

**PhD Portfolio of Drawings
SIBERIAN IMAGINARIES**

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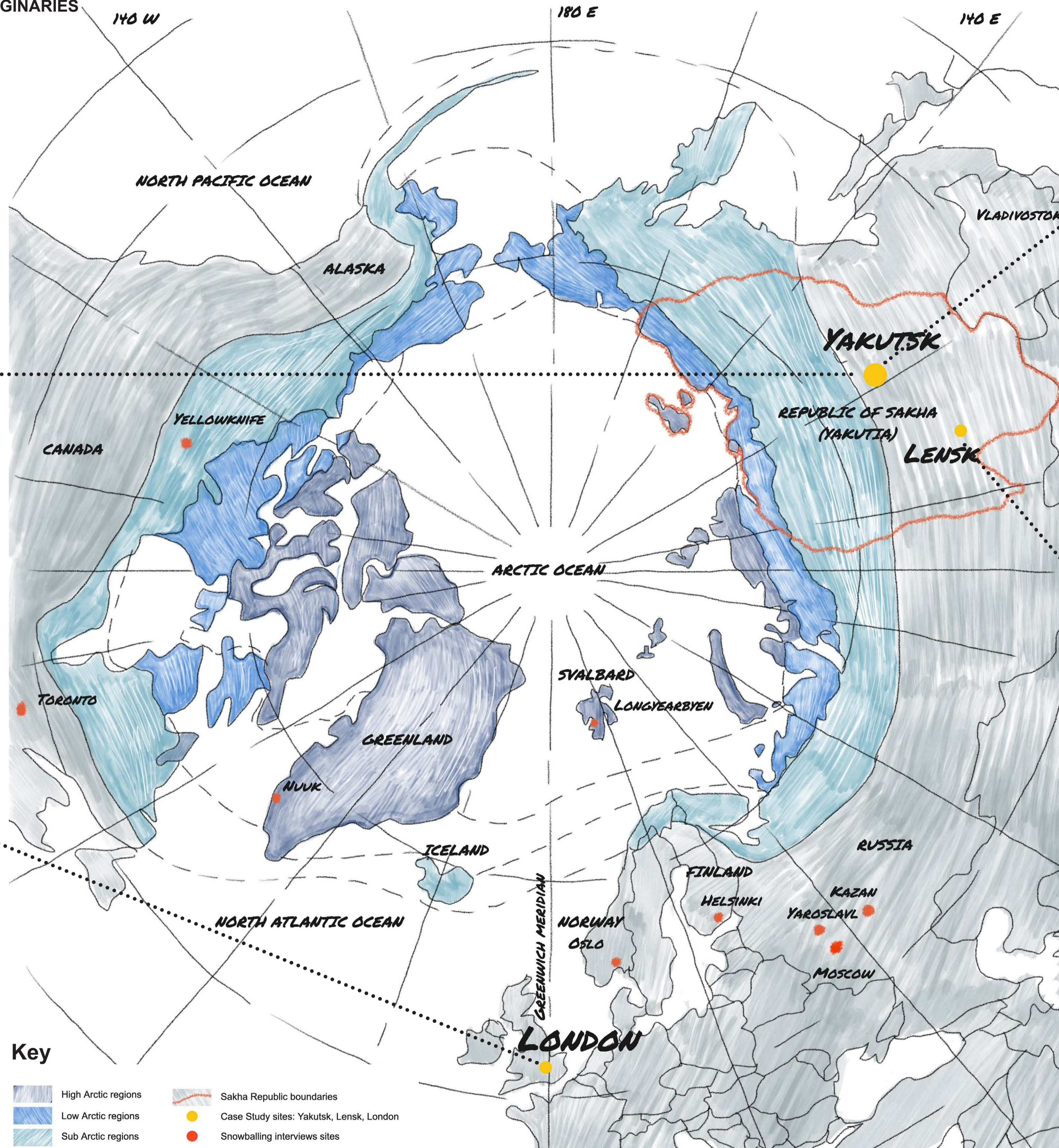
Portfolio contents follows the methodological structure of the research. The PhD methodology consists of three stages: Investigator, Narrator, and Maker. During the Investigator stage, the researcher has studied archives and facilitated walking observations, reflective drawings to evaluate the local affordances of the research context. Both physical and non-physical affordances analysis and walking investigations helped to define speculative sites for the Siberian Imaginaries projects. The Narrator and Maker stages are defined in the final two projects of the imaginaries. The portfolio also includes speculative projects that did not go ahead.

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* PAPER PROJECTS - speculative projects for learning-by-making that did not proceed to the making stage

CASE STUDIES MAP

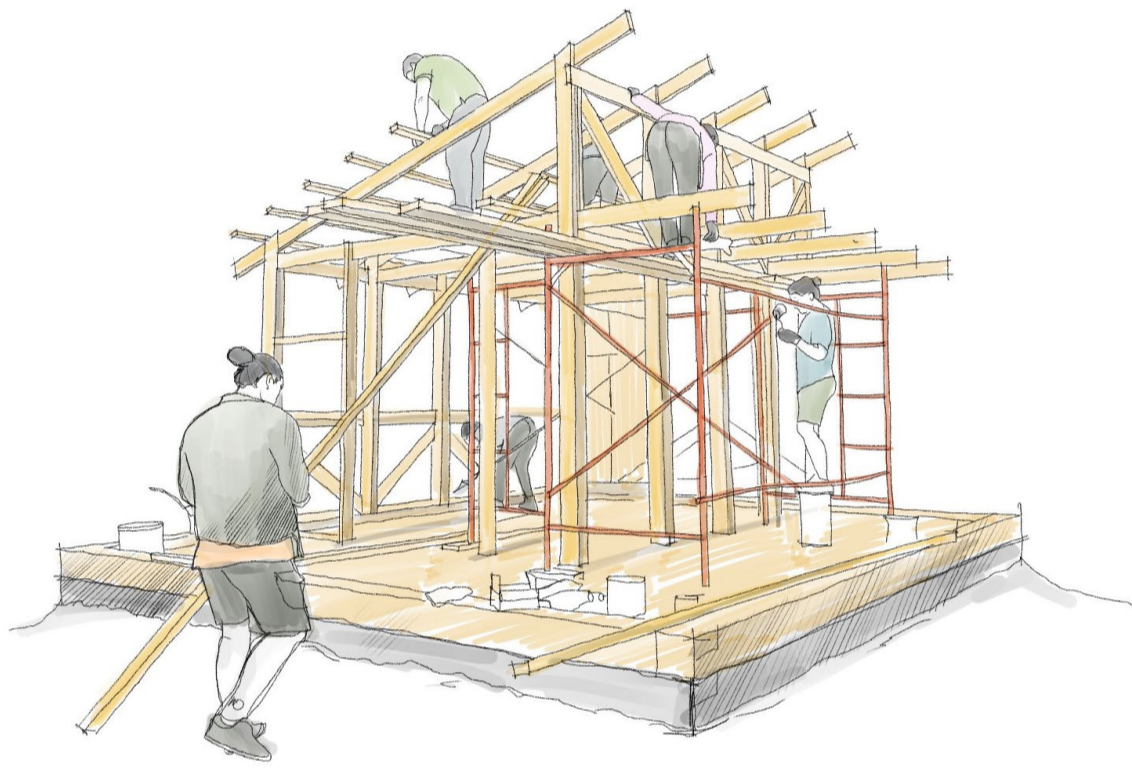
EMPIRICAL DATA ANALYSIS TAKEN INTO THE SIBERIAN IMAGINARIES



COLLABORATIVE LEARNING-BY-MAKING PROJECTS



MA project "Growing Structures" in Yakutsk, 2019



Case Study 3 Amphitheatre in Caledonian Park in London, 2021



SNOWBALLING INTERVIEWS

Interviews were held with practitioners from Northern Canada, Greenland, Scandinavia, the UK, and various parts of Russia.

PARTICIPATORY DESIGN PROJECTS

Case Study 2 Bottom-up Project of Dog's City in Yakutsk, 2021

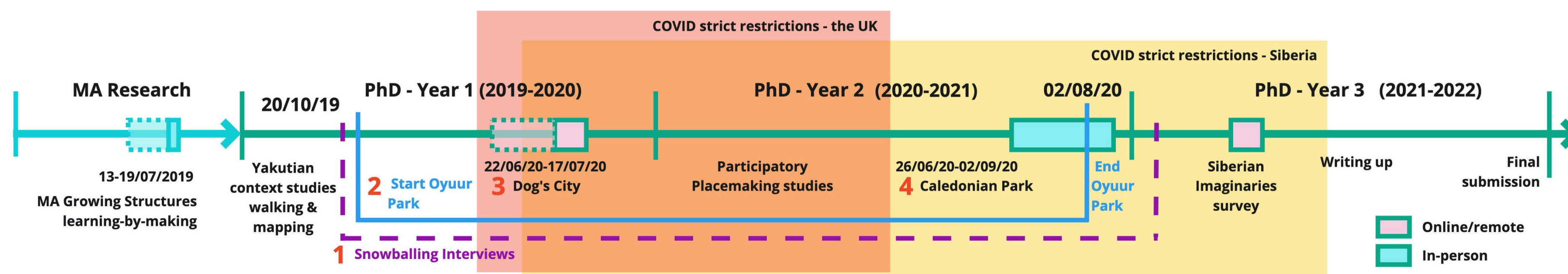


Case Study 1 Top-down Project of Oyuur Park in Lensk, 2019-2021



PhD timeline

The PhD case studies have been affected by the COVID pandemic - travel and social gathering restrictions. However, these restrictions allowed to test other methods of online participatory design workshops and online snowballing interviews. Furthermore, the politico-economical situation of Russia is affecting the imported resources in Yakutia and adds to its remoteness (transportation and travel restrictions).



STAGE 1 - NON-PHYSICAL AFFORDANCES

HISTORY OF INDIGENOUS CULTURE

INDEPENDENT YEARS

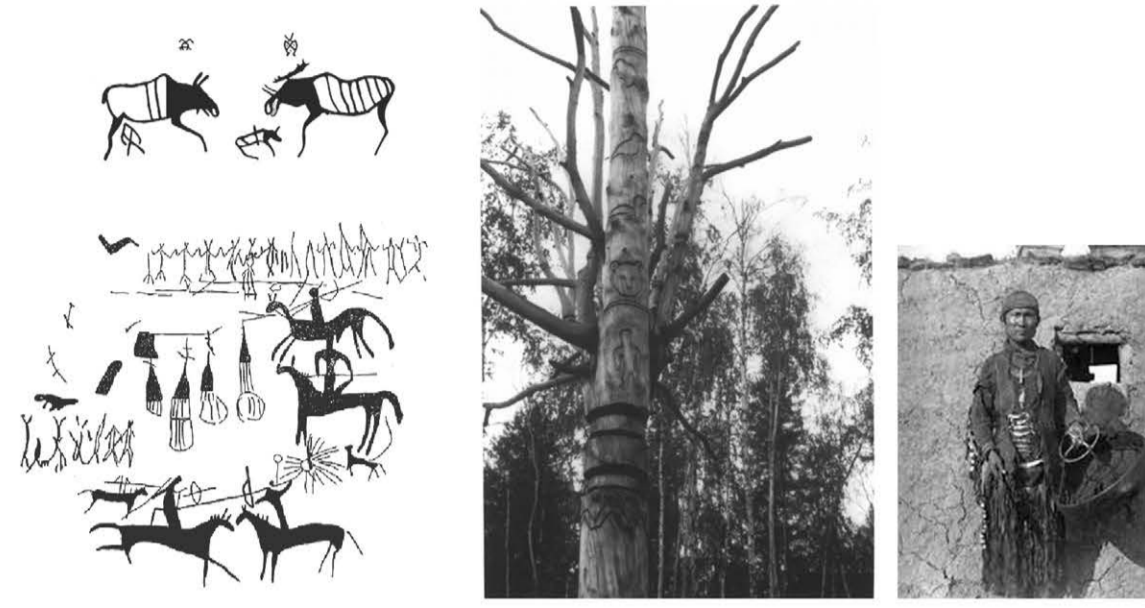


Fig.1 Parietal art from Lena Pillars, illustrating elk, hunters on horses, warriors, kettle.

Fig.2 An al-luk-mas carved tree that represents Sakha worldview: upper and middle worlds, pictures people and animals. Similar imagery can be seen on shaman's costumes of Yukaghir, Evenk, and Even people (indigenous minorities of the Sakha Republic). (Fitzhugh, 1988, p.297; Serov, 1988, p.247).

Fig.3 A photograph of a Sakha shaman. Shamanism and spiritualism is the traditional belief of Siberian indigenous peoples.

RUSSIAN INVASION



Fig.11 Vasily Surikov, "Yermak's conquest of Siberia", oil on canvas, 1895. Rights: The State Russian Museum, 1897. The painting shows a cossack Yermak's army conquering the Western part of Siberia.

SOVIET PERIOD



Fig.16 Yakutian intelligence. Members of the Siberian Regional Duma from Yakutsk, 1917.

Fig.17 Pioneers with their teacher

Fig.18 Young yakut men reading newspaper, Soviet time, March, 1931

MODERN PERIOD



Fig.23 Ysyakh festival of the summer solstice - an annual celebration.

