MARIUPOL. VISION OF RECOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT

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20.01.23

VISION

compact city by the sea

1. Reduction of the city territory, suburban development, densification of the city as a basis for revitalizing its life. Restoration of agricultural land

2. New state-of-the-art multifunctional center on the territory of the Azovstal plant
- release from pollution in the city center
- filling the torn urban fabric
- creation of new functions inherent in the modern European city center

3. The sea, as the greatest value and the most important city-forming factor.

4. Attracting maximum public activity to the shore

5. United Sea and River embankments, performed in the most natural way

6. Combined into a continuous structure Green spaces, primarily along rivers and streams. Planting millions of new trees

VISION

compact city by the sea

7. A continuous structure of pedestrian and bicycle paths, as a mobility priority

8. The United Railway Station is a central transport hub (near Postmost and Azovstal port)

9. Integrated system of public transport

10. Elimination of the railway along the sea coast,
A new railway line to Moreport from the west of the city

11. Mariupol remains a giant of ferrous metallurgy and heavy engineering, based on the renovated Ilyich and Tyazhmash plants

12. To develop small farming production for the employment of the population and food supply

13. To establish short connections between consumers and producers in order to reduce the cost of small farming products and improve their quality

14. Involvement of the best specialists in the world and international Competitions as a guarantee of the quality of solutions

REDUCTION OF CITY TERRITORY

densification of the city

1. Even compared to the existing limits,
even more so in relation to the decisions of the last General Plan, in favor of Nature and agricultural lands

2. Densification of the city as a factor of acceleration of its urban development

3. New construction should be carried out on already built-up abandoned and outdated areas

4. Demolish the panel houses of the eastern district in favor of agricultural lands

5. Prevent the expansion of the city - build new high-rise buildings on vacant lots closer to the center

SUBCENTRAL DEVELOPMENT

densification of the central part of the city

1. As an activation of the modern urban lifestyle

2. First of all, on the territory of the Azovstal plant

CITY CENTER

as a balance of past and future

1 Historical center - touristic, valuable with strict restrictions on intervention (including height, density, functions, landscaping, even materials and colors). With a high level of improvement.
Despite the fact that the city has a small number of valuable old buildings that have been preserved in good condition, the old center has a unique typology of buildings, with cozy streets and narrow deep courtyards with a unique character

State-of-the-art **2 New center** on the territory of Azovstal. It requires soil reclamation and the involvement of global experience in working with contaminated territories, including with a mountain of slag

THE CITY ON THE SEA

the sea as the greatest value

Maximum openness of urban activity to the sea

THE CITY ON THE SEA

continuous sea promenade

1. Embankment from the left to the right bank across the new bridge

2. Create a coastal protective strip along the sea with a width of 100 m

3. Opening access to the sea, through the dismantling of railway tracks along the sea

4. Continuous sea embankment along the entire city coast (through the new bridge and Slag Mountain)

5. The most natural way of landscaping

THE CITY ON THE SEA

natural embankments

Preserve and restore the natural form

Minimal intervention

Preservation and support of existing biodiversity

An example of a natural embankment / Tel dor national park / Israel

THE CITY ON THE SEA

the coastal zone is the most valuable in the city

To develop here, first of all, displacing the low-value buildings of the coast of the Harbor and the Left Bank:

1. Sports and health facilities

2. Children's activity

3. Build homes for the elderly of European quality on the coast

4. Revitalize the health facilities of the Central District (near Primorsky Park)

examples of activities in the coastal zone / 1. Trent Community Sport and Recreation Centre, Canada. 2. Yoga Retreat

THE CITY ON THE SEA

embankment

They protect the city from floods

Combine different parts of the district

A variety of functions along

They improve the quality of life of the residents who live nearby

waterfront example / NYC East Side Coastal Resiliency Project. BIG

NEW CITY CENTER

on the territory of Azovstal

1. The estimated area is 10 km2. The factory should not be restored, instead, a new ultra-modern multifunctional dense, diverse center should be created here

2. Release from the pollutant in the city center (for 90 years it destroyed the sea, the city and its inhabitants)

3. Filling the torn urban fabric (in the very center, in the most beautiful historical place, where the rivers flow into the sea)

4. Creation of millions of square meters of new functions inherent in a modern European city center

5. The architecture is modern, with the involvement of the best architects in the world

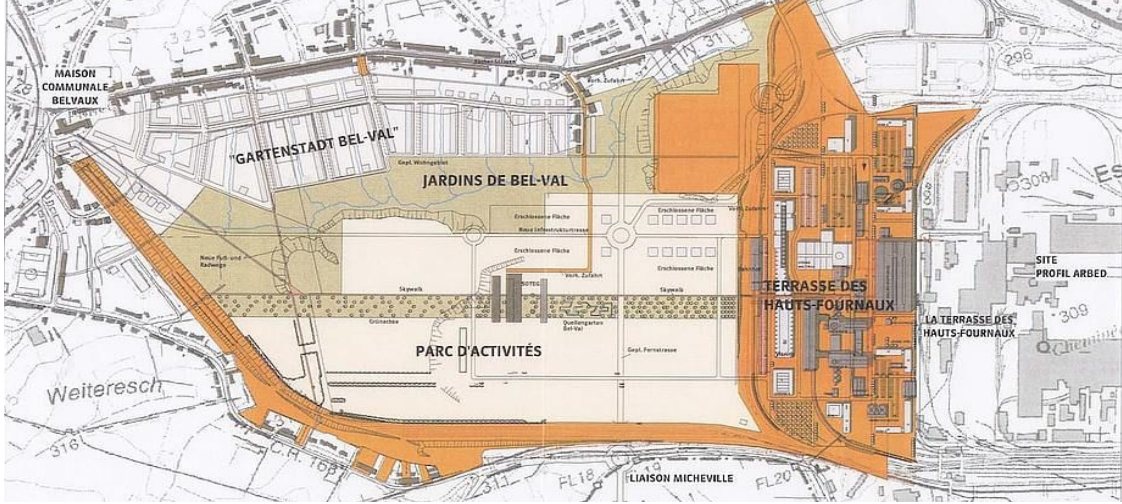
6. Some existing industrial buildings that remain can be adapted for a new life

NEW CITY CENTER

modern developed multi-functional complex

an example of an innovation park / Belval / Luxembourg

Transformation of the territory of a defunct steel plant into a modern, developed multi-functional complex: housing, university faculty and campus, offices, shopping centers, centers of science and culture, music palace, cinema house



NEW CITY CENTER

preservation and transformation of plant elements

an example of an innovation park / Belval / Luxembourg

Preservation of the most characteristic industrial structures

Transformation of factory elements into a modern public space

NEW CITY CENTER

mix of functions

an example of an innovation park / Belval / Luxembourg

NEW CITY CENTER

mixed functions and sea orientation

an example of the transformation of an industrial area / Navy Yard / Philadelphia

In the past, it was a developed port with a large industrial area

Seven districts with diverse architecture

NEW CITY CENTER

developed business campus

an example of the transformation of an industrial area / Navy Yard / Philadelphia

Navy Yard is a thriving 485 hectare business campus with more than 145 companies occupying over 650,000 m2 of office, industrial/manufacturing and R&D space. More than 11,500 employees.

The Navy Yard's historic waterfront campus and unique development opportunities make it a dynamic location for local companies seeking to create a collaborative, progressive and modern work environment.

NEW CITY CENTER

multifunctional residential area

an example of the transformation of an industrial area / Hafencity / Hamburg

The duration of construction is 15-20 years

The plot size is 165 hectares

Developed on a competitive basis

Functions: multifunctional residential area with offices, public urban space by the water, philharmonic hall, international museum of the sea, aquarium, science center

NEW CITY CENTER

multifunctional diverse building

an example of the transformation of an industrial area / Paris Rive Gauche / Paris

Construction began in 1990

The plot size is 150 hectares

Functions: multifunctional residential area, offices, education, culture, institute of languages and civilizations

NEW CITY CENTER

multifunctional district of the city

an example of the transformation of an industrial area / Greenwich Peninsula / London

In the past, it was an industrial area, gas holders, chemical industry

Construction started in 1997

The duration of construction is 20 years

The size of the site is 121 hectares

Functions: multifunctional residential area, business park, public buildings, entertainment complex, cable car, park system, pedestrian promenade

NEW CITY CENTER

the multifunctional district of the city is oriented towards the sea

an example of the transformation of an industrial area / Helsinki / Finland

Architectural competition for the best idea for the development of the territory (2021-2022)

In the past, it was an industrial area, industrial productions

Functions: multifunctional residential area, business park, public buildings, entertainment complex, cable car, park system, pedestrian promenade

NEW CITY CENTER

memory saving

1. Preserve some remains of the Azovstal plant

2. Integrate into the modern space

Examples:

1. **Sarajevo roses**
In different parts of Sarajevo, you can see red spots on the sidewalk or roadway. These are traces that were formed during the bombing of the city during the Bosnian war of 1992-1995. After the war, the funnels were filled with resin and painted red, which symbolizes blood.

2. **"stumbling stones"**
Memorial signs in the form of monuments - 10 cm cubic stones, the visible side of which is covered with a metal plate with an inscription. Name, year of birth and death, place and cause of death are engraved on the plate.

