



OPEN INTERNATIONAL COMPETITION
FOR DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT
OF GORKY CENTRAL PARK,
KRASNOYARSK



**INVITATION
FOR PARTICIPATION**

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ABOUT THE COMPETITION

ABOUT THE COMPETITION

Competition format

- International.
- Two-stage.
- Open.

15 HECTARES

competition territory

Competition territory

The competition territory is Gorky Central Park, located in the central part of Krasnoyarsk, on the left bank of the Yenisei river. The Park is a cultural heritage site.

Competition purpose

To create a development concept for Gorky Central Park area in Krasnoyarsk, Krasnoyarsk region, through the Open International Professional Competition.

Participants

Professional organizations in the field of comprehensive area development and urban planning, architecture, designing, public space development concept creation and master planning, which operate in Russia and are capable of engaging specialists in economics, finance and content planning onto the team.

Jury

Representatives of authorities of the Krasnoyarsk region and the Krasnoyarsk city municipal entity, experts in comprehensive area development, the environment and specially protected natural areas, economics and space planning, marketing and communications, technology and innovation, as well as representatives of the competition organizing committee.

Finalists

At the end of the first stage, 3 finalists will be selected based on their portfolios and essays.

Winner

The winner will be the author of the best bid, selected by the inter-industry jury.

Prize fund

The three finalists who develop the final bids will be paid a fee of RUB 900,000 each, including all taxes and charges.

According to the results of the jury session, the finalists will be paid an additional fee, including all taxes and charges, depending on the distribution of prizes:

- 1st place — RUB 1,800,000
- 2nd place — RUB 1,000,000
- 3rd place — RUB 500,000

CONTEXT

KRASNOYARSK REGION

The Krasnoyarsk region, located in the Yenisei river basin, stretches in a meridional direction for more than 3,000 km from the seas of the Arctic Ocean (Kara Sea and Laptev Sea) to the mountains of the Southern Siberia — the Eastern and Western Sayans (Fig. 1). It is the second largest region in Russia (2,366,797 km²).



Fig. 1. Location of the city of Krasnoyarsk

Natural and climatic features

The Yenisei river is the main natural axis of the Krasnoyarsk region. To the east of the Yenisei, there is the Middle Siberian Plateau (the average height is 500–700 m), and there is a lowland plain along its left bank (Fig. 2).



Fig. 2. Krasnoyarsk region¹

1ST PLACE

by population (2018 — 2.87 mln people as of January 1, 2019) in the Siberian Federal District and the Far Eastern Federal District

2,366.8

THOU. KM²

territory of the Krasnoyarsk region (2nd place in Russia)

1.21

PEOPLE/KM²

population density of the Krasnoyarsk region

¹ <https://cont.ws/@nikolayistomin/780388>

The region has a distinctly continental climate with average temperatures of -18 – 36°C in January and $+10$ – 20°C in July, with a varying amount of precipitation: from 200–300 mm in the north to 800–1,200 mm in the mountains of Southern Siberia. The climatic features create uncomfortable living conditions in almost the entire area of the territory (Fig. 3).



Fig. 3. Location of Krasnoyarsk relative to the zones suitable for living

Most of the Krasnoyarsk territory is occupied by taiga forests — they cover 71% of the total area of the region.

Economy

The Krasnoyarsk territory is the largest region in the Siberian and Far Eastern Federal Districts not only in terms of its area (2,366.8 thou. km²), but also in terms of all major indicators of social and economic activities (2.87 mln people as of January 1, 2019), GRP, industrial production, construction, and investment in fixed assets² (Fig. 4).

1ST PLACE

by GRP (2018 — RUB 1,882.3 bln) in the Siberian Federal

1ST PLACE

by investment in fixed assets (2018 — RUB 420.9 bln) in the Siberian Federal District and the Far Eastern Federal Dis-

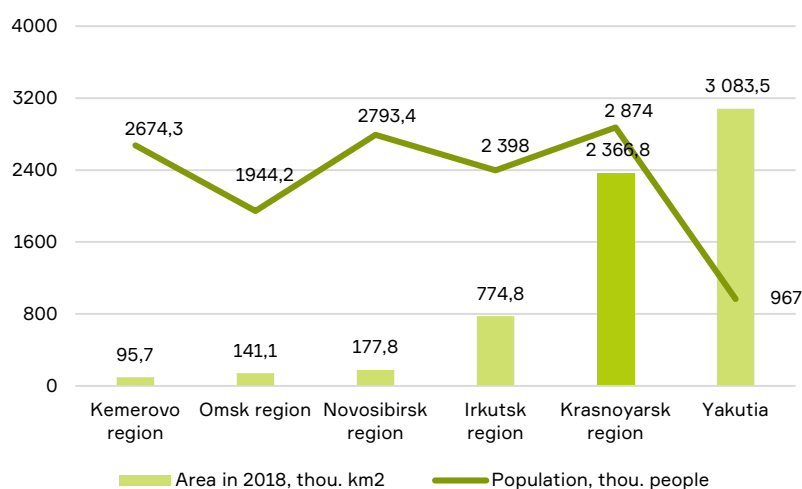


Fig. 4. Comparison of the Krasnoyarsk territory in terms of its area and population with regions of the reference group, 2018, thou. km², thou. people

² Source: Rosstat. Russia in numbers 2019; www.gks.ru

The investment attractiveness of the region is due to the variety of its natural resources, and the demand for them in the economy structure. The presence of large deposits of non-ferrous and ferrous metals in the region (about 71.7% of Russian nickel reserves and 92.3% of platinumoids, about 14.4% of gold, etc. are concentrated in the region) ensures a high share of mining and processing industries in the industry structure of the Krasnoyarsk territory³ (Fig. 5).

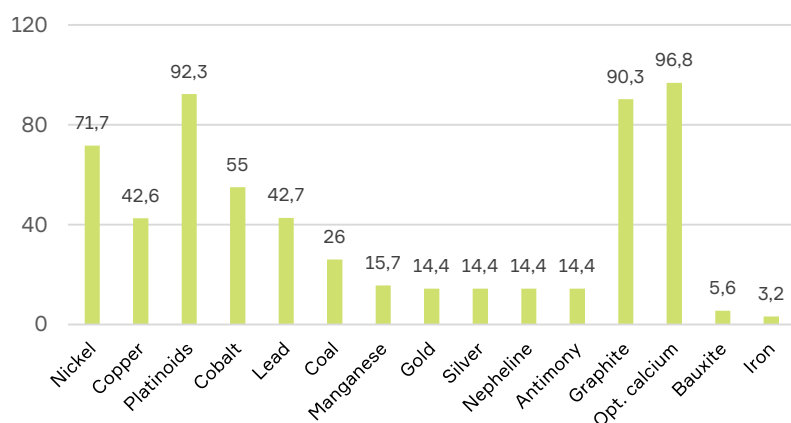


Fig. 5. Russian reserves of natural resources in the Krasnoyarsk territory, %

Due to its unique natural resources, many industries are developed in the region: hydraulic power and solid-fuel electric power, non-ferrous metallurgy, mining, and forestry. Besides, the share of mining in the production structure is around 35% (Fig. 6)⁴.

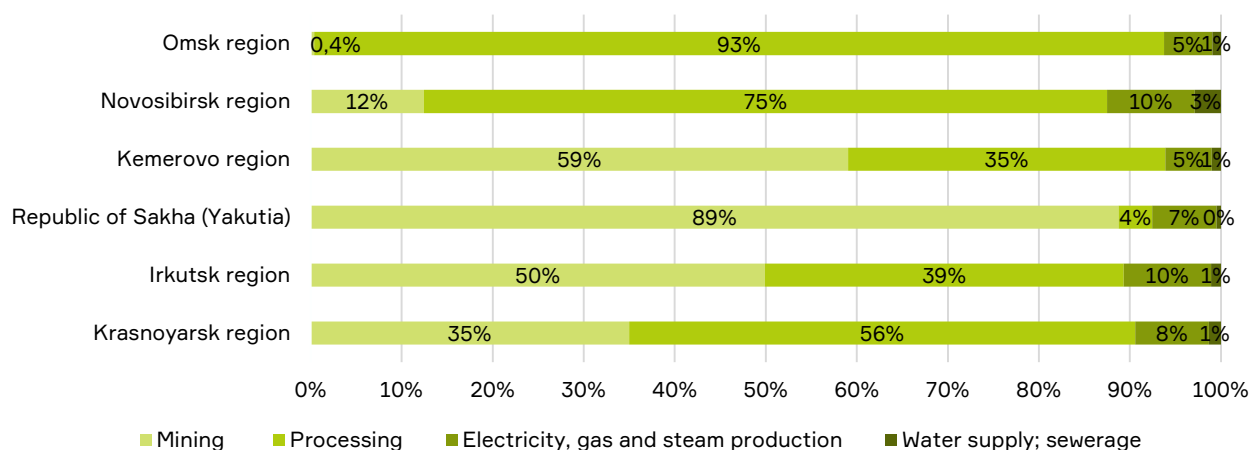


Fig. 6. Comparison of the industry structure in the regions of the reference group in 2018, %

1ST PLACE

by production and distribution of electricity, gas and water (2018 – RUB 173,017 mln) in the Siberian Federal

2ND PLACE

by mineral mining (2018 – RUB 745,698 mln) in the Siberian Federal District and the Far Eastern Federal District

³ Source: according to the Krasnoyarsk Region Investment Portal www.krskinvest.ru

⁴ Source: Rosstat. Russia in numbers 2019; www.gks.ru

The region is one of the top ten regions of Russia, creating more than 50% of the country's GDP, and is an active participant in the foreign trade of Russia, with a share of more than 1.3% in the country's foreign trade turnover⁵. The GRP per capita (RUB 655 thou. in 2018) exceeds the average Russian level by approximately 30%, outstripping regions of the Siberian Federal District by more than 60% (Fig. 7)⁶.

RUB 655 THOU.

GRP per capita in 2018

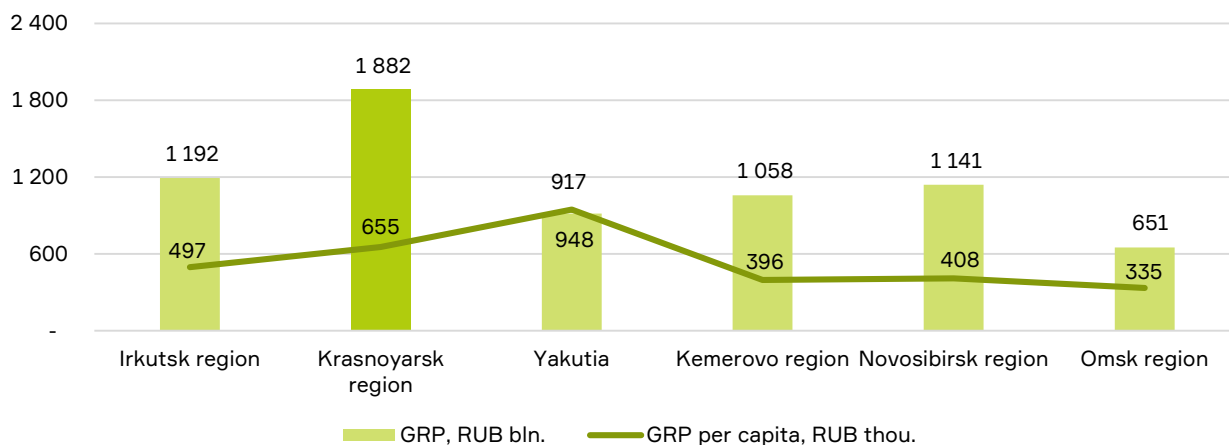


Fig. 7. Comparison of regions of the reference group by GRP and GRP per capita in 2018, RUB bln, RUB thou.