Fig.24 Sakha dancers

Fig.25 Tengrist church of the Sakha religion

Fig.26 Yakutsk city

Fig.27-28-29 - Traditional culture - Sakha

Fig.30 - The northern nomads community

1632

1922

1992

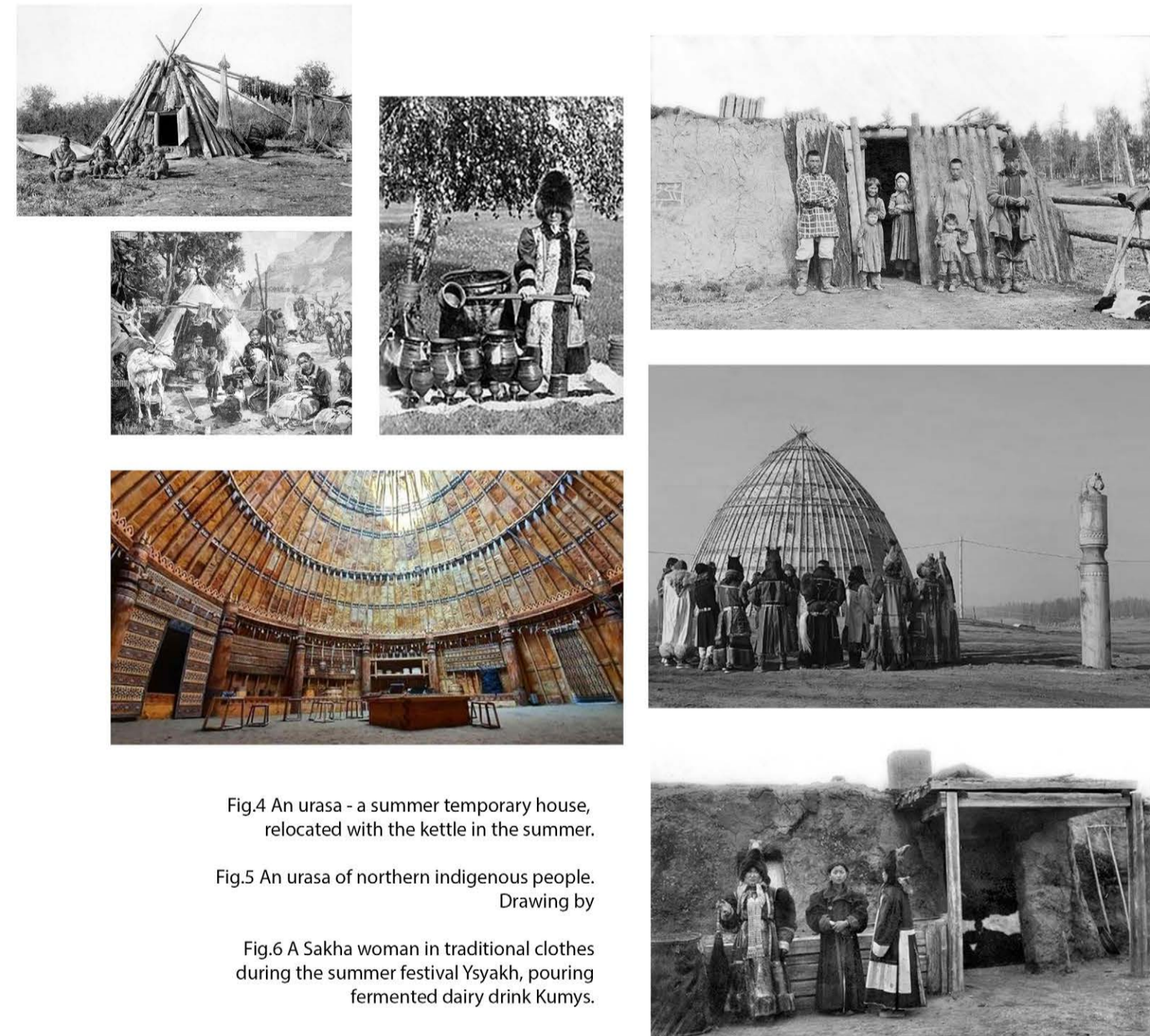


Fig.4 An urasa - a summer temporary house, relocated with the kettle in the summer.

Fig.5 An urasa of northern indigenous people. Drawing by

Fig.6 A Sakha woman in traditional clothes during the summer festival Ysyakh, pouring fermented dairy drink Kumys.

Fig.7 A balagan - a Sakha traditional winter house.

Fig.8 A mogul urasa - summer house of wealthy Sakha. Mogul is much larger in size, less often relocated. A photograph of an interior (reproduced).

Fig.9 A mogul urasa exterior with a serge next to it. The Sakha serge has many meanings: functional for horses, ritual or traditional for the household. A serge presence means that a place has an owner.

Fig.10 A Sakha bride and her friends next to a balagan.



Fig.12 & 13 Streets of Yakutsk - Russian traditional architecture: houses, a post, a covered market, and a church.

Fig.14 An orthodox church priest with the local children.

Fig.15 An urbanised Sakha family wearing traditional Sakha clothes.

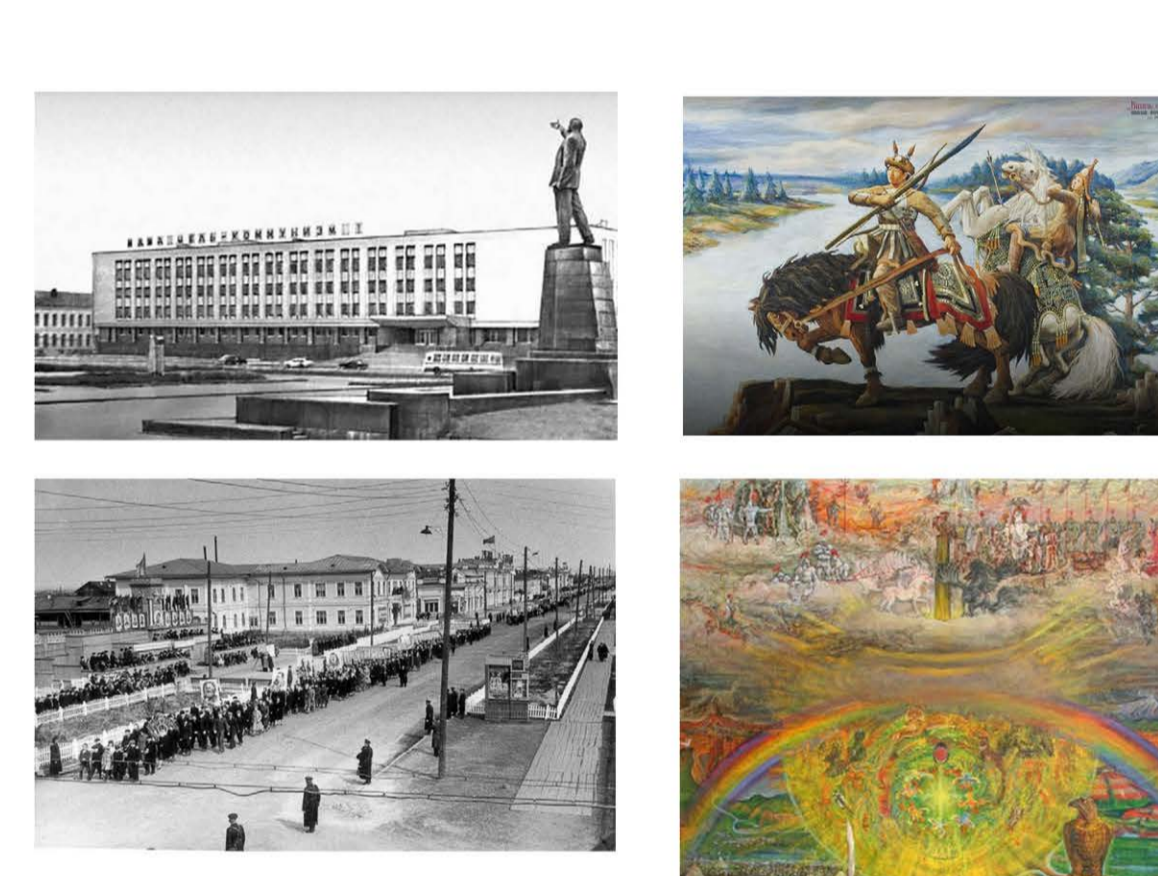


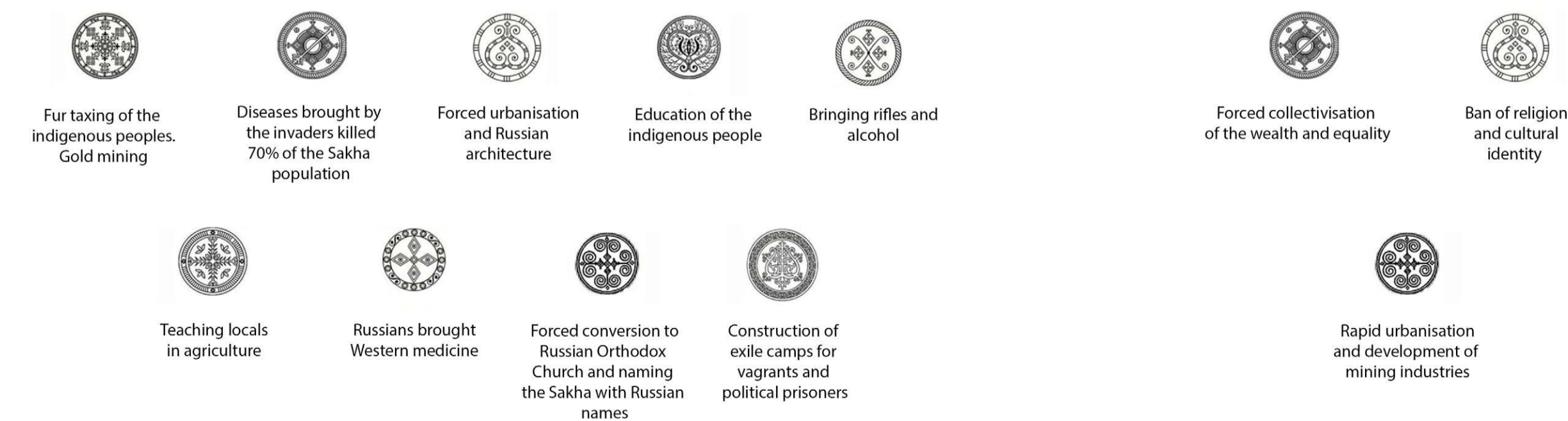
Fig.19 The building of the Council of Ministers of the Yakut Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic on Lenin Square

Fig.20 Parade in Yakutsk

Fig.21 Painting of Romanov P., "A warrior with his bride", 1930s.

Fig.22 A painting illustrating Yakutian religious beliefs: upper and middle world: Stepanov Timofey Andreevich, 1979/1979. Olonkho Worlds with the World Tree. From a series "Yakut Heroic" Epos Olonkho"

CHANGE



Fur taxing of the indigenous peoples. Gold mining

Diseases brought by the invaders killed 70% of the Sakha population

Forced urbanisation and Russian architecture

Education of the indigenous people

Bringing rifles and alcohol

Forced collectivisation of the wealth and equality

Ban of religion and cultural identity

Teaching locals in agriculture

Russians brought Western medicine

Forced conversion to Russian Orthodox Church and naming the Sakha with Russian names

Construction of exile camps for vagrants and political prisoners

Rapid urbanisation and development of mining industries

Remembering the routes, re-birth of the Sakha culture

Further urbanisation

STAGE 1 - PHYSICAL AFFORDANCES
HISTORY OF URBAN FABRIC EXPANSION - YAKUTSK

1890



1990



2020









Yakutsk city started from a Lenskiy Fort built by the Russian invaders. The settlement was stretched along the riverbank of Lena - the main transport link. The first Russian settlers started fur taxing the indigenous people and build the town to support their businesses. Over the centuries, Yakutsk was growing towards North, West and South - outwards from the river (the main threshold of the city).

Rapid expansion of Yakutsk in 1960-s pushed the urban fabric across some natural thresholds - ponds, streams, and the woods. Discovery of gold, diamonds, and other natural resources brought mining industries and new people to the region. Yakutsk expanded to the West until it met the second biggest threshold of Chochur Muraan hill. Since then, Yakutsk continued expanding only vertically. During the USSR period were built: the City Canal, centralised heating system and stations, typical housing apartments.

After the collapse of the USSR the rapid expansion of Yakutsk continued: densification of urban fabric and further growth to north and south. At the 2020 there were built a new additional heating station, major residential districts. Additionally, the renovation of public spaces was resumed by the local authorities. According to the city master plan, Yakutsk has new reserve territories along the riverbank of Lena - it is reserved for the future residential developments. In the late 2000-s the train line reached a village across the river from Yakutsk. There is a plan of building a vehicle bridge that would lead to another round of expansion (the east riverbank of Lena is a road connection to the rest of Russia. Half a year the connection is closed due to the climate).

Key

-  City, dense areas
-  Green spaces / forests
-  River, canal, ponds
-  Growth of the city fabric
-  Chochur Muraan hill
-  Direction of further urban expansion

