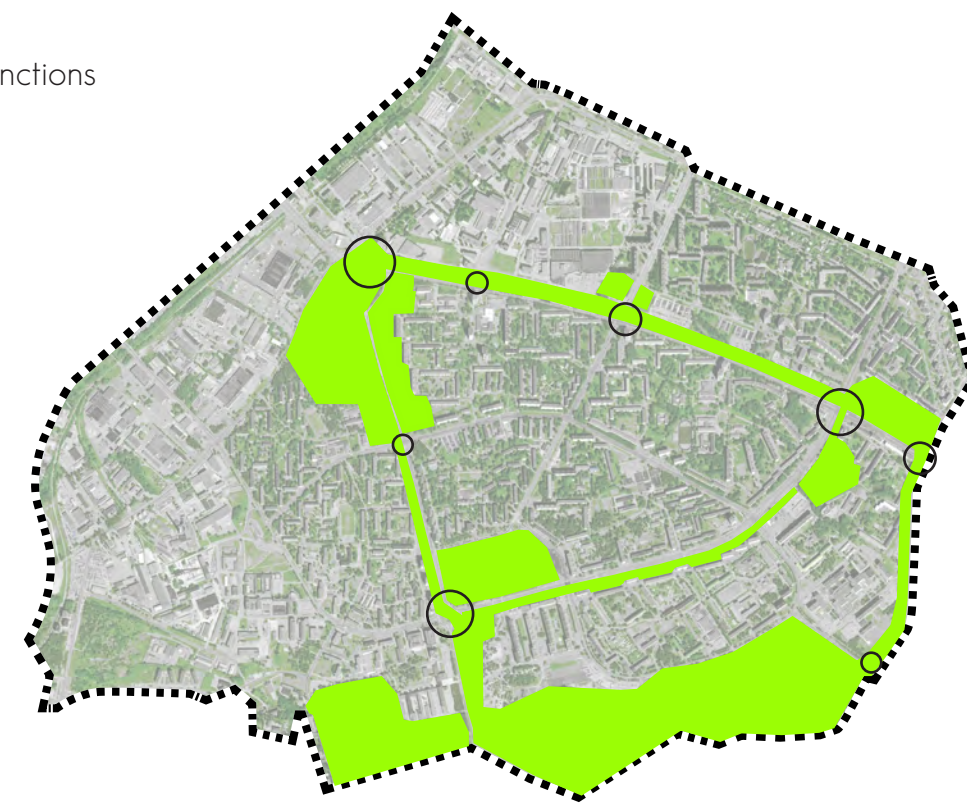
Our interviewees experienced Mustamäe as a city district that is widely known for massive car use and infrastructures built for that use. The pedestrian and light traffic roads are existing but they are not linked and organised systematically. Bad weather conditions worsen the road circumstances. Closeness of car roads create unpleasant atmosphere for pedestrians and cyclists.

Main roads



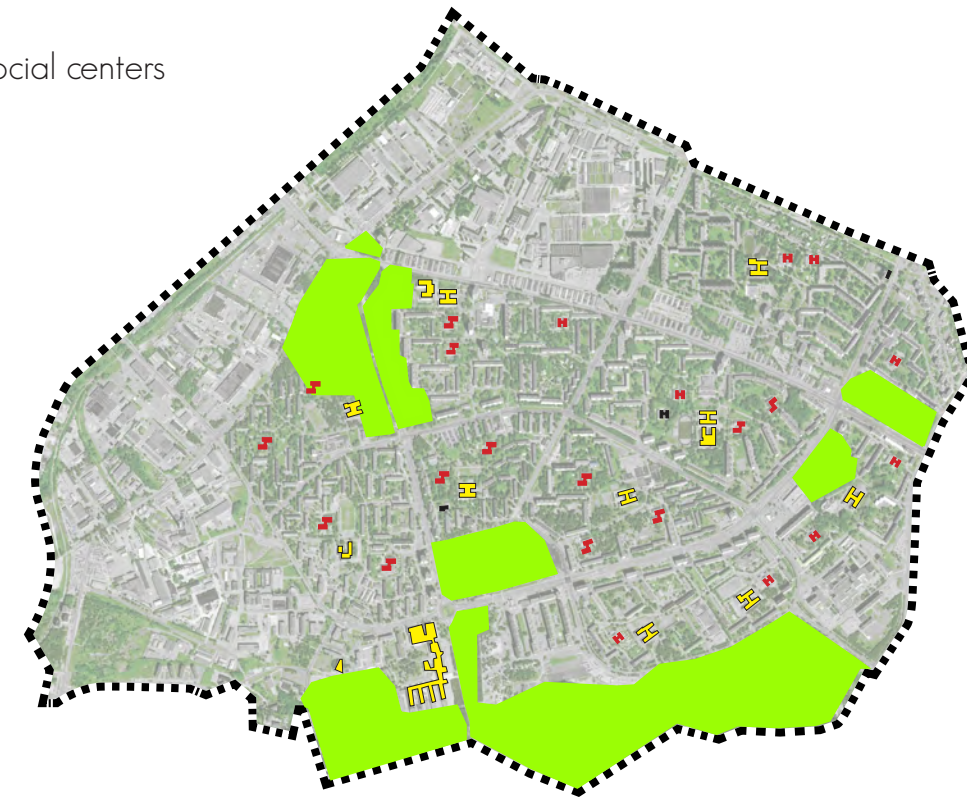
Main traffic is happening on Tammsaare road, which is part of a bigger Tallinn roundabout. Tammsaare road connects Tallinn Technical University, Technopol and industrial areas with the center. Sõpruse boulevard and Mustamäe road guide traffic towards center.