53% of the Krasnoyarsk territory's revenue comes from the 10 largest taxpayers in the region⁷:

- PJSC MMC Norilsk Nickel Group of Companies;
- PJSC Rosneft Oil Company Group of Companies;
- JSC Polyus Krasnoyarsk;
- Krasnoyarsk Railway Branch of OJSC Russian Railways;
- PJSC Transneft Group of Companies;
- PJSC Boguchany HPP;
- Siberian Bank of PJSC Sberbank;
- LLC Novoangarsky Concentrator;
- RUSAL;
- JSC EuroSibEnergo.

⁵ Source: Strategy of socio-economic development of Krasnoyarsk region till 2030

⁶ Source: Rosstat. Russia in numbers 2019; www.gks.ru

⁷ Guide on Krasnoyarsk region budget — 2018; www.docviewer.yandex.ru

KRASNOYARSK AGGLOMERATION

The Krasnoyarsk city agglomeration, being one of the largest agglomerations in Siberia and Russia, has got about 1.5 mln residents.

The Krasnoyarsk agglomeration includes⁸:

- 4 cities: Krasnoyarsk, Zheleznogorsk, Divnogorsk, Sosnovoborsk;
- 4 municipal districts: Berezovsky, Yemelyanovsky, Mansky and Sukhobuzimsky.

The purpose of forming the Krasnoyarsk agglomeration is to create an area of comfortable living for people in the east of the country, which can provide attractive living conditions and preserve (increase) the population⁹.

The core of the agglomeration is the city of Krasnoyarsk — a pole of attraction for human resources, a cultural and educational centre. The surrounding municipalities form a near ring of spatial elements interconnected by daily pendulum migrations, their inter-territorial relations are integrated into the business and communication processes of the Krasnoyarsk city district. The far ring of the agglomerations are areas included in the spatial development of the agglomeration (Fig. 8).

The Krasnoyarsk agglomeration is considered as a single complex of territories with priority development of the core industries. The development areas of the Krasnoyarsk agglomeration are as follows:

- dramatically improving the environmental situation;
- improving the quality of the environment and the standard of living of the population;
- comprehensively developing the transport infrastructure;
- developing innovative, educational, scientific and implementation functions;
- creating an investment-attractive environment (the best place for business), creating a public and business centre that meets world standards;
- creating tourism institutions and infrastructure;
- attracting and retaining skilled personnel;
- building a positive international brand Krasnoyarsk Agglomeration.

Due to specific economic, transport, social and migration relations among the municipal entities, the agglomeration is characterised as an industrial one.

The strategic development area is the diversification and growth of the economy, which, together with higher labour productivity, will lead to an increase in income of the population.

1.39 MLN

PEOPLE

population of the Krasnoyarsk agglomeration

⁸ Agreement on the organization and implementation of the intermunicipal investment project "Integrated development of Krasnoyarsk region till 2020», signed on April 17, 2008.

⁹ Krasnoyarsk agglomeration development strategy till 2020.

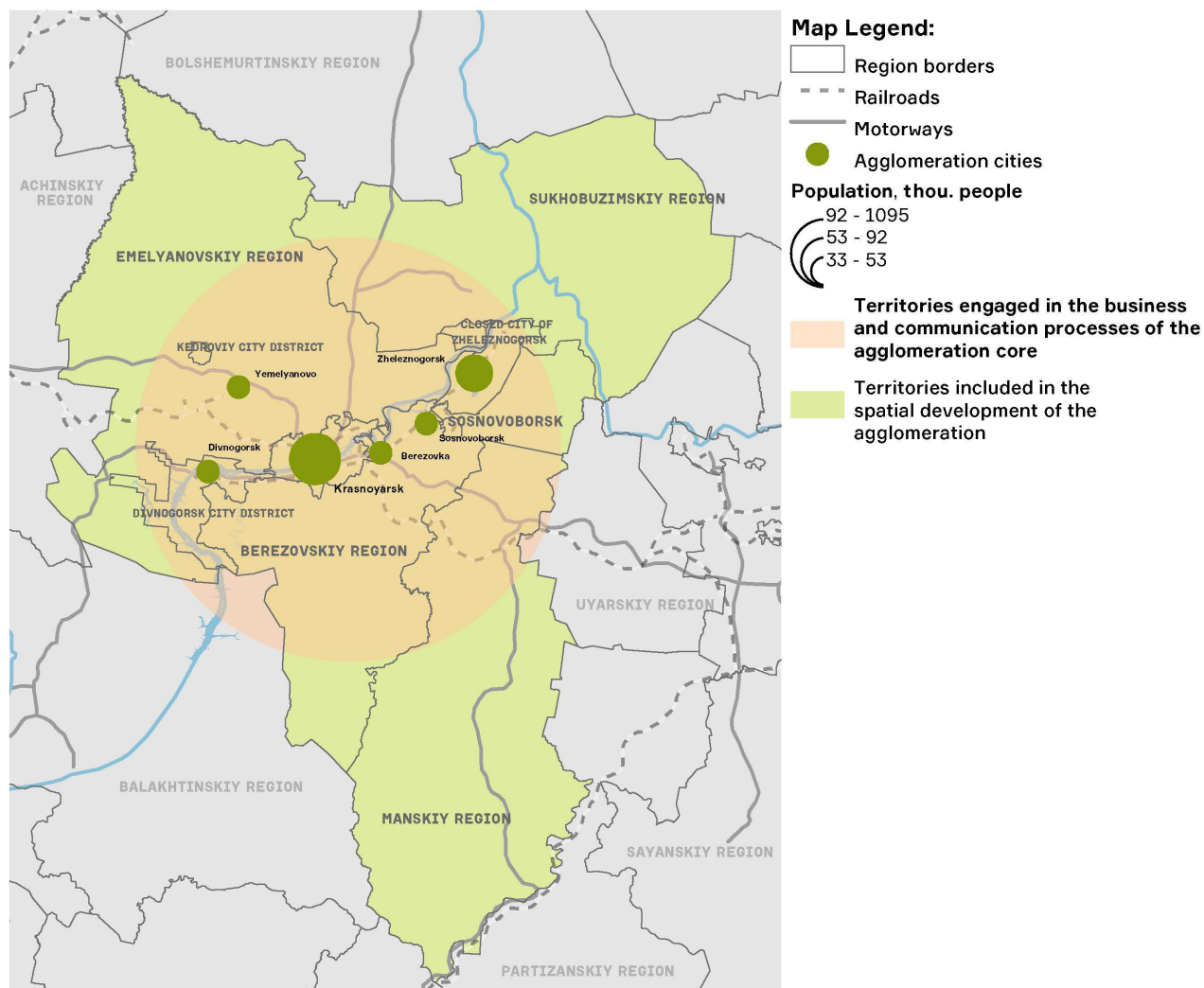


Fig. 8. Krasnoyarsk agglomeration

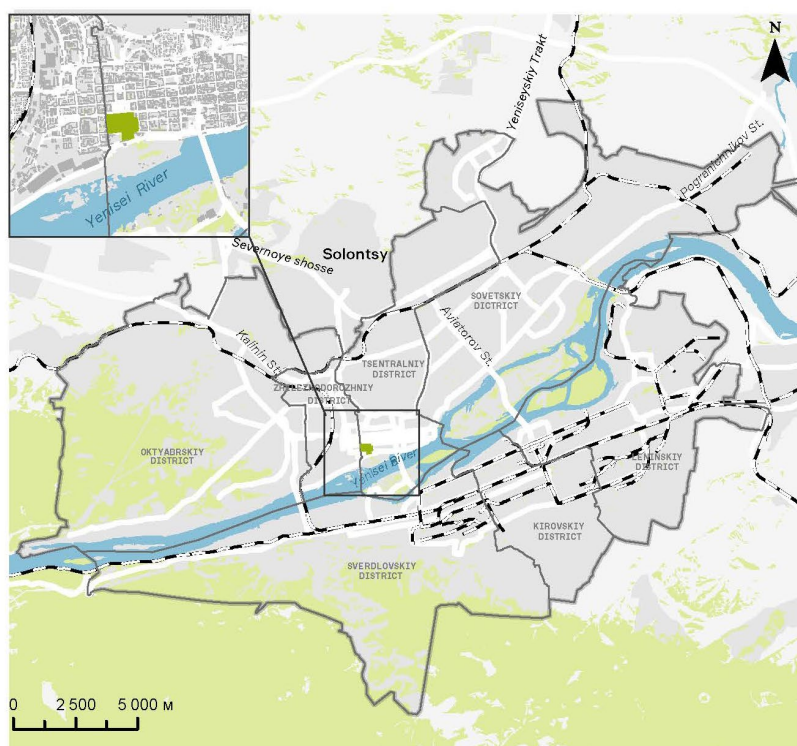
KRASNOYARSK

Krasnoyarsk is the administrative centre of the Krasnoyarsk territory and the city district of Krasnoyarsk, located on the Yenisei river, in the south of the Krasnoyarsk territory. Founded in 1628, it is the largest of the historical settlements in Siberia and the easternmost city of a million people in the Russian Federation.

Krasnoyarsk is the largest cultural, educational, economic and industrial centre of Central and Eastern Siberia, an important transport hub at the intersection of the Yenisei with the Trans-Siberian railway and the Moscow-Vladivostok road (Fig. 9).

3,955 km

distance from Krasnoyarsk to Moscow



Map legend:

-  Krasnoyarsk city district borders
-  District borders
-  Competition territory

379.5 km²

area of Krasnoyarsk (2017)

1.095 MLN PEOPLE

population of Krasnoyarsk (as of January 1, 2019)

Fig. 9. General layout

Physical and geographical characteristics of the city area

The city is located on two banks of the Yenisei river, at the junction of the West Siberian plain, the Middle Siberian plateau, and the Sayan mountains, in a gorge formed by the northernmost spurs of the Eastern Sayan.

The orography of the Krasnoyarsk city district is diverse. The terrain of this area is divided. In the south, are the taiga-covered foothills of Eastern Sayan. The absolute level of the interfluvial area reaches 750-800 m. The Stolby nature reserve is adjacent to the city boundaries.

The terrain of the city is hilly, some of the urban districts, such as Tsentralny and Zheleznodorozhny, are located in the river valley, Akademgorodok is spread out on the spurs of the Sayan ridge, the Sovetskiy and Oktyabrskiy districts lie on a hilly upland.

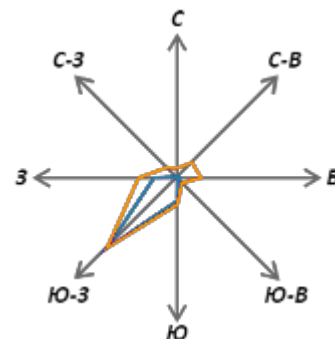


Fig. 10. Wind rose

The city climate is distinctly continental: the average temperature in January is -17°C , in July, $+18^{\circ}\text{C}$, the average annual precipitation is 360 mm. The prevailing winds are from a southwestern direction (Fig. 10- 11).

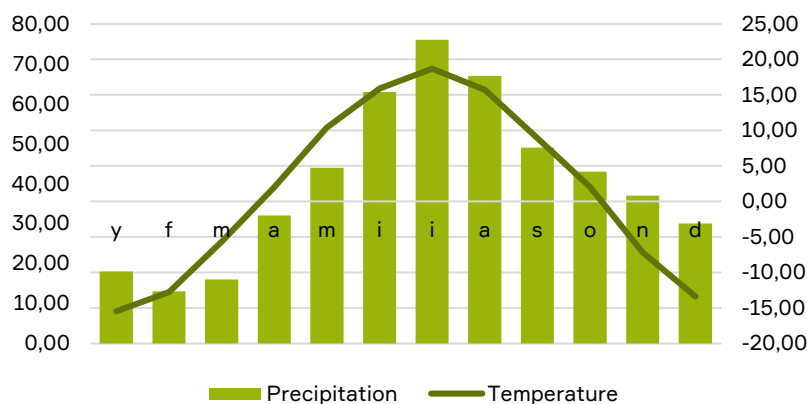


Fig. 11. Distribution of average temperature and precipitation by month

Transport

Krasnoyarsk has a well-developed transport network, it is crossed by the Trans-Siberian railway and several roads of regional and federal significance (Fig. 12):

- R257 Yenisei;
- Siberia;
- Yeniseisky Trakt.