STAGE 1 - PHYSICAL AFFORDANCES

FUNDAMENTAL CONDITIONS - YAKUTSK



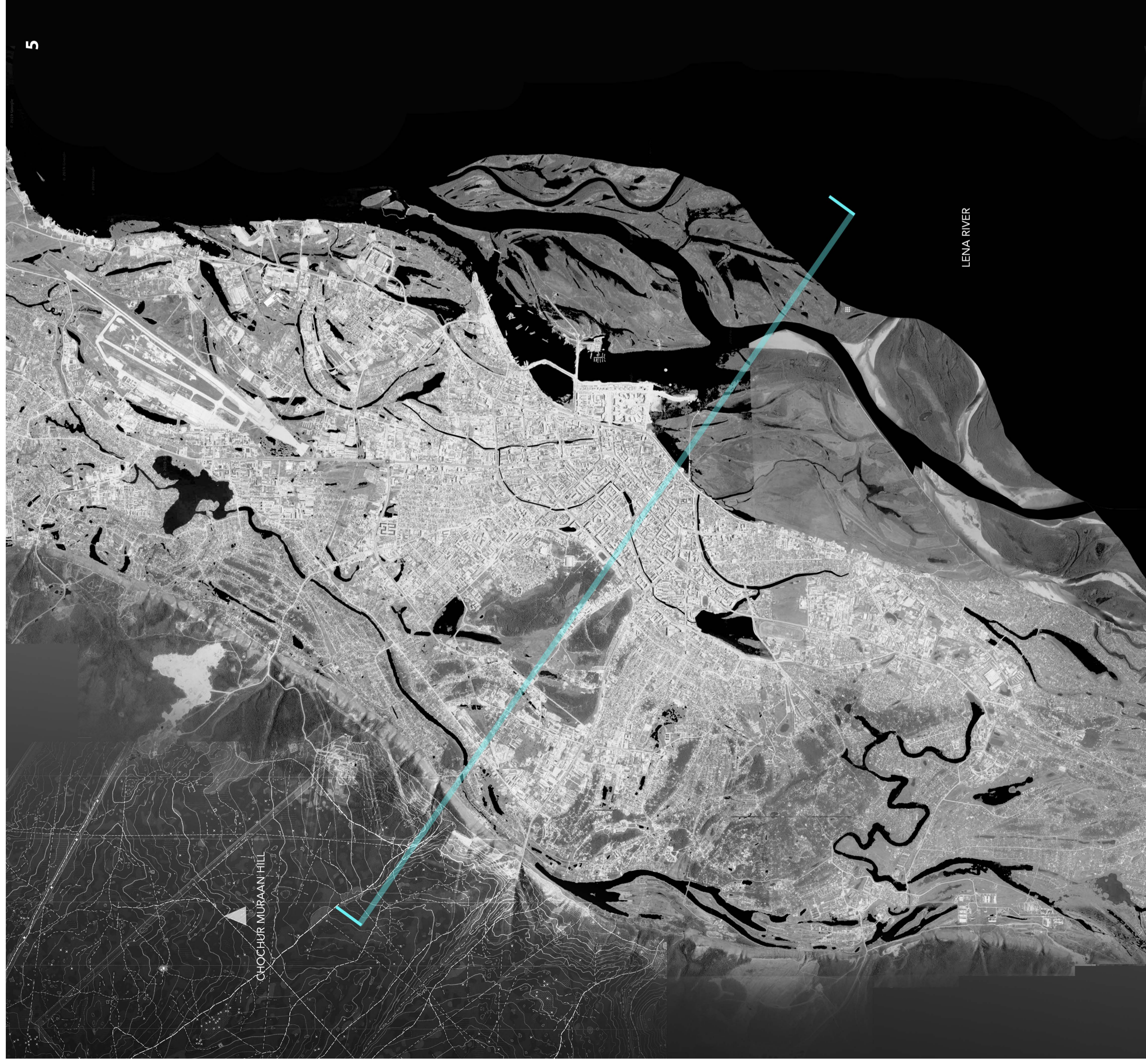
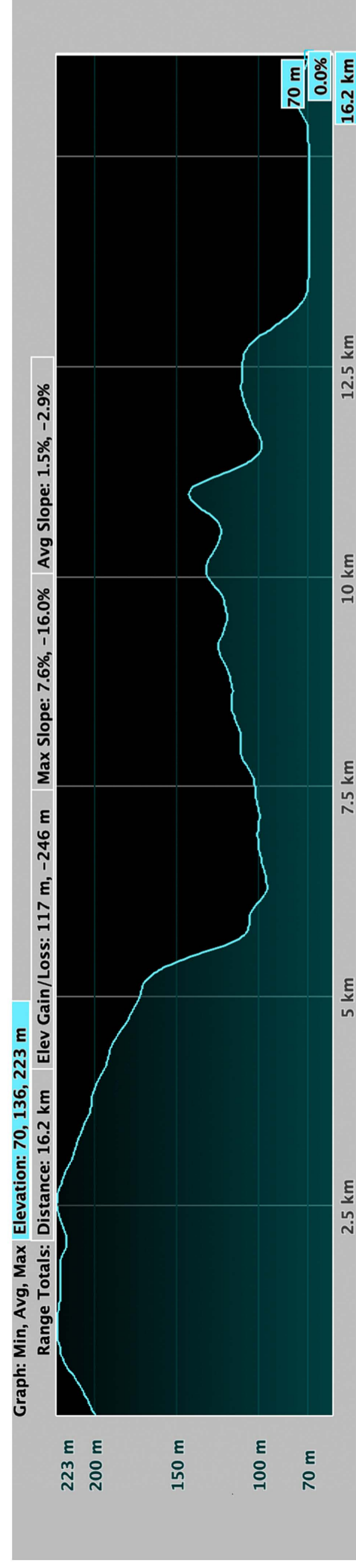
1 - Subarctic extreme climate: below -50C in the winter; above +30C in the summer. Short daytime in the winter, white nights in the summer.

2 - Heavy fog in the winter when temperatures drop below -40C; dust and smoke in the summer (wildfires). Summer wildfires are increasing every year.

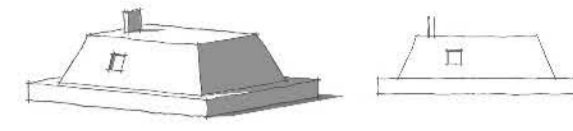
3 - Feral animals in the city, stray dogs issue: forming packs and attacking citizens. Heating pipes systems works as a winter shelter.

4 - Remoteness and scarce resources: transportation links are closed in the mid seasons. Building materials such as concrete, metal and Siberian larch are transported from the western Siberia.

5 - Topography and building regulations: large-scale buildings are raised above the ground due to permafrost landscape. Relatively flat landscape of the valley where Yakutsk is situated, prone to floodings. Lack of green in the city.



STAGE 1 - PHYSICAL AFFORDANCES
CURRENT URBAN REALM - YAKUTSK - BUILDING TYPOLOGY

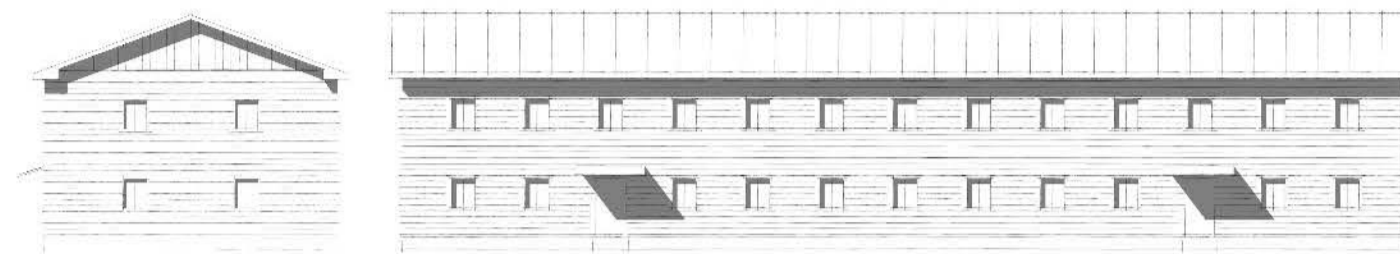


SAKHA TRADITIONAL ARCHITECTURE

STILL USED AS CELEBRATION SPACE OR KETTLE HOUSE IN THE VILLAGES

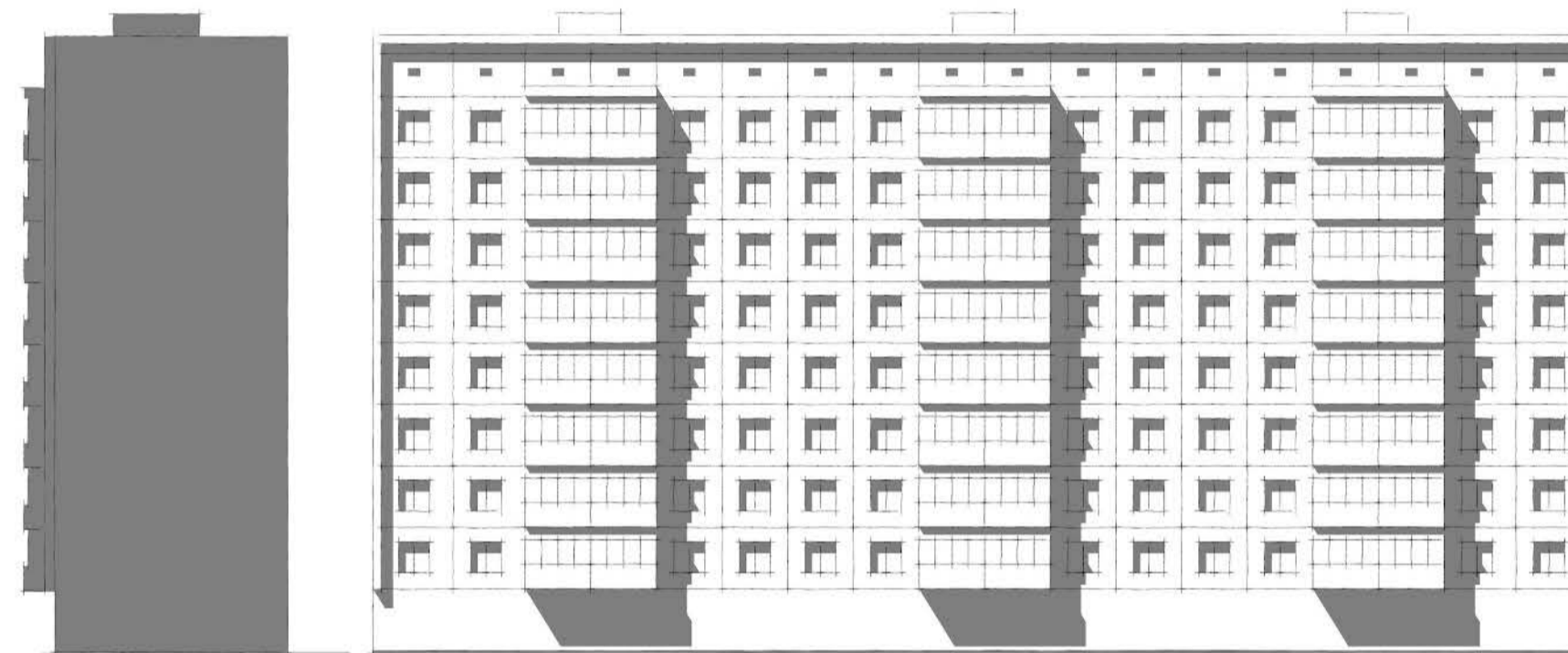
REFLECTIVE DRAWING - BUILT ENVIRONMENT OF YAKUTSK. TYPOLOGY OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS. THIS EXERCISE IS CONSTRUCTED TO DEFINE POSSIBLE SITES FOR PARTICIPATORY PLACEMAKING.

- PP sites-urban imaginaries
- Type 1
- Type 3
- City heating pipe system
- Prospective PP sites
- Type 2
- Reserve territory (prospective building sites)
- Main vehicle roads



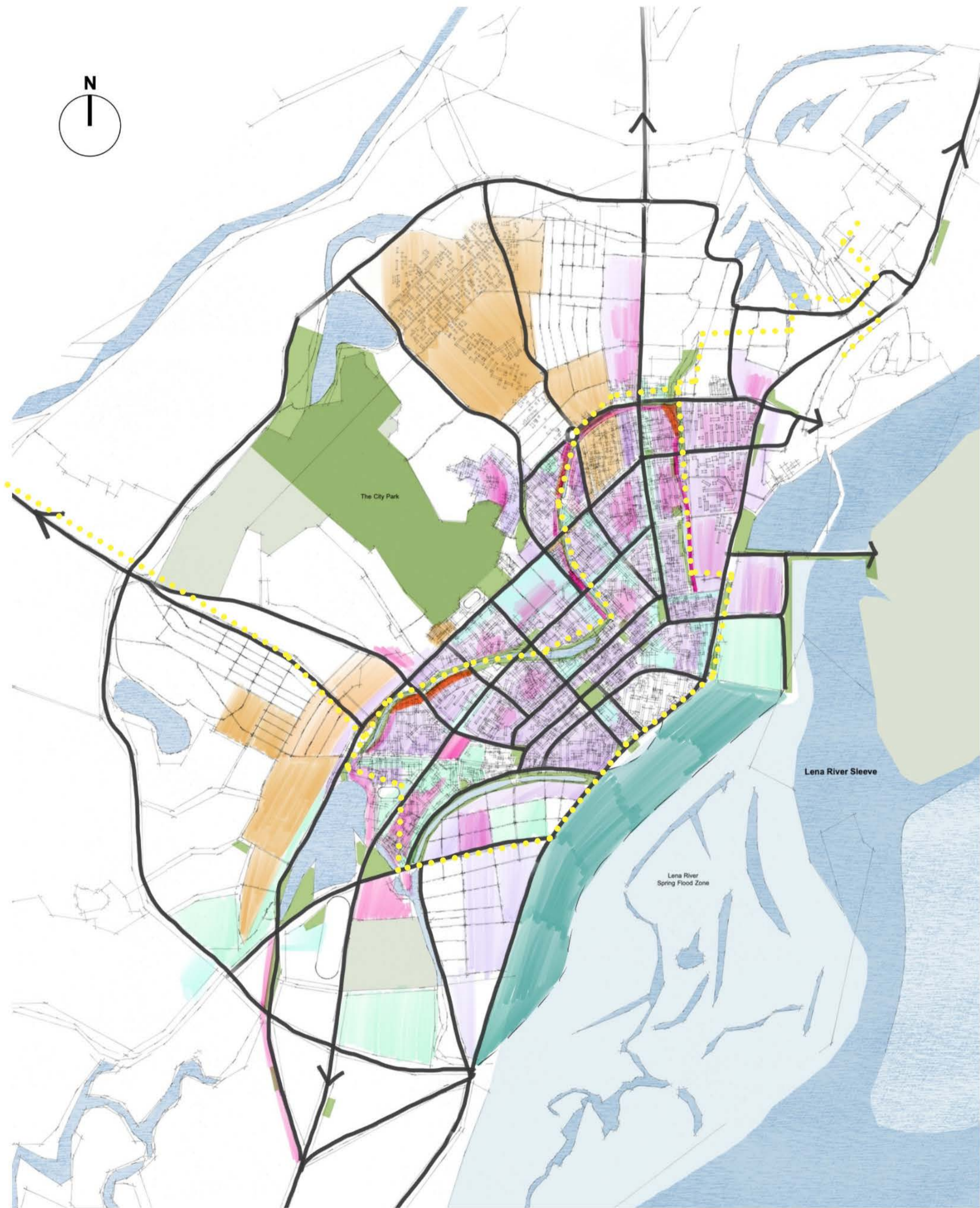
TYPE 1- 1960S - SOVIET WOODEN TIMBER APARTMENTS

IN POOR CONDITION. RESIDENTS FROM THESE APARTMENTS ARE AWAITING FOR RELOCATION - SIMILAR TO COUNCIL HOUSING IN THE UK. NOT SUITABLE FOR PP INITIATIVES AS THE NEIGHBOURHOODS ARE TOO POOR



