



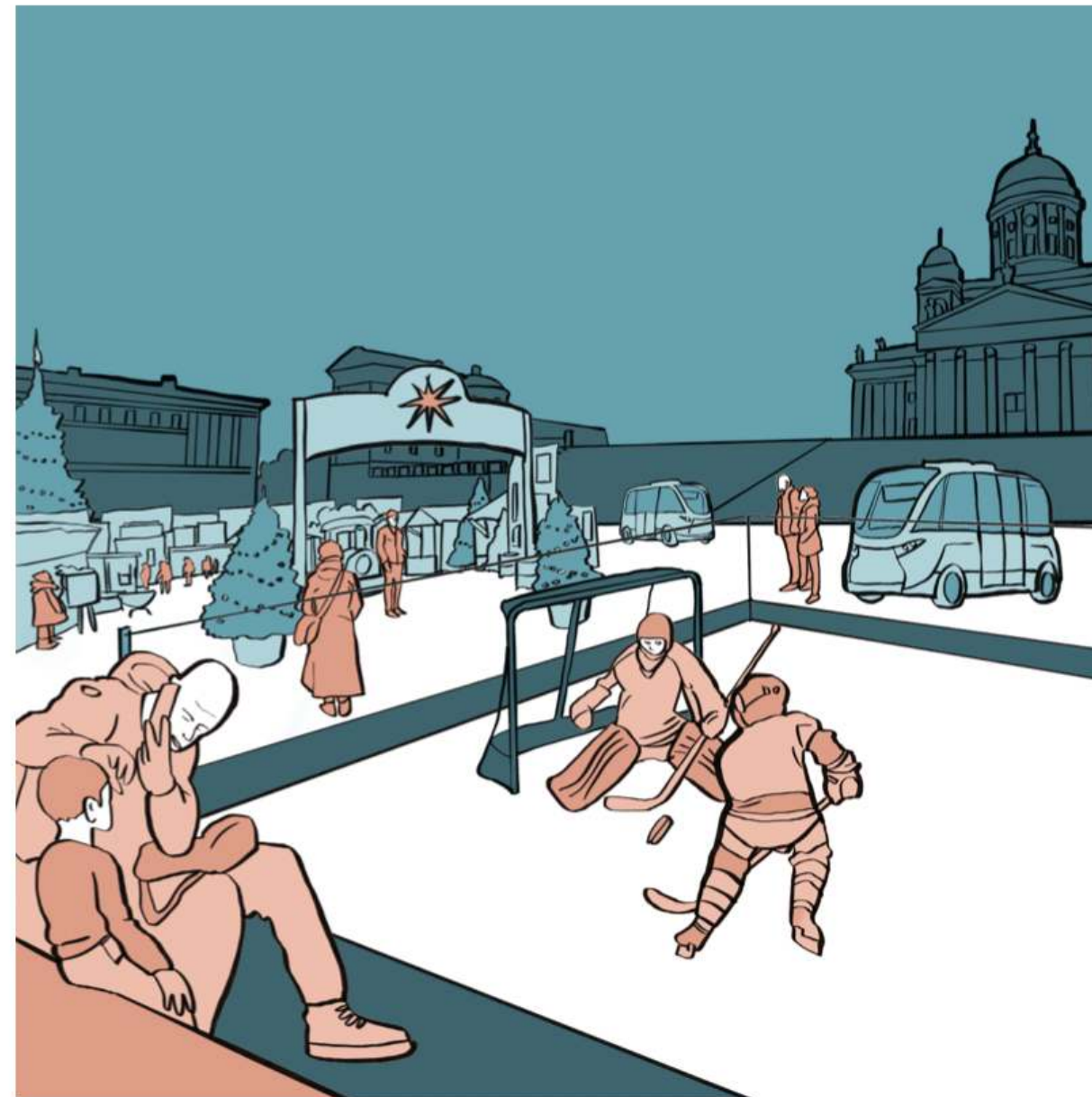
