



Open international competition for development concept

of Tarkhanovo park, Yoshkar-Ola,
Mari El, Russia

➤ Total prize fund:
1,000,000 ₹

➤ Deadline:
February 22, 2021



Open international competition for the best architectural (design) project (concept) of Tarkhanovo park development, limited by Rechnaya, Sportivnaya, and Druzhba streets and aligned by Transportnaya and Molodezhnaya streets, Yoshkar-Ola, Mari El

invitation for participation

> about the competition

Competition format

International
One-stage
Open

Competition territory

The competition territory is Tarkhanovo park, located at the north-west of Yoshkar-Ola. The park is divided into two parts by Shoya river. The competition territory amounts to 12.18 hectares.

Participants

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

Customer

ООО "Zdorovaya Zhizn".

Organizing Committee

Competition Bureau TEHNE.

Official Languages

Russian and English are the official languages of the Competition. Proposals will be submitted in Russian or English. If a Competition proposal is presented both in Russian and English and in case of differences between Russian and English versions of the Competition proposal, the Russian version prevails.

Prize Fund

The total Prize Fund of the Competition is one million (1,000,000.00) rubles. Three participants with the largest number of points for their Competition projects, based on the Jury vote, are declared the Winners. Three participants with scores right after the Winners, based on the Jury vote, are considered worth mentioning.

- 1st place — 500,000 ₺
- 2nd place — 300,000 ₺
- 3rd place — 110,000 ₺
- worth mentioning — 30,000 ₺
- worth mentioning — 30,000 ₺
- worth mentioning — 30,000 ₺



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> quotations

The success of a work of design may be soundly evaluated only by its over-all long-term effect on the healthy, happy survival of humans. Any other evaluation of architecture, landscape architecture, or city planning makes little if any sense.

NORMAN NEWTON

The mistakes of planning are found in the overcautious concepts—not the bold.

PAUL SCHWEIKHER



> introduction



Source: [Making Room For Urban Expansion](#)

By 2010 50% of the Earth population have already been living in towns, and by 2050 the share will increase up to 70%. Presently town inhabitants in Russia constitute 75% of the whole population. Growing urbanization cuts down natural or partly transformed territories, thus increasing ecological and aesthetic role of green territories, especially in big towns.

A town of the future implies new architecture, dramatic renovation of public space, creation of green zones for normal life activity and recreation, bearing in mind functional, techno-economic, epidemiological and aesthetic requirements.



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M. Ochitovich, "To the problem of a town" (1929)*

As farming was pushed out of towns, old and agricultural type of housing came into contradiction with new bourgeois way of life. Active trafficking of carts drove grass out of burg streets, substituting it with dust and dirt. Market and handicraft threw away its waste, allowing dust to dominate roadsides, too. Sun and rain made an impact on a burg in a way, different from that of countryside. The town habitat changed. But houses remained the same. It resulted in outbreaks of black death, making medieval life filled with horror: plague, leprosy, cholera, dysentery, typhoid, epilepsy, St. Vitus's dance etc. Deathly experience of diseases brought about the necessity to build pavements and other elements of life improvement in burgs, thus eradicating contagious diseases.