There are two airports within an hour's reach:

- Krasnoyarsk — international and local airlines, as well as cargo flights;
- Cheremshanka — local airlines, cargo flights.

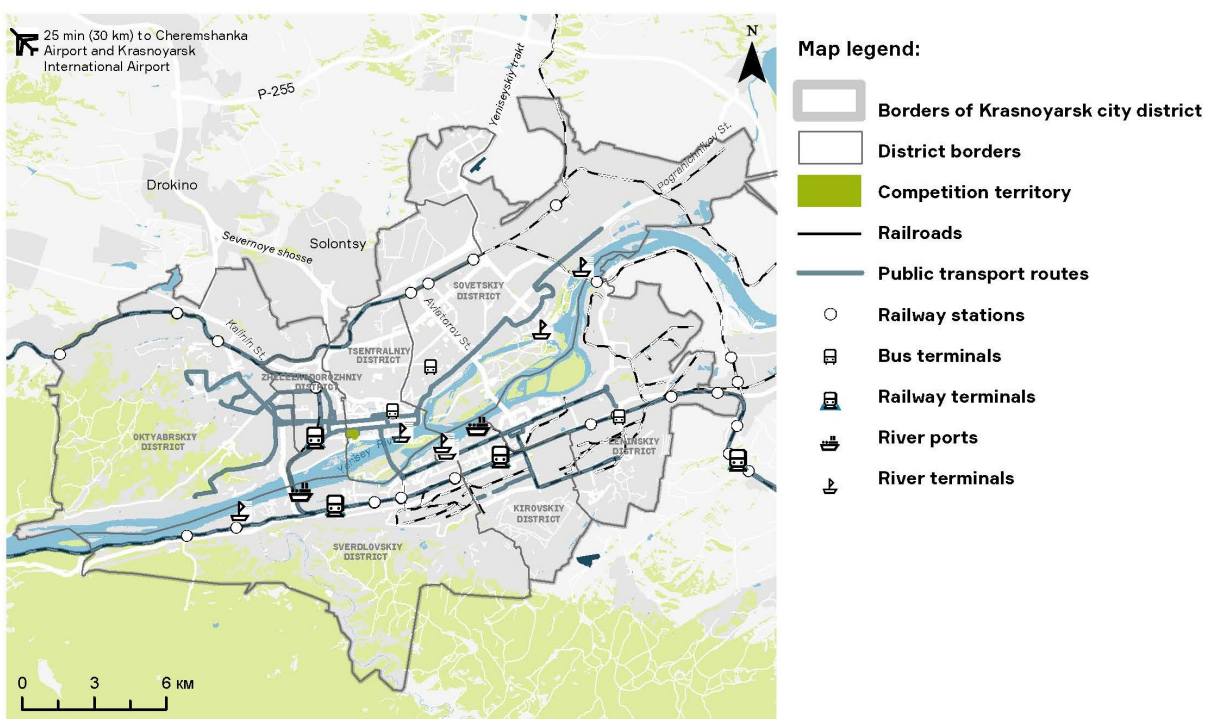


Fig. 12. Transport frame

Population

Over the past 6 years, Krasnoyarsk has seen a steady increase in the population, mainly due to migration growth, but the growth rate is decreasing, both the natural and migration-related (Fig. 13, 14).

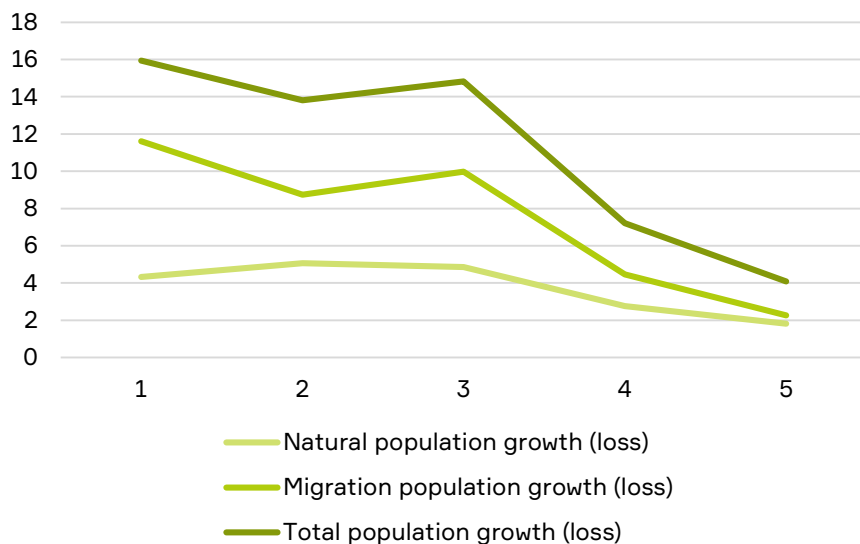


Fig. 13. Trends in natural, migration and total population growth (loss) in Krasnoyarsk, 2014-2018

It is also worth noting that Krasnoyarsk has got one of the lowest levels of the total mortality rate and one of the highest levels of the special birth rate among the cities, which are administrative centres of the surrounding regions.

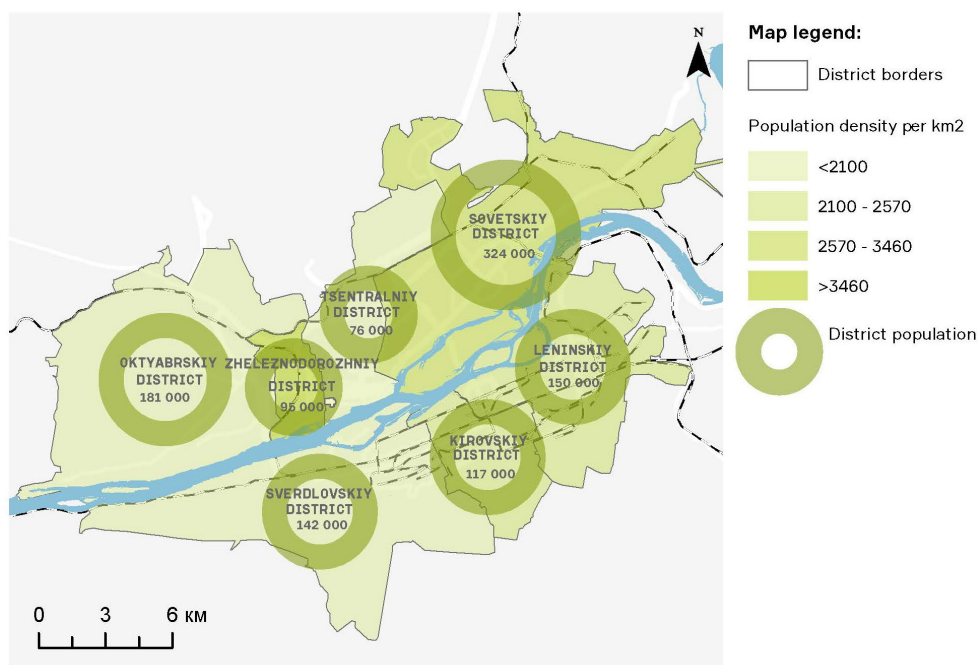


Fig. 14. Population density in the administrative districts of Krasnoyarsk

Most of the population of Krasnoyarsk is working age. As of January 2019, in the total population of the city, the working age population is 61%, older than working age — 21%, and younger than working age —

18% (Fig. 15, 16)¹⁰. At the same time, the share of the working age population is decreasing: from 67.2% as of January, 2008 to 61.4% as of January 1, 2018, while the share of the population older than working age is growing: from 18% to 21%.

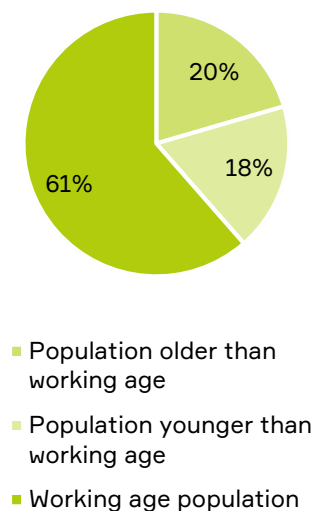
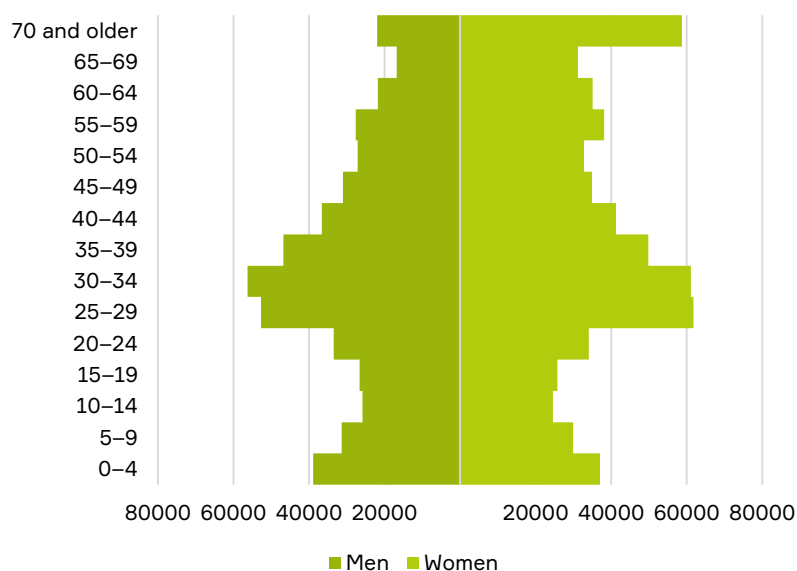


Fig. 16. Age structure of the population in Krasnoyarsk, 2019, %

Fig. 15. Sex and age structure of the population in Krasnoyarsk, 2018

Despite the increasing demographic load factor, Krasnoyarsk is a city with one of the lowest levels of this indicator. Per one person of working age, there are only 0.62 people of non-working age, which is significantly lower than the Russian national indicator of 0.8 (Fig. 17).

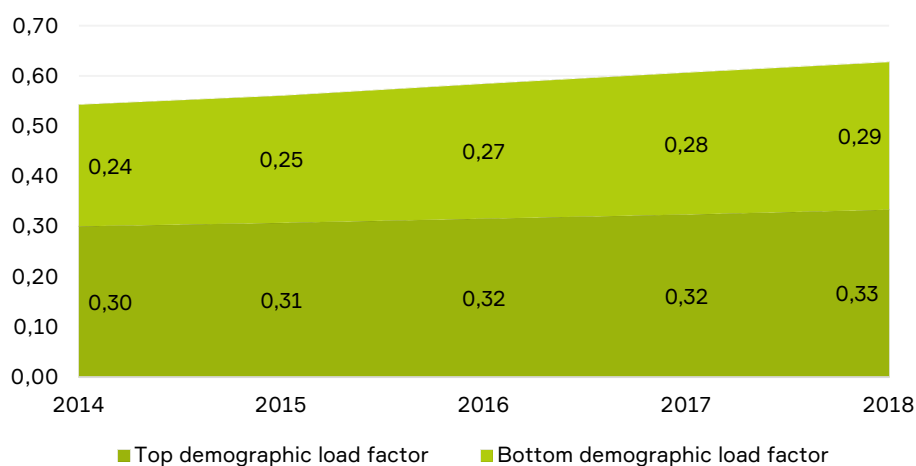


Fig. 17. Trends in the demographic load factor in Krasnoyarsk, 2014–2018

¹⁰ Source: Rosstat. Russia in numbers 2019; www.gks.ru

Migration

Migration growth is the main factor behind total population growth, although its share is decreasing year by year. In 2017-2018, Krasnoyarsk saw a decrease in migration growth: in 2018, it amounted to 2.5 thou. people, a decrease of 48.3% vs. 2017, in 2017 — 4.8 thou. people, a decrease of 54.8% vs. 2016 (Fig. 18, 19)¹¹.