BUILDING HEIGHT

decrease in number of storeys

Was:
- before the Second World War - 1-3 floors
- 45-55 years old - 1-3 floors
- 55-70 years old - 5 floors
- 70-90 years old - 9 floors

New residential building 4-9 floors

BUILDING HEIGHT

panorama from the sea

new high-rise buildings only in Azovstal
and the Business Center on Svobody Square

DIVERSITY

as a sign of a full-fledged city

1. According to social characteristics

2. By spatial typology: individual and block houses, townhouses, point houses, etc.

3. By materials, construction technologies

4. By location within the site

5. On the organization of the home territory

6. By class (by price)

7. By type of property: private housing, housing for rent, social housing, experimental housing

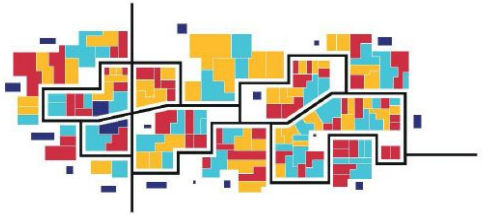
SOFT ZONING

rejection of strict zoning

Creation of local community centers around:
kindergartens, schools, sports and playgrounds,
sports and cultural centers, parks and squares

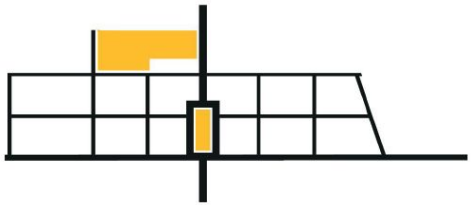
Mixed zoning

традиційна схема



сучасна схема

Decentralization



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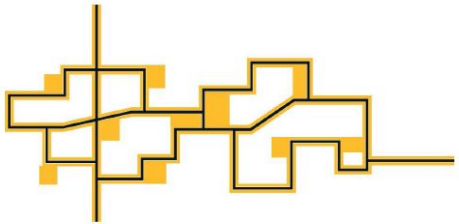
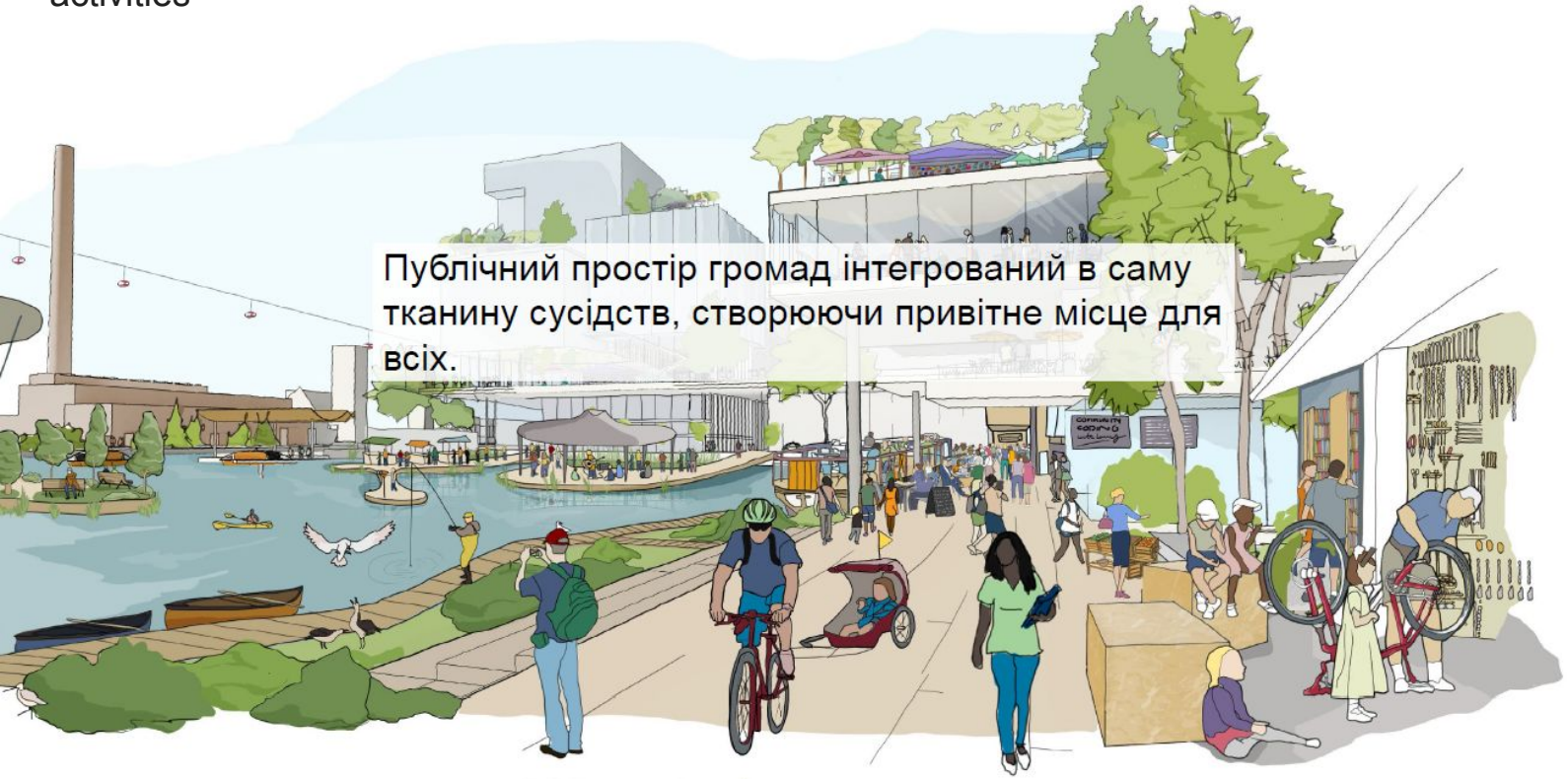


сучасна схема

PUBLIC SPACE

decentralization of public space and activities



Toronto’s Eastern Waterfront / Sidewalk Labs

PUBLIC SPACE

city squares

1. It is the center of activities

2. High level of landscaping

3. Versatility of use

4. High availability of public infrastructure facilities (availability of services on the first floors and expanded public facilities)

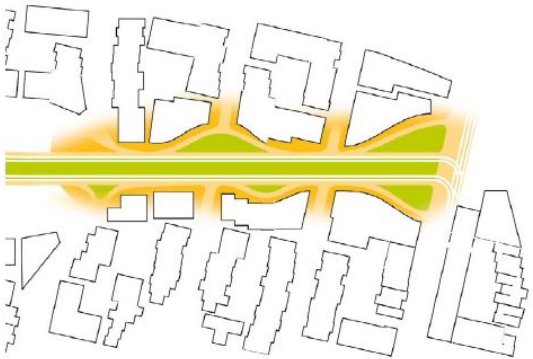
Freedom Square, Mariupol
Israels Plads, Copenhagen

PUBLIC SPACE

diversity as the basis of the quality of public spaces

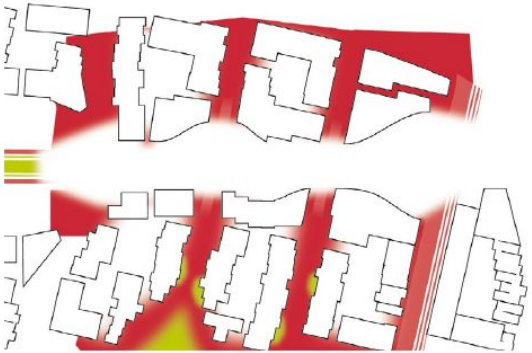
Boulevards

the pulsating nature of avenues creates space for activities



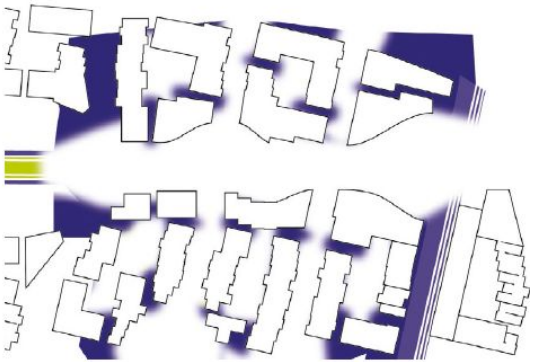
Streets

transit and mixed-use streets activate the first floor and encourage residents and guests to spend time outside



Promenades

as the most intimate type of street, promenades provide space for games, recreation and connect residential buildings with small multi-functional spaces



Toronto’s Eastern Waterfront / Sidewalk Labs

COMMUNITIES

communities as the basis of the planning structure

Family, local community, city community

Advantages of social values over personal ones

family

local community

city community

COMMUNITIES

involvement and activity of citizens

Participation in planning and decision-making of local importance

Creating space for mutual exchange / Kalkbreite, Zurich

COMMUNITIES

variety of opportunities in the city

Carsharing - quick car rental to reduce the need to own a car

Collective garden, garden / Lilac, Leeds, England

GREEN CITY

a single system of green spaces

1. Connect green and suburban green areas into a continuous system, primarily along rivers and streams

2. Connect green zones with pedestrian and bicycle paths

3. Preferential improvement - in the most natural way possible, to restore the balance of flora and fauna

4. Provide coastal protective strip of rivers

5. To increase the number of trees by orders of magnitude, to expand the palette of plants (now in the city almost only acacias and pyramidal poplars can grow here, as in the Crimea). Provide watering and care for them