Junctions



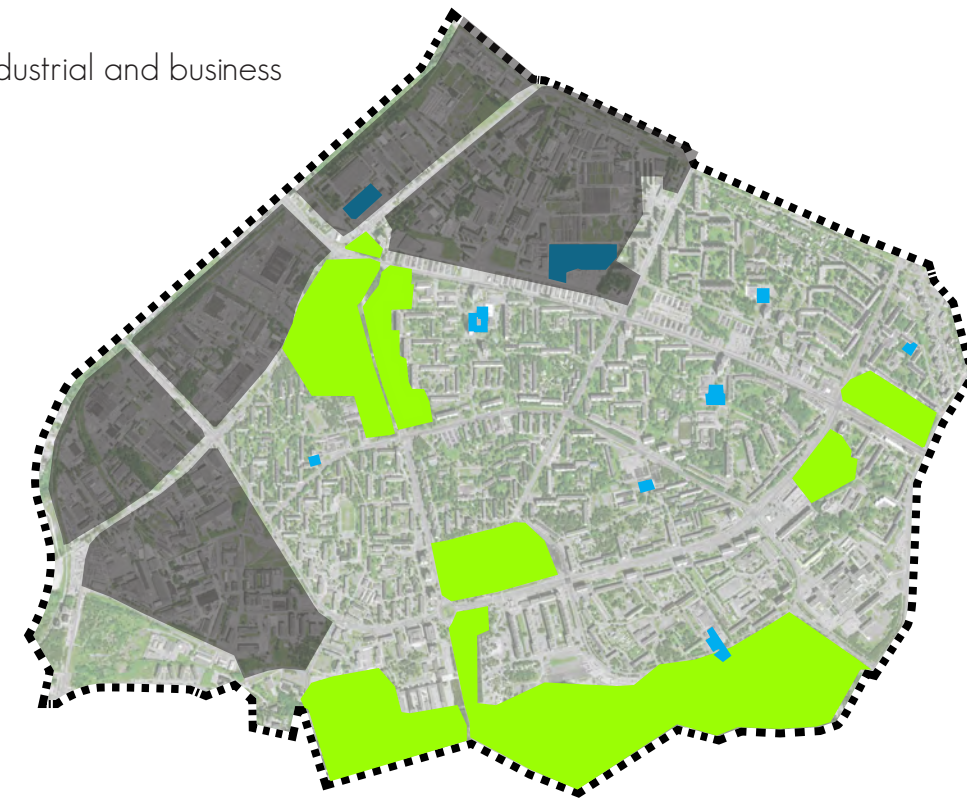
Bigger crossroads become problematic for pedestrians and cyclists, crossing is time consuming and complicated process. Areas that are difficult to pass through are Ehitajate, Tammsaare and Kadaka crossroad; Sõpruse boulevard and Tammsaare crossroad; Ehitajate road and Sõpruse boulevard crossroad.

Social centers



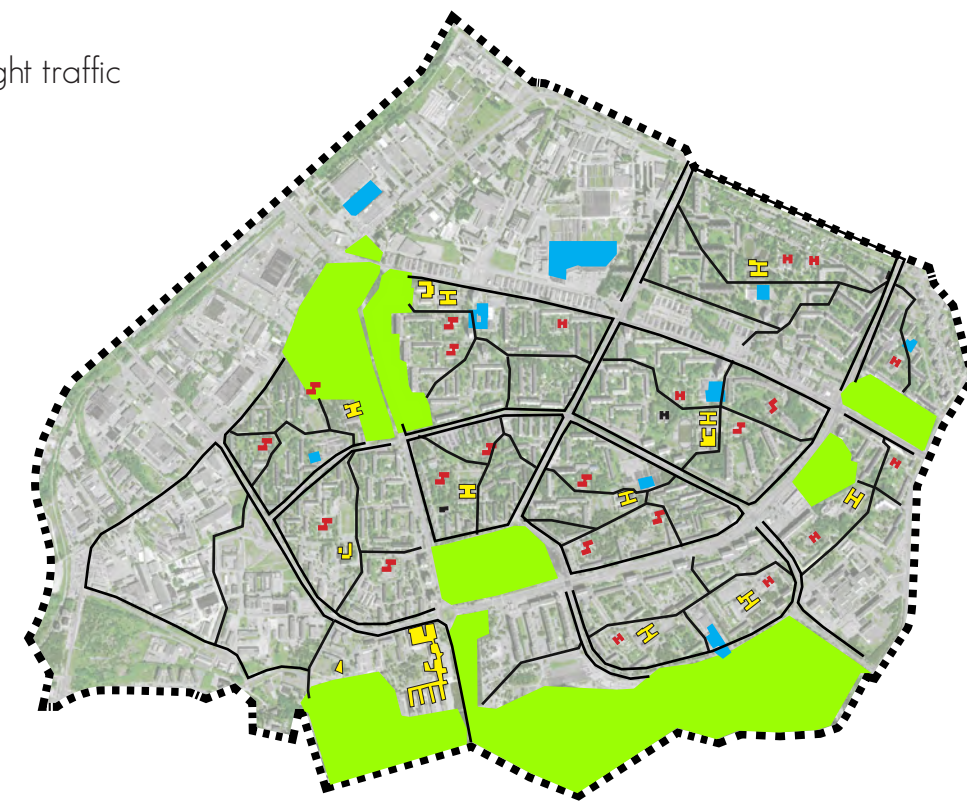
Kindergartens, schools and libraries situate in the center of micro areas, there is constant movement on those territories.

Industrial and business



Mustamäe industrial areas have uniformly concentrated on North, North-West and West area of Mustamäe. Business units situate mostly in the center of micro areas.

Light traffic



Movement in inner quarters is problematic- there are no regulations and cars dominate. Creating a system of light traffic roads would offer smooth connection inside Mustamäe and between Mustamäe and other city districts.



Hetkeolukord



SOLUTION

Using acupuncture planning method to connect important infrastructures with functions. For that it is necessary to connect the city district with a vital light traffic road circle.

Tammsaare, Ehitajate road and Sõpruse boulevard form a smaller green circle. The bigger green circle is extension on the scale of Retke road and Sütiste forest.

Directing light traffic to parks is part of changing Mustamäe safer for pedestrian and cyclist. Infrastructure between and inside the parks improves, usage will increase and greeneries gain identity.

Mustamäe light traffic can be used for walking, jogging, skating, cycling and skiing in winter. For the people who do not have necessary equipment can rent it from different rent shops. Green circles are filled with necessary facilities- shops, rentals, market etc.

All the roads in the green circle are renewed and differentiated by the use. It is important to cover some of them with hard surface, while preserving the ones in parks covered with mulch keeping in mind athletes. Differentiated paths bring safety and opportunity for functions.

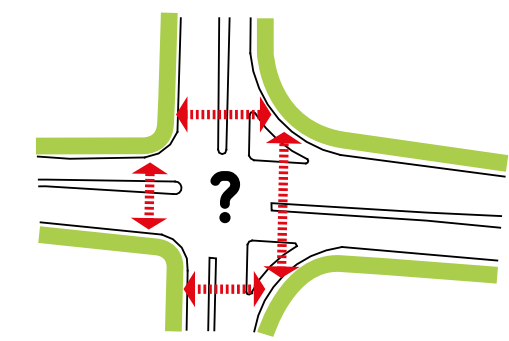
It is necessary to renew existing structures such as ball parks, adding new city furniture and opening the parks to the bordering schools and their playfields. Adding lighting excludes safety problems.

Green circles of movement connect the parks with each other, abling comfortable and smooth flow for pedestrians, cyclists and athletes. It is important that the circle gives sporting opportunities as Mustamäe does not have public access to lot of them.