The city is a centre of attraction for people from the entire region and migrants from the former Soviet Union, while losing population in the process of internal Russian migration.

The social and economic development strategy of Krasnoyarsk¹² indicates the following causes of population outflow:

- no conditions for the development of business activity in the region;
- adverse climate and the environment;
- poor social and cultural environment.

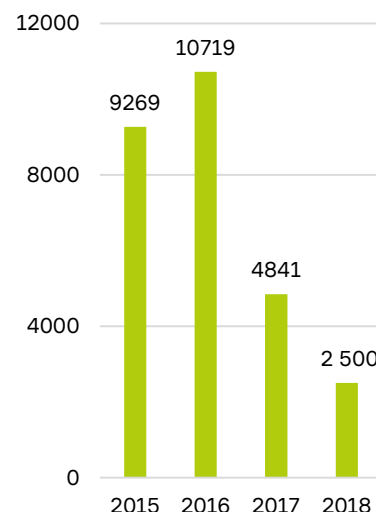


Fig. 19. Trends in migration population growth in Krasnoyarsk, 2015–2018, people

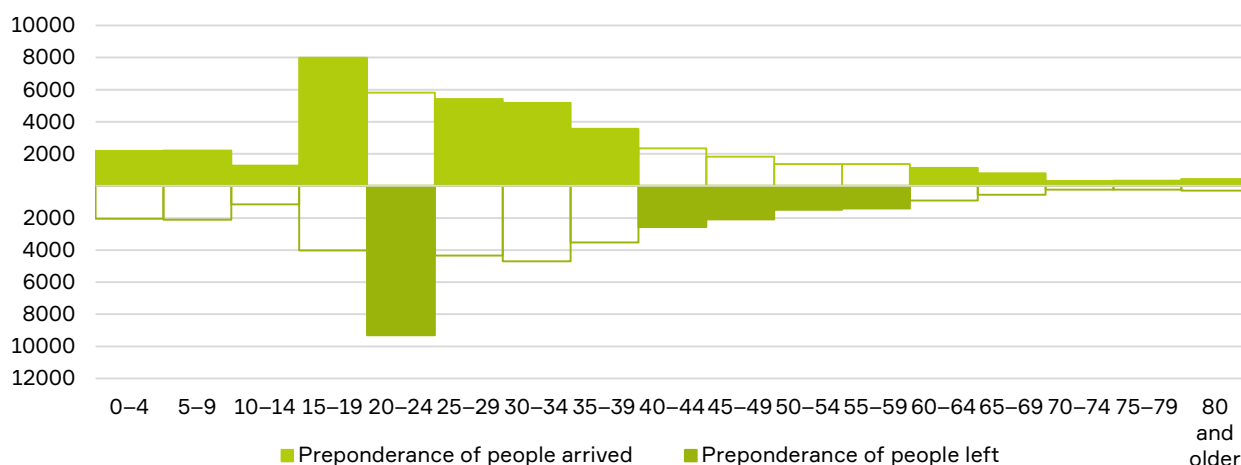


Fig. 18. Age structure of migration in Krasnoyarsk in 2018

The age structure of migration shows that Krasnoyarsk attracts young people for higher and secondary education, but the preponderance of leaving people in the 20-24 age group may indirectly indicate that young people are dissatisfied with the living conditions in the city. The departure of working age people 40 to 60 years of age is also important for the city.

In general, the negative effects of the demographic situation in the city are connected with the following trends:

- outflow of young people;
- outflow of working age people, who form the bulk of the city's population;
- decline in the migration growth of the population.

¹¹ Source: Rosstat. Russia in numbers 2019; www.gks.ru

¹² http://www.admkrsk.ru/citytoday/economics/social_situation/Pages/developmentprogram.aspx

Economy

Krasnoyarsk is an actively developing industrial city. This is confirmed by positive trends in the volume of shipped goods of own production (Fig. 20), where manufacturing, namely metallurgical production, accounts for the highest share in 2018 (73%).

RUB
54,635

average salary in Krasnoyarsk in 2019



Fig. 20. Shipped goods of own production, performed works and services using own resources (without small businesses), RUB bln

In comparison with the cities, which are administrative centres of the neighbouring regions of the Russian Federation, with a similar economic structure, where manufacturing has the highest share, Krasnoyarsk is among the top three in the reference group in terms of investment in fixed assets in 2015-2017 (Fig. 21), reaching its maximum value in 2017.

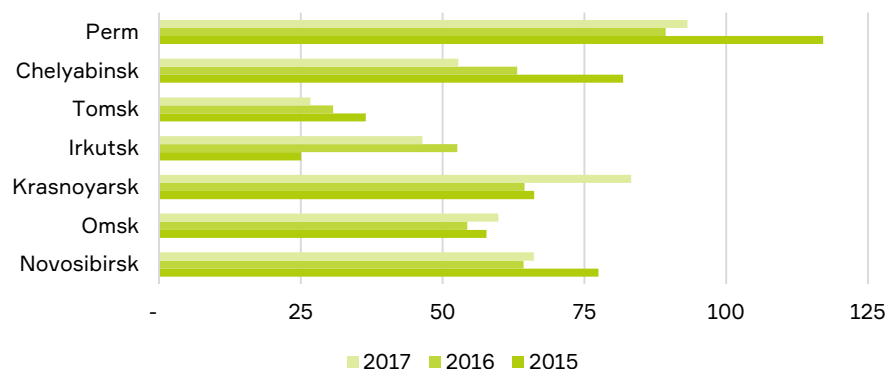


Fig. 21. Investment in fixed assets, RUB bln

However, the volume of investment decreased in 2018 (Fig. 22), which is probably due to the completion of the active investment phase of the facility construction for the XXIX World Winter Student Games 2019 in Krasnoyarsk, as well as the completion of major investment projects in related industries (investment projects for road construction, creation of healthcare facilities, urban landscaping, etc.)¹³.

¹³ Memorandum to the Mayor of Krasnoyarsk's report on achieving performance targets for local authorities performance efficiency assessment in 2018 and targets for 2019-2020

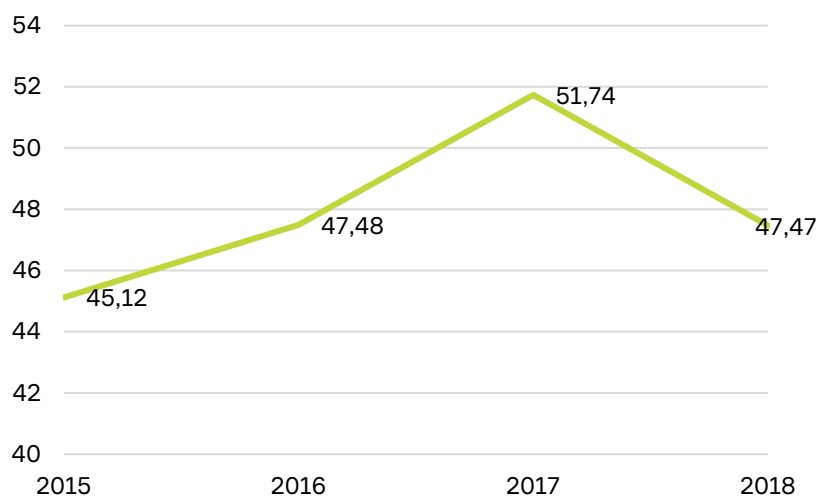


Fig. 22. Investment in fixed assets (excluding budget funds), RUB thou./capita

Krasnoyarsk is one of the leaders among the reference group cities in terms of salaries (Fig. 23), with the highest growth recorded in 2018 — 14% (the average value of other cities in the group — about 10.3%)¹⁴. Moreover, according to the Krasnoyarsk¹⁵ Employment Centre, the city has got a low unemployment rate of 0.38% in 2019, while the national level is 0.91%.

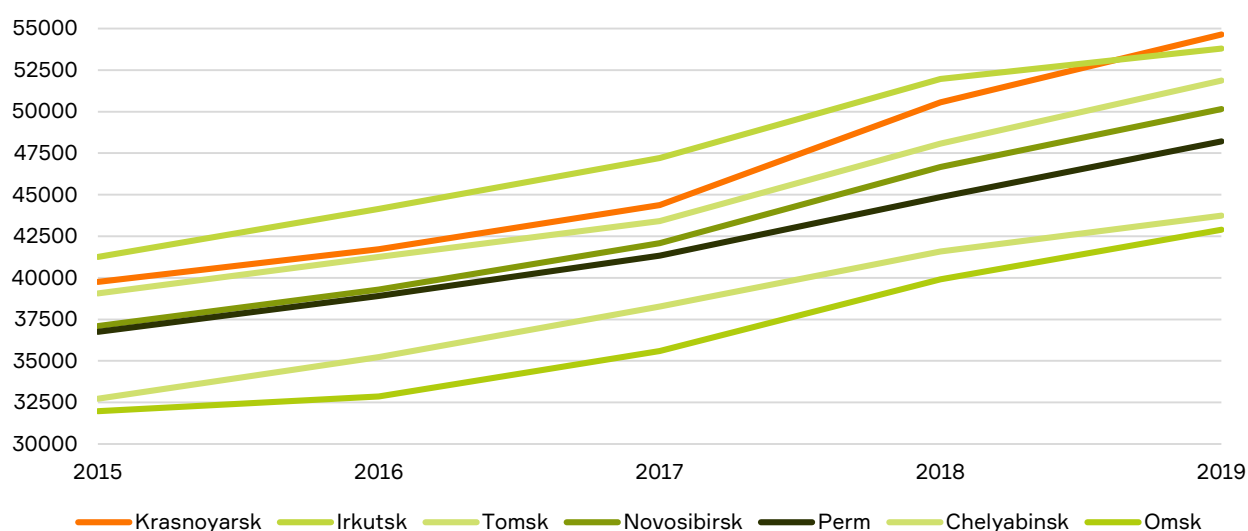


Fig. 23. Average monthly salary of employees of organisations, RUB

Thus, the city has got one of the highest salary levels among the reference cities, its positive trends and low unemployment rate characterise it as favourable in economic and social terms for living.

¹⁴ In this diagram Irkutsk data is given for 3rd quarter of 2019

¹⁵ http://krasczn.ru/labour-market/report_2019

Characteristics of the urban environment

In the urban environment quality rating, Krasnoyarsk scored 189 points out of the 360 possible. In terms of air pollution level, Krasnoyarsk was the 8th. According to the rating of city attractiveness for university graduates compiled by KB Strelka, Krasnoyarsk is included in the group of cities which are attractive for graduates in terms of salaries, but not so attractive in terms of the variety of services provided and the quality of the urban environment.

Therefore, it may be concluded that creating a comfortable urban environment, as well as a variety of places for leisure will allow Krasnoyarsk to become one of the most competitive cities for attracting human capital.

Tourism

Krasnoyarsk has got many opportunities for tourism development.

As of 2017, the following tourist infrastructure facilities are located in the city:

- 180 accommodation facilities;
- 600 public catering facilities;
- 13 park zones;
- more than 300 monuments and cultural heritage sites;
- more than 100 places to visit for tourists.

The Krasnoyarsk territory has got many natural attractions, and as their starting point, most tourists choose the city of Krasnoyarsk:

Stolby nature reserve;

Ergaki national park;

Bolshaya Oreshnaya cave;

- Shushenskoye historical and ethnographic museum-reserve;
- Shalobolinskaya Pisanitsa;
- Tungusky nature reserve;
- Taimyrsky nature reserve;
- Putorana plateau;
- Vivi lake;
- Krasnoyarsk water reservoir.