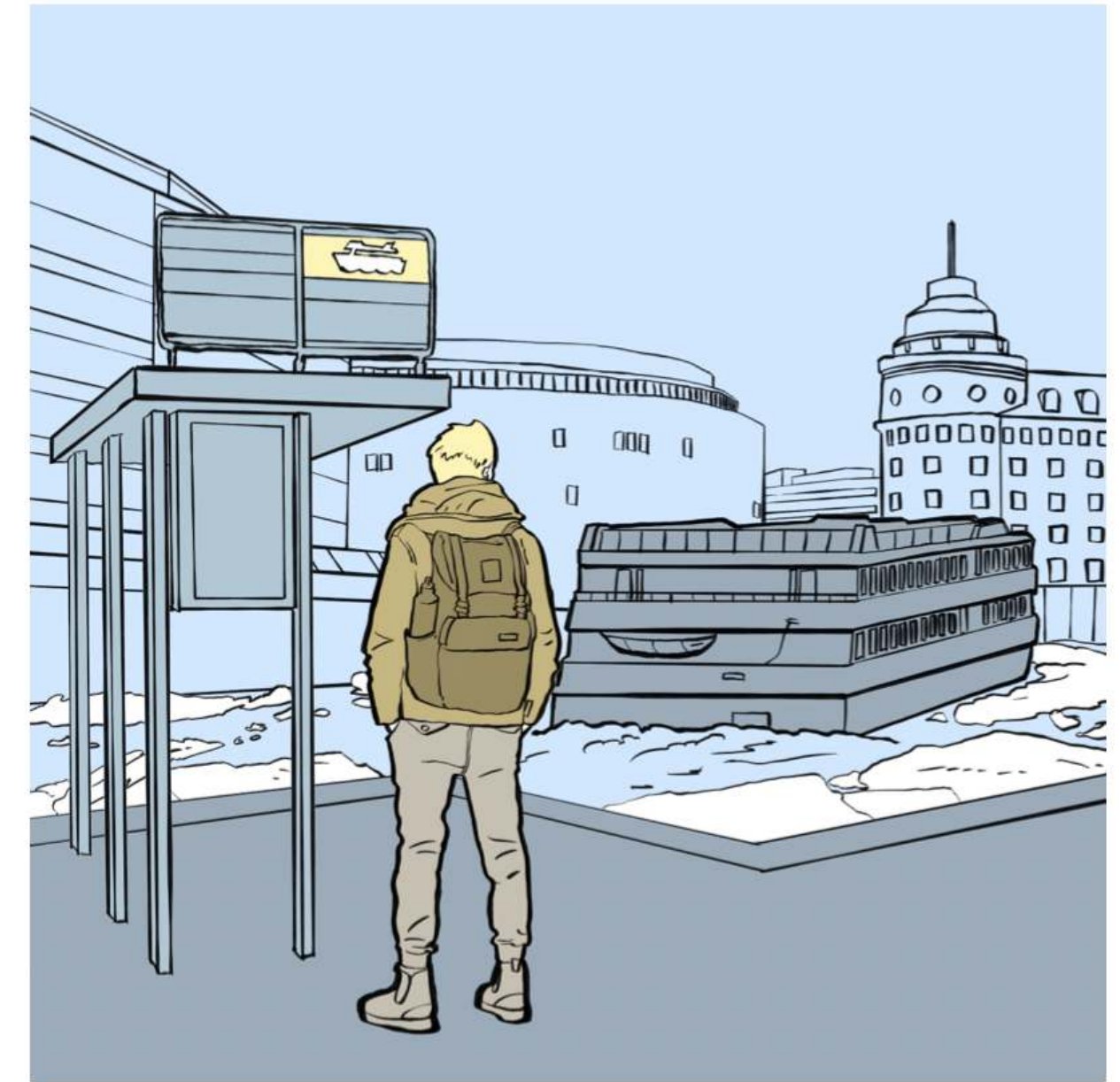
Tallinn 1.5