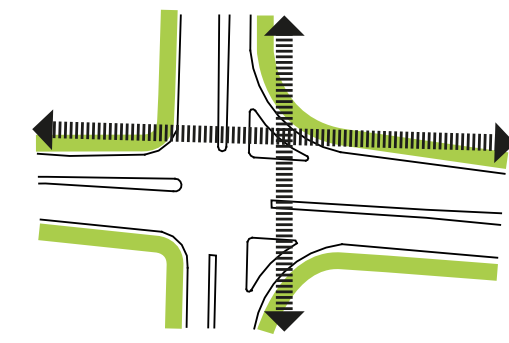
Light traffic roads move the different city districts and sea closer to Mustamäe.

Green circle surrounds most of the housing areas and social functions, giving opportunities for more accesible movement. It is also important that the circle acts like a buffer belt from traffic, noise and cars.

These improvements bring strong investments towards more sustainable and safe city life. They are reasonable and low cost investments for the community. Overall the level of traffic injuries lowers, health indicators rise.



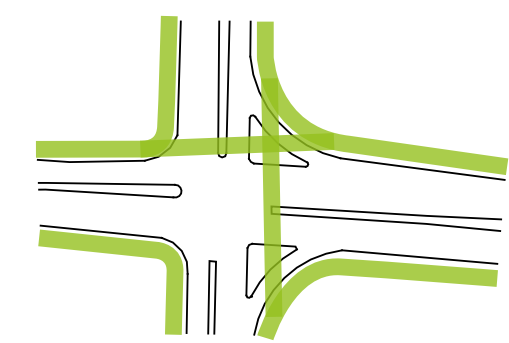
Possible solutions for light traffic access.



1. opportunity:
Underground tunnel for pedestrians and byclists.

2. opportunity:
Pedestrian bridge over car road.