>300

monuments and
cultural heritage sites

COMPETITION TERRITORY

The competition area is Gorky Central Park (hereinafter, the Park). Located in the central part of Krasnoyarsk on the left bank of the Yenisei river, it is a public space of citywide significance. The Park has got the status of a cultural heritage site of regional significance.

The Park is located in the historical centre of Krasnoyarsk, on the north it is bounded by Karl Marx Street, on the south it is bounded by Dubrovinsky Street, on the west it is bounded by Gorky Street, and on the east it is bounded by Dzerzhinsky Street. The main entrance is located on the north side from Revolution Square, and the area is connected to the Yenisei embankment from the south (Fig. 24, 25, 26, 27).

15 HA

competition territory

1828

year of foundation

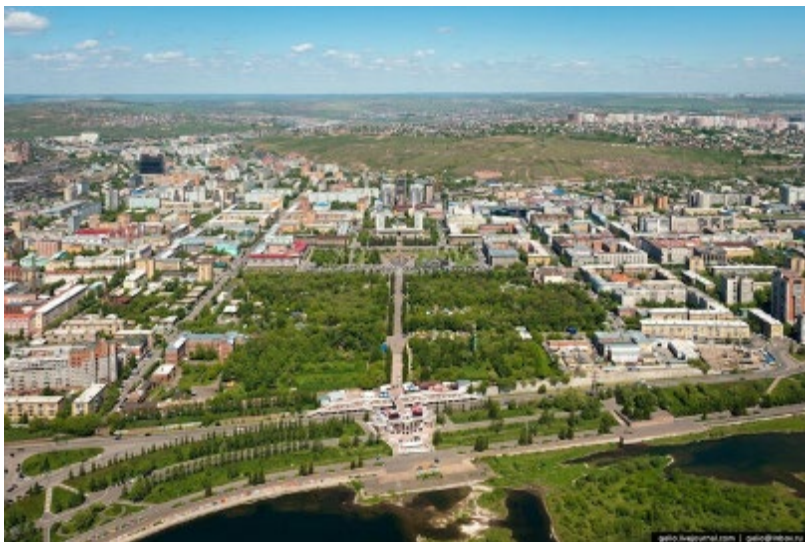


Fig. 24. View from the Yenisei to Gorky Central Park¹⁶



Fig. 25. Location of the competition territory in the city



Fig. 26. Gorky Central Park, Krasnoyarsk¹⁷

¹⁶ According to the material provided by the customer.

¹⁷ According to the material provided by the customer.

Location of the competition territory in the system of public spaces

Located at the intersection of the two most important planning axes, the area has got an important place in the system of recreational and pedestrian connections in the central part of the city, which creates potential for intensifying its use.

The history of forming the planning structure of public spaces in Krasnoyarsk confirms the role of this area as a key point in the system of recreational spaces in the city.

The Park is located in the transit zone between the two most active perpendicular communication corridors — the embankment and Lenin Square. To the north of the Park, there is Revolution Square and a square named after V. I. Surikov. Together, these areas create a recreational axis — the 'green ray'¹⁸ (Fig. 28).

Within walking distance of the competition territory (2 km), there are 10 public areas, including the Yenisei embankment, Revolution Square, and Red Square. The newly landscaped Yenisei embankment is one of the most popular public spaces among residents. The project developed by the Projectdevelopment company provides for creating various functional zones: passive and active recreation, landscape park, bicycle and pedestrian space, and a separate parking area for cars.



Fig. 27. View of the Yenisei

10

green areas within walking distance from the competition territory

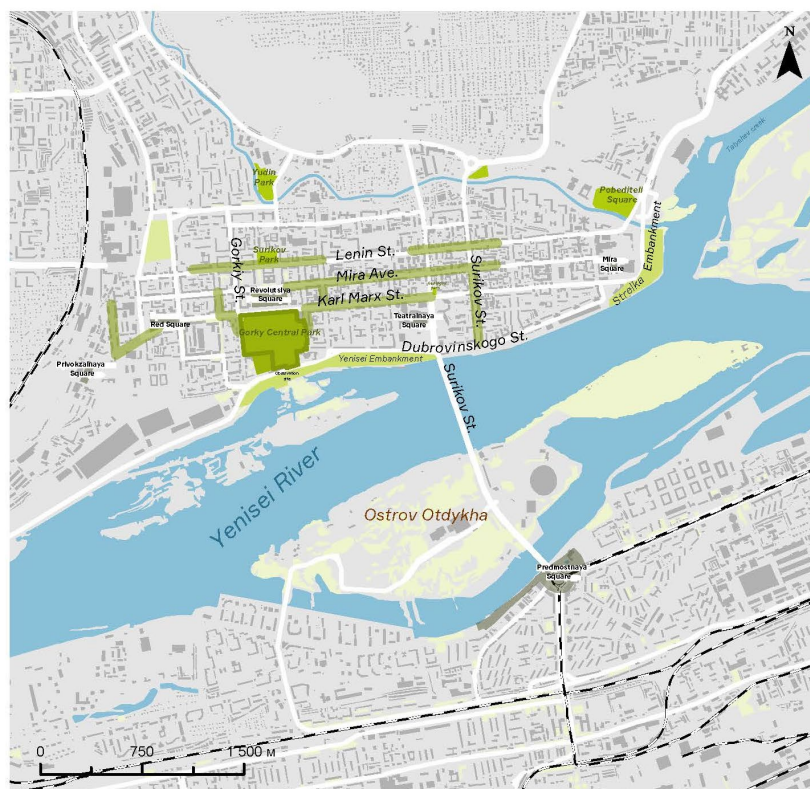


Fig. 28. Map showing the location of the area under consideration relative to the other recreation spaces in the city centre

Map legend:

- Borders of Krasnoyarsk city district
- Competition territory
- Squares
- Embankments
- Parks and green zones
- Active ground floors

Despite its advantageous position, the area is currently poorly integrated with the system of public spaces. The Park is cut off from other

¹⁸ According to the material provided by the customer.

areas and the landscaped embankment by the main streets of Dubrovinsky and Karl Marx, and the area perimeter is surrounded by a fence.

The adjoining areas are occupied by parking spaces. The existing entrances to the Park are not integrated with the main pedestrian axes.

Historical and cultural description of the area

The development of Krasnoyarsk, which became the provincial centre in 1822, was defined by the city plan prepared in 1828. The development of the historical centre was characterised by an exceptional diversity of styles. The architecture was influenced by modernism, neoclassicism, and other trends. The area under study was provided for by the city's design plans in the late XVIII century.

The Krasnoyarsk City Park was created at the initiative and in accordance with the decree of the Yenisei Governor A. Stepanov in 1828. Under the city development plan, first a 9-hectare section of coniferous forest was fenced off on the bank of the Yenisei river (later the zone was expanded to 12.7 hectares), then clearings/alleys were cut through, the territory was landscaped, and flowers were planted in flower beds.

During its development, the Park was considered one of the best in Siberia. With its beauty and well-groomed appearance, it was an example of landscape art¹⁹.



Fig. 29. S. Vostrotin taking a walk, 1913. Photo by F. Nansen



City garden. The best not only in Siberia, but also in European Russia.



In various periods of Krasnoyarsk history, the Park was managed by the Public Assembly and the free-fire society. The Park flourished in the middle of the XIX century. The Park hosted concerts of amateur teams and public festivities, an orchestra of folk instruments was created, a summer room for the Public Assembly, a rotunda for dancing, a Chinese pavilion with coloured glass and a dragon weather vane on the roof, a bowling alley and a terrace on the bank of a creek of the Yenisei were built. In winter, a skating rink was arranged on the main alley. In the south-western corner of the garden, there was a kindergarten with accessories for various games and gymnastic exercises.

Since its foundation in 1828, the area of the city garden has decreased: a theological seminary, a movie theater, and a power plant were built.

Fig. 29 Fridtjof Wedel-Jarlsberg Nansen, Norwegian polar explorer, 1895

¹⁹ According to the material provided by the customer.

In 1934, the city garden was renamed Gorky Central Park of Arts and Entertainment. In 1936, the Krasnoyarsk children's railway opened in the Park — the first facility of this kind in Russia. Later, a number of amusement rides were added: a ferris wheel, a laughing room, an outdoor theatre and others.

The 1950s saw continued planned development of the Park in the southerly direction, due to the layout of existing streets in the city, the topographical features of the terrain and the types of buildings around the Park. As conceived by the chief architect of the master plan, Yu. Kilovatov (1951), a broad set of stone stairs was to be built from the centre of the upper section of the Park along the bank down to the water and boating stations. Stands were to be built on both sides of the stairs, from which spectators would be able to watch rowing, swimming, diving and other water sports competitions.

The next stage of transformations undergone by the Central Park had to do with the development of a new general plan (1960) and the renovation of a landscaping system, which had evolved historically, and which was supposed to serve as the basis for a series of parks, including the garden on Revolution Square, Gorky Central Park of Arts and Entertainment, with access to the north from the Council Building, the V. Surikov garden and then all the way to the Kacha river. The Central Park as the core of this series of parks was to be renovated in a manner preserving as much as possible the existing layout and landscaping²⁰.

Chronologically, there were three periods in the development of the competition territory:

- City garden;
- Soviet era Arts and Entertainment Park;
- Post-Soviet/ contemporary Central Park.

In 2002, the Park got its current name, zoning and infrastructure. Today, Gorky Central Park is part of a regional heritage site known as the Memorial Place, related to the history and culture of the city, located at: 15 Karl Marx street, Krasnoyarsk, Krasnoyarsk territory, the Yenisei river embankment, Revolution Square. The boundaries of the heritage site were approved by the Ministry of Culture of the Krasnoyarsk territory in resolution No 314 dated July 1, 2013²¹. In addition to the Park, the regional heritage site also includes the Yenisei embankment and Revolution Square. The competition territory is also included in the boundaries of protected cultural heritage (zone 03-61), approved by the government of the Krasnoyarsk territory in resolution No 569-p dated Nov 15, 2016²² (Fig. 30).

The draft requirements for carrying out activities and urban development regulations within the boundaries of the heritage site have been approved by a state cultural and historical assessment.²³

²⁰ <https://cyberleninka.ru/article/n/tsentralnyy-park-v-gorode-krasnoyarske-istoriya-formirovaniya-i-arhitekturno-planirovochnye-preobrazovaniya/viewer>

²¹ The decree № 314 of the Ministry of culture of Krasnoyarsk region from 01.07.2013 "Of establishing the borders of the territories of cultural heritage sites (with alterations from 11.10.2013)".

²² The decree № 569-n of the Government of Krasnoyarsk region from 15.11.2016 "Of establishing the borders of the protected zones of federal, regional and minicipal cultural heritage sites in the city of Krasnoyarsk, special protection arrangements for land use and urban development protocol requirements within the given protected zones".

²³ According to the material provided by the customer.