Tallinn Architecture Biennale
08.2022

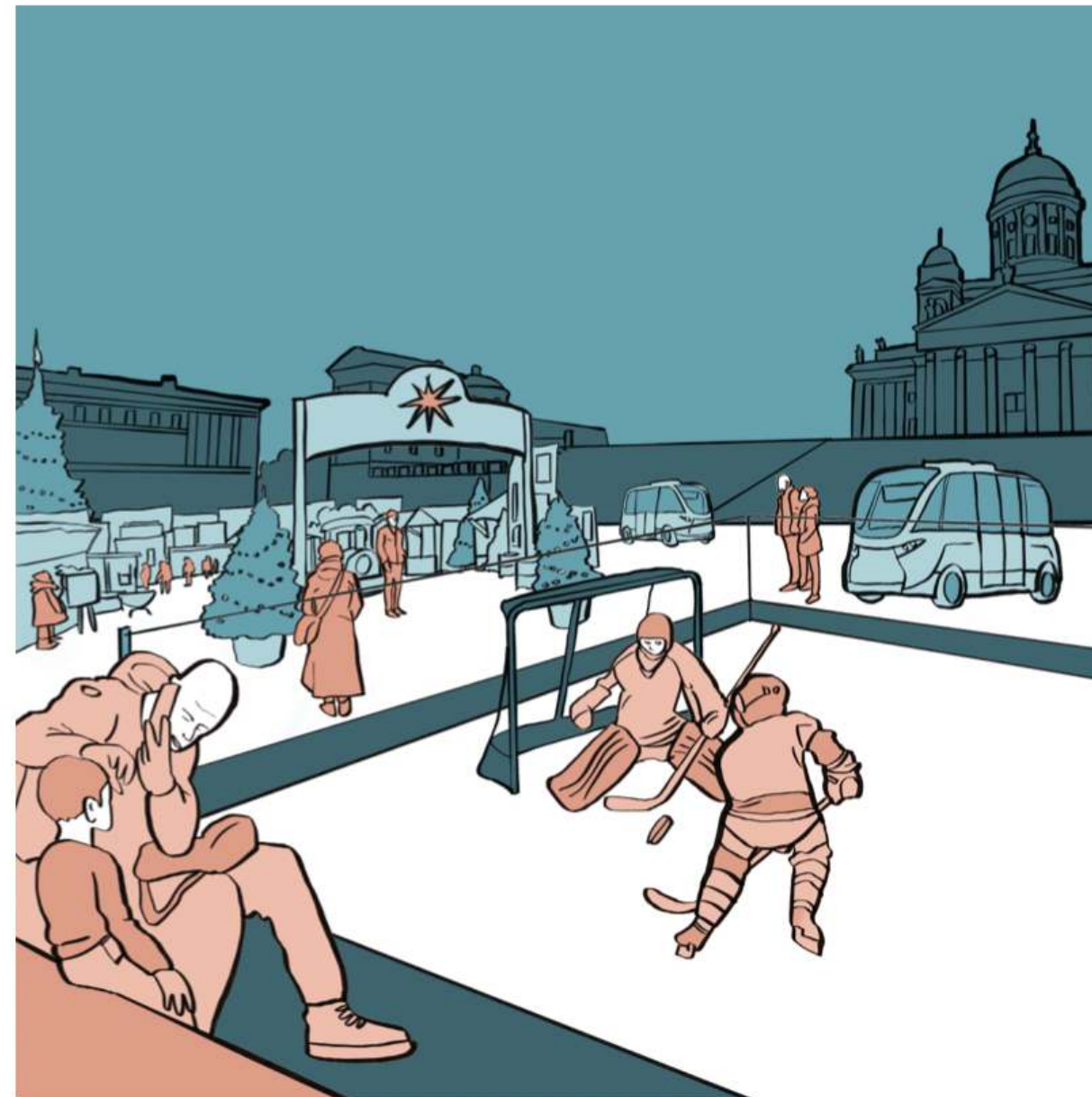