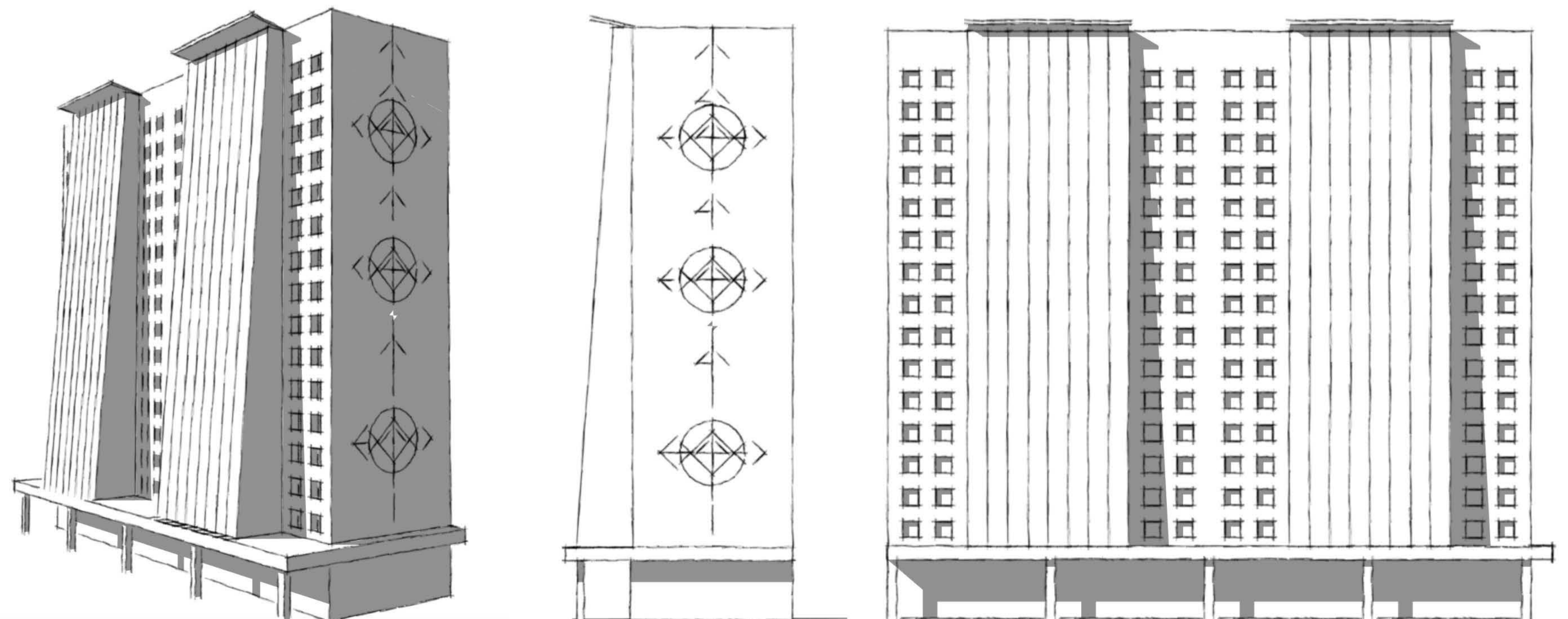
TYPE 2- 1950S - SOVIET CONCRETE PANEL APARTMENTS

IN GOOD CONDITION. NEW VERSIONS OF THIS TYPOLOGY IS BEING BUILT - AFFORDABLE HOUSING. SUITABLE FOR PP INITIATIVES



TYPE 3 - 2000S - POST-SOVIET MIXED USE SCHEMES

NEW SCHEMES THAT COMBINE RESIDENTIAL FLATS AND BUSINESSES ON THE GROUND FLOOR. SUITABLE FOR PP INITIATIVES



HEATING PIPES SYSTEM UNPRECEDENTED IN THE ARCTIC
1. KALVITSA ST - ALONG THE CITY CANAL;
2. KALVITSA ST - ABOVE THE ROAD;
3. ALONG THE CANAL IN THE WINTER

STAGE 1 - PHYSICAL AFFORDANCES
MAP OF EXISTING SHARED SPACES
CURRENT URBAN REALM - YAKUTSK



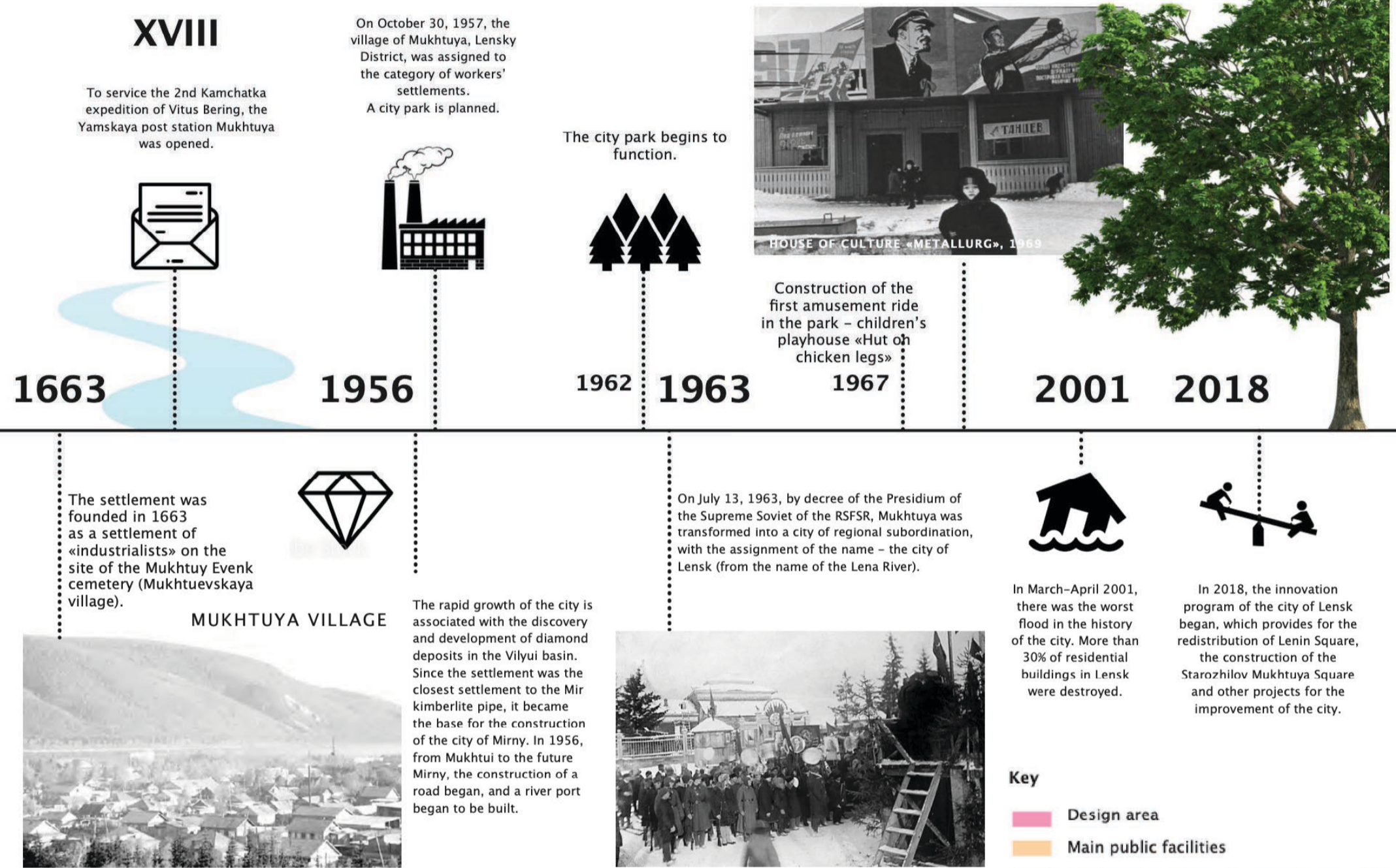
STAGE 2 - PARTICIPATORY DESIGN

CASE STUDY 1 - OYUUR PARK IN LENSK - EXTRACT FROM APPENDIX 2

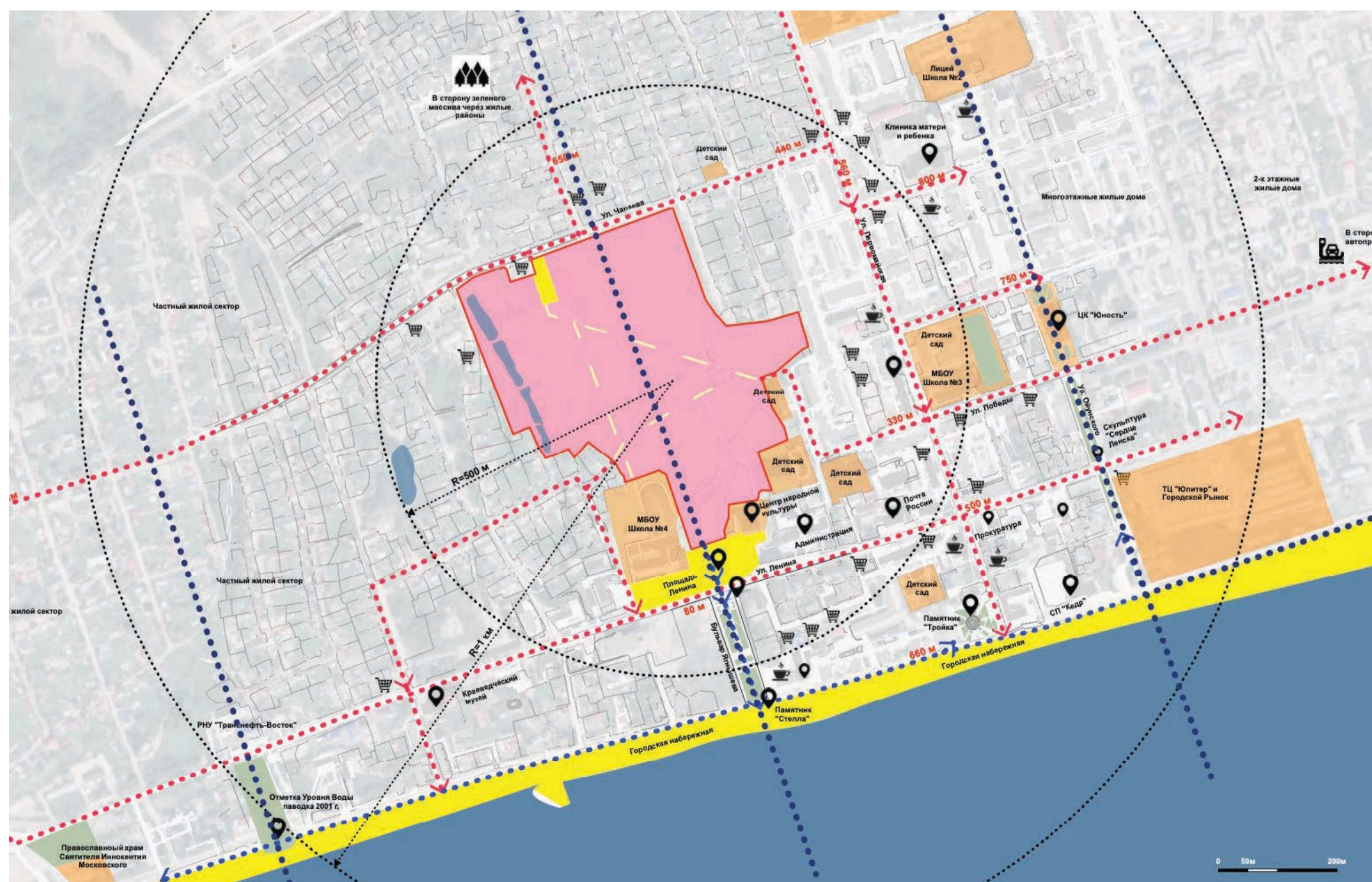
Project Timeline



HISTORY OF LENSK AND THE PARK



AFFORDANCES



IDENTIFICATION OF THE USERS

COMMUNITY GROUPS OF LENSK

In the city of Lensk, there is a large number of diverse urban communities that all come together amicably at citywide events. Their meeting place is Lenin Square and the city projected park «Oyuur».

Many sports clubs, such as football clubs «Fakel», «Sparta LPU», «Champion», track and field teams «Lenskoye LMPUG» and «KFki».



There is a local tradition – an exhibition of craftsmen and artists of the city in the park on holidays.

Local artists and bands of the Yakut stage, the experimental musical group «Etazhi» and others.



National communities: «Algys», «Mukhtui old-timers», the Bashkir community and many others.

Communities and teams of the city of Lensk love to organize friendly competitions and contests, entertainment programs for all ages. For example: a large-scale coloring contest «Slaymania».



COLLABORATIVE DESIGN PROCESS

The project of the city park «Oyuur» and its implementation is an initiative of its residents for the first time. It was the residents who, during the work on the project, chose the design site, wishes and requirements for its appearance, took an active part in its conceptualization and design.

The progress of work can be divided into the main categories: choosing a place and interested parties, identifying tasks based on the requests of interested parties, designing workshops with various groups of the population, analyzing the project design progress, identifying specific local businesses and communities that will undertake the further development of the park. The project has already started thanks to the joint efforts of the city.



1 CHOOSING THE SPACE

15.01.2018–25.11.2018
Residents of Lensk were invited to participate through messages in the media, on social networks, at the stands of the administration, information banners were installed throughout the city, announcements in all public buildings, buses.