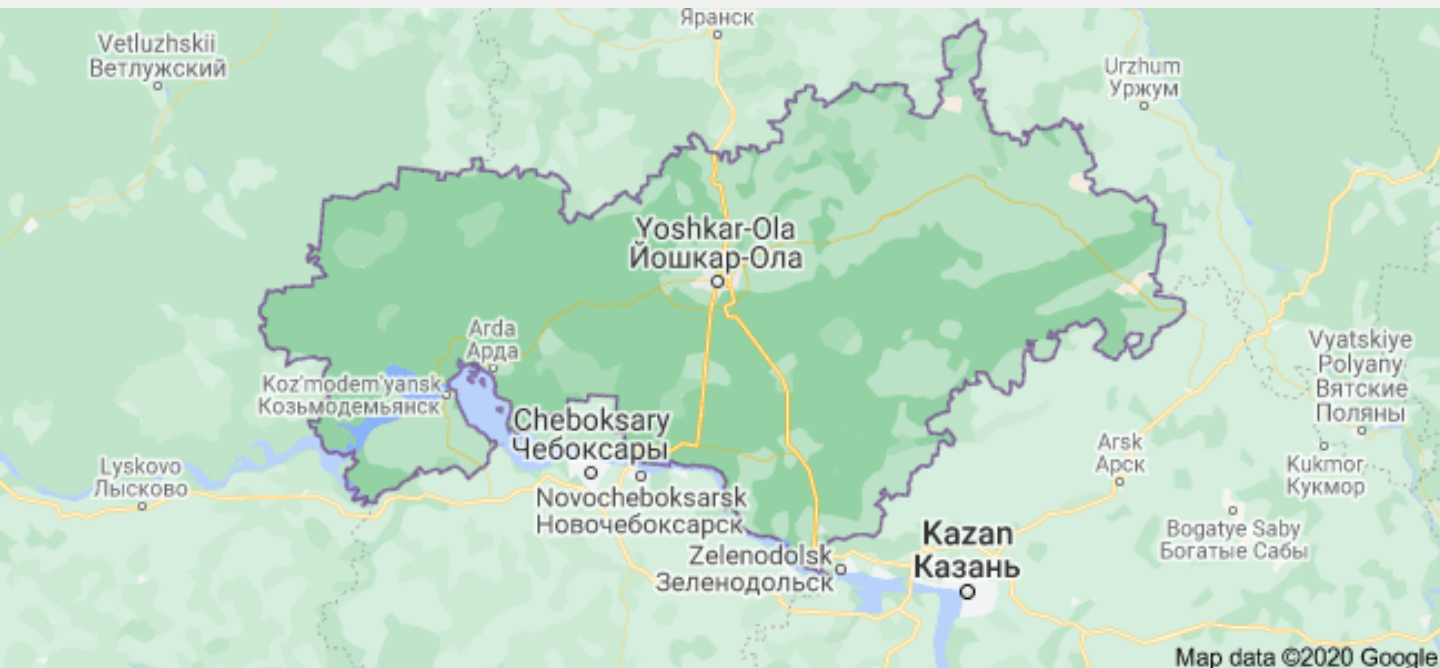
The experience seems quite convincing, but if a modern village turns into a town, it does not necessarily pass the epidemic stage, besides, most diseases may be treated through outpatient clinics, hospitals, pharmacies, with the help of scholars and trained craftsmen, called doctors of medicine and physicians. True, it brings about a moving cooperation between skillful doctors and skillful builders - one skill provides food for the other.

Suppose influenza or Spanish flu of the postwar period, or cold in the head and toothache, had posed a threat to human existence? Suppose diseases had driven financial moguls away from their places of habitation the way the black death dealt with medieval European emperors? Field of activity for medicine might have been much narrower, as notion of land improvement might include steps against cold in the head, influenza etc.

The experience may bring about different conclusions, like rejecting town life altogether, as the air in towns is much worse comparing with countryside. True, the village air is much cleaner. But the hygienic truth is only half-truth: people in towns feel better, freer and cleaner, as the town air gives you the feeling of freedom (Stadtluft macht frei). So there is no point in fighting towns, efforts should be directed to building pavements, water supply and sewage lines. Thus, fight against towns would not be explained by medical reasons, as it might seem initially, but by defending interests of natural economy against economy of commodity.

*The article by M. Ochitovich "To the problem of a town" was published in "Sovremennaya Architectura" (1929, No.4). Mikhail Ochitovich (1896-1937), a Soviet sociologist, economist, town developer and theoretician of constructivist architecture, founder of consistent "dezurbanizm". Full text: tehne.com

Mari El Republic



Mari El is a Republic at the east of the European part of Russia, a subject of the Russian Federation. The territory is 23.4 thousand square kilometers, 57% are forests, 33.1% - agricultural lands, 5.1% - surface waters, including swamps, other lands – 4.4%. The length of the territory from north to south reaches 150 km, from west to east – 275 km. At the north and north-east it borders with Kirov oblast, at the south-east – with Tatarstan. Its southern neighbor is Chuvash Republic, and Nizhegorodskaya oblast is in the west.

According to Rosstat, the Republic population amounts to 679,417 (2020). The population density is 27.09 persons per square kilometer (2020). 67.05% live in towns (2020)*.