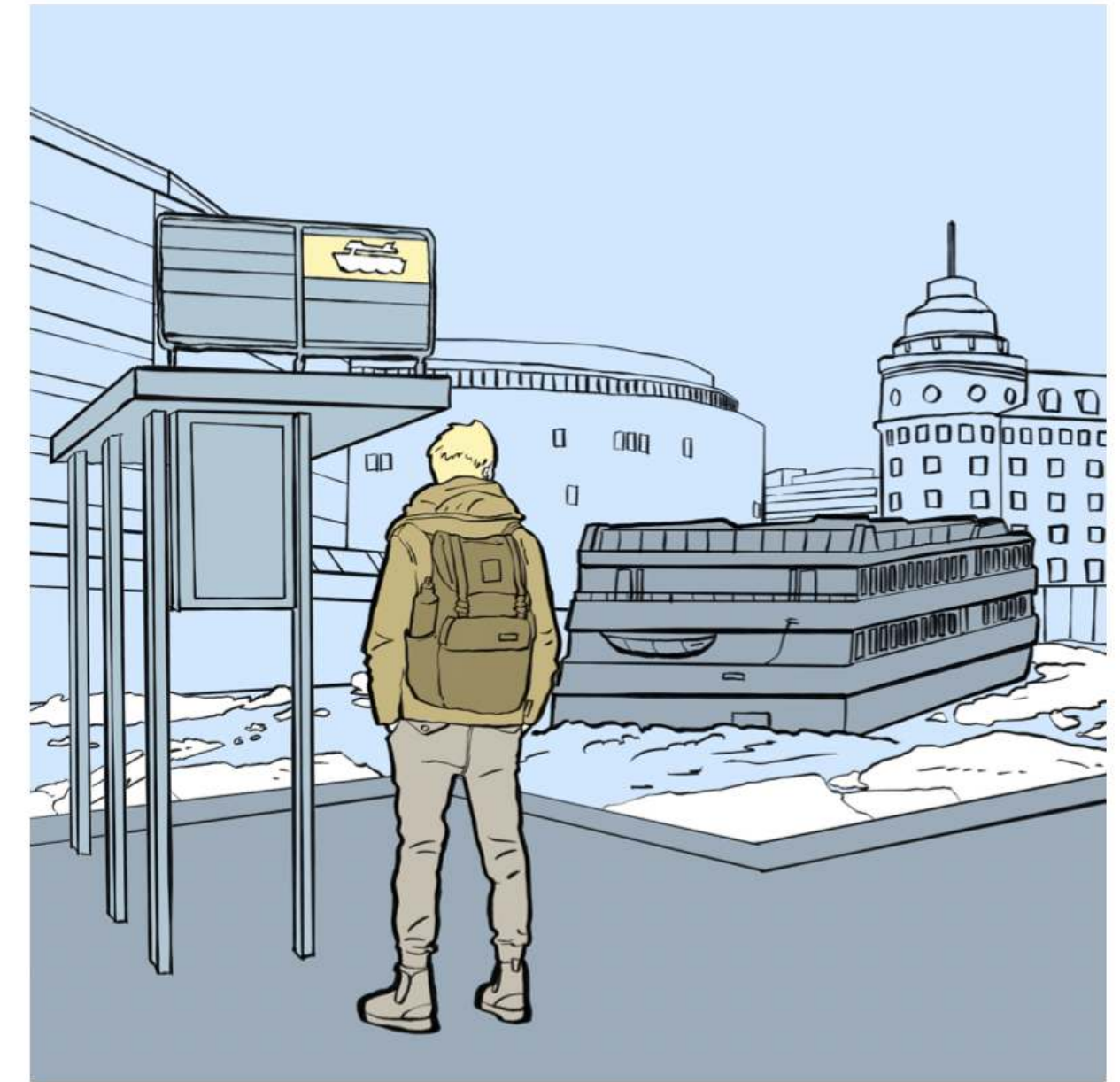