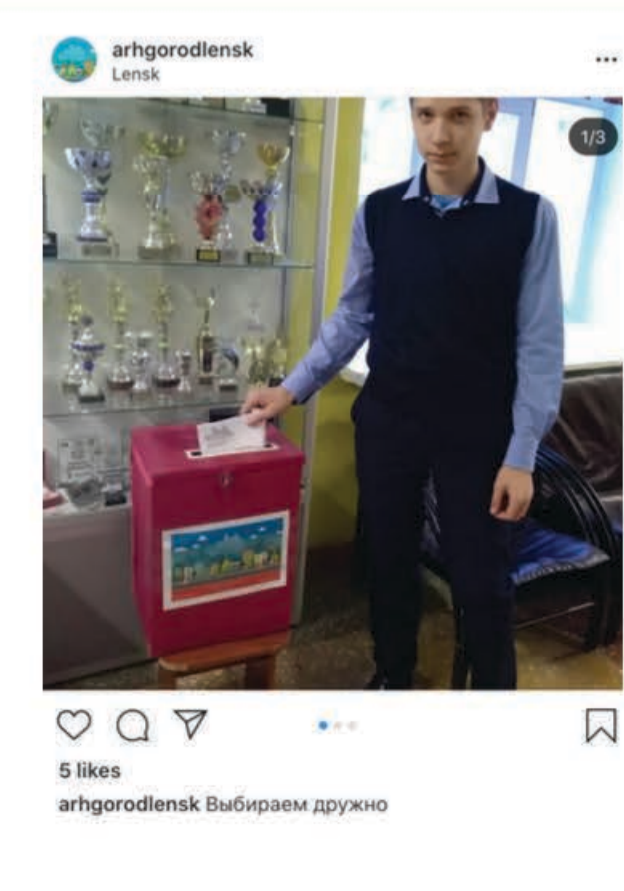
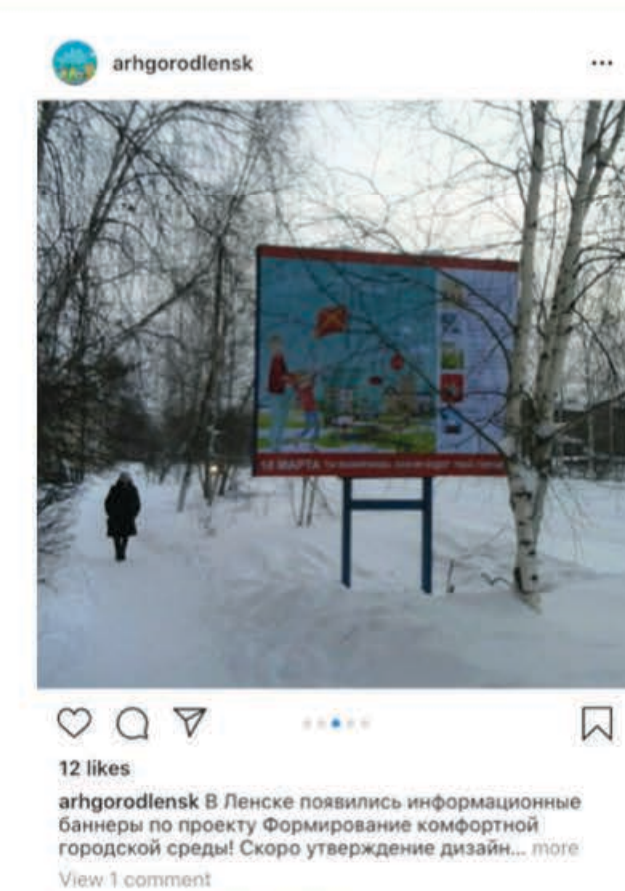
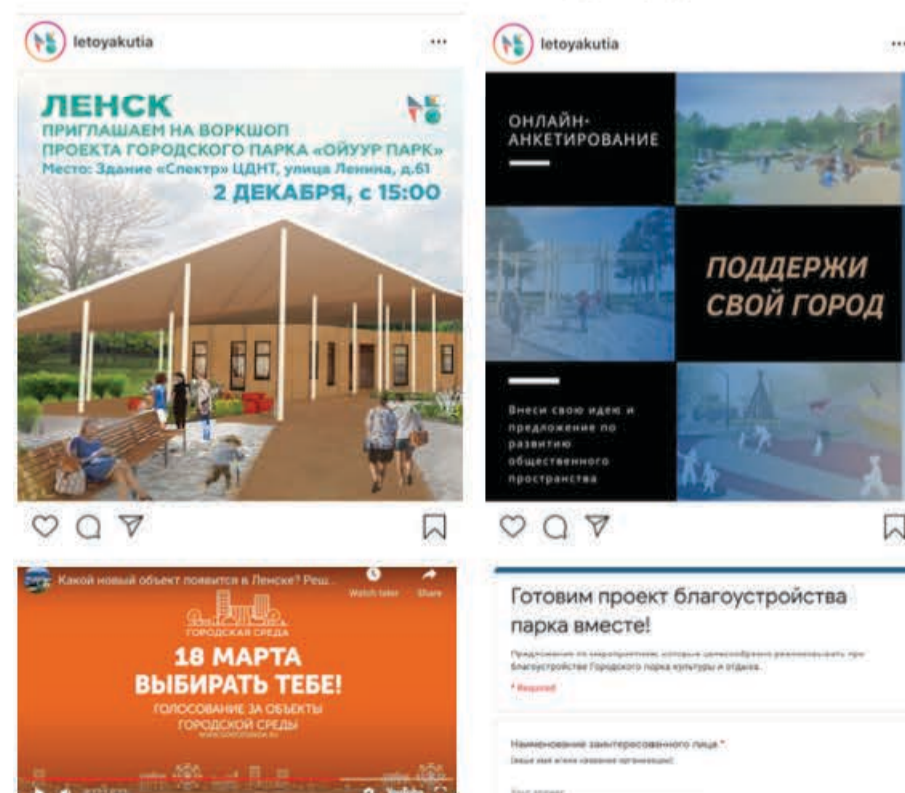
Step 1 – decide which public area should be renovated;

Step 2 – take part in a survey, fill out a questionnaire at survey points or on the website gorodlensk.ru;

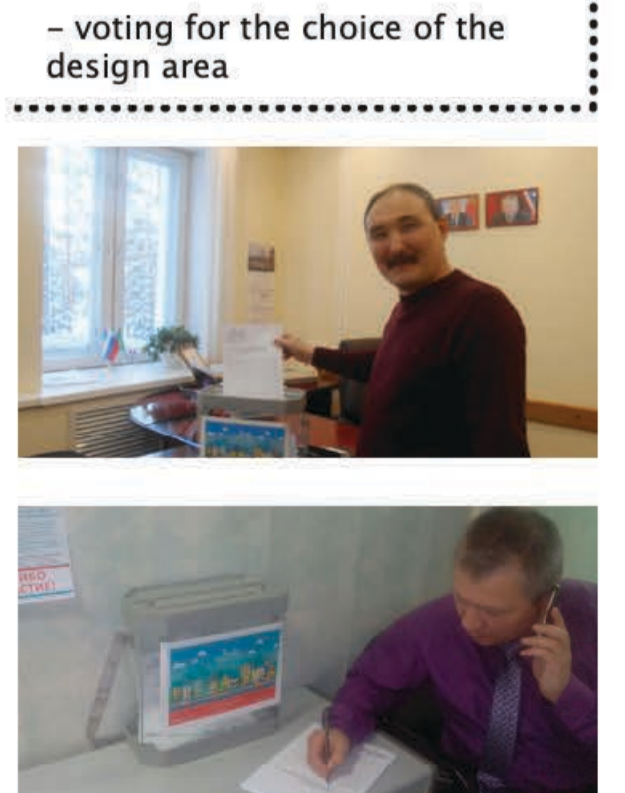
Step 3 – after February 13, consideration of projects of the selected territories;

Step 4 – vote on March 18, 2018 for the most needed object.

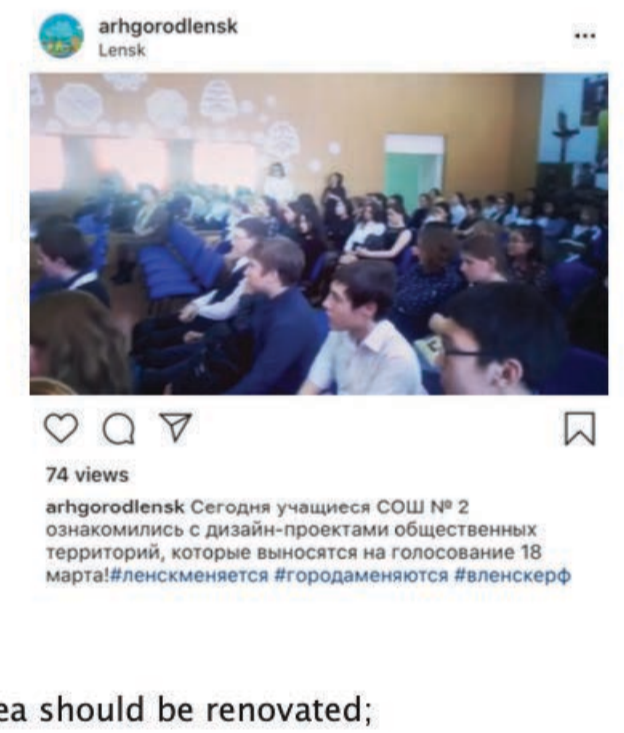
15 January 2018 – start alerting of the citizens



18 March 2018 – voting for the choice of the design area

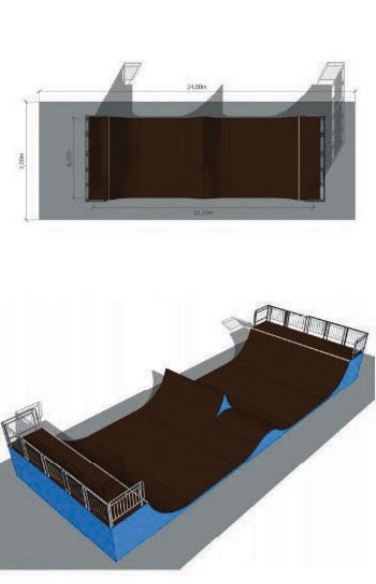


PARTICIPATORY DESIGN PROCESS



STAGE 2 - PARTICIPATORY DESIGN

CASE STUDY 1 - OYUUR PARK IN LENSK - EXTRACT FROM APPENDIX 2



– construction of a skate park on the territory of the GPKIO. The ramp was designed on the initiative of Konstantin Balavaev (skater activist). He, in cooperation with the chief architect and the mayor of Lensk, made the dream of the skaters of Lensk come true.

15 May 2018

2

IDENTIFICATION OF USERS AND THEIR INQUIRIES

During the meetings and surveys, the stakeholders of the project were identified and workshops were held with them. In order to identify their requests and draw up terms of reference for the project.



– meeting with the mayor and administration of Lensk

– workshops were held for all age groups and various communities of Lensk.

11 December 2018

3

COLLECTION OF IDEAS AND DRAFTING AIMS

Already at the stage of discussing the planned work on the improvement of the park, local entrepreneurs expressed wishes for the organization of various commercial outlets on an equipped and attractive territory for citizens and guests, negotiations are underway to conclude agreements with organizations and individuals on the joint organization of work.

12 January 2019



12 March 2019



27 November 2019



– an inclusive master class at the Lena rehabilitation center for minors

28 November 2019

–workshop in CD «Spekt»

5

START OF IMPLEMENTATION

In the future, it is planned to organize the direct participation of residents of the city of Lensk in the construction of the city park and its improvement.

For example, there will be a competition among local residents for the design of an art object «kovan», children and teenagers will be able to take part in painting and graffiti (for example, a skate park).

In the spring of 2020, residents of Lensk have already held subforums in the city park and participated in a new survey, helps with a new submission of the project to the competition.

Construction of the multifunctional center and the main entrances to the park has begun.



18 December 2018

– meeting-joint design with schoolchildren of Lensk: joint conceptualization in groups.



4

PUBLIC CONSULTATION OF THE DESIGN PROJECT

For two years, the administration has already been working together with investors, such as Transneft-Vostok (a new multifunctional sports ground has been equipped), with the most active citizens, communities (skateboarders proposed a skate ground project and the administration supported this project and began active implementation, regular meetings of the public commission are held, which organizes and controls all the preparatory work and the implementation of the ideas conceived.

The design project of the park was agreed and finalized based on the opinions and comments of the townspeople.



COLLABORATIVE DESIGN PROCESS

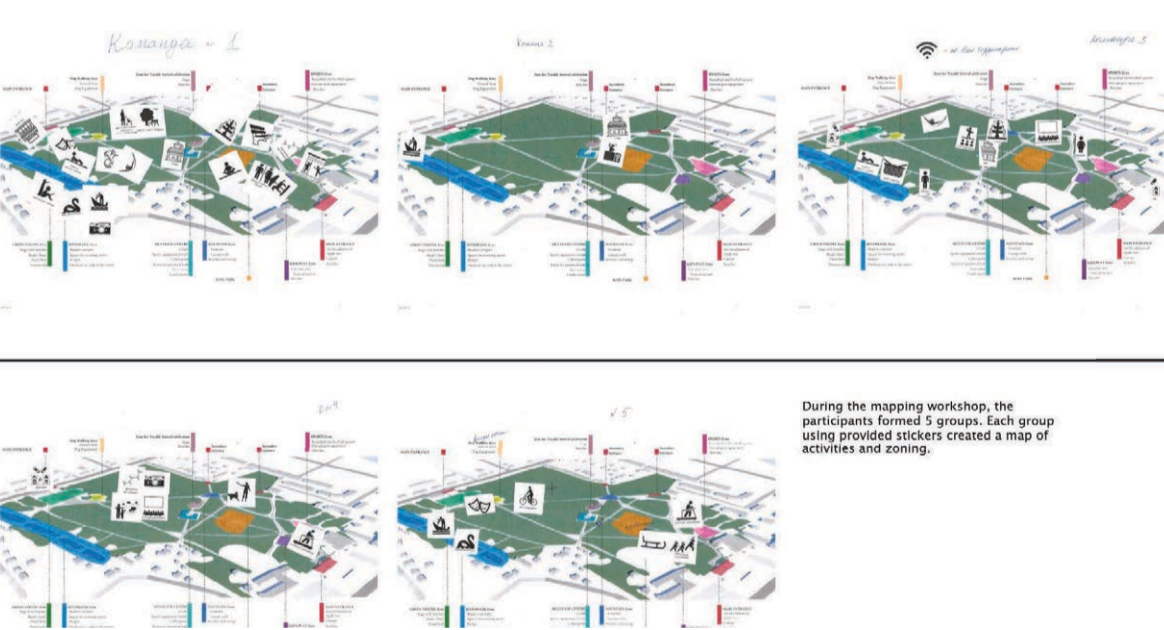
PAINTING WORKSHOPS



Paintings from the youth's workshop illustrating their vision of their hometown of Lensk.