* Evaluation of the constant population by January 1, 2020 and average by 2019. Rosstat. [gks.ru](https://rosstat.gov.ru)



The village of Chumbari, no longer in existence. It was located 5 km from Verkh-Ushnur settlement of the Mari El Soviet district. Source: commons.wikimedia.org

Yoshkar-Ola

Yoshkar-Ola is located on Mari plain, 50 km to the north from Volga-river and at the left tributary of Malaya Kokshaga river, 642.7 km to the east from Moscow.

The town was founded in 1584 at the Malaya Kokshaga right bank, previously populated in the epoch of Srednekamsky age (12-5 thousand years BC). Originally, the town was a fortress of a military-feudal settlement, known as Tsarev Gorod (by mid-XYII century referred to as Tsarevokokshaisk). At the beginning of the XX century, the population neared 2000. After the revolution of 1917, the town was renamed into Krasnokokshaisk, and in 1928 into Yoshkar-Ola (Red Town), the center of Mari autonomy, in 1936-1990 the capital of Mari Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, presently the capital of Mari El Republic.

Population – 274,715 (2020), town district “Town Yoshkar-Ola” – 285,508 (2020)*.

* Evaluation of the constant population – by municipal units of Mari El Republic, January 1, 2020. maristat.gks.ru

By the end of the XVIII century, district town of Tsarevokokshaisk had rectangular structure in keeping with land conditions. The planning development followed turns of Malaya Kokshaga river. The town central part reminded of a horseshoe, its perimeter hosted living blocks of almost rectilinear shape, retaining features of the fortress structure. Buildings densely surrounded the central square. The town development expanded to territories across the river, and required construction of connecting bridges. Thus, the town was growing along the riverbed, replacing former fortress structures.*.

* For a detailed description of the town-planning history of Tsarevokokshaisk see the dissertation *Formation of the architecture of residential buildings in the county towns of Kazan province in the 2nd half of the 19th - early 20th centuries* / A. A. Rusinova; KGASU. - Kazan, 2017. (tehne.com)



General plan of
Tsarevokokshaisk 1835



Yoshkar-Ola

Several small enterprises of local importance appeared in Yoshkar-Ola during the first five-year plans. The town failed to turn into an industrial one, although by 1939 its population grew up to 27,000. Public and living quarters, mostly 1 to 3 stores, started to appear in Yoshkar-Ola in the 1930s. Initially it was free in-town territories, but by 1938 adjacent villages were included into town limits.

During the Great Patriotic War, many enterprises moved to Yoshkar-Ola, thus fostering the town active industrial construction.

In the 1950-60s, the town central part turned into an architectural ensemble, which was a great achievement of local architects. Chavain boulevard made an important planning axis of the town, the main part of Sovetskaya street was renovated, and the central square completed.

The 1970-80s saw the largest construction event in Yoshkar-Ola – Malaya Kokshaga left bank development with Zarechny living blocks.

Yoskar-Ola is in the list of the Russian historical towns.



In 1978, Mariiskgrazhdanproekt and its chief architect A.Galitsky designed of a block of flats on Eshkinin street, 2, built in 1990. It is one of the tallest brick buildings in the world (85 m). Photo by E. Zelenko, c. 1992. olacity.ru



> context

Yoshkar-Ola



Panorama of the city of Yoshkar-Ola, view to the west. 6 June 2012. commons.wikimedia.org