6. Contributes to the sustainable development of the city. It combines nature and people

7. Connects different areas of the city with green, healthy paths

8. Routes of animal transits

9. Increases the value of the district, city

10. Biological diversity

GREEN CITY

minimal intervention for nature conservation

1. Support of local natural identity

2. Maintenance of a network of footpaths

3. Infrastructure for comfortable walking

4. Minimal landscaping, paths with a sand-gravel coating without curb stone

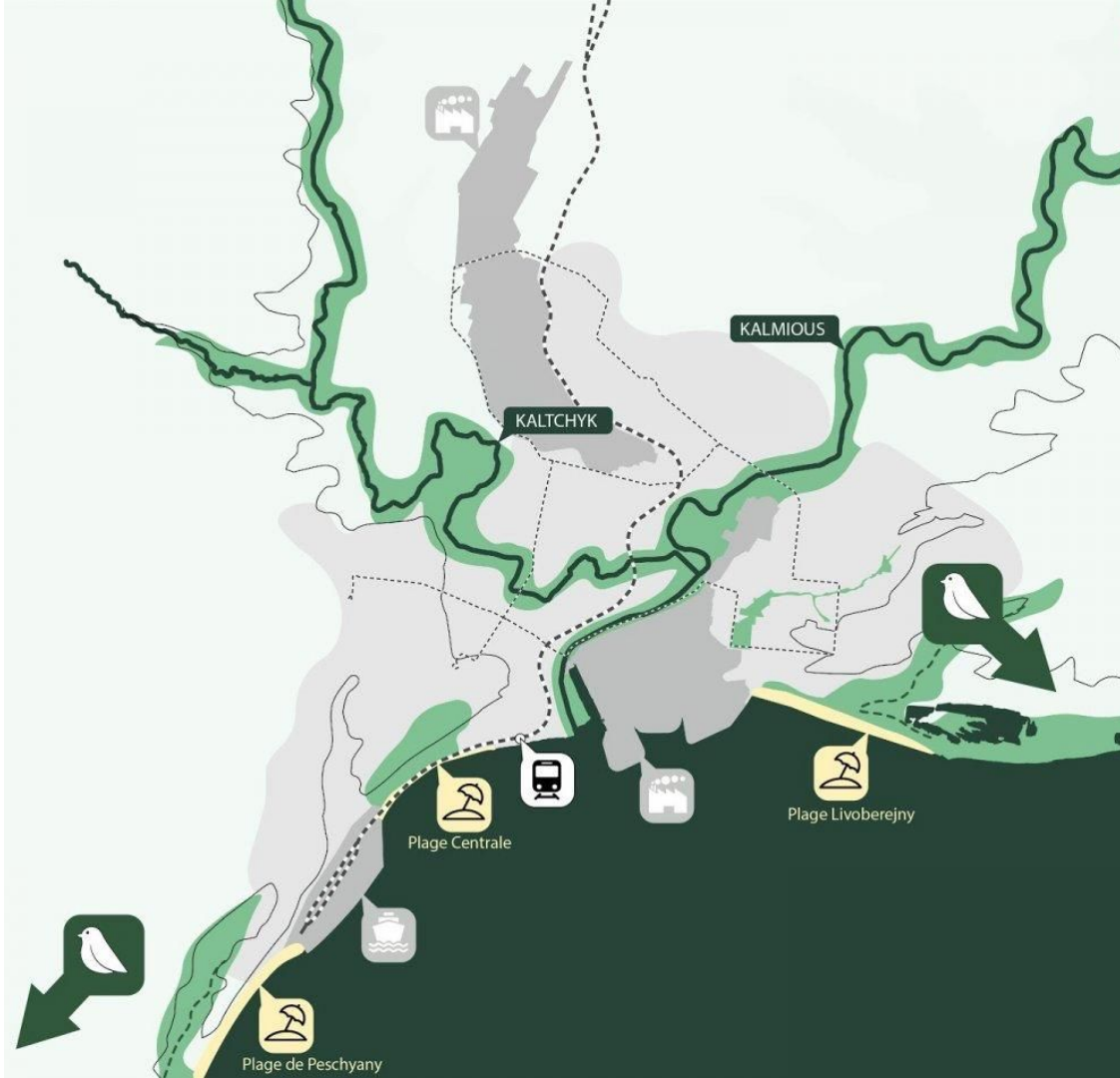
GREEN CITY

continue cooperation with French experts

The concept of the development of the Azov coast from French experts, Interland, CASAGEC, Rivages de France 2021

The concept should be refined according to post-war conditions

By project reference code:



GREEN CITY

river embankment

Creation of walking routes

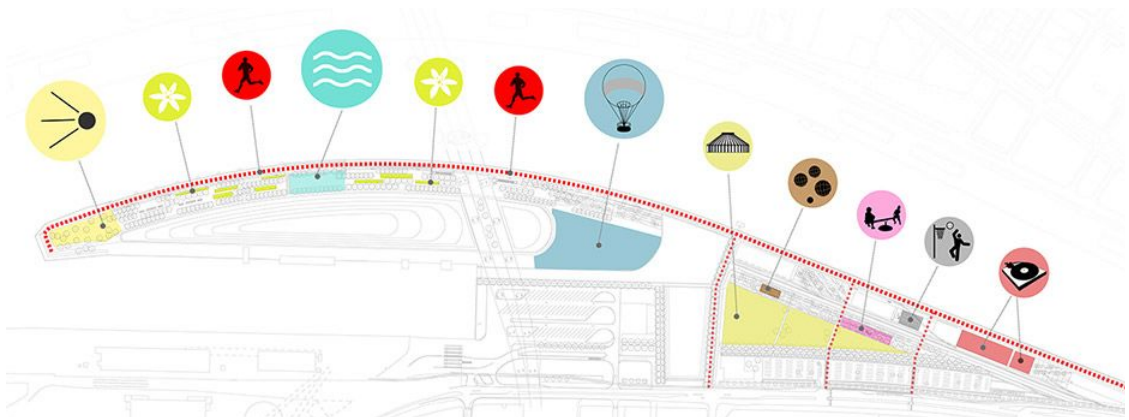
Delicate landscaping

Support biodiversity

The natural shape of the shores

Plant many new plants native to the area

Alternation of zones: quiet rest, sports, contemplation of nature, beach, fishing



MOBILITY

vision

1. Tourist tram line along the sea across the mouth of Kalmius

2. Sea routes (to the western sea resorts of Melekino, Yalta, Urzuf...)

3. Dismantling of the railway along the Central Embankment

4. New pedestrian-bicycle-tram bridge and auto-pedestrian-bicycle bridge across Kalmius

5. Various public transport

6. High frequency of public transport

7. Tram line to the city center. Bus connection with the suburbs

8. The distance to stops is 300-500 m, depending on the capacity of the type of transport, to the metro/fast tram - 1000 m

9. High-quality pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure

MOBILITY

high-speed tram

The dedicated traffic lane does not depend on car traffic

Vertical distribution with other types of transport

MOBILITY

tourist tram

Sightseeing tours, communication along the embankment

MOBILITY
water transport

Sea and river transport, such as tourist to coastal seaside resorts

Scheme from the project "Reconstruction of Pischanka beach" Zotov&CO, 2019

MOBILITY

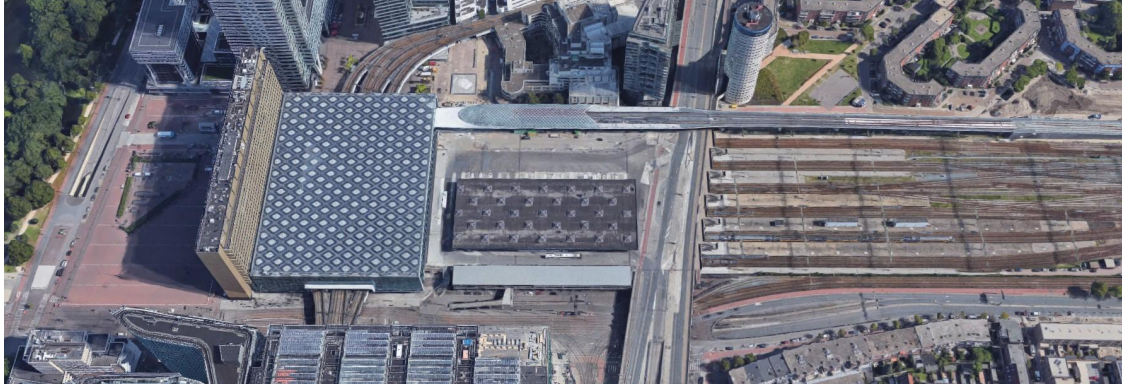
integrated station

Different types of transport differ in different levels

Collected the maximum number of types of transport

The dead-end scheme of the railway station allows you to arrange all railway platforms and the station area on the same level without descents or ascents

example of an integrated station / Main station / The Hague



MOBILITY

minimization of pendulum migration

Creating a maximum of activities in each district:
education, work, rest, study, sport, recreation

MOBILITY

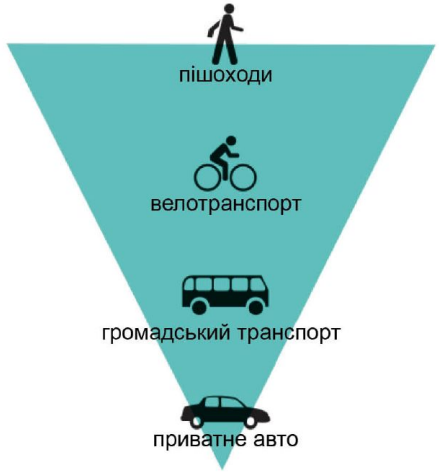
trends

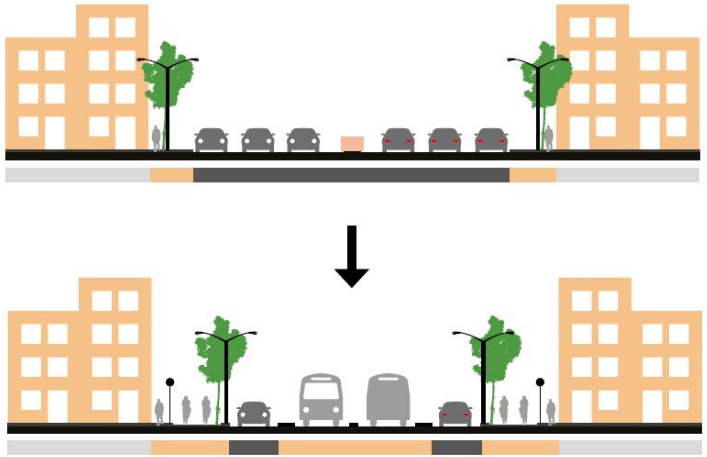
1. Comfortable streets for pedestrians

2. Cycling

3. Priority of public transport over private cars

4. Creation of transfer hubs for the maximum number of types of transport





MOBILITY

cycling

Following the example of Amsterdam

Shrinking the city can make the bicycle the fastest of all modes of transportation