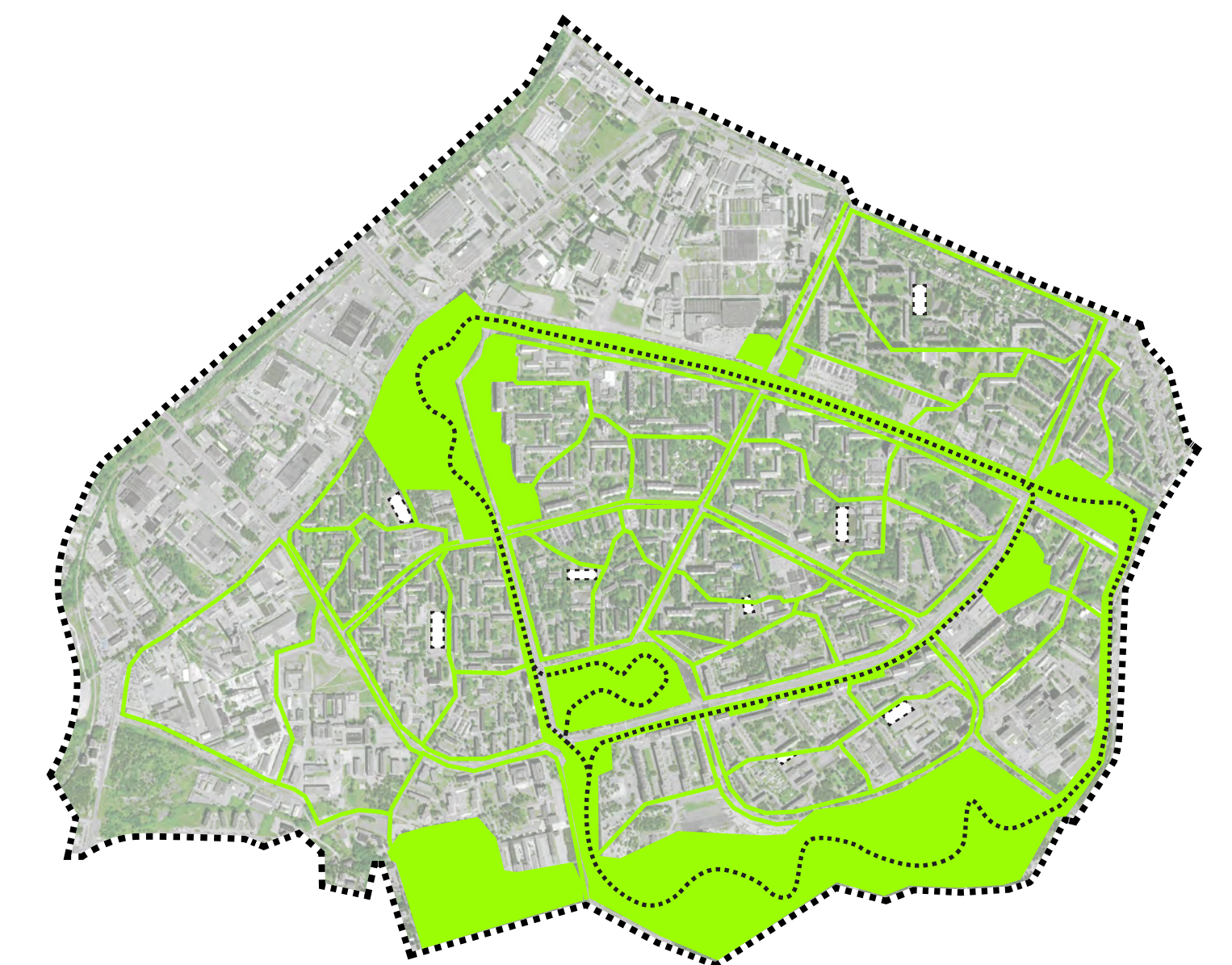
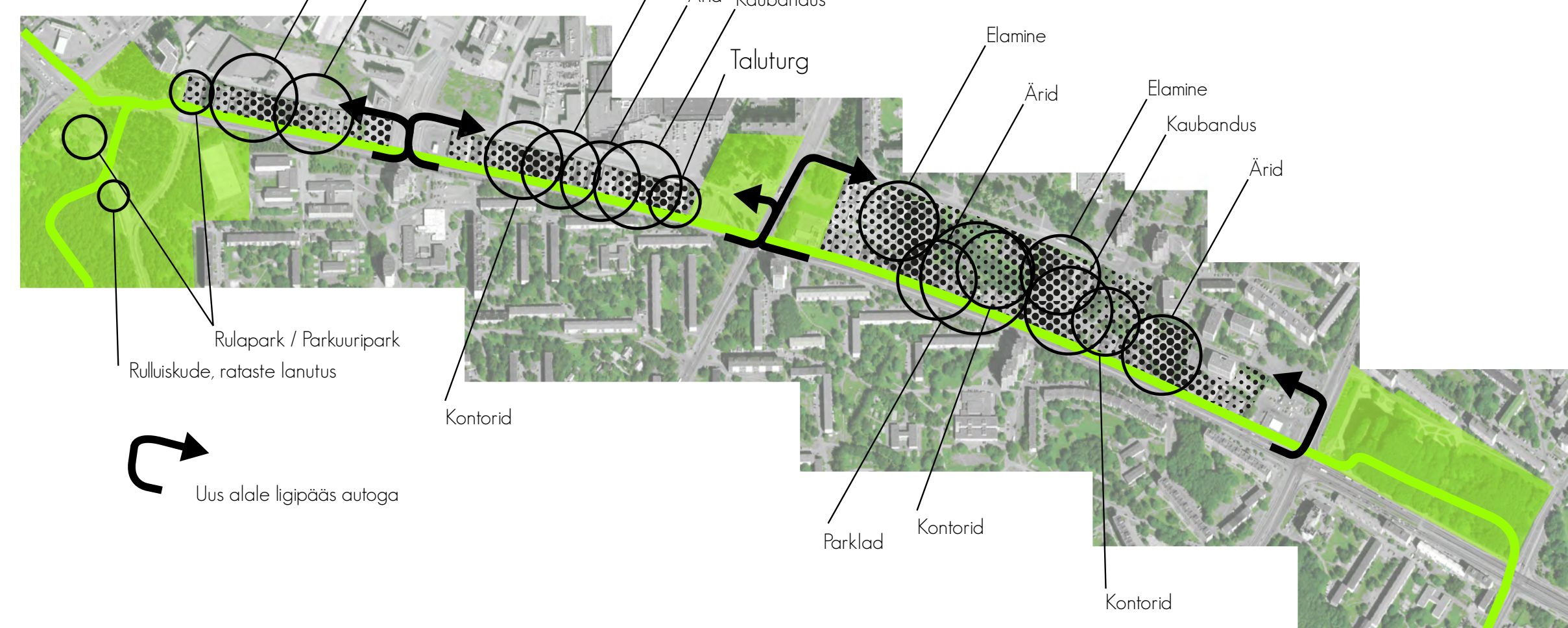
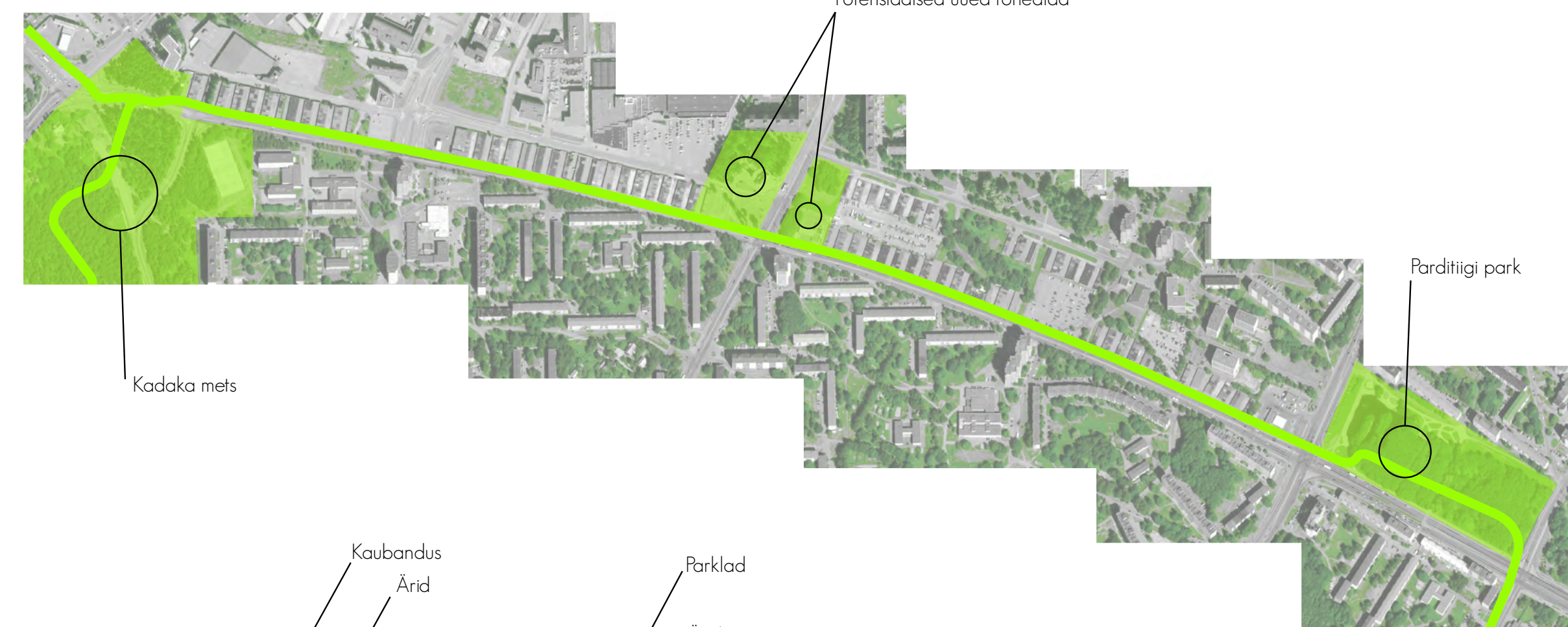
3. opportunity:
Underground tunnel for cars.



4. opportunity:
Bridge for cars.

Our analysis choosed the pedestrian bridge over car road as most cost-effective and consumer friendly.

The existing garage boxes beside Tammsaare road are not benefiting for the area. One part of our solution would create a boulevard for light traffic flow and different functions: car and bicycle parking, farmers market, offices and skating cycling equipment rental shops. Existing road for entering the garages becomes light traffic road which is isolated from Tammsaare road by a row of trees. Vegetation becomes a buffer zone between pedestrian boulevard and car road by improving the atmosphere and blocking the traffic. Access to the established buildings is from the opposite direction. Entering from Tammsaare tee is possible from nabouring streets Laki, Sääse, Kuklane, Sipelga and



Access to the sea

Future perspective becomes connecting Mustamäe with Tallinn seaside promenades, this ables access towards sea for light traffic.