Yoshkar-Ola embankment. 12 August 2017. commons.wikimedia.org

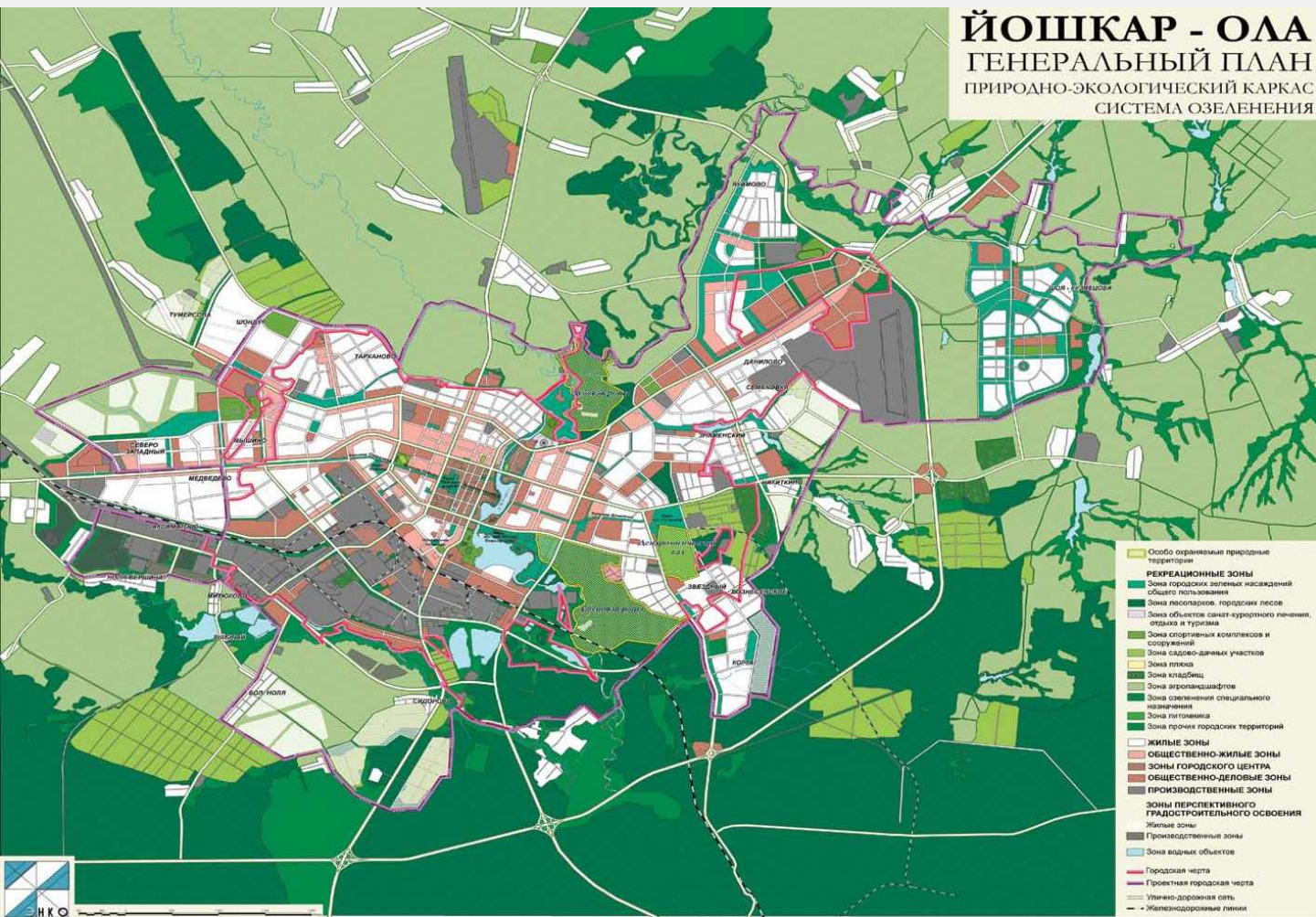
Yoshkar-Ola

Yoshkar-Ola is one of the greenest towns in Russia. The total area of green zones and plants amounts to 1600 hectares. General public greenery and vegetation provides satisfactory result - 9.3 square meters per person.

Still, in the 2019 rating of town life quality Yoshkar-Ola got only 180 points out of 360*. Three town space categories out of six achieved less than half of maximum points: "Street-road network", "Green spaces" and "Social-recreation infrastructure and adjacent territories". It means that quality development of park areas and leisure zones will enable Yoshkar-Ola to improve the town environment.

* See индекс-городов.рф

The natural town skeleton consists of specially protected natural areas with special rules of economic activity: Botanical Garden-Institute as a fragment of zonal-regional ecosystems, pine grove with century-old pines, oak wood with a corner of southern taiga within the limits of "Town Yoshkar-Ola".