Amsterdam speed facts:
1. Bicycle
2. Tram
3. Taxi
4. Bus
5. Private car

Total provision of bike lanes throughout the city

Continuous priority bicycle traffic

MOBILITY

integrated public transport

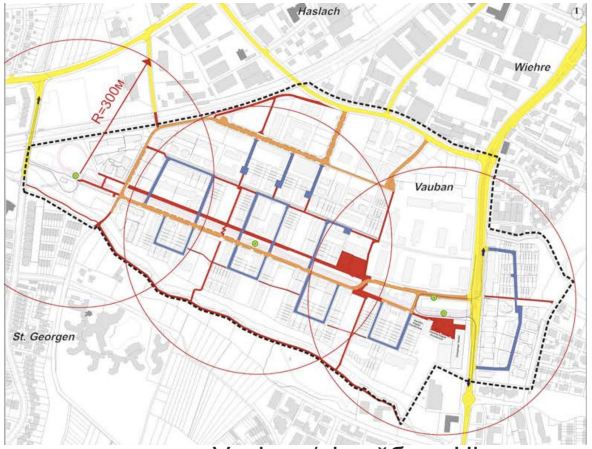
1. High frequency of public transport
(every 7.5 minutes on weekdays and 15 minutes on weekends)

2. Tram line to the city center

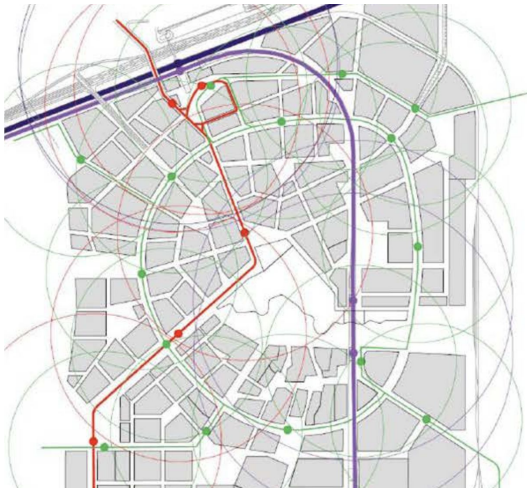
3. Bus connection with the suburbs

4. The distance to the stops is 300-500 m, depending on the capacity of the type of transport

5. High-quality pedestrian and bicycle infrastructure



Vauban / Фрейбург, Німеччина



Aspern Seestadt / Відень, Австрія

INDUSTRY

an industrial city with modern technologies

1. Remove industry from riverine areas

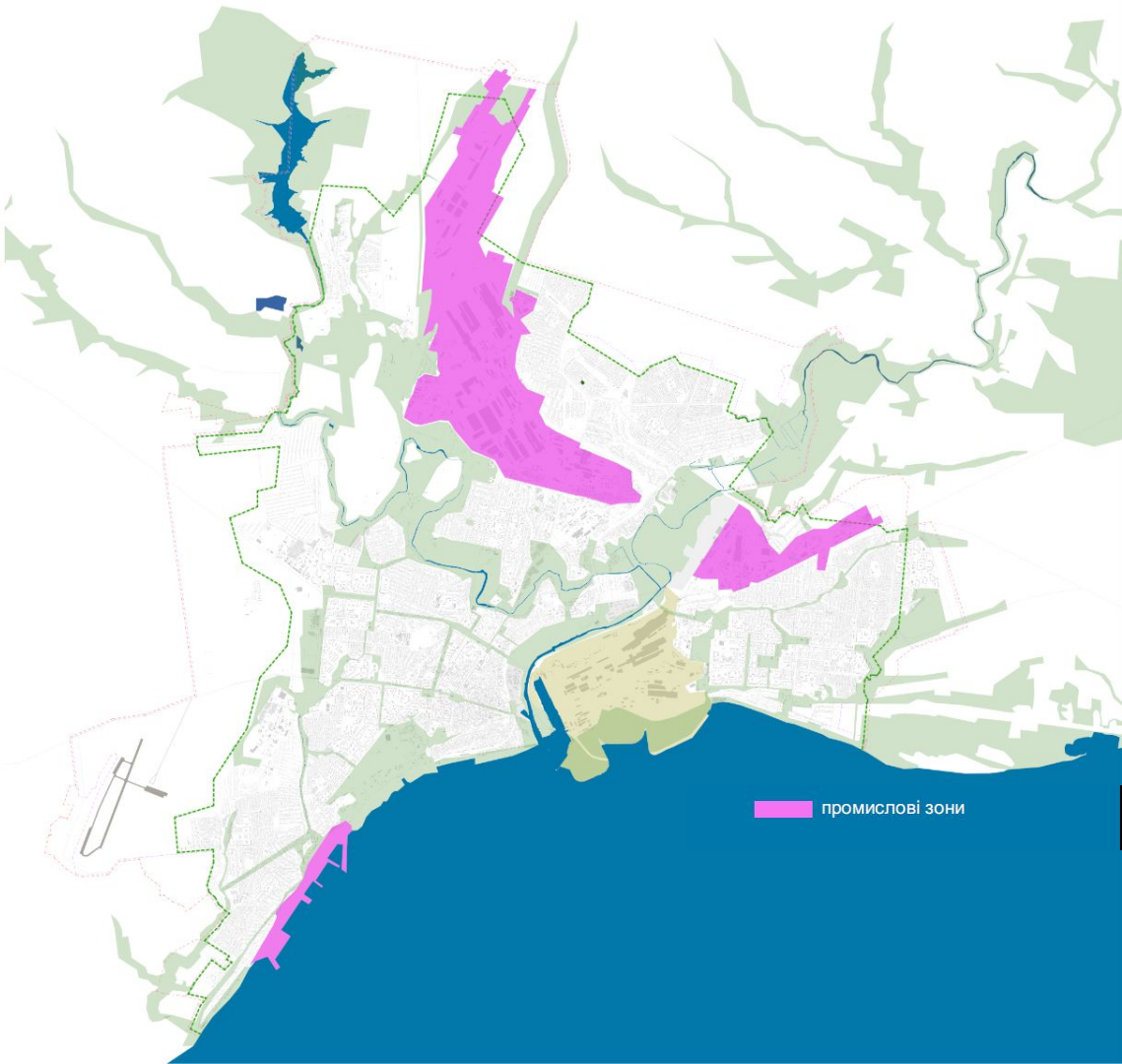
2. Strictly limit emissions according to European standards

3. The city remains industrial (Ilycha, Azovmash, the northern industrial hub of the Left Bank), but with updated technologies

4. In the center, it is possible to develop enterprises of light industry and harmless high-tech production)

5. Development of alternative heavy industry businesses

6. Development of a strategy for industry and the entire business with an emphasis on more ecological and diversification models, as an example you can take the experience of European metallurgical regions in the transformation of large industrial cities, for example, the "Ruhr Basin"



INDUSTRY

industrial symbiosis

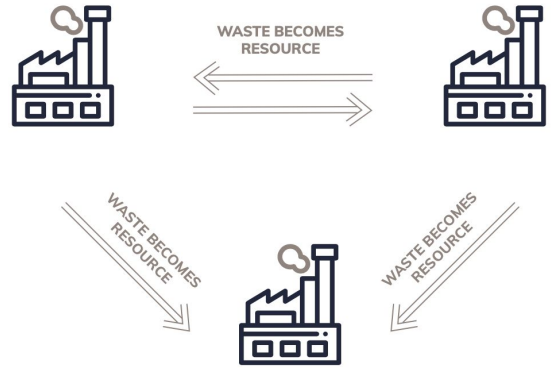
Example Kalundborg Symbiosis / Denmark

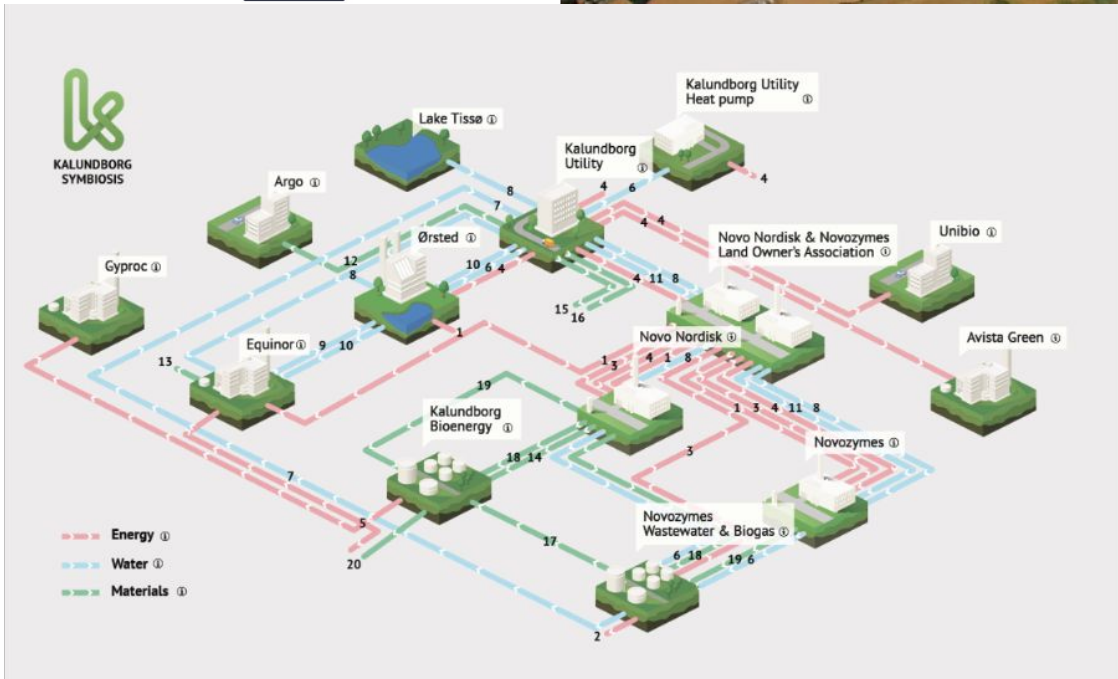
The first industrial symbiosis in the world and is considered an example of best practice

This is an association that includes 11 partner companies

Works closely with Kalundborg Municipality and they collaborate on several projects and share knowledge.