Bridge over A.H. Tammsaare road



Farmers market on Tammsaare road



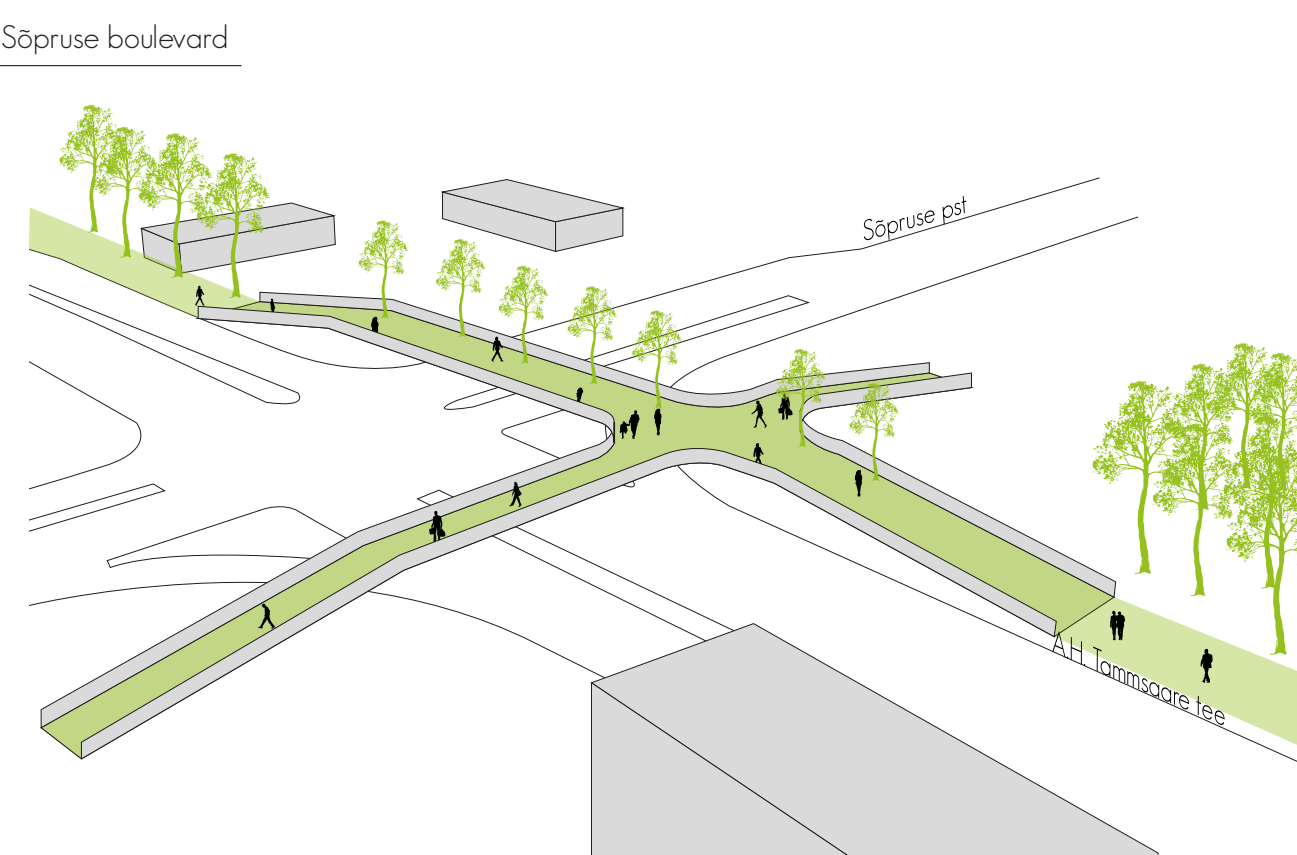
Bridge over Sõpruse boulevard



Scheme for the bridge on Tammsaare road



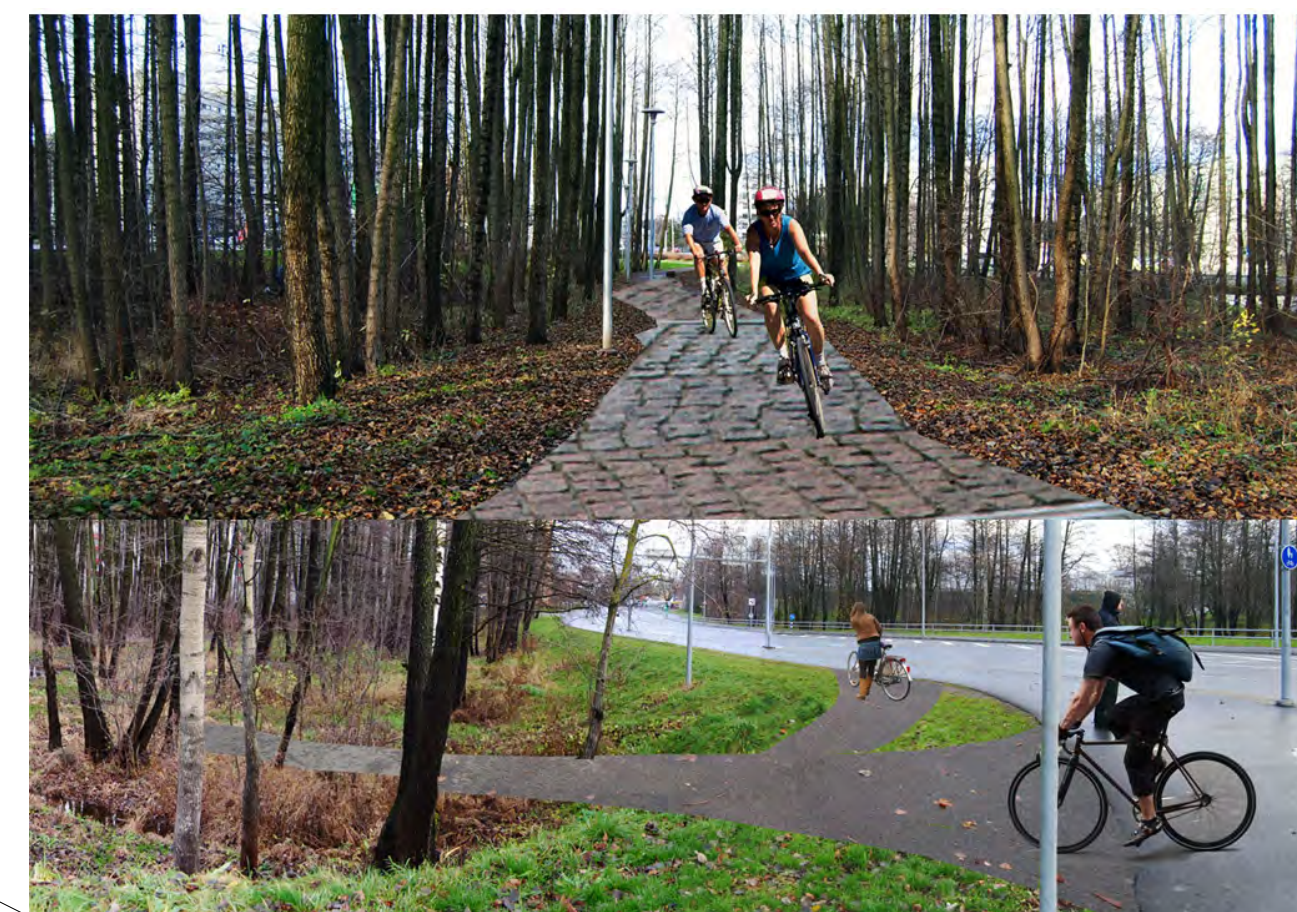
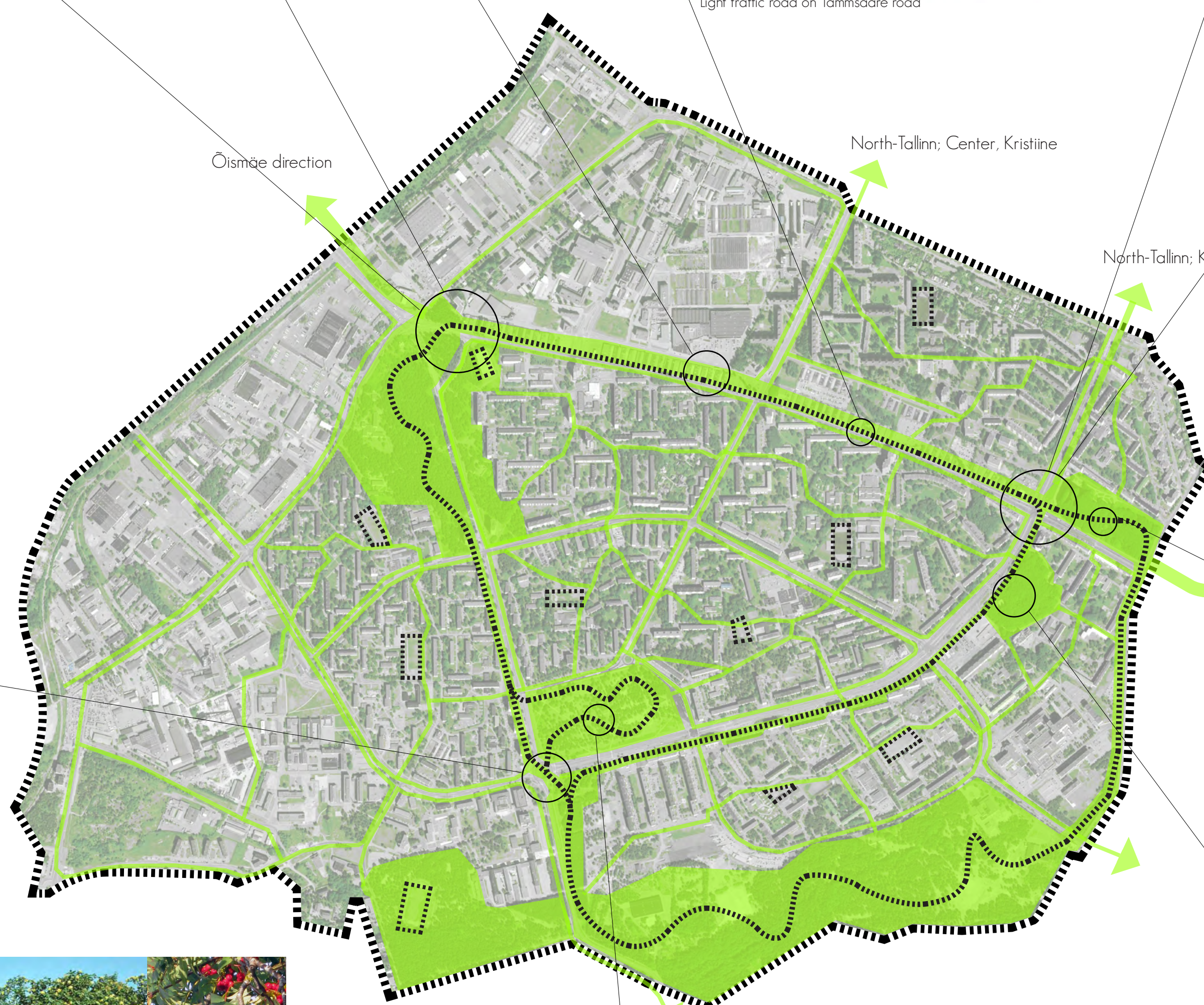
light traffic road on Tammsaare road



Bridge over Sõpruse boulevard



Bridge over Sõpruse boulevard and Ehitajate road



Parditiigi park