COLLABORATIVE DESIGN PROCESS

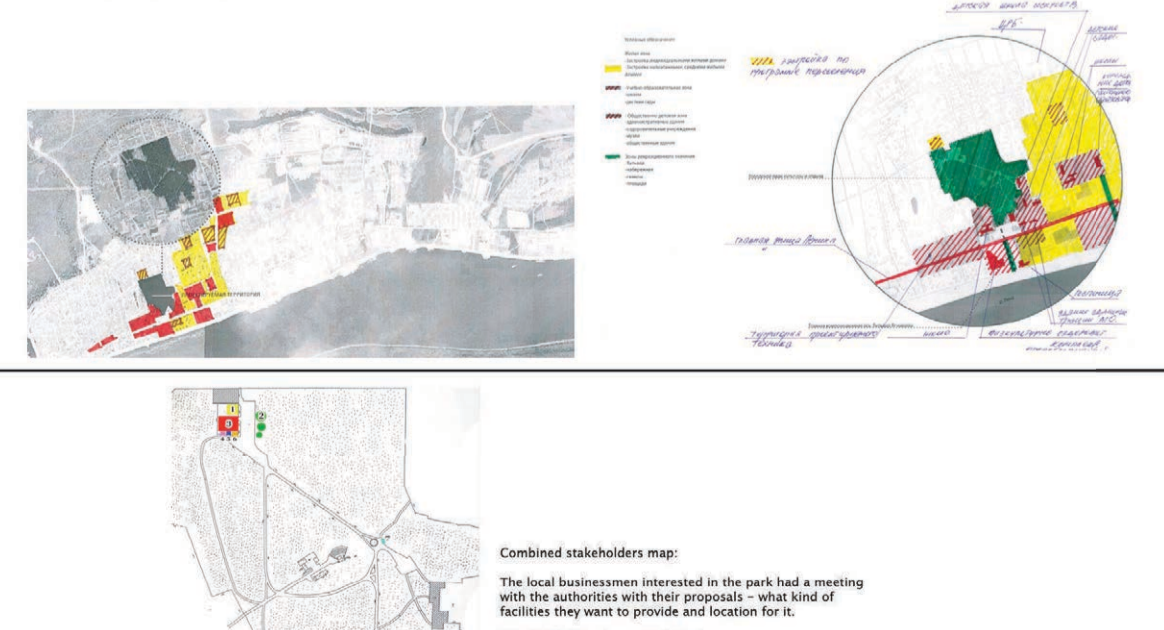
MAPPING EXERCISES



During the mapping workshops, the participants formed 3 groups. Each group independently proposed and created a map of activities and zoning.

COLLABORATIVE DESIGN PROCESS

MAPPING EXERCISES



Combined stakeholders map: The local businessmen interested in the park had a meeting with the authorities with their proposals - what kind of facilities they want to provide and location for it.

DESIGN & DISCUSSIONS



Yuri Balakov, pensioner: «Let's restore the cafe and other attractions»

Fedor Nikolov, citizen: «There are very few areas for young children to play. It would also be nice to organize photo zones for newborns. A bridge or an interesting bench, maybe an arch»

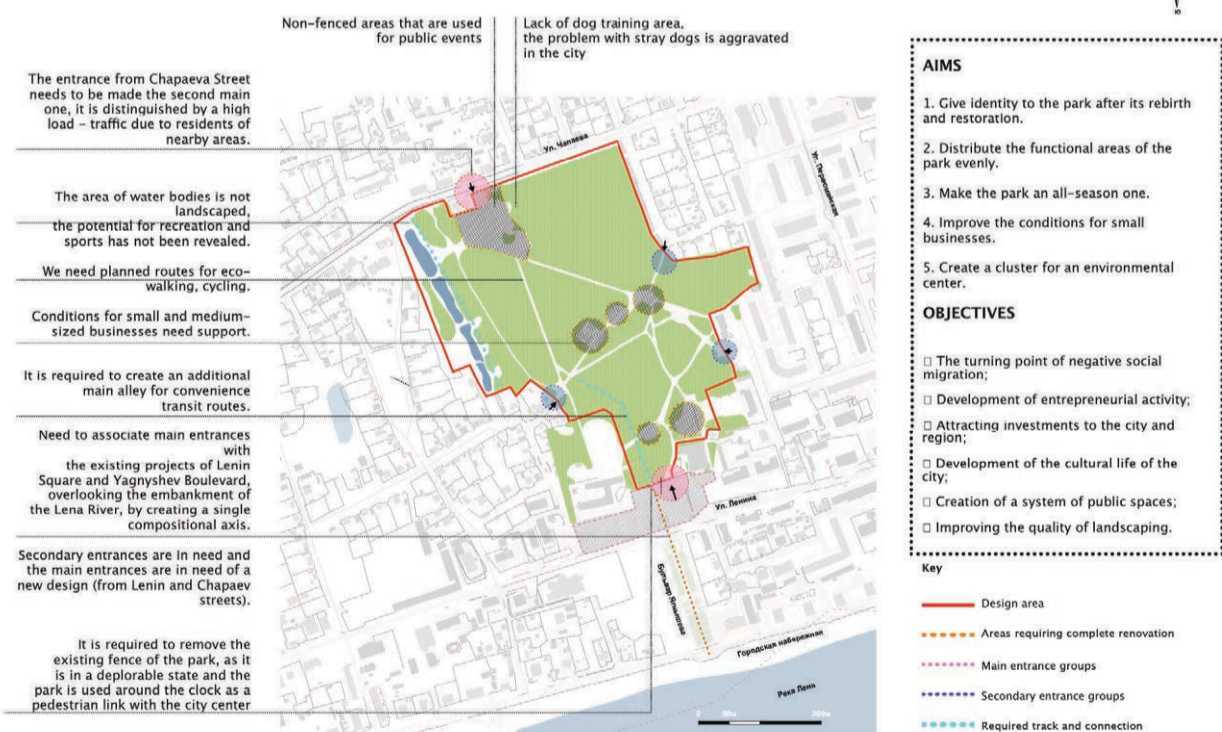
Anna Narova, CEO MC City of Lensk, proposed to make an object in the vegetation zone, and also proposed to make a site for the national culture»

Dmitry Gudov, Urban Youth Community: «It seems to me that it would be better to make the main entrance from the side of Chapayev Street, more people see this entrance. Focus on it, please»

Tatya Platunova, employee of the Museum of History and Local Lore: «It is necessary to introduce into the concept the traditions of our city, its features»

Natalya Gopel, a resident, advised to install public toilets, a mother and child room, and make more amenities.

ASPIRATIONS OF THE LENSK CITIZENS – SUMMARY



Non-fenced areas that are used for public events

Lack of dog training areas, the problem with stray dogs is aggravated in the city

The entrance from Chapayev Street needs to be made the second main one, it is distinguished by a high load - traffic due to residents of nearby areas.

The area of water bodies is not landscaped, it is the optimal for recreation and sports has not been revealed.

We need planned routes for recreational walking.

Conditions for small and medium-sized businesses need support.

It is required to create an additional main alley for convenience transit routes.

Need to associate main entrances with existing projects of Lensk with Square and Yagubayev Boulevard, overlooking the embankment of the Lena River by creating a single compositional axis.

Secondary entrances are in need and the main entrances are in need of a new design (from Lenin and Chapayev Streets).

It is required to remove the existing fence of the park, as it is in disrepair and the park is used around the clock as a pedestrian link with the city center.

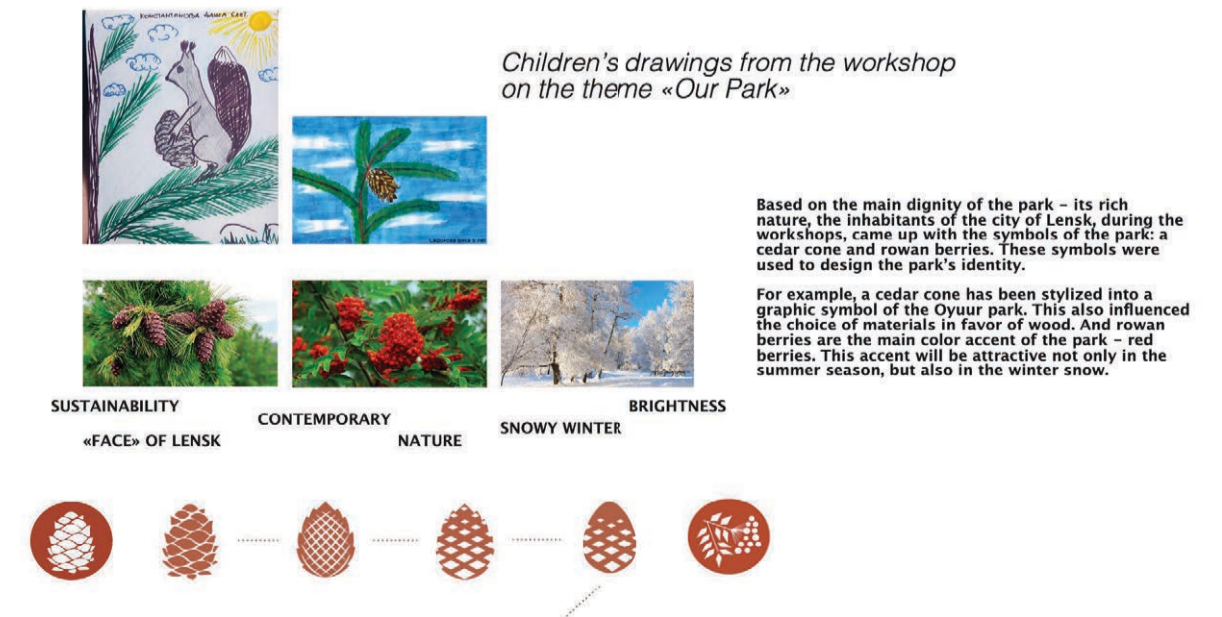
AIMS

1. Give identity to the park after its rebirth and restoration.
2. Distribute the functional areas of the park evenly.
3. Make the park an all-season one.
4. Improve the conditions for small businesses.
5. Create a cluster for an environmental center.

OBJECTIVES

- The turning point of negative social migration;
- Development of entrepreneurial activity;
- Attracting investments to the city and region;
- Development of the cultural life of the city;
- Creation of a system of public spaces;
- Improving the quality of landscaping.

IDENTITY SEARCH



Children's drawings from the workshop on the theme «Our Park»

Based on the main dignity of the park – its rich nature, the inhabitants of the city of Lensk, during the workshop, came up with the idea of the park: a cedar cone and rowan berries. These symbols were used to design the park's identity.

For example, a cedar cone has been stylized into a graphic symbol of the Oyuur park. This also influenced the choice of materials in favor of wood. And rowan berries are the main color accents of the park - red berries. This accent will be attractive not only in the summer season, but also in the winter snow.



Cedar cone and rowan berries - symbols of the park

STUDY OF THE COLLECTIVE IMAGE OF THE PARK



CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION OBJECTS



Multifunctional center

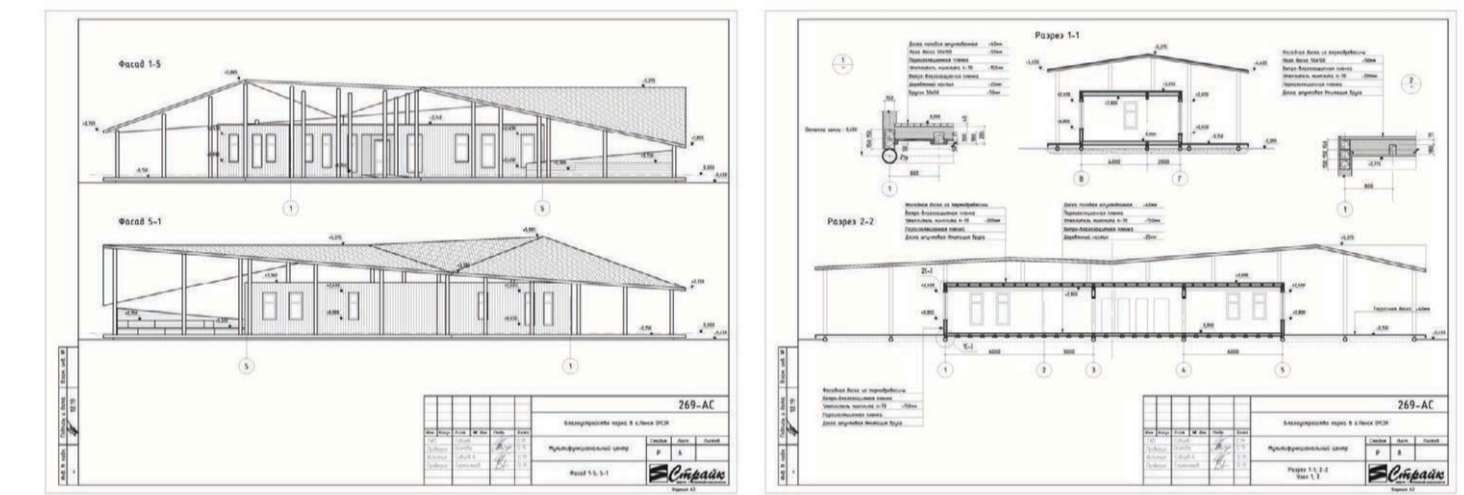
- Corridor, external rooms - 93.7 sq.m.
- Cafe - 33.4 sq.m.
- Bank / warehouse cafe - 6.4 sq.m.
- Summer terrace of the cafe - 153.9 sq.m.
- Bathrooms, mother and child room - 7.8 sq.m.
- Multi-center youth cluster and recreation - 23.4 sq.m.
- Verandah-ambulator of the multifunctional center - 122.3 sq.m.
- Summer indoor gallery - 4.2 sq.m.