Discovering the new commons and translating them into progressive drivers of change.

SPIN
UNIT



**The limits of scarcity
are becoming
tangible and the
costs of unlimited
growth are starting to
show on our table.**





Can Tallinn produce all the food it needs?



Can Tallinn produce all the food it needs?

Tallinn has only 1% of the land dedicated to produce its food supply

*with the current dietary standards



Finding the missing 99%

800_M calories of food per day 🙈

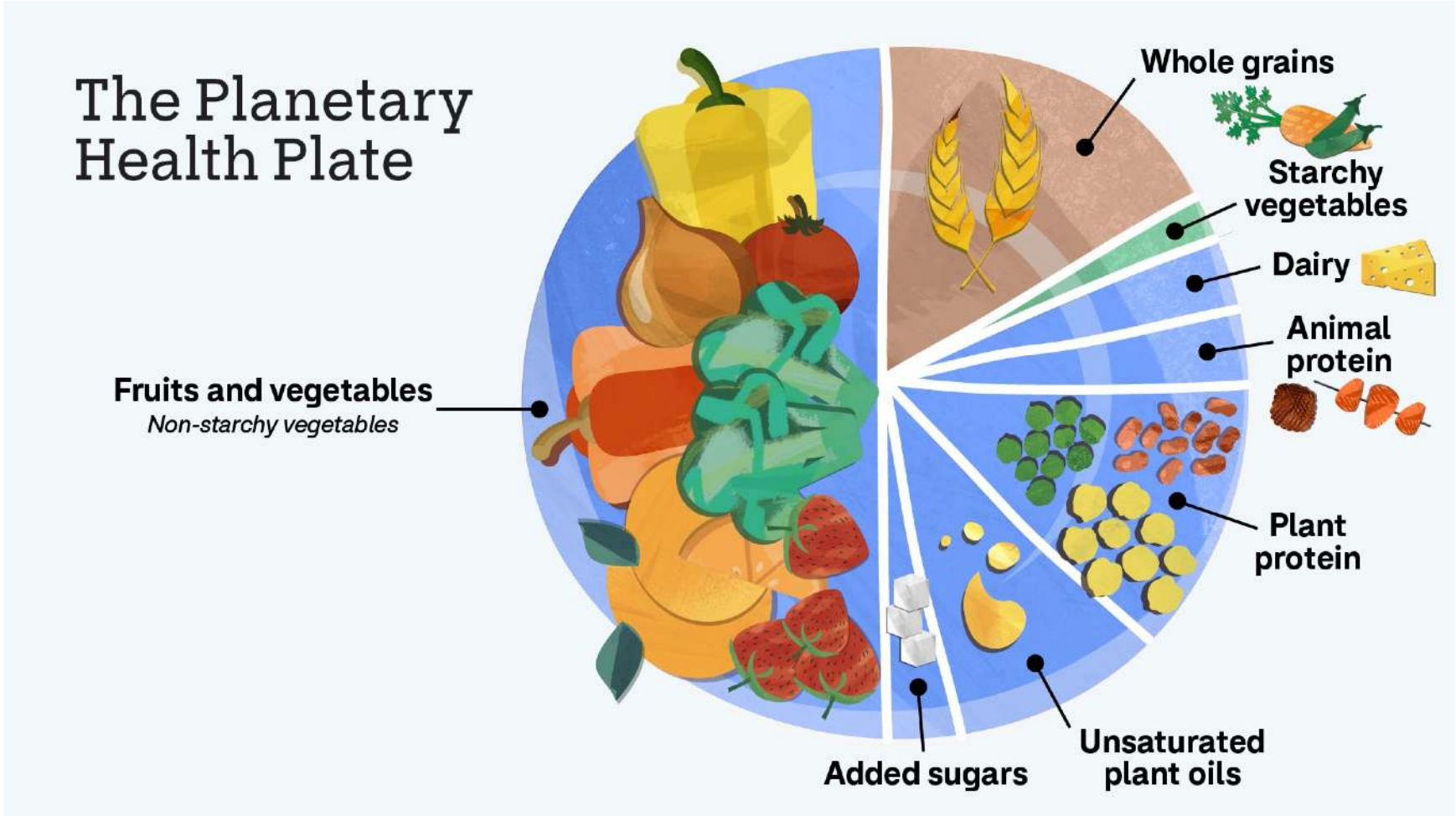
30_{km²} to produce its food 🙈
1/5 of Tallinn
4 000 soccer fields
The size of Lasnamäe