A key principle of industrial symbiosis is the exchange of materials, energy and water between two or more companies, turning what is normally considered waste into a resource.





DWELLING

vision

1. New construction should be carried out on already built-up areas, instead of outdated, destroyed or damaged. Existing housing can be replaced in whole or in part, depending on the results of individual reconstruction projects

2. Gradually demolish panel-type houses as:
- unsuitable for replanning under new conditions
- dangerous from the point of view of easy destruction and do not meet fire requirements

3. Creation of new building blocks based on the best global examples (environmental construction, energy-saving, with developed green spaces)

4. Equalize the quality of life throughout the city, avoid social and territorial segregation

5. New housing - low-rise, apartment building - 3-9 floors

6. Diversify the typology of housing: apartments, houses and outdoor spaces

7. Provide housing in kindergartens and schools in accordance with norms

8. Mixed typology as a trend, in particular by social characteristics

DWELLING

landscaping

High-quality landscaping is more important than decoration on the facades

DWELLING

industrial construction

To introduce industrial construction from products of high factory readiness using advanced global practices

DWELLING
trends

the best examples of settlements / VAUBAN / FREIBURG / Germany

Environmental friendliness and sustainable development	- solar panels - “Passivhaus” standard
Quality and identity of spaces	- private gardens, orchards. Natural economy. 3800 gardens - lack of a supermarket
Mobility (transportation)	- there are no surface parking spaces - bike lanes - 70% of residents do not have their own car - tram network
Inclusiveness and social diversity	- promotion of social interaction through sharing services - avoiding social segregation
Economic development	- profit from excess energy produced
Political activity and viability	- self-government, a group of residents makes recommendations to the municipality - exchange, mutual use of cars

DWELLING

trends

the best examples of settlements / WESTERN HARBOR / Malmö / Sweden

Transformation of an industrial area into a sustainable city

- under construction (2001-2035)
- 187 hectares
- 12,000 population

The total living area is 393,000 m2

69 people per hectare

Environmental friendliness and sustainable development	- soil cleaning - ecological construction - waste processing system - centralized heating
Quality and identity of spaces	- a developed educational component (kindergartens - 7 units, elementary schools - 2 units, higher education units - 4 units) - high-quality water space
Mobility (transportation)	- two bus lines - bicycle network - restricted movement of motor vehicles
Social diversity	- division into districts, neighborhoods, different typologies
Economic development	- 10,000 jobs

DWELLING
trends

the best examples of settlements / Hammarby sjostad / Stockholm / Sweden

Transformation of an abandoned industrial and residential area into a sustainable city
- under construction (2008-2028)
- 200 hectares
- 25,000 population
9,000 residential units

Environmental friendliness and sustainable development\	- 19% green area - waste water collection and filtration - Alternative Energy Sources - energy reuse
Quality and identity of spaces	- multifunctional environment - access to water, forest conservation - typological diversity - traditional local architecture
Mobility (transportation)	- 52% of transport is public - bicycle and pedestrian networks - a city of short distances
Social diversity	- division into districts, neighborhoods - gradations in population density

DWELLING
trends

the best examples of settlements / REISEFELD / FREIBURG / Germany

Environmental friendliness and sustainable development

- climate, air, noise are taken into account in the design process
- responsible planning
- a park in the center

Quality and identity of spaces

- connection of inner quarter yards with common greenery
- for residents - underground parking lots
- a reserve of 250 hectares is nearby
- comfortable density

Mobility (transportation)

- the existing tram line was extended to the new district
- tram line along the main street
- surface parking lots - for guests only
- speed limit - 30 km/h

Inclusiveness and social diversity

- avoidance of social segregation

Economic development

- 600 jobs

Political activity and viability

- a group of local volunteers is engaged in nature protection
- "glashaus" center for the development of children and youth was created on the initiative of residents

DWELLING

with increased socialization

Example / KALKBREITE, Zurich, Switzerland / 2014

- total area - 22,900 m2
- public service - 4,900 m2
- total space - 570 m2
- housing - 7,000m2

Social benefits:
- typological and social diversity
- participation as the main aspect / attractor
- low rent, availability of housing and offices

Common spaces:
lobby, dining room, laundry room,
shared guest rooms for 7-9 families,
guest rooms, children's room,
primary and conference halls

DWELLING

green yards with terraces

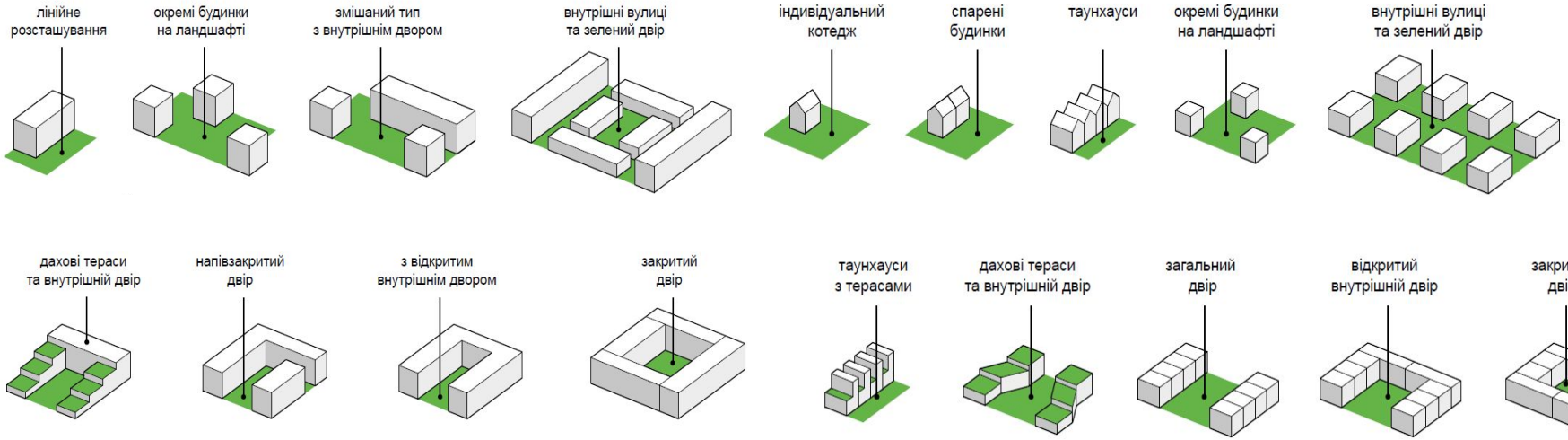
Freiburg, Germany

"VAUBAN" QUARTER: A REALIZED EXAMPLE OF "ECO-CITY"