All-season public space - multicentre

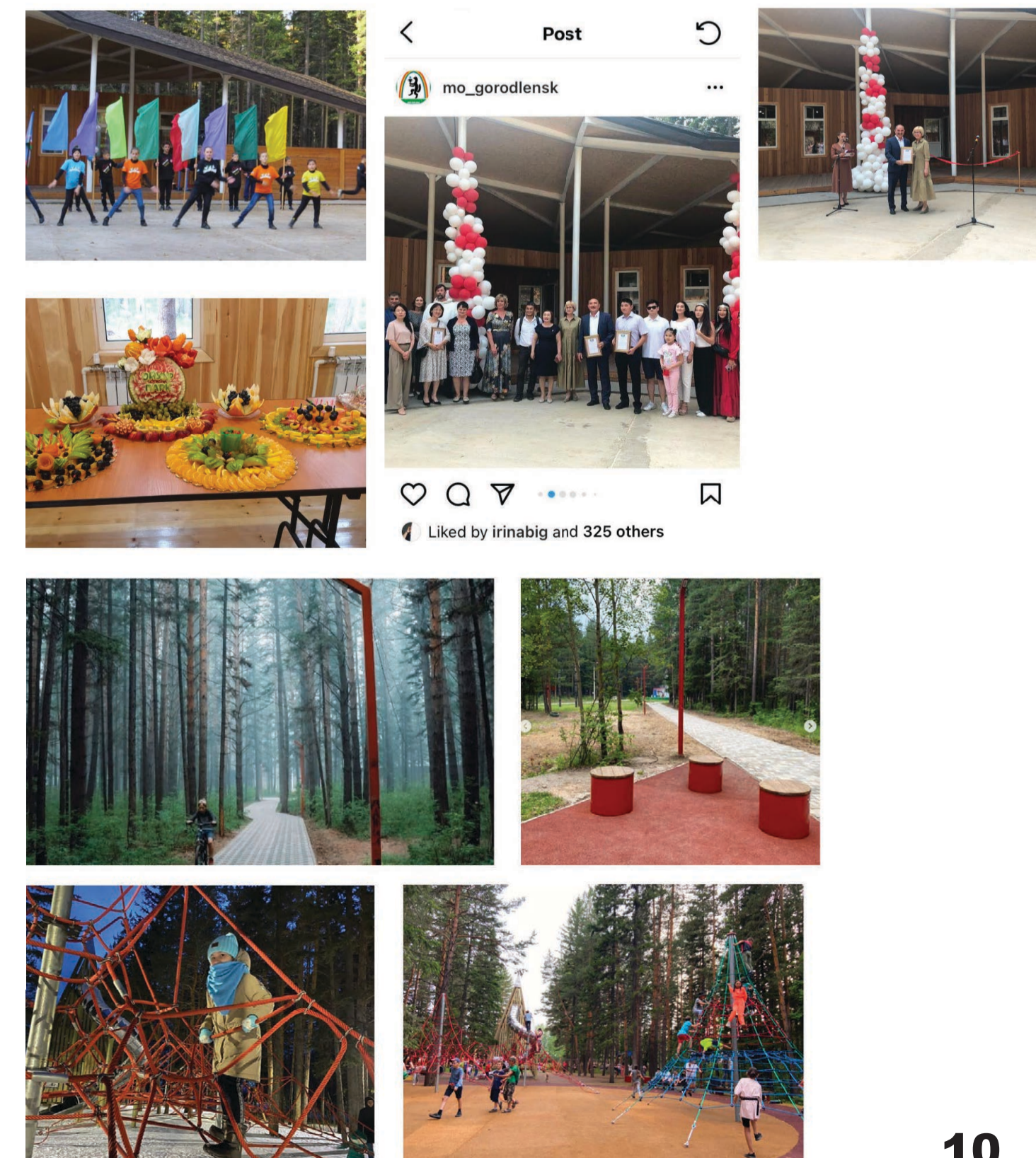


The design of the center is made in a modern minimalist style, with an emphasis on an unusual roof. All building materials are in natural colors of wood and white metals.

TECHNICAL DESIGN



FINAL CELEBRATION



STAGE 2 - PARTICIPATORY DESIGN

CASE STUDY 2 - DOG CITY IN YAKUTSK - EXTRACT FROM APPENDIX 3

Project Timeline



FIG2 - EXPECTED WORKSHOP STRUCTURE DIAGRAM



2. List Stakeholders

Potential Users:

- Gardeners
- Kids
- Families
- Friends of Abbey Gardens (non-profit)
- Local community residents
- Local small craft businesses
- Hired Maintenance

Local Economic Stakeholders:

- Local grant funders
- Community members that donate

Political Stakeholders:

- Newham Council (Local government)

Social & Cultural or Community Stakeholders

- Manor Primary School
- School 21
- Local Health Clinic

Knowledge:

- Permaculture Network
- Greenhands Newham

Stakeholder Mapping Example

Переход к другим кейсам: как местные школы, муниципальное правительство, медицинская клиника и грантодатели, как некоторые из перечисленных заинтересованных сторон.

ОСОБЕННОСТИ ПРОЕКТИРОВАНИЯ

ИГНАХА

- Одно ТЗ на всех
- Преподавателями выдаются необходимые подосновы: топография, лэп,...
- Консультации со смежными специалистами
- Ориентация на проект готовый для строительства
- Финальный проект: полный набор чертежей + фотореалистичные перспективы

ЛЯ ВИЛЕТ

- Свобода выбора программы
- Необходимые данные собираются студентами
- Нет дополнительных консультаций
- Упор на концепцию - четкая идея, которая красной линией проходит через весь проект
- Финальный проект: зависит от преподавателей.

PARTICIPANTS

Team 1:

Ospova Vilena Ivanovna

"Working on such a thorny problem was interesting, rewarding and entertaining. The inspiration for solving it came from a desire to present an idea that could be created with ease and without space constraints."

Krivoschapkina Natalia

"In my free time, I like to draw both on paper and on a graphics tablet. A recent hobby is photo editing in Photoshop. I also like to play sports."

Kobzyakova Alayna Arsimovna

"I'm always looking for non-standard solutions, I'm inspired by arthouse films and techno music."

Tatarinova Dayana Alexandrovna

"I liked the format of this practice very much. There were interesting and informative lectures. Later we were inspired by the project presented here."

Team 2:

Fedorova Dayana

"The practice was very interesting and exciting. The problem of stray dogs is very relevant in our time, and all the work performed in our group deserves to be its solution. Thanks to our organizers and experts, we gained valuable experience working in self-isolation and the workshop."

Tikhonova Alena

"I love to change and push myself to new beginnings. For my work I am inspired by spaces and people. My fuel is coffee and my playlist."

Nikiforov Nyurgun 21 years old, student-architect

"In my free time I like to ride a bike and listen to music"

Ignatenko Katerina

"I was glad to take part in this practical! In everyday life I am engaged in volunteering and I always try to help animals. I was also engaged in the field of dog breeding, that is, I am familiar with the problem of stray veiners in the city of Yakutsk firsthand. I am glad that my experience and understanding of the problem came to a different help level."

Team 3:

Vinokurova Maya

"Hello everyone! My name is Maya Vinokurova, a student of the Engineering and Technical Institute of the BA-A-16 group. I see a creative approach in everything. I like to paint with watercolors, I am always open to new knowl-

Otgonshagay Khalilunaa

"The practice was very interesting for me. We divided into groups and came to the best solution."

Popova Alina

"I'm Alina Popova, a 5th year student-architect of the NEFU Institute of Engineering and Technology. I love creativity and a creative approach to everything. In my free time I prefer to read fantasy and non-fiction books."

Sleptsova Alayna Valerievna

5th year student of the NEFU, Engineering and Technology Institute, specialty "Architect"

TALKS AND CONSULTATIONS

ANALYSIS OF AFFORDANCES BY PARTICIPANTS

Analysis of the research neighbourhoods

- A large number of city dogs can be always seen near unsecured rubbish containers
- In the summer, city dogs usually (often) play in the yards of houses and meet to the ponds and lakes
- In the winter, they find shelter under the heating pipes of buildings
- In total, there are 51 general children (nursery) schools in the territory
- Sensitively district has major issues with refuse storage, undeveloped territories has a large amount of rubbish that is not taken care of properly
- Mostly many stray dogs can be found in the university district

Sketches of the realm

OBJECTIVES OF THE DESIGN:

- Saving homeless animals;
- Ensuring a comprehensive approach to reducing the number of homeless animals on the streets of the city and its environs in a humane way;
- Educating residents of a responsible and humane attitude

NEEDED FACILITIES:

- Places for keeping animals: room in the building, cage in the room or under a canopy on the street, street awnings;
- Storage for feed;
- Storerooms for desiccants, detergents and other household chemicals

DESIGN REQUIREMENTS:

- Functional zoning
- Area for walking and training
- Veterinary area
- Public area
- Service
- Administrative area
- Aquariums
- Quarantine area
- Isolation area

SKETCH PLAN OF THE DESIGN SITE

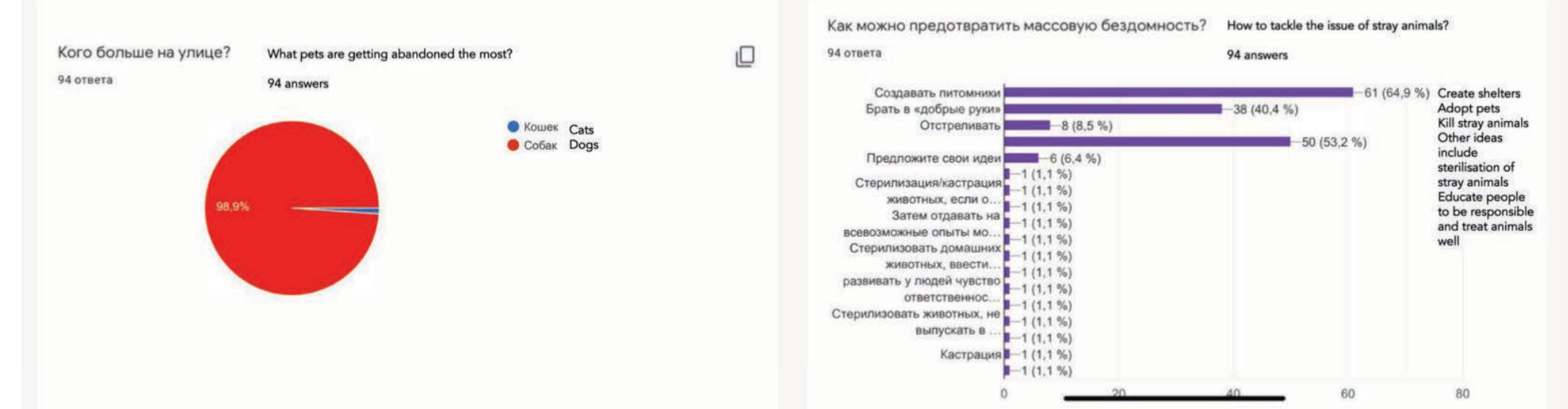
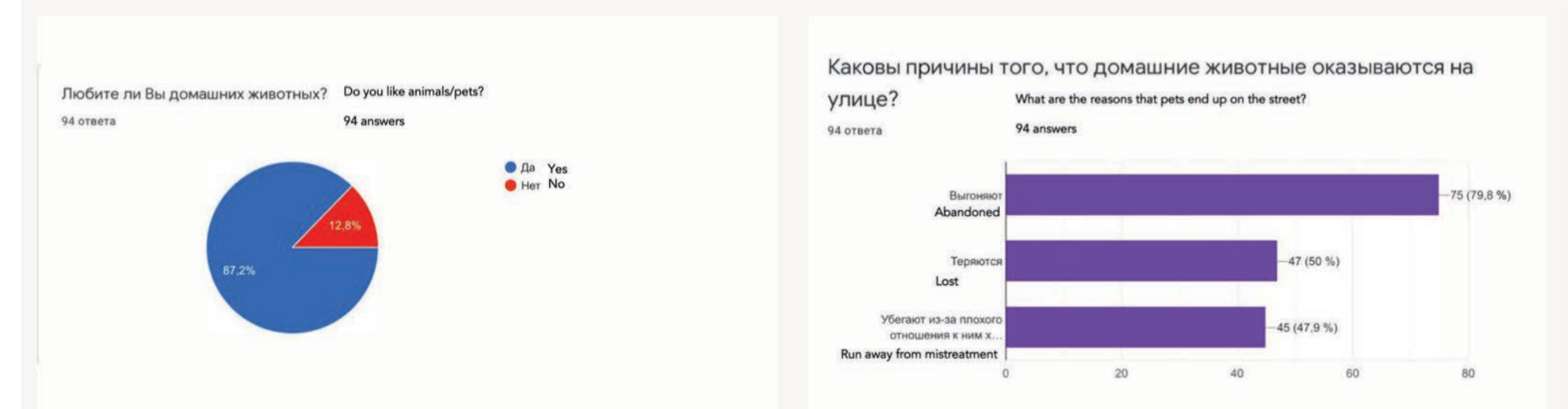
Research Analysis

List of Stakeholders

PERSONAL AREAS	INFORMAL STAKEHOLDERS	FORMAL STAKEHOLDERS
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local residents Local businesses Local community groups Local government Local NGOs Local artists Local entrepreneurs Local students Local parents Local teachers Local professionals Local volunteers Local activists Local influencers Local celebrities Local celebrities Local celebrities Local celebrities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local residents Local businesses Local community groups Local government Local NGOs Local artists Local entrepreneurs Local students Local parents Local teachers Local professionals Local volunteers Local activists Local influencers Local celebrities Local celebrities Local celebrities Local celebrities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local residents Local businesses Local community groups Local government Local NGOs Local artists Local entrepreneurs Local students Local parents Local teachers Local professionals Local volunteers Local activists Local influencers Local celebrities Local celebrities Local celebrities Local celebrities