Transform 20% of its urban land 🙈

*with the current dietary standards



Finding the missing 99%

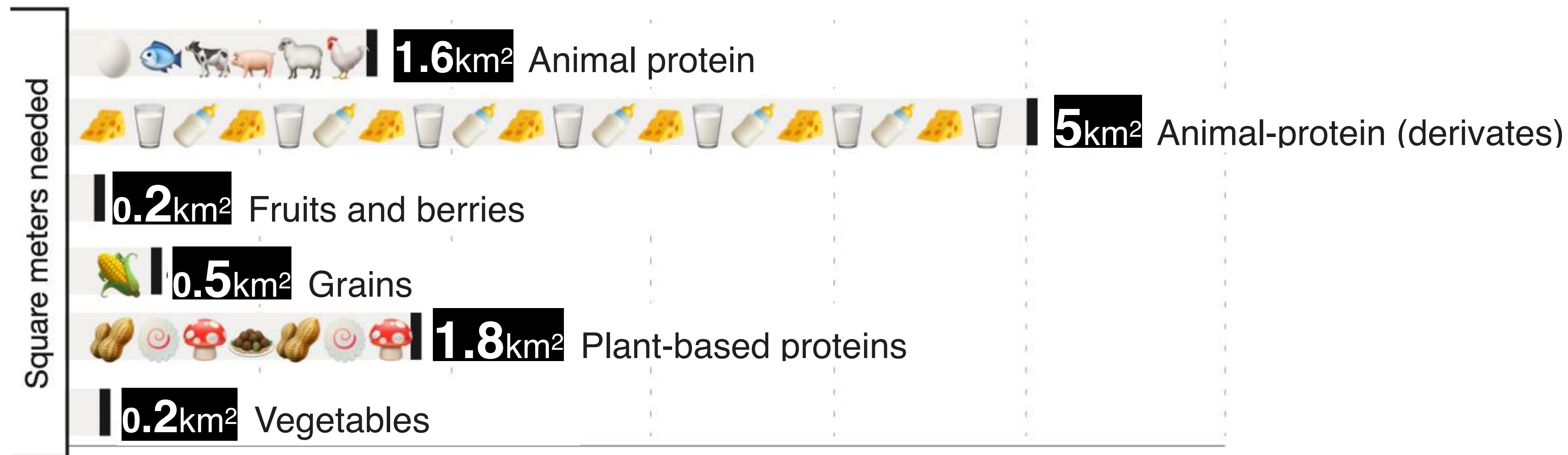


@ EAT-Lancet Commission

		Macronutrient intake grams per day (possible range)	Caloric intake kcal per day
	Whole grains Rice, wheat, corn and other	232	811
	Tubers or starchy vegetables Potatoes and cassava	50 (0–100)	39
	Vegetables All vegetables	300 (200–600)	78
	Fruits All fruits	200 (100–300)	126
	Dairy foods Whole milk or equivalents	250 (0–500)	153
	Protein sources		
	Beef, lamb and pork	14 (0–28)	30
	Chicken and other poultry	29 (0–58)	62
	Eggs	13 (0–25)	19
	Fish	28 (0–100)	40
		Legumes	75 (0–100)
	Nuts	50 (0–75)	291
	Added fats		
	Unsaturated oils	40 (20–80)	354
	Saturated oils	11.8 (0-11.8)	96
	Added sugars All sugars	31 (0–31)	120



From 30_{km²} to 9,5_{km²} On A planetary diet we would consume 60% less land* to produce our food.