DWELLING
the nature of the building
VAUBAN QUARTER, Freiburg, Germany

DWELLING

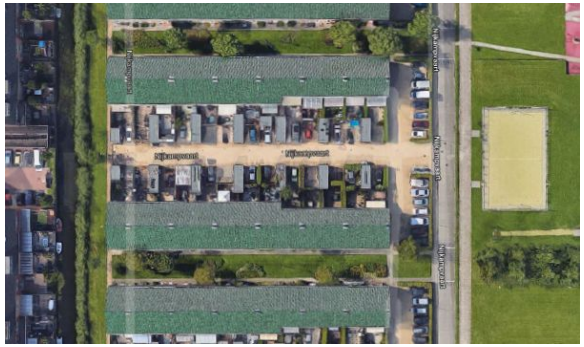
typologies of open spaces



DWELLING

spatial identity

examples



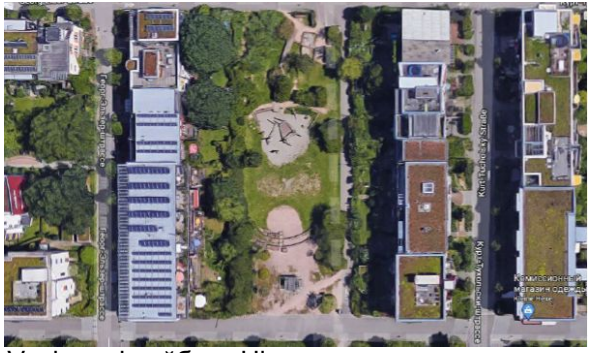
Ypenburg, Гаага, Нідерланди

Arabianranta, Хельсінкі, Фінляндія

Theresienhohe, Мюнхен, НІмеччина

Chase, Бреда, Нідерланди

Vauban, Фрайбург, Німеччина



Vauban, Фрайбург, Німеччина


DWELLING
spatial identity
an example from ZOTOV&CO projects

DWELLING
spatial identity

an example from ZOTOV&CO projects

DWELLING
typological diversity

low density example

25 Social Housing Units, Вільнев-сюр-йона

Helsinge Haveby, Хельсінге

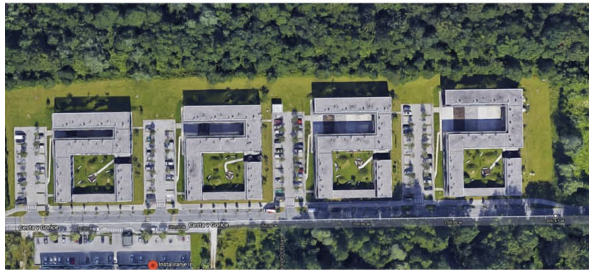
The avenue, Сафрон Вольден

DWELLING
typological diversity

low density example

Caledonian Somosaguas, Мадрид

Bosrijk квартал 3, Ендховен



Cesta v Gorice, Словенія

DWELLING
typological diversity

an example of medium density

Bosrijk квартал 2, Ендховен

HEGEN ISLAND квартал 3, Голандія

Hagen Island квартал 2, Гаага

DWELLING
typological diversity

an example of medium density

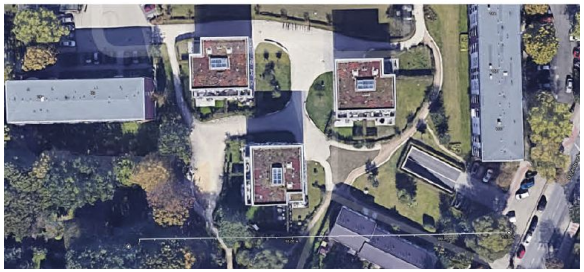
Vauban квартал 1, Фрайбург

Амстердам, Нідерланди

квартал на вул. Ганса Фішера, Німеччина

DWELLING
typological diversity

an example of medium density



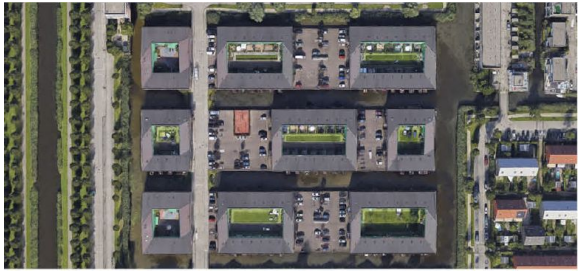
Vauban квартал 1, Фрайбург

Аффольтерн, Швейцарія

Stadstuin, Нідерланди

DWELLING
typological diversity

an example of medium density



Bosrijk квартал 3, Ендховен

Hagen Island квартал 4, Гаага

Muri, Швейцарія

DWELLING
typological diversity

high density example

Canopia Park Housing, Франція

Schlierenstrasse, Швейцарія

Quellenpark, Швейцарія

DWELLING
typological diversity

high density example

Vauban квартал 1, Фрайбург

квартал 2 на вулиці Г. Фішера, Мюнхен

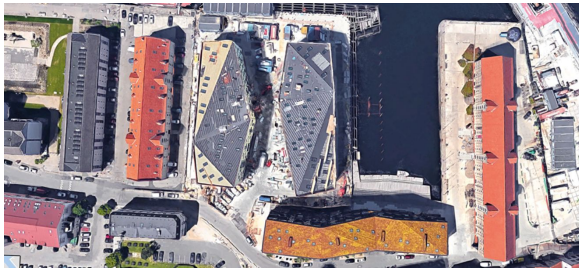
Funen, Амстердам

DWELLING
typological diversity

high density example

multi-apartment housing - only up to 9 floors

ASPERN, Австрія



KROYERS PLADS, Данія

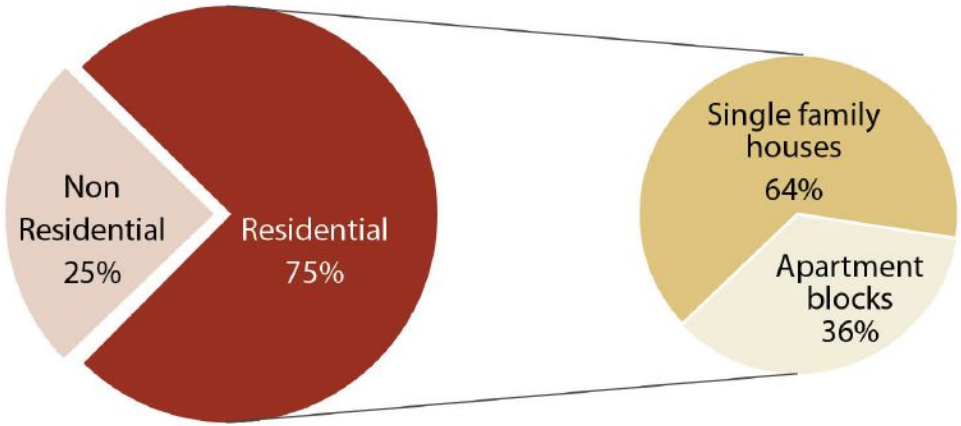
VM HOUSE, Данія

DWELLING

ratio of housing and public functions

resource: Europe's buildings under the microscope
BPIE survey

The share of public functions in residential quarters will be raised to 10-20%, in large areas - to 25%



DWELLING

distribution of the non-residential sector by category in the EU as a whole

resource: Europe's buildings under the microscope
BPIE survey

Wholesale & retail 28%

Detached shops, shopping centres, department stores, large and small retail, food and non food shops, bakeries, car sales and maintenance, hair dresser, laundry, service stations (in gas stations), fair and congress buildings and other wholesale and retail.

Offices 23%

Offices in private companies and offices in all state, municipal and other administrative buildings, post-offices.

Educational 17%

Primary and secondary schools, high schools and universities, research laboratories, professional training activities and others.

Hotels & restaurants 11%

Hotels, restaurants, pubs and cafés, canteens or cafeterias in businesses, catering and others.

Hospitals 7%

Public and private hospitals, medical care, homes for handicapped, day nursery and others.

Sport facilities 4%

Sport halls, swimming pools, gyms etc.

Other 11%

Warehousing, transportation and garage buildings, agricultural (farms, greenhouses) buildings, garden buildings.

PUBLIC FUNCTIONS

modern world trends

MULTIFUNCTIONALITY, SOFT ZONING

the quality of urban space is determined by the variety of situations and events

FUNCTIONAL FILLING IS HUMAN-ORIENTED

culture, leisure, sports, recreation, education...

PUBLICITY

the value of the urban area is determined by the availability and quality of public spaces

EDUCATION

kindergartens

1. Uniform placement across the city

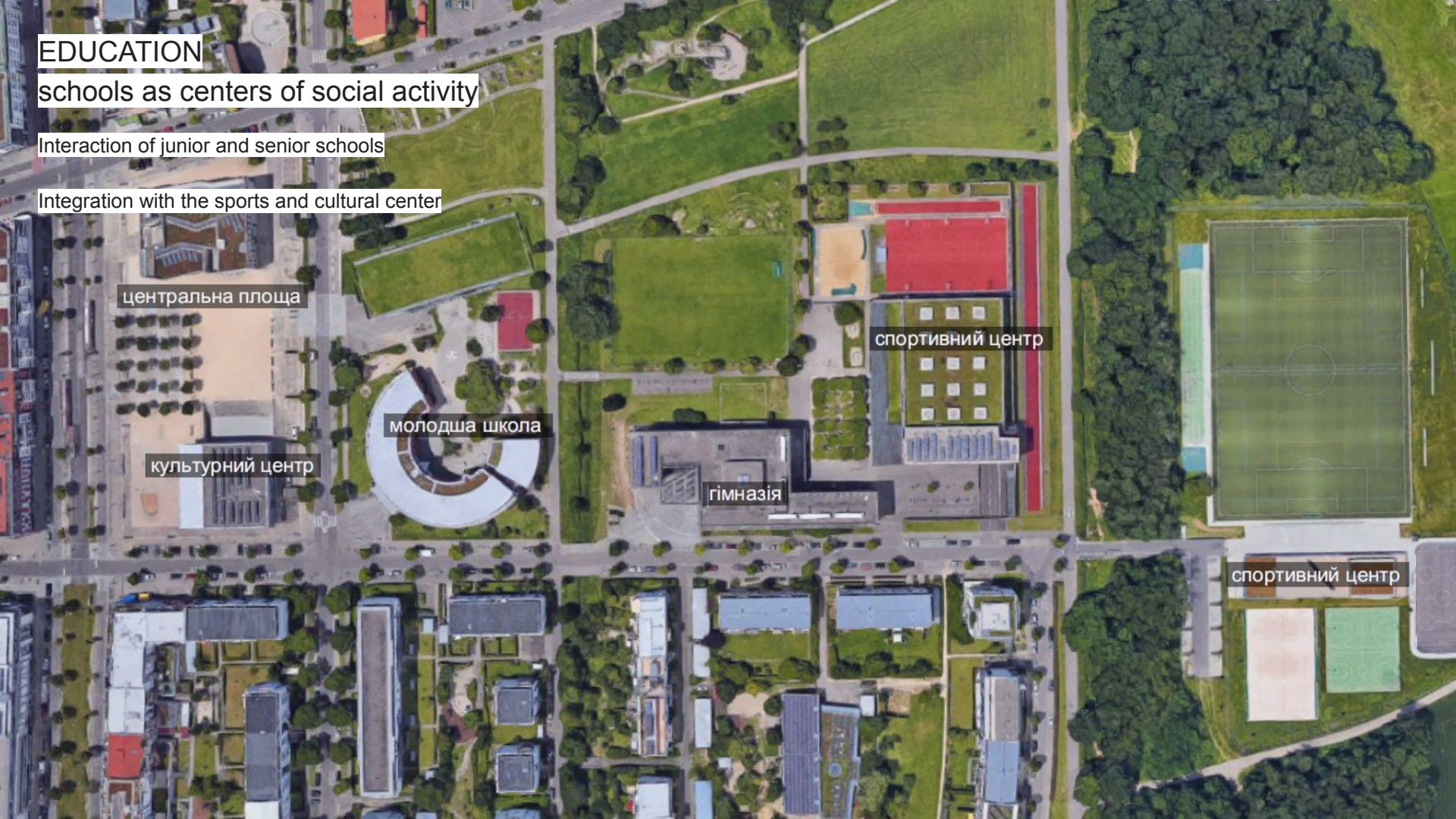
2. Reorganize into modern educational centers

3. More outdoor activities

EDUCATION

schools

Use by residents of school infrastructure, sports fields and gyms, swimming pool, event halls, libraries, workshops


EDUCATION
schools as centers of social activity
Interaction of junior and senior schools
Integration with the sports and cultural center
центральна площа
культурний центр
молодша школа
гімназія
спортивний центр
спортивний центр