Solutions for the parks:

Parditiigi park should be fixed. There is no need for new trees, rather it would be necessary to do improvement cutting to maintain health and light in the park.

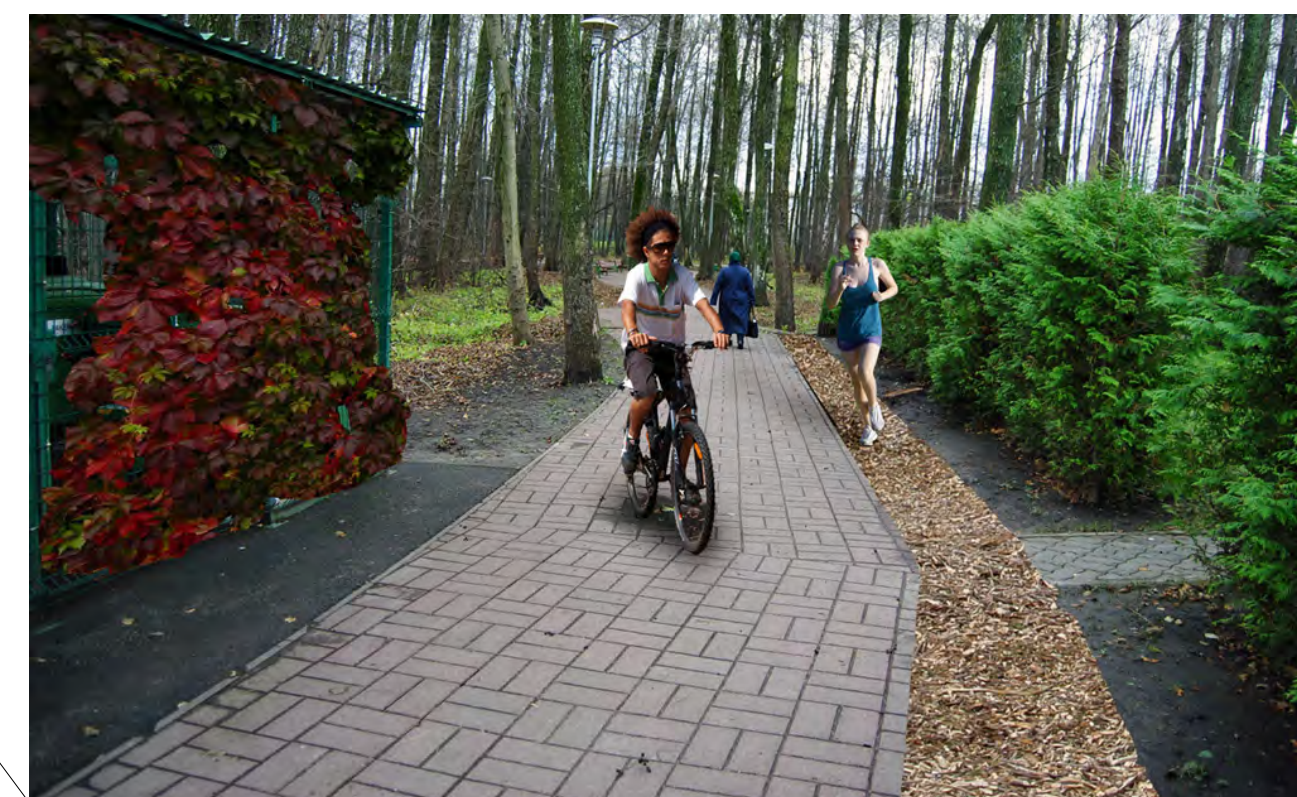
Lepistiku park: As it is under natural conservation, it is forbidden to intervene to that area. All the necessary improvements have been done- there is lighting and renovated pavements.