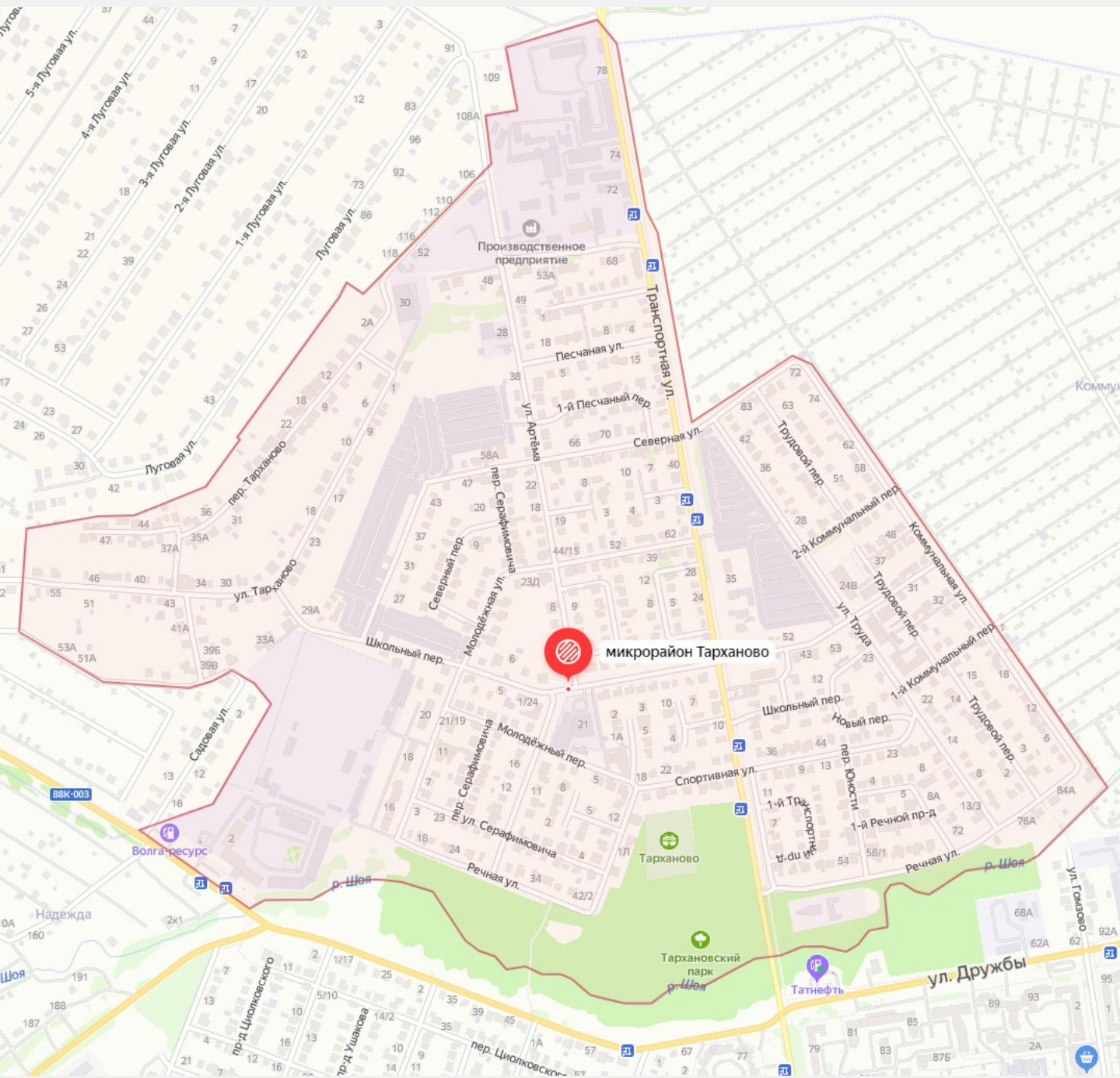
> context

Yoshkar-Ola



Yoshkar-Ola. Italian Park and Patriarch Square. 22 May 2014. commons.wikimedia.org

Tarkhanovo microdistrict



Borders of the microdistrict "Tarkhanovo" in Yoshkar-Ola. YandexMaps

Tarkhanovo microdistrict: history

The historical essay by Aleksandr Fadeev

Full text: 12gis.ru

The issue of handing over the settlement of Tarkhanovo to Yoshkar-Ola administrative subordination was on the agenda since 1974. The reasons were a big distance from the local district council (Mitkino village) and employment of able villagers at the Yoshkar-Ola enterprises. At different times new streets appeared east of Tarkhanovo resulting in a microdistrict, named after the old village of Tarkhanovo.