SPORT

availability of sports spaces

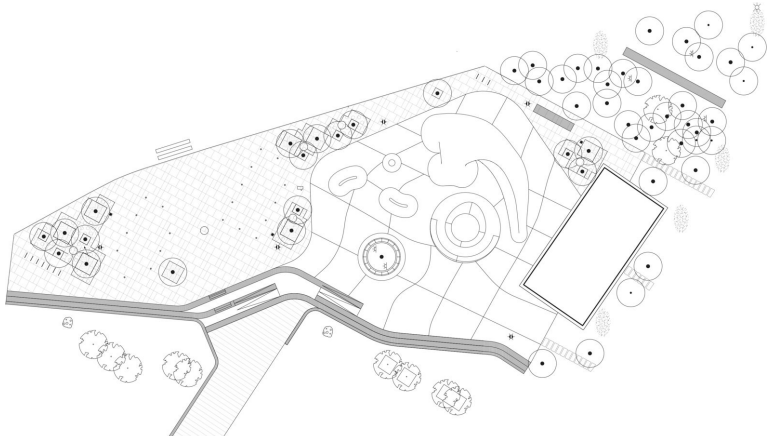
Accessibility for all residents

SPORT

integrated into the urban space

an example of a street sports field / Hilversum, Netherlands

Nike skatepark. Skatepark with an area of 2,300 m2.
It is an inclusive place, specially designed to give skateboarders a space integrated into the active life of the city.
The blurred line between skateboarding forms and the rest of the public realm identifies skateboarding as a borderless activity. This new type of hybrid zone is attractive to all users and is a progressive approach to public space.



SPORT

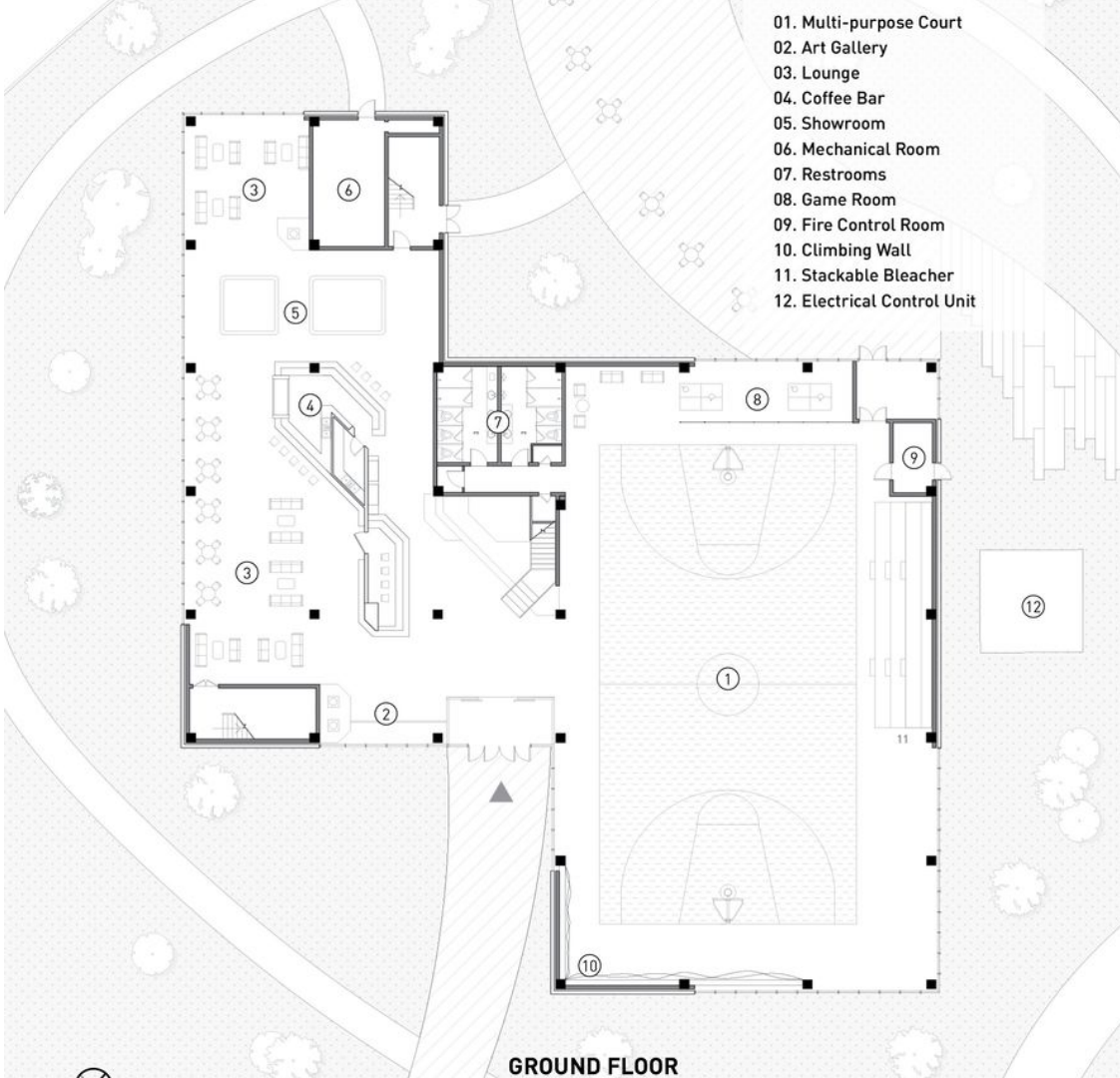
multifunctional sports complex

an example of a multifunctional public sports complex / Changchun / China

The public sports center with an area of 2396 m2 is located in the old industrial area of the power plant.

The center consists of two main spaces, one side of the complex has a double-height basketball court and a climbing wall (surrounded by a walkway above). In the second, there is a coffee shop, a public space and a fitness room.

An outdoor playground and exercise equipment enhance physical activity opportunities within the center, while walking paths connect to the surrounding neighborhood through a sculptural landscape.



PUBLIC CENTERS

communication space

PUBLIC CENTERS

multifunctional filling of public centers

Administration

Universal hall for 500 seats

Media library

Leisure center

Children and Youth Development Center

Platform for joint events

Art gallery

Museum of History

Food

Conducting festivals

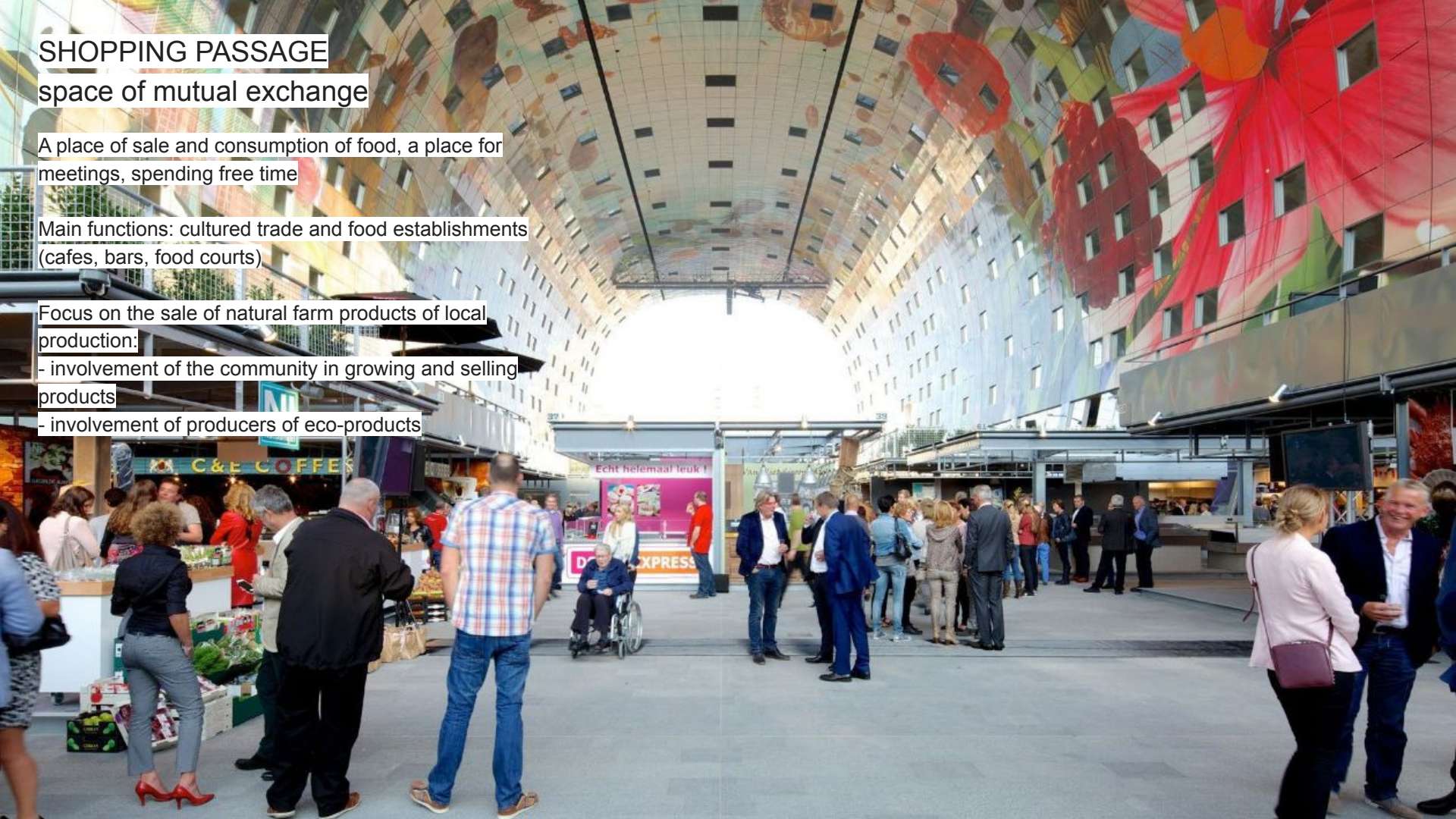
HOMES FOR ELDERLY PEOPLE

a calm and protected old age

Location near the sea

Proximity and cooperation with kindergartens to connect generations

Coudraie & Les Hêtres Homes, Switzerland
Psychiatric Center Friedrichshafen, Germany