Kadaka forest: The lighttraffic paths need to be systematized and fixed. Lighting and park furniture is missing. Bordering school areas and their playgrounds should be opened to the park and existing structures renovated.

Männi park is in good condition and has strong identity. It has been lately renovated and is mainly used by families and kids, even in late hours.



Männi park



Lepistiku park

SHRINE IN KADRIORG

Grete Veskiväli MAMA1 Nele Moor MAUR1



view from the lighthouse

EXISTING QUALITITES



EXISTING QUALITITES



merging point of 2 plateaus



path down to Kuristku street



concrete circle



natural stairs

EXISTING QUALITITES



rosehip bushes



raspberry bushes

CHOOSING THE LOCATION

As our subject „Archaic dialogues between humans and nature“ concentrates around sacred places in ancient times, it is quite hard to find something equivalent in contemporary parks. Choosing the location of our design is challenging as the dimensions characteristic to the sacred places are:

- Naturally beautiful environment:
- Situated in high altitudes
- Great views
- Natural rocks
- Bodies of water
- Mounds and groves
- Universal signs and symbols.

Our task was to find such natural and undesigned place that would carry these qualities was hard, as Kadriorg park (our given location) is well defined baroque park with it's established design features.

We wanted to look for a hidden, savage, ancient as well as a spectacular place. Luck was on our side when we found this beautiful cliff bordering Lasnamägi and Kadriorg.

CONTEXT

The limestone cliff is bordering Kadriorg park on its southeastern side. Big trees hide and cover the cliff side. The klint consists of three platforms which are joining in one point.

Each plateau has its own uniqueness. The smallest one, running along the edge of the cliff is the tightest. It has wild and untouched look with great view over the trees growing on the cliff side.

The middle platform is wider and it has a car track running through it, with two roundabouts. It is possible to have a view over the sea hidden behind the trees. Some spots have limestone stairways to the highest plateau.

The highest platform has the best view over sea. At the moment there's a lot of bare lawn. This area acts as a buffer zone between residential areas and plateau.

Klint plateau is mostly covered with grasses, moss and broadleaved trees. There are some traces of human involvement in vegetation- wild run rosehips and raspberries. The place is used by people for bonfires, and walking as there are defined paths. It is sad that in the middle platform thin ground is overturned by motor vehicles and trash is dumped occasionally on the klint.

Atmosphere here on the klint is different, most of the trees and ground is covered with moss- this gives a slight feeling of an ancient forest. Since the klint is so high up and separated from the urban structure it is bright, spacious and open.

The first perception was the potential of the place. It is like a hidden secret of nature in the middle of city. From the beginning we recognized many parallels with ancient landscapes- location, views, mounds and graves. There is even a thrown-away piece of concrete pipe that resembles the stone circle in Cornwall, England. More important- we can see the future perspective of this klint as a contemporary representation of the ideas of ancient sacred landscape.

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MAP OF CONTEXT

Kadriorg Park

MIDDLE PLATFORM

PATH TO KURISTIKU STREET

HIDDEN STREAM

RASPBERRY AND ROSEHIP SHRUB

LASNAMÄE

NATURAL STAIRS

PATH TO KUMU

BIRCH

VIEW TOWARDS KUMU

LIGHTHOUSE

UUSLINN

Tallinn Bay

LOCATION IN KADRIORG PARK



REFERENCES FOR IMPORTANT ELEMENTS

CONCEPT

The place has a strong identity that gives the reason to maintain the original landscape as much as possible. The idea would be to emphasize existing qualities- the view, natural vegetation, stairways between platforms, edible plants, trees on the cliff side. Estonian ancient shrines are mainly natural spectacular places without any built structures. With our design, we want to bring these aspects to a public space and create a contemporary shrine.

The goal is to create a path on each platform and arrange stairways between them. It could be a pilgrimage destination- a place where you can activate all your senses, enjoy nature and views.

The plan is to present all the natural elements- water (stream on the cliffside), fire (bonfire spot), earth (the ground, vegetation and stones) and air (the view). The choreography of the landscape consists of three main tracks: Track of senses, Track of gathering and Track of views.

Kadriorg Park

open stream

main path

secondary path

view

entrance

bonfires

stone circles

amphitheatre

MAP OF FUNCTIONS

PATH OF SENSES
is running on the lower plateau, its purpose is to awaken the senses and sharpen the mind. Herbs and berries have important role in Estonian traditions and it's common to gather them throughout summer. The plants chosen here are well known and easily recognizable such as peppermint, sage, knotgrass, valerian, chamomile, calendula, St John's wort, wild strawberry, blackberry and raspberry. As you move in the landscape from Kumu along the klint, these wildly growing perennials are changing on the way and one can find himself in the berry shrub in the end. The attraction here is the cliff side- old trees are lit in the night time. The idea is to emphasize the importance of trees in Estonian traditions as sanctuaries. Old trees carry lots of power and it's not allowed to cut or hurt them. Four circular stones run beside the main path. These stones are representative of natural circles and important phases of life. The four stones are in different sizes and symbolise periods of life- birth, beginning of adulthood, marriage and death. Stones with holes are believed to bring luck and are universal ritual objects around the world. Cromwell example was used in fertility rituals- the person would walk through the hole. This function can make the stones attractive target for children.