The village of Tarkhanovo was attached to Yoshkar-Ola following the decree of the Mari El Supreme Soviet No.58 dt. July 10, 1980. At that time, it had 394 inhabitants. The village boasted neither economic nor social and cultural enterprises. Children went to study to schools in town.

Fourteen years later, following the order of the Yoshkar-Ola head of administration, No.2962-p dt. December 9, 1994, the village of Tarkhanovo was rearranged into a street and a lane of the same name.

The village of Tarkhanovo, no longer in existence, was located 5 km to the north-west from Yoshkar-Ola. Local population gave it different names: Torkan, Tarkhan, Tarkhan Yal. Reportedly, the village was founded in the XVII century by Tarkhans - newly baptized people, employed to serve as tax collectors, translators, and warriors. They settled down at special lands near the town. Thus, the village was named Tarkhanovo.

> quotations

Synthesis of nature and art, their harmonic unity – reference point for the park architectural image

MILITSA PROKHOROVA

Art may enrich landscape with beautiful shapes it never had before

FRANCISZEK GIŻYCKI



> competition territory

Ecopark "Tarkhanovo"

Tarkhanovo ecopark

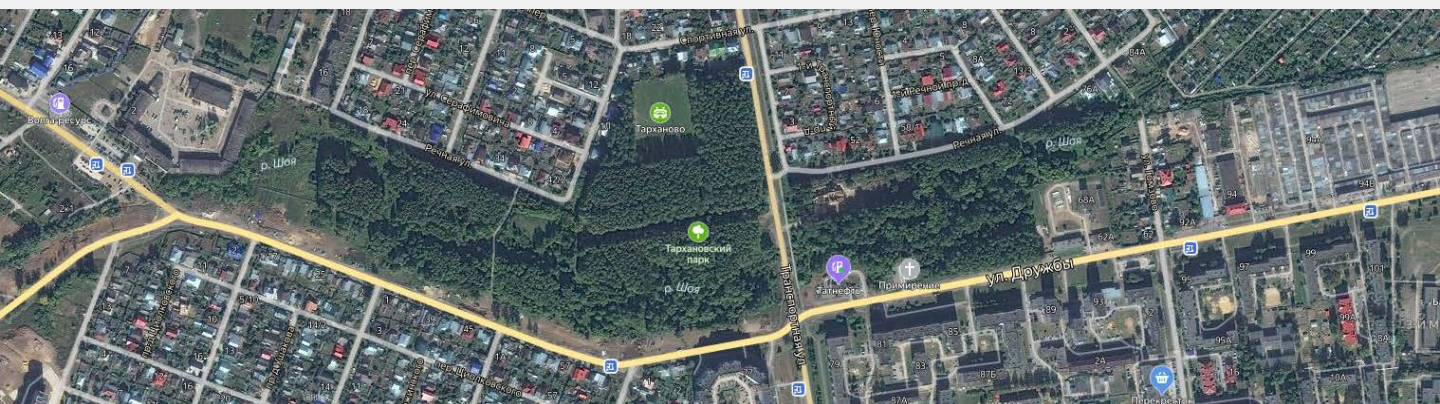
Park named after the Young Communist League