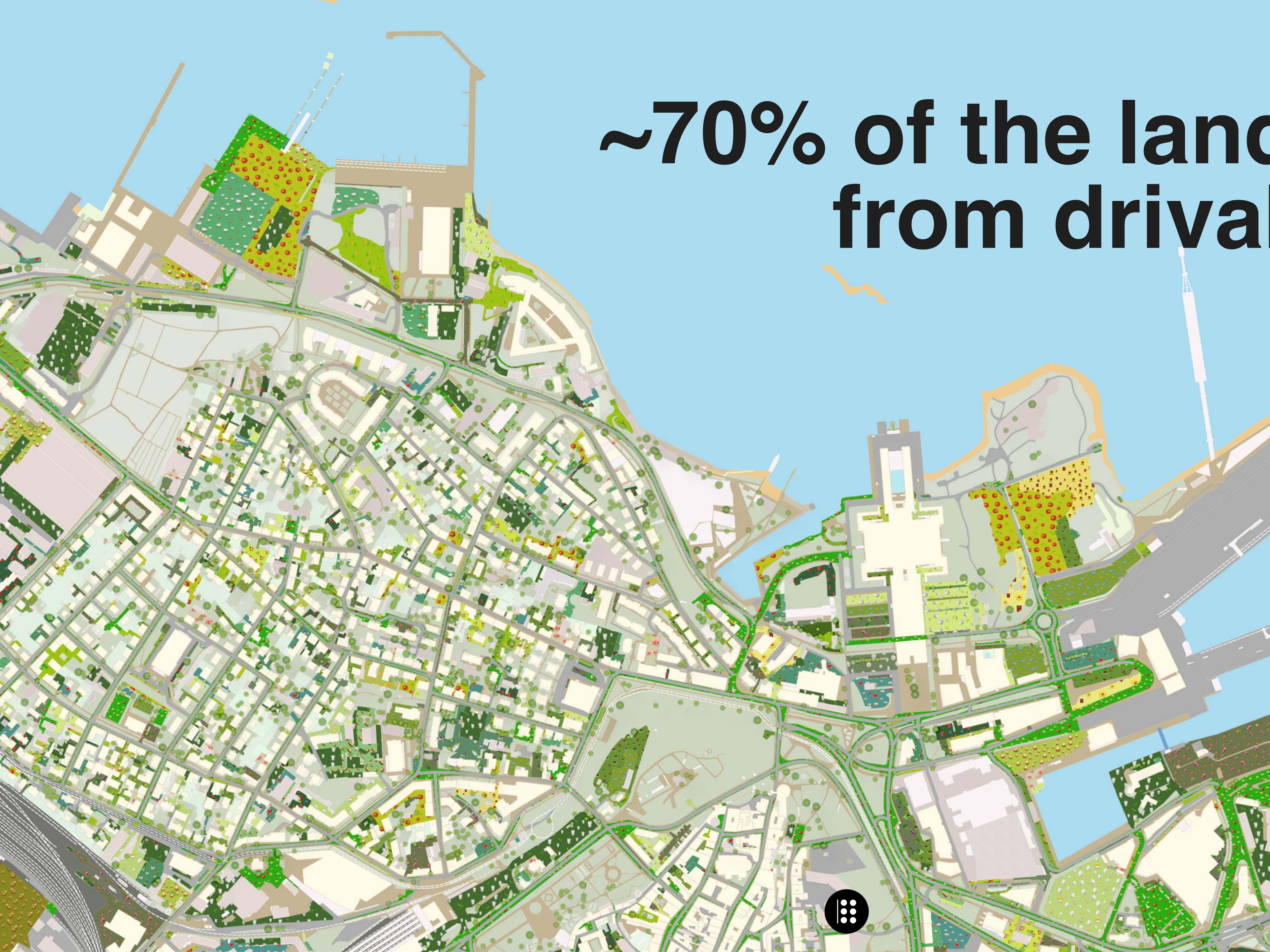
*Compared to the current dietary standards. The type of food sources was of the planetary diet was adapted to suit the Nordic climate.



Tallinn 1.5

A plan for a planetary city



An aerial map of a city, likely San Francisco, showing a dense urban grid. The map is color-coded to highlight specific land use changes: green areas represent parks and green spaces, yellow areas represent agricultural fields, and grey lines represent roads. A large body of water is visible in the upper right corner. The text is overlaid on the right side of the map.

~70% of the land claimed from drivable yards

4% of roads
turned into fruit
tree lanes.