Map of the design research

Sketches



Exhibition Website

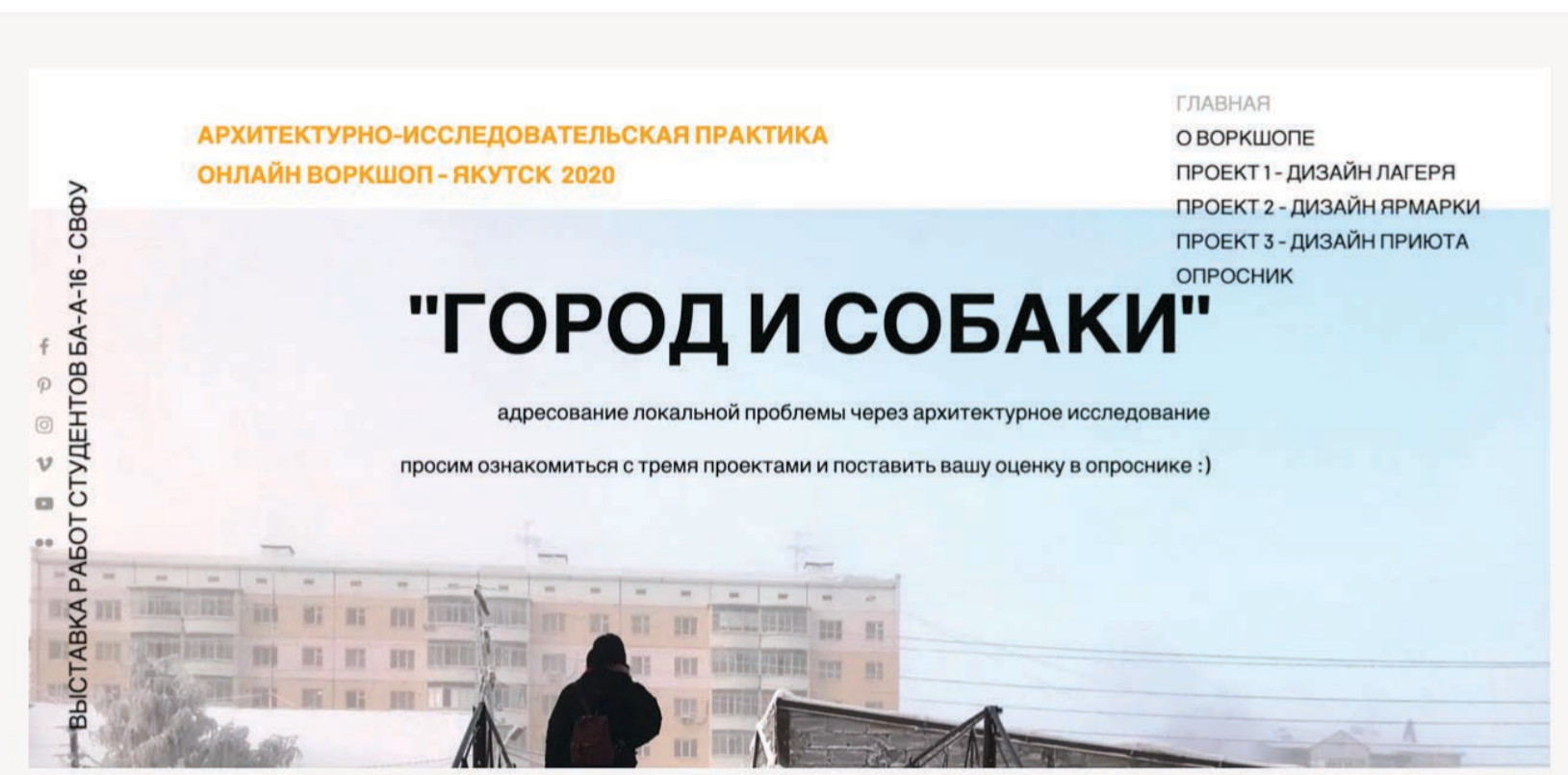


FIG10 - SCREENGRAB FROM THE EXHIBITION WEBSITE

The Final Online Exhibition of the Dog's City Workshop is available on:
<https://growingstructures.wixsite.com/growingstructures>

Team 2

Дизайн концепт / Concept Design

After analyzing the research results, our team came to the conclusion that the city needs a place where animals in need of proper care could meet people. We present you our offer of such a place: Mobile animal care "MASC". At our fair, assistance to animals, both stray and domestic, is combined with useful master classes for beginners, an entertainment program and more.

- 1- Pet shop
- 2- Vet station
- 3- Animal enclosures
- 4- Stands with photos
- 5- Scene for lectures

Проблемы которые мы решаем: / Issues that we try to solve

1. Finding new homes for homeless cats and dogs.
2. Help against animals from shelters, breed stereotypes about "old and problematic" animals. After all, most people will never come to the shelter, which means that most animals will not leave there.
3. The irresponsible attitude of the owners to their pets and how results, increase in the number of stray animals.
4. People do not know where the shelters are, and very rarely think about the possibility of taking an animal from there.
5. Dismissal of volunteers and their calls for financial help due to the large number of scammers.
6. The lack of fair with the participation of homeless animals, respectively, and the ability to encourage people to mercy and proximity.

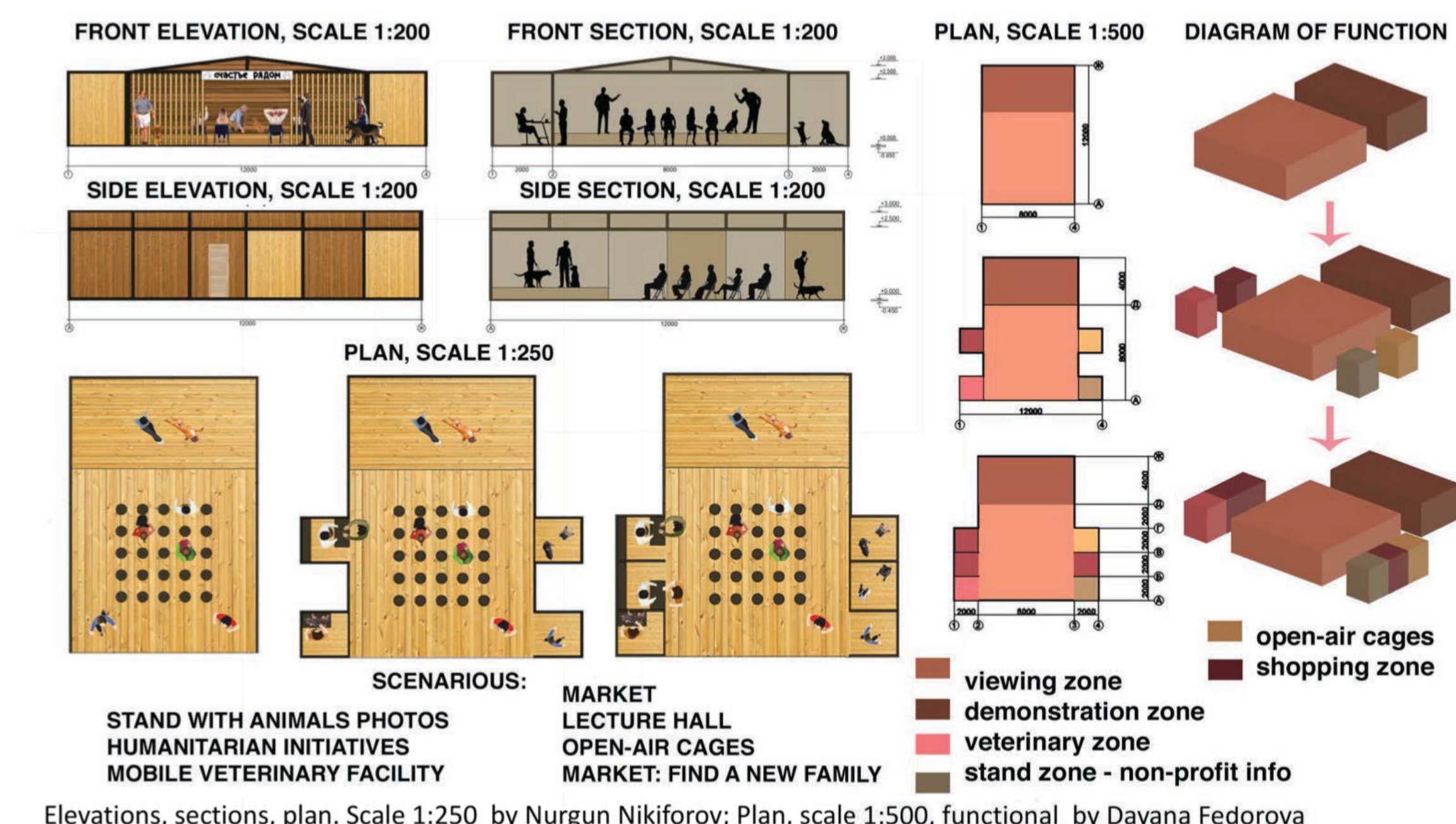
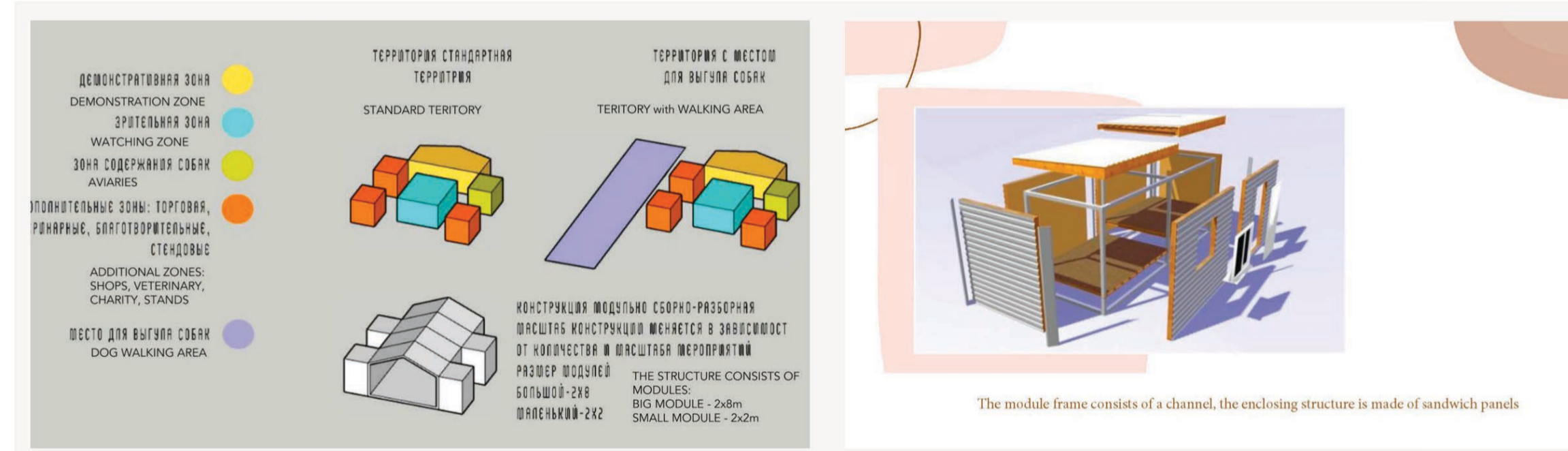
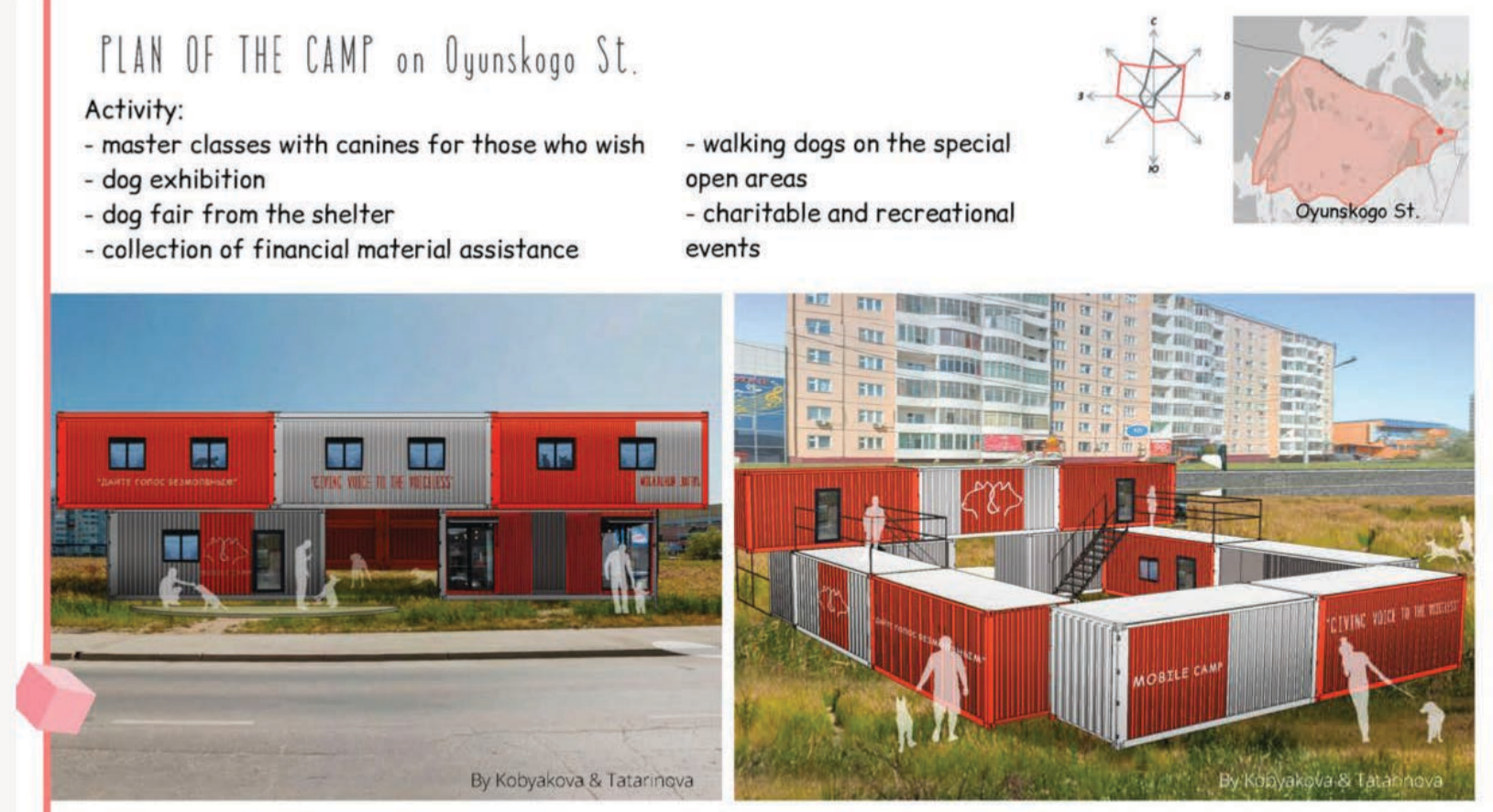