PATH OF GATHERING
is on the middle plateau and it has more social functions. Amphitheatre and bonfire spots give place for the collective gatherings, which played significant role in ancient cultures. Stepped walls of the klint seen here and stepped floors of amphitheatre symbolise steps often used in ancient cultures as in Mesoamerican case. Fire as an element and symbol has mainly the meaning of purification. The material used on plateau is limestone- Estonian national stone.

PATH OF VIEWS
situates on the highest plateau and it gives beautiful view on the sea and over lower plateau. The path here is protected from winds by planted groves on one side and giving overview of the city and sea from the other side. It is a perfect spot for a small pilgrimage.

- berry shrub
- lower platform perennials
- higher platform perennials
- middle platform grasses
- existing tree
- existing group of trees
- new group of trees

MAP OF VEGETATION



VIEW TO THE BERRY SHRUB

Kadriorg Park



LASNAMÄE

VIEW TO THE LOWER PLATEAU

UUSL

KUMU





ELFRIEDE MARGARETHE KINGO-ESPENBERG AND THE CONSERVATION OF HER PAINTINGS



Kingo-Espenberg with her daughter and my grandgrandmother Ivi Muda

Elfriede Margarethe Kingo-Espenberg (1894-1932) was one of the few Estonian female painters in the beginning of 20 century. She was actively engaging in the art communities of the time but has remained undiscovered to the wider public until this day. Reasons for her obscurity might be her short life, and years of illness or the fact that she was a wife of a more known sculptor Roman Espenberg. In my thesis I gathered existing materials from people, archives, museums to introduce her life story.

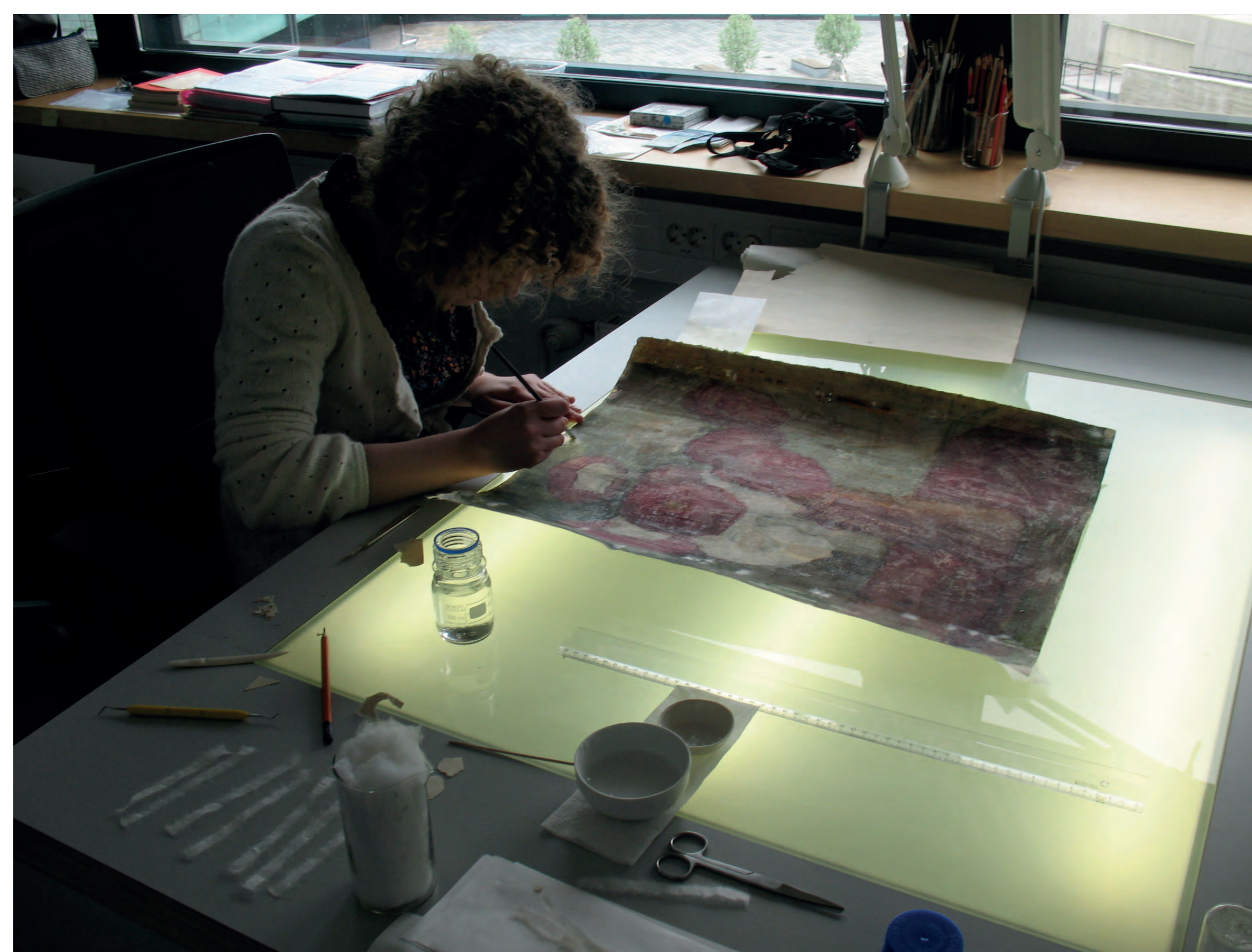
Tartu Art College,
Estonian Academy of Arts
Painting Conservation Studio,
Art Museum of Estonia

Supervisors:
Hilkka Hiiop,
Margit Pajupuu,
Merike Kallas,

2010

Practical part of the thesis was conservating two of Kingo-Espenbergs oil paintings. This was a challenging process as one of them was oil painted on cardboard and glued on top of another cardboard. One month was spent on separating these two layers. The result was rewarding as under the second layer of cardboard there was hidden watercolour painting. After all necessary processes in conservation the end result is observable from both sides as there has been built a special frame for the painting to show the conservation process.

This was exceptional study case in a way that different practises of paper and oil painting conservation were combined. This made the process challenging and the work was done under guidance of Hilkka Hiiop, one of the acknowledged painting conservators in Estonia and paper conservator Margit Pajupuu from Art Museum of Estonia.



Oil painting "Children" before and after conservation



Oil painting "Child on the doorway" before and after conservation