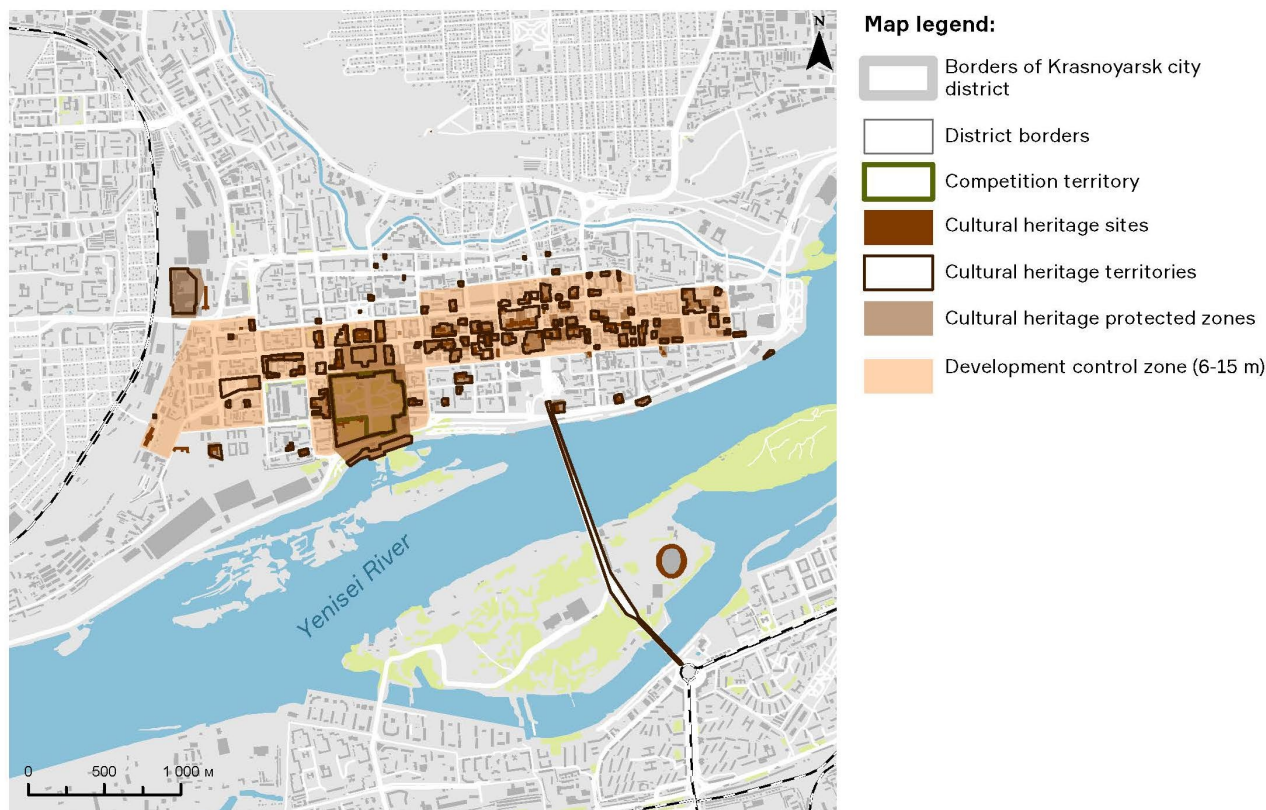


Fig. 30 Map showing the location of the area under consideration relative to the other recreation spaces in the city centre

The combination of elements of the Central Park (the original ones, as well as those added later as the Park grew and evolved) have all got cultural and historic value, including:

■ **The location of the Park as part of the city's urban development system.**

The property is located in the historical centre of Krasnoyarsk, to the north it is bounded by Karl Marx Street, in the south it is bounded by Dubrovinsky Street, to the west it is bounded by Gorky Street, and to the east it is bounded by Dzerzhinsky Street. The main entrance is located on the northern side of the property, on Revolution Square.

■ **Compositional significance.**

The Park creates an open public space of the left-bank part of the city on the central meridian ally of the city centre with the historical landscape and spaces of the Park, which evolved from the late 18th to the mid-20th centuries.

■ **Views and visual links of the cultural heritage site.**

Views down Dubrovinsky, Gorky, Karl Marx and Dzerzhinsky streets, views of the Yenisei and Revolution Square.

■ **Layout and spatial characteristics of the Park.**

The historical layout and spatial structure of the Park is comprised of a system of open, semi-open and closed spaces of the Park: pre-revolutionary structures, both those that survived and others that could be rebuilt; existing monumental and memorial properties.

■ Landscape properties.

Type of vegetation (the main area, trees and vegetation along the paths), valuable trees and landscaping techniques, elements of the layout structure.

The overall image of the Central Park, compiled on the basis of content analysis of social media, is as follows:

- main destination for rest and recreation, featuring thematic amusement rides;
- the children's railway, which serves as a symbol of the importance of rail transport for Krasnoyarsk as a key stop on the Trans-Siberian railway.
- meeting place for local residents, an oasis of nature in the heart of a large city;
- a place where time stopped in the late 1990s - early 2000s, which needs to adapt to the current needs of the city.

Current activities of Gorky Central Park

At the moment, the Park has got the following recreation infrastructure and landscaping elements (Figs. 31, 32, 33):

- the children's railway²⁴;
- retail and entertainment facilities;
- amusement rides targeting different audiences²⁵;
- catering establishments;
- children's stage;
- small stage;
- main stage;
- monument to the writer Maxim Gorky;
- monument to the poet Alexander Pushkin;
- monument to an Educator/Teacher;
- memorial bench commemorating the King and the Jester front-man, Mikhail Gorshenev;
- commemorative stone plaque to the musician Victor Tsoi.

Despite the outdated recreation infrastructure, the Park remains quite popular among local residents, attendance is as follows:

- 5-15 thousand people per day on weekdays in the summer, 10-20 thousand people per day in the summer on weekends, 30-50 thousand per day on major festivals and holidays;
- winter: 2-3 thousand people per day on weekdays, 4-8 thousand per day on weekends,
- 5-10 thousand on holidays and festivals.



Fig. 31. Amusement park. Carousel



Fig. 32. Children's railway

²⁴ http://www.train-photo.ru/data/media/521/TU2-054_Manevr.jpg

²⁵ https://i3.photo.2gis.com/images/branch/7/985162450948783_5d04.jpg

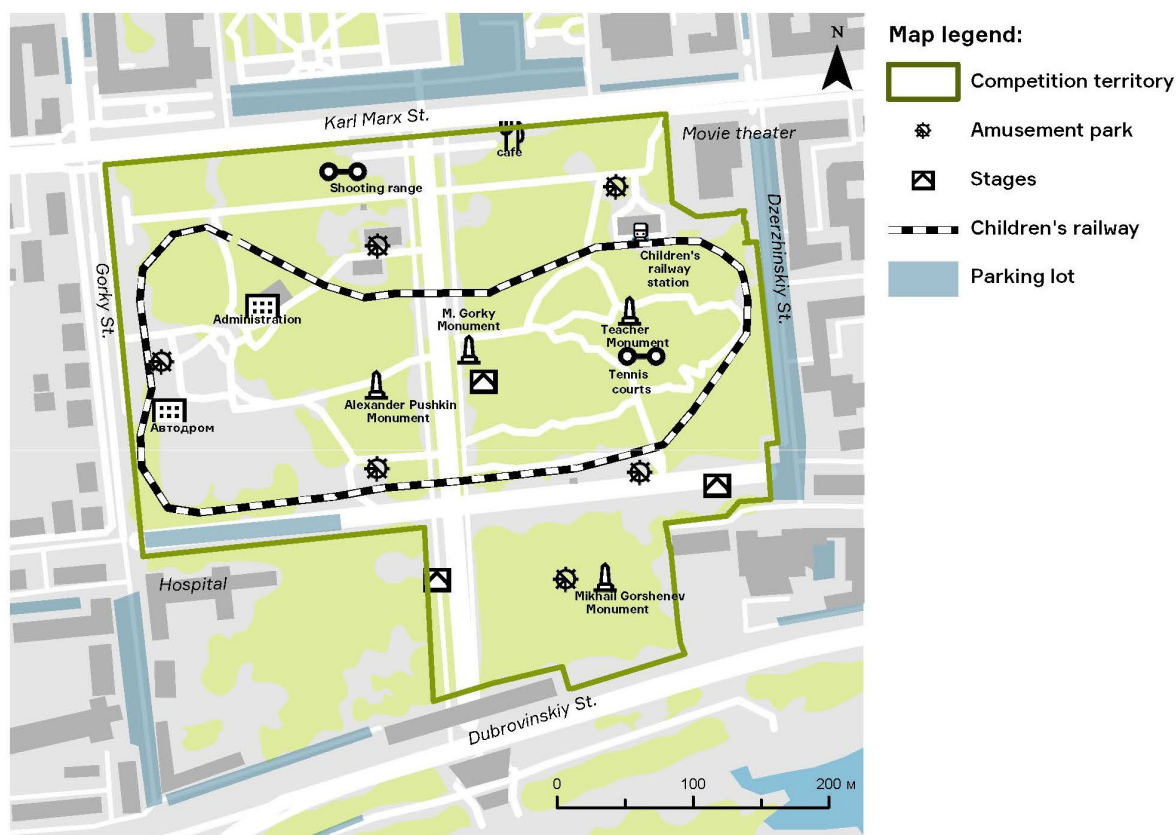


Fig. 33. Current uses of the Park territory

The Park also hosts events for various target audiences. The Park organises photo shoot zones, thematic locations, offers sports and dancing workshops.

Adjacent territories

To the south and east, the Park is bounded by residential areas, while in the north it borders on some mixed business and residential developments. To the west, the Park borders on the industrial premises of the Radio Communications company, formerly the Krasnoyarsk radio technology plant, which creates certain obstacles to developing a continuous pedestrian area.

To the north, the longitudinal axis of the Park crosses Lenin Street into the lot of the Krasnoyarsk territory administrative building; to the south, the Park territory reaches all the way to the Yenisei embankment.

The territory is located in the historical centre of the city, and has got many important sites within walking distance (2 km), which may be of interest to local residents and tourists alike: various arts and education facilities, monumental and landscape architecture sites, religious sites, historic buildings etc (Fig. 34).

Key sites of potential tourist interest in the vicinity (within a 2 km radius):

- Officers club of the Krasnoyarsk garrison.
- Noble Assembly building.
- Adam and Eve fountain.
- Maximum Gorky central city library.
- Alexander Pushkin garden.
- Monument to Alexander Pushkin and Natalia Goncharova.

- Lily fountain.
- Clock on Revolution Square.
- Photographer monument.
- State universal library of the Krasnoyarsk territory.
- Church of the Transfiguration.
- Replica of the first Cherepanov locomotive.
- Giraffes flower sculpture.
- Monument to V. Lenin.
- Krasnoyarsk territory administration building.
- Imperial corporation building.
- Monument to Andrey Pozdeev.
- Theatre Square
- State centre of folk art of the Krasnoyarsk territory.
- Krasnoyarsk musical theatre.
- Krasnoyarsk musical centre.
- Museum of the history of the Krasnoyarsk railway.
- Museum of the artist B. Ryazanov.
- Home museum of P. Krasikov.
- Krasnoyarsk puppet theatre.
- Estate museum of V. Surikov.
- Alexander Pushkin Krasnoyarsk theatre.
- Krasnoyarsk state opera and ballet theatre.
- Krasnoyarsk local history museum.
- People's museum of water transport development in the Yenisei basin.
- Actors' club.