7% open fields
turned into
crops



All streets
reduced to max 2
lanes

Only obsolete
industrial
structures were
transformed

*Older than 25 years but no redbrick or heritage

In No existing
green,
recreational
areas or built
structure can be
transformed



Carbon labelling

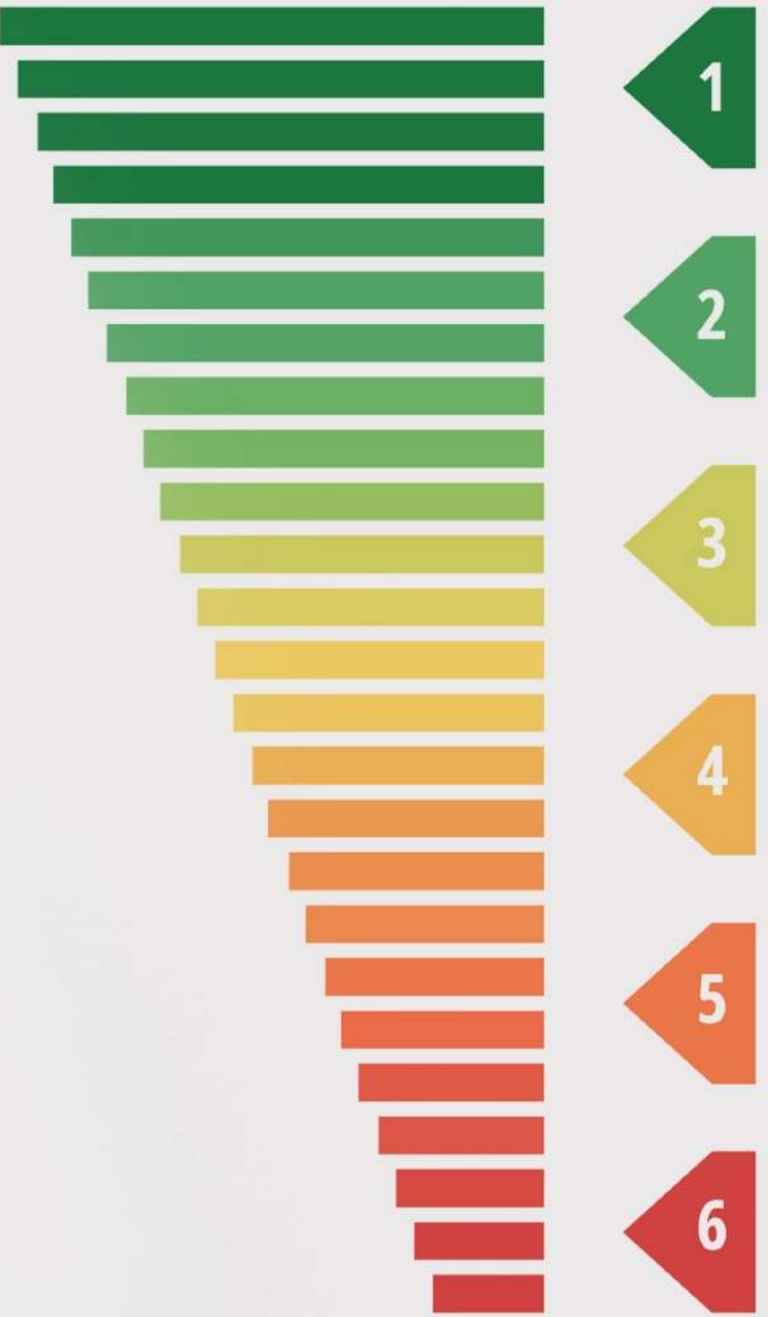
Adding land use efficiency to the equation



LAND EFFICIENCY M /KCAL
SQUARE METERS TO PRODUCE ONE CALORIE



CARBON EFFICIENCY KG CO₂/KCAL
LOGRAMS OF CARBON TO PRODUCE ONE CALORIE



“An impossible plan”

“An impossible diet”

**“By working with the imaginary,
we discovered the potentials of
repurposing the commons for a
planetary city.”**

**“Cities may not be the
place for circularity.”**



A challenge for a planetary city

Jesús López Baeza / Damiano Cerrone / Kristi Grišakov

With the participation of Jonathon Taylor and Rowan van der Kaaden