50-th anniversary



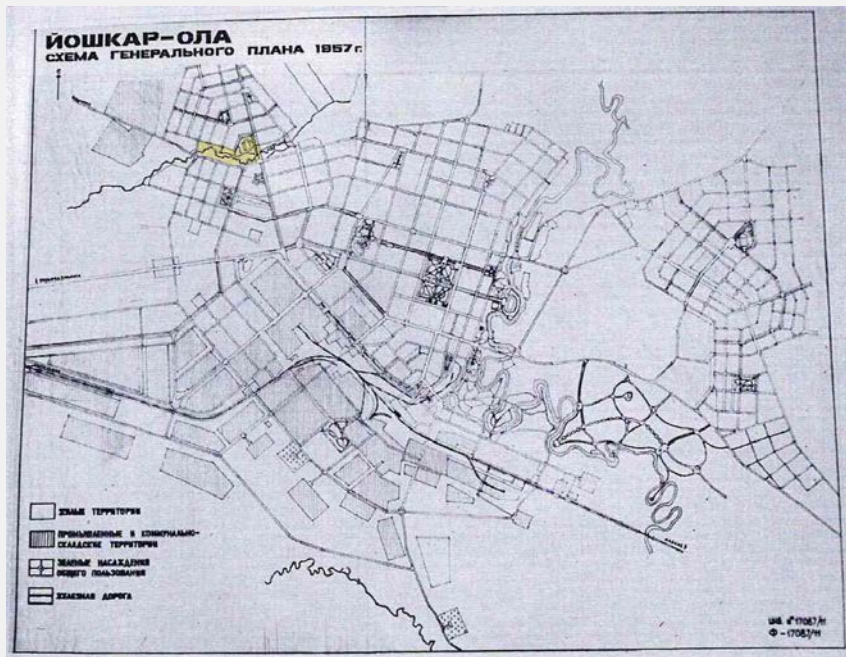
Borderlines of the competition territory at the public cadaster map

The competition area – Tarkhanovo ecopark in Tarkhanovo microdistrict, Yoshkar-Ola. Official name in the Soviet period – “Park named after the Young Communist League 50-th anniversary”, but the public knows it as Tarkhanovo Park or Tarkhanovsky Park. The Park is located at the north-west of Yoshkar-Ola and limited by Rechnaya, Sportivnaya, Druzhby and Transportnaya streets. The park is divided into two parts by Shoya river.