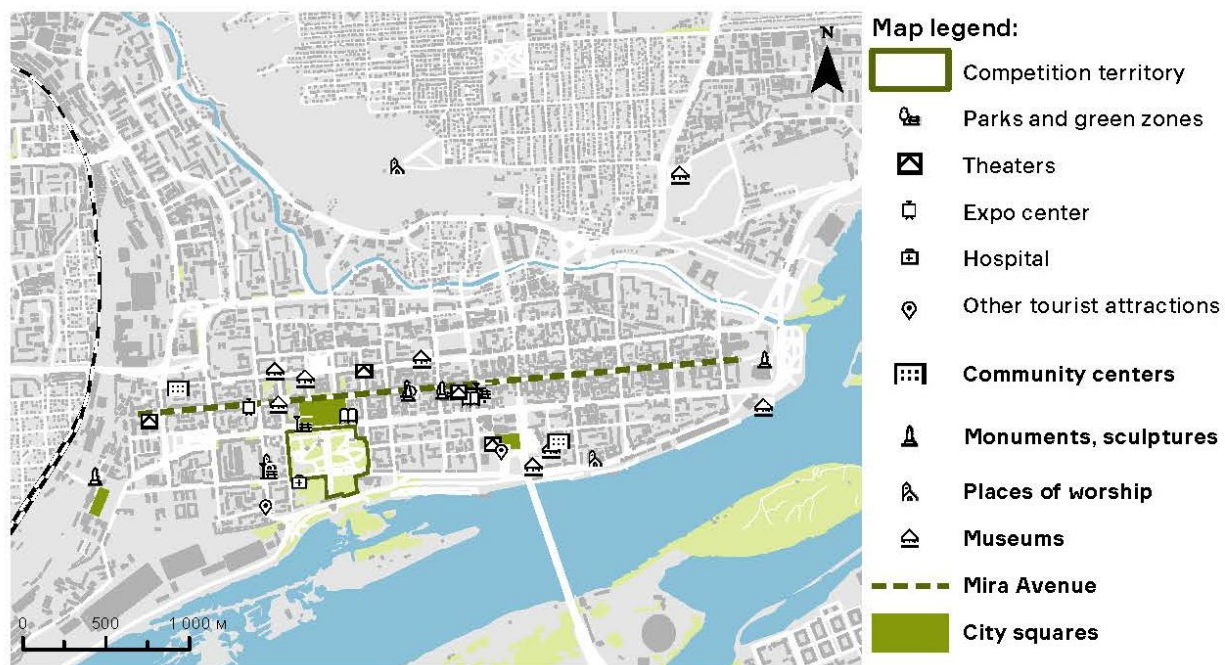


Fig. 34. Key sites of potential tourist interest (within a 2 km radius)

The territories adjacent to the Park have got a large concentration of key public centres and locations, which draw people and offer various services and functions, the biggest of which are (Fig. 35):

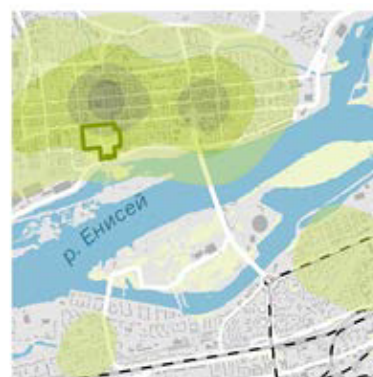
- Kant shopping centre, located to the north of the territory under consideration; Red Square shopping centre, adjacent to Red Square, west of the Park;
- a public block, comprising the Eurasia shopping centre, the Chameleon shopping centre, the Krasnoyarsk hotel, the Novotel hotel and the Ibis hotel.

Lenin Street serves as a linear outdoor retail and entertainment centre.

Transport accessibility

The Park is easily accessed by all modes of transport. The entire area under consideration is within walking distance of various public transport stops (trolleybus and bus); the central section of the Park is within comfortable walking distance from the following public transport stops: Organ Hall, Ray Cinema, Gorky Street, Revolution Square (Fig. 36).

The nearest public transport stops are located primarily to the north of the area under consideration; however, their location relative to the Park and entrances to it is often not ideal, as some of the nearest public transport stops are situated some distance away from entrances to the Park. In addition, the fact that two major high volume traffic thoroughfares, Dubrovinsky and Karl Marx Streets, run adjacent to the Park make it less accessible by foot.



Map legend:

 Competition territory:

Service infrastructure facility density, quantity per km²

100-300

300-450

450-560

>560

Fig. 35 Service infrastructure density

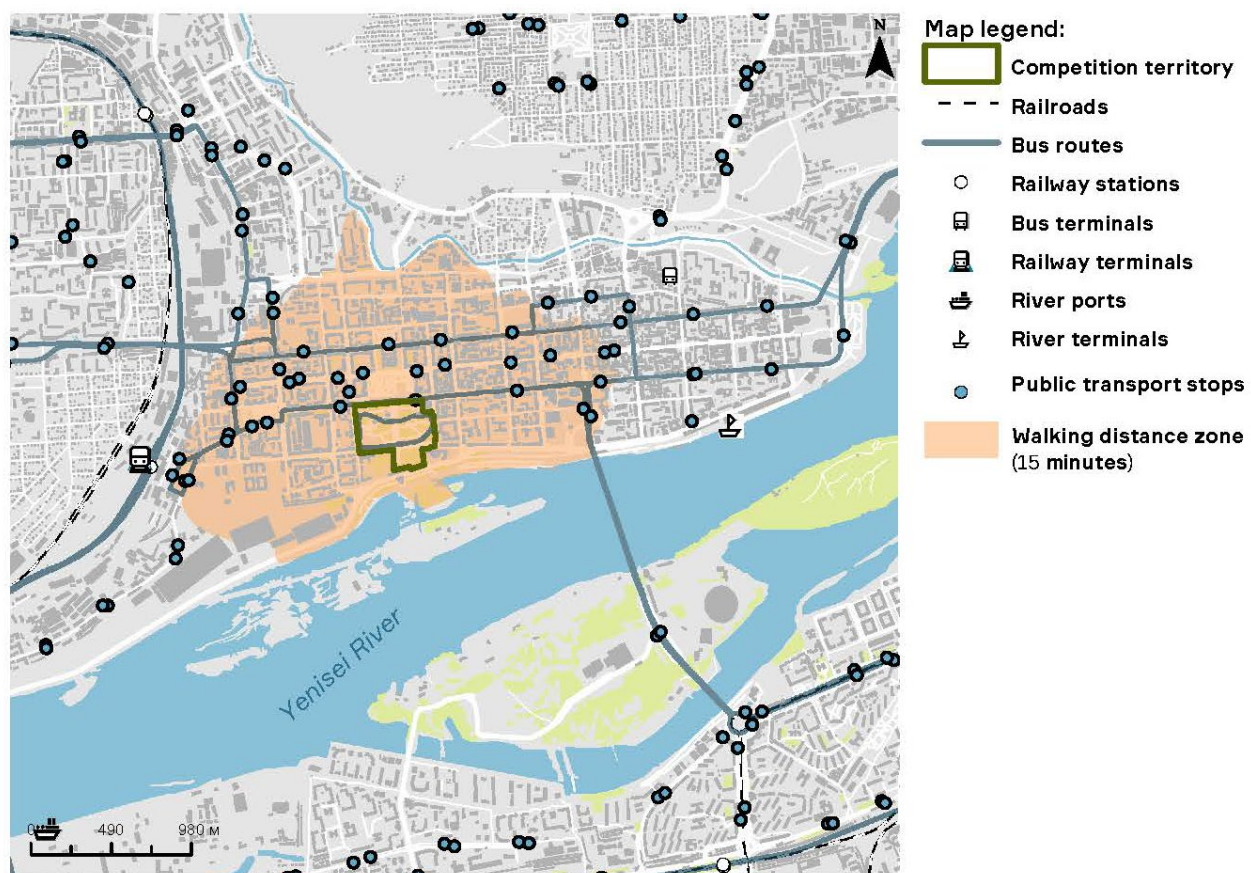


Fig. 36 Transport accessibility of the area

ANALYSIS OF PRACTICES IN OTHER COUNTRIES

ANALYSIS OF PRACTICES AROUND THE WORLD

Key trends affecting how this area is being used include adaptation and a context-based approach to how best to adapt the existing historical heritage site to recreational use given the fast changing demands of the various target audiences.

Relevant examples of how it's done in other countries have been selected based on the following factors:

- adaptation of territories which offer historical and cultural potential for use as recreation areas;
- building temporary recreation infrastructure facilities using landscape design methods that do not negatively affect the historic and cultural value of the property;
- event programming and service content of the territory based on the requests of various target audiences.

Clissold Park, London, the UK, LDA²⁶



Clissold Park is located in London, and is a favourite recreation spot for local residents. Originally, the 28 hectares that make up the park was the property of banker Jonathan Hoar, who had a villa built here in the late 18th century. In 1887, the villa and the territory around it went into the public domain.

In 2012, the LDA Architect company renovated the park. The renovation included rebuilding the original architectural and landscaping elements, including the Arcadian hill and the artificial New River waterway which was originally built to bring drinking water to London. New bridges were built in the park, as well as modern playgrounds and a skate-park. New functions were found for the buildings which were already present on the territory of the park.

New paths were built to improve the park's infrastructure. The park's ponds also underwent renovation. New wells were drilled to ensure uninterrupted water supply for the ponds. These improved the water quality and reduced maintenance and operating costs for the ponds.

Recommended trends for adoption:

- re-purposing cultural heritage sites without chaining any of the historically valuable elements;
- adaptation of historical buildings to new functions;
- use of designs that contrast with historical sites and the park territory;
- adaptation of the territory for visitors from all target audiences: challenged mobility visitors, teenagers, families with children.

1887

the year the park opened

28 HA

area

²⁶ Source: <https://www.lda-design.co.uk/work/portfolio/>

Lotus Lake, Kunshan, China, Integrated Planning and Design Inc.²⁷



Lotus Lake Park with an area of 4.4 hectares could be regarded as a public recreation complex. The park is located in Jiangsu province in Eastern China, and its construction was part of a renovation programme aimed at resetting the city of Kunshan.

The main idea of the park is to create balance and harmony between people and the environment. This approach emphasises the importance of urban context and its integration with the design. Thus, the park combines elements of local history, culture and geography.

The use of the waterfront and water features of the territory is very relevant, as they have special cultural significance for this region.

Key design solutions:

- the central lake in the park presents local historically and culturally important species of plants and vegetation;
- temporary exposition reservoirs situated all over the park showcase various species of plants and molluscs to inform and educate the visitors;
- floating sidewalks create a system of pedestrian links that ensure access to various bodies of water in the park,
- making sure that visitors can study the local flora.

Recommended trends for adoption:

- socio-cultural programming and landscaping/architectural solutions based on the identity of the local territory;
- educational entertainment: thematic gardens and exhibitions showcasing natural diversity;
- festivals and exhibitions with expositions that constantly change and get updated: floral displays, exhibitions, art objects and installations etc.

2011

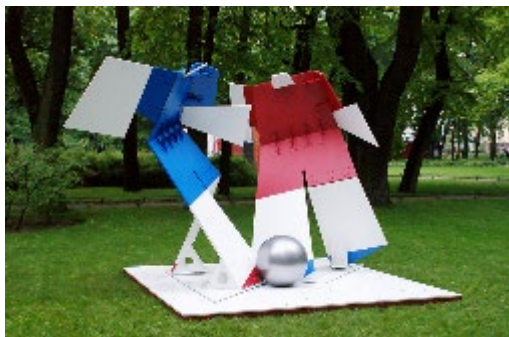
year of opening

4.4 HA

area

²⁷ Source: <https://land8.com/lotus-lake-park-sets-precedent-for-sustainable-urban-design-in-china/>

Mikhailovsky garden, Saint Petersburg²⁸



Mikhailovsky garden is one of the rarest examples of 18th -early 19th century landscaping architecture, offering a unique combination of different garden layout styles in one place: the regular French layout combined with the British landscaping approach. It also features a great architectural ensemble, the building of the Mikhailovsky palace combined with the landscape of Mikhailovsky garden in a subtle harmony designed by architect K. Rossi. Mikhailovsky garden may be regarded as one of the most prominent and most typical examples of the impact of changes in garden and park design as well as in landscape architecture. It is part of the overall spatial composition of central Saint Petersburg, which also includes the Summer garden and the field of Mars. Over its long history, the garden has seen its layout change multiple times in response to new fashion trends and the preferences of its owners.

A study carried out in 2000 found the garden was in a critical condition. A renovation design was developed by the State Institute of Architecture in Saint Petersburg in 2001. The renovation design was based on the original layout of architect K. Rossi dating back to 1826. According to the renovation design, the garden was to get back the historical significance of the Mikhailovsky palace and the Mikhailovsky garden combined into a single complex. The principle behind the renovation design was that a regular French layout was to be kept around the perimeter of the garden, while the central part was to be laid out in a landscaped British style.