SHOPPING PASSAGE

space of mutual exchange

A place of sale and consumption of food, a place for meetings, spending free time

Main functions: cultured trade and food establishments (cafes, bars, food courts)

Focus on the sale of natural farm products of local production:

- involvement of the community in growing and selling products
- involvement of producers of eco-products

STREET SERVICES

on the first floors

Commerce and services are close to users

A large number of food establishments

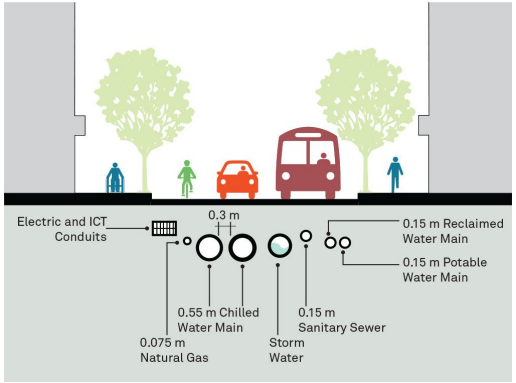
Focus on small and medium-sized businesses

Hospitality streets

TECHNICAL INFRASTRUCTURE

as the basic needs of the city

Update engineering networks according to the latest global trends

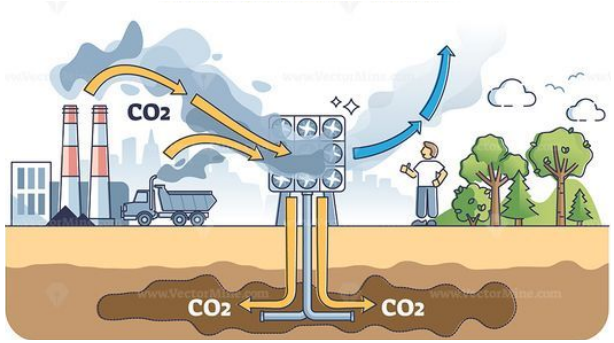


Drinking water is the greatest value of life

CLEAN CITY

emissions and waste processing

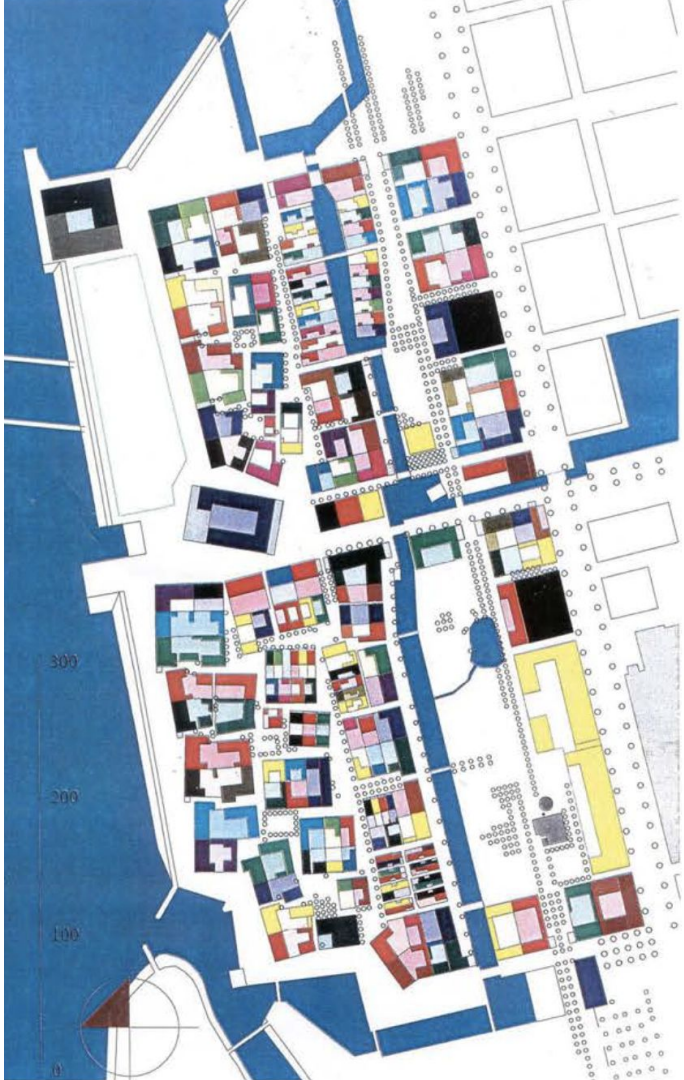
Ensure high-quality cleaning of emissions, primarily industrial emissions, primarily into the sea. Involve the city in cleaning the sea. Based on European standards



Organize waste processing. Based on the best experience of Sweden

COMPETITIONS

as the best method of ensuring the quality of projects



MVRDV

EFFEKT

Cie.

KCAP

KCAP Architects&Planners

BIG

maxwan

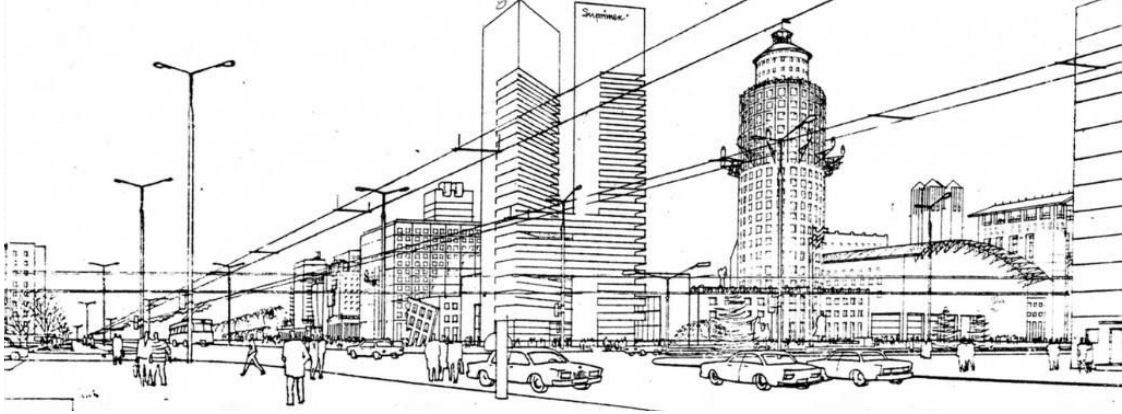
architects + urbanists

OMA

Western Harbor / Malmö
20 developers
more than 30 architectural bureaus

EXISTING PROJECTS

worth implementing



Construction of the Business Center near Freedom Square, author V. Zotov, 1990s

Hotel on Svobody Square, 25 floors. Zotov&CO, 2020

EXISTING PROJECTS
worth implementing

Reconstruction of Khmelnytsky Boulevard.
Zotov&CO, 2021

The winning competition project for the improvement of the liberation square and the revitalization of the TSOU building, 2020

EXISTING PROJECTS
worth implementing

Port of cultures competition project,
AER, Studio re:view, 2021

The winning project of the competition for the reconstruction of the Central Embankment. SBM studio, 2021

EXISTING PROJECTS

worth implementing

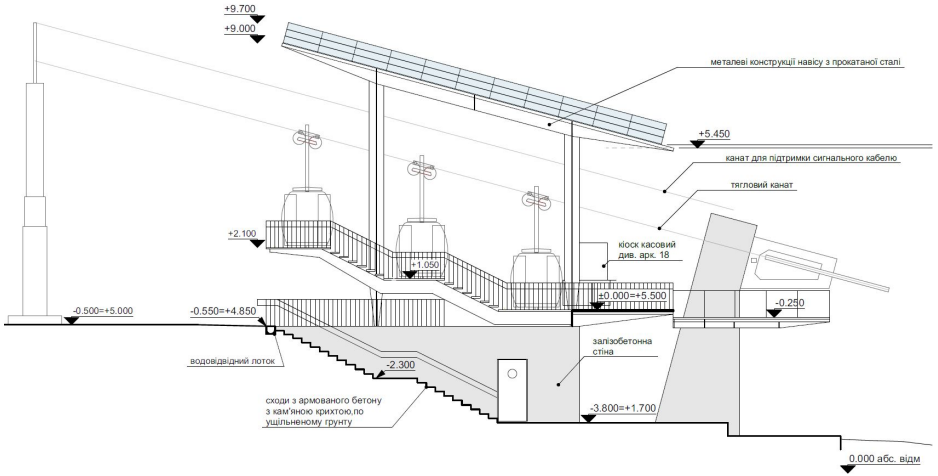
Creation of a pedestrian circle in the city center:

1 - administrative square
2 - Myru Ave. from Kazantseva St. to Khmelnytskyi Blvd
3 - Freedom Square
4 - Br. Bohdan Khmelnytskyi
5 - Warriors-liberators square
6 - alley with a boat
7 - city sports center
8 - seaside park
9 - exit to Primorsky Boulevard
10 - the central embankment
11 - train derailment zone
12 - seaside square
13 - pr. Metalurgiv - going up to Horsad
14 - Horsad
15 - Nielsen (Engelsa) pedestrian street
16 - pedestrian section of Myru Ave
17 - theater square
18 - Myru avenue from the drama theater to Torgovaya street
19 - Liberation Square with the DOSAAF building
20 - the exit to Gamper's house
21 - Exit from Gamper's house to the sea
22 - railway station, square
23 - the territory of the vodka factory

EXISTING PROJECTS

worth implementing

Reconstruction of Pischanka beach. Zotov&CO, 2019



Cable car to Pishchanka beach. Zotov&CO, 2021