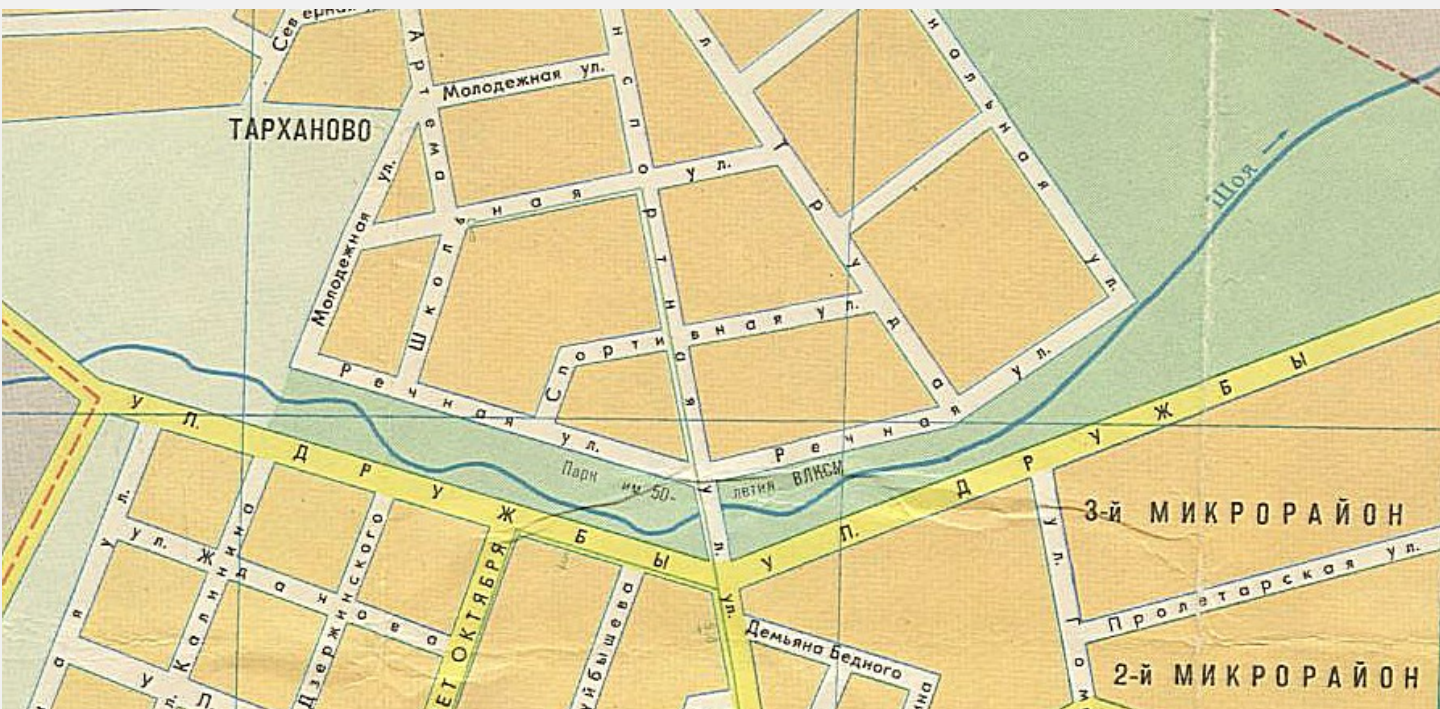
Ecopark "Tarkhanovo". YandexMaps

> competition territory



The Yoshkar-Ola general plan of 1957 already provided for the future park, but there were no planted trees at the territory. According to local senior citizens, the land had vegetable gardens, meant for agricultural purposes.

Yoshkar-Ola Young Communist League committee put forward the idea to turn the area into park. In 1968, the park got its official name: "Park named after the Young Communist League 50-th anniversary".



Yoshkar-Ola. Tourist map (fragment). Chief department of Geodesy and Cartography attached to the USSR Council of Ministers, Moscow, 1984. retromap.ru

The trees, according to the residential complex' citizens, were planted in the 1970s by pupils of school No. 16.



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> competition territory

For the last 40 years, the park landscape and natural ecosystem of the designed area developed without any control. At present, the park territory is a soccer field for people to play and a residual green zone. The competition participants should think over landscape solutions for the whole area of the park. The competition territory amounts to 12.18 hectares.

The park is surrounded by blocks of flats, therefore local inhabitants consider Tarkhanovo ecopark as the neighboring recreation zone and use it accordingly.



Photo fixation of the park. 2019

> competition territory

ТАРХАНОВСКИЙ ПАРК – экопарк Йошкар-Олы

Долгое время Тархановский парк был заброшенным местом, где было не просто сложно, но и опасно гулять. Если горожане выберут для благоустройства этот проект, то это общественное пространство станет одним из главных зеленых островков Йошкар-Олы. По всей территории парка будут обустроены пешеходные дорожки, установлена новая система ос-

вещения. Для безопасности граждан по всей территории парка будет установлено видеонаблюдение.

Детей в экопарке порадуют малые архитектурные формы, а любителей животных здесь будет ждать оборудованная площадка для дрессировки и выгула собак.



Общественная комиссия

From the newsletter "Urban Environment" (2019). i-ola.ru

Following remote voting on February 23-25, 2019, Tarkhanovo ecopark was rated the second in competition of projects for improvement of public territories in "Town Yoshkar-Ola" district in 2020.

The voting involved 27,045 persons. The town boulevard named after C.Chavain received the majority of votes and undergoes renovation in 2020. The project was supported by 8,203 votes (27.9%). Tarkhanovo ecopark rated the second and received 7,266 votes (24.72%). The public garden named after Yu.Svirin occupied the third line with 7,082 votes (24.09%)*.

The results of the rating voting were summed up by the Public Commission on February 26, 2019. i-ola.ru



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> competition territory



Satellite image of the park. [here.com](https://www.here.com)



TEHNE

> competition documentation

Terms and Conditions: http://tehne.com/assets/i/upload/grant/2020-KB-TEHNE_Park-Tarhanovo-competition-terms-and-conditions-final-en.pdf

Initial Competition Documentation: https://yadi.sk/d/Xyo_63Tc15d_A

Official competition webpage:

<http://tehne.com/grant/competition-park-tarhanovo-yoshkar-ola-2020-2021>

> competition schedule

- 31.10.2020. The Competition starts.
- 06.11.2020—22.02.2021. Participants are registered and Competition proposals are accepted.
- End of February 2021. Jury session, selection of the Competition Winners
- End of February 2021. Winners are officially announced, the Competition results are presented at a press-conference.