After the renovation, the garden began to host the Imperial Gardens of Russia annual summer landscaping festivals, which are organised with the support of members of the British royal family, who are related to the Imperial Romanov house, specifically Prince Michael of Kent and his wife. In 2014, the festival featured works by landscape, territory improvement and decorative design professionals, as well as those by amateur gardeners and challenged children.

Recommended trends for adoption:

- adoption of heritage landscape architecture sites to modern use conditions without negatively affecting their heritage status;
- holding large garden and park arts festivals;
- renovation based on historical layouts of the territory to preserve the identity of the place.

1819–1826

renovation of the garden
K.I. Rossi

2001–2007

renovation period

10 HA

area of the garden

²⁸ <https://igardens.ru/gardens-of-russian-museum/mikhailovsky-garden/>

Wonder Holland, Rome, Italy, West 8²⁹



As part of the rebuilding of the Mercati di Traiano, a landscaping experiment was carried out, involving the installation of a temporary structure to update the significance of the heritage site. A key objective of the renovation was to completely preserve the property. To this end, the architects created a carpet of vegetation floating above ground, which was delicately integrated into the territory of the heritage site going around all of its important elements. The structure is a raised steel container with grass planted inside, and holes allowing you to bypass the various ruins. The shape of the floating carpet is further emphasised with red lighting.

2004

year of opening

0.4 HA

area

Key design solutions:

- a temporary structure raised above the ground is integrated into a heritage site;
- creation of the effect of a second ground level;
- lighting design that highlights the unique shape of the structure.

Recommended trends for adoption:

- use of territory for temporary expositions: floral, exhibition and art objects, etc.;
- popularisation of modern trends in landscape design, territory improvement, planting of vegetation;
- creating engagement with visitors on the territory of the heritage site without changing the historically valuable elements on the property.

²⁹ Source: http://west8.com/projects/wonder_holland/pdf/

Helen Diller Civic Center Playgrounds, San-Fran-sisco, US, Endrestudio³⁰



The Helen Diller Civic Center playground is a site in central San Francisco, located right in the middle of office blocks, cultural and education sites. The site was custom designed by Endrestudio Architects & Engineers and Andrea Cochran Landscape Architects with the idea of reinvigorating an urban space and expanding its potential target audiences.

The playground is based on three play structures:

- Valley of Fog is a structure in the shape of a ramp, which gradually turns into a staircase;
- Sky Punch is a spiral net raised over the park, which then descends to an elegant slide;
- Lenticular Cloud is a structure comprising multi-layered nets, which turns the search for the exit to the main circle into a game of exploration.

Each structure was designed through a synthesis of the formal parametric approach, the circular rotation strategy, and fundamental geometric principles. The main focus of the structure is communicated through its shape and continuity, which makes it safe, while also creating ample opportunities for exploration. The play structures are augmented by traditional and unique elements, such as swings and a game landscape. At night, the park enchants visitors with unique back-lighting, achieved through the use of programmable integrated light diode systems. There is also an interactive projection system which responds to the movements of visitors walking across the park.

Recommended trends for adoption:

- reinvigoration of a historic urban environment through the deployment of modern, small architectural elements;
- bringing a classic square back to life by attracting the most active target audiences, such as children and teenagers;
- recreational infrastructure as a complex art object.

2018

year of opening

0.17 HA

area

³⁰ Source: https://www.archdaily.com/932547/helen-diller-civic-center-playgrounds-endrestudio-architects-and-engineers?ad_source=search&ad_medium=search_result_projects

Longfor G-Park, Beijing, China, Fabrication³¹



A landscaping experiment which aims to integrate modern technologies into public spaces. Longfor G-Park is located in North-West Beijing, a short distance from the offices of world famous IT companies, such as Huawei, Lenovo, Baidu. The park is positioned as a possible future model for an interactive landscape, controlled by modern technologies. At the same time, the garden design technologies used are integrated with the surrounding environment in the most unobtrusive way possible.

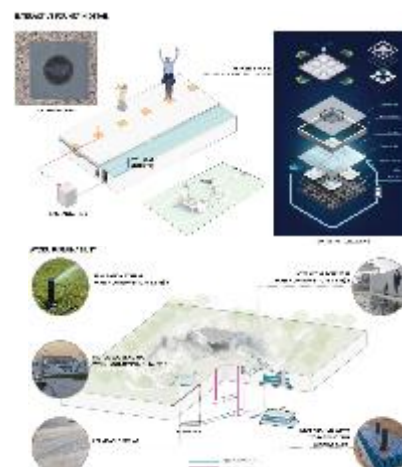
Key design solutions:

- interactive exchange of energy, transformation of body movements into electricity by means of using special reactive panels that collect energy from walking/jumping;
- an autonomous ecosystem: the park supplies its own water
- and energy by utilising thin film solar panels and
- reservoirs that recycle rain water;
- an outdoor office: there is a mobile box for 5-10 people with glass walls that support transparent or opaque mode.

Due to the large number of visitors and interest from IT companies, the local authorities decided to finance further expansion of the park. In addition, Baidu and other companies began to look for ways to go into the landscaping industry. This project has created a completely new outlook on what landscaping can offer people and society, and how it can even help the economic development of a territory.

Recommended trends for adoption:

- introducing park visitors to recycling and alternative energy sources in a playful and entertaining manner with the help of modern technologies;
- the park is positioned as an experimental site for high-tech companies.



2018

year of opening

0.5 HA

area

³¹ Source: <http://landezine.com/index.php/2019/05/longfor-g-park-by-instinct-fabrication/>

Trends recommended for adoption

Modern trends in working with recreation spaces which have got historic and cultural value or which are located in valuable urban environments are as follows:

- use of socio-cultural programming to utilise the territories with minimal intervention in the compositional, landscaping and cultural environment, including through the use of temporary structures, educational expositions;
- use of modern technologies, including IT, in the entertainment industry;
- adaptive design which takes into account the historical, cultural and natural features of the recreation territories;
- deployment of a broad range of temporary functional facilities;
- adaptation to the requirements of various target audiences.

PRINCIPLES FOR DRAFTING A COMPETITION PROPOSAL

THE PRINCIPLES FOR DRAFTING A COMPETITION PROPOSAL ON DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT OF GORKY CENTRAL PARK IN KRASNOYARSK, KRASNOYARSK REGION



Taking the historical context into account

All bids must take into account the existing cultural and historical features of the property, and seek to create a new identity, which should be reflected in various identifying elements and in the architectural image projected by the property.



Creating a quality recreation environment

All bids must seek to create a new type of recreation environment: a comfortable, safe, inclusive, innovative and aesthetically pleasing space.



Integration of the territory with adjacent public spaces

All bids must make provisions for communication, functional, visual and layout integration with other public spaces of central Krasnoyarsk, such as other gardens, parks, embankments, pedestrian streets and public centres.



Creating a multifunctional park

As a result of the implementation of the bids, the multifunctional format of how the territory is used must be preserved, meaning that the key functions it offers today must be preserved; namely, recreation, presentation, entertainment, exhibition, while new functions should be added, which support and expand the role of the park in the system of the city's public spaces.



Meeting the needs of the target audiences

Bids must create a recreation infrastructure that meets the needs of various age and social groups.

Adaptation of the territory for visitors in all the target audiences: low mobility visitors, families with children, visitors with dogs

GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR DRAFTING COMPETITION PROPOSALS

1. Compliance with the requirements of the request for proposals.
2. Bids must take into account the key provisions of territory layout and urban zoning documents of the city of Krasnoyarsk, as well as constraints imposed on cultural heritage sites.
3. The landscaping and architectural concept of the development of Gorky Central Park must be in keeping with global public spaces development trends.
4. Creating an inclusive environment. The development scenarios proposed by the bids must offer landscaping and recreation solutions that optimise the use of the territory and diversity of the recreation and entertainment infrastructure in it, while ensuring transport and walking accessibility and attractiveness of the territory to a broad range of target audiences.
5. The proposed architectural and landscaping solutions must create a recognisable image and identity for the territory, while adhering to the principles of compositional and artistic coherence of the overall architectural and landscaping solution and its relation to the greater urban development context.
6. The proposed development concepts must be implementable, and each bid must include specific measures and mechanisms for the implementation of the proposed solutions.

COMPETITION PROPOSAL CONTENT

First stage materials

1. Application

An application may be filled out on the official website of the request for proposals on the Internet

2. Portfolio

This must include minimum 4 (four), maximum 5 (five) relevant examples of projects in urban planning, architecture, design, creation and development of public spaces.

3. Essay

This must describe the key ideas and approaches to the development of Gorky Central Park in Krasnoyarsk. The essay must comprise 4 to 6 thousand characters (including spaces).

4. Additional graphic materials (schematics, renderings etc) that the bidder feels need to be included

Second stage materials

In the second stage, participants must provide:

A landscaping and architectural concept for the development of Gorky Central Park (in a scale of 1:1000).

Second stage materials:

- albums, including a memo and images of the proposed solutions;
- tablets;
- presentation;
- a video with elements of 3D modelling;
- other materials the bidder may feel should be included to
- back up the proposed solution.

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR TERRITORY DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT

1. A comprehensive justification for the area development concept.

- 1.1. Analysis of area planning and urban zoning documents.
- 1.2. Analysis of the historical and cultural features of the development of the heritage site, requirements for how activities should be carried out in this territory and urban planning requirements within the boundaries of the heritage site that must be adhered to when developing bids.
- 1.3. The historical, cultural, natural, recreational, urban planning, social, economic and other considerations which determine the potential opportunities and constraints in the development of the territory.
- 1.4. Assessment of the role of the territory in the system of public spaces of Krasnoyarsk.
- 1.5. Assessment of the infrastructure availability in the territory, including utility infrastructure and transportation services.
- 1.6. Assessment of the modern layout of Gorky Central Park, the features of the urban developments and architectural solutions around it, the parameters of the streets and roads in adjacent areas, the tourist routes and urban navigation in the general area of the Park.
- 1.7. Assessment of the demands of the target audiences.
- 1.8. A comprehensive assessment of the problems and opportunities for the development of Gorky Central Park, taking into account integration with adjacent territories.

2. The key territory development idea, including proposals for how to ensure effective integration with the surrounding areas and approaches to landscaping.

- 2.1. Scenarios for how Gorky Central Park is to be used, including uses in all seasons of the year.
- 2.2. Proposals for what kind of events can be held in the Park in different seasons.
- 2.3. Spatial development principles for the central square of Gorky Central Park which take into account the urban planning context and integration with the Yenisei embankment.
- 2.4. A conceptual justification for the layout and functional zoning of the territory of Gorky Central Park.
- 2.5. Proposals for how to integrate the Park with adjacent areas within walking distance (15 minutes, 400-500 metres) from the Park.

3. Landscaping, architectural, functional and layout organisation of the territory

- 3.1. Functional and planning organisation of the territory (taking into account the requirements for how business activities must be carried out and what urban planning requirements must be adhered to in the heritage site A Memorable Place, Related to the History and Culture of the City):
 - proposals for the functional zoning of Gorky Central Park;
 - description of the link between the territory to be developed and the urban environment around it.
- 3.2. Architectural, design, spatial and layout solutions for key recreation infrastructure facilities.
- 3.3. Principal schematic diagram of the territory layout.

3.4. Landscaping solutions, including environment design proposals, design code and navigation elements.

4. Transport and utility services of the territory.

4.1. Principal schematic diagrams for transport and utility services of the territory.

4.2. Assessment of the increase on the utility system in the area.

5. Assessment of the socio-economic effect of the implementation of the concept.

5.1. Co-financing mechanisms during the implementation and use of the Park, including solutions to optimise operating costs.

5.2. Assessment of the projected private investments which may be raised if the services sector in the adjacent territories benefits from the project.

5.3. Assessment of long-term social effects. Long-term social effects may include such metrics as reduced migration out of the city, reduction in crime and mortality from external causes and others.



krasnoyarskpark.ru

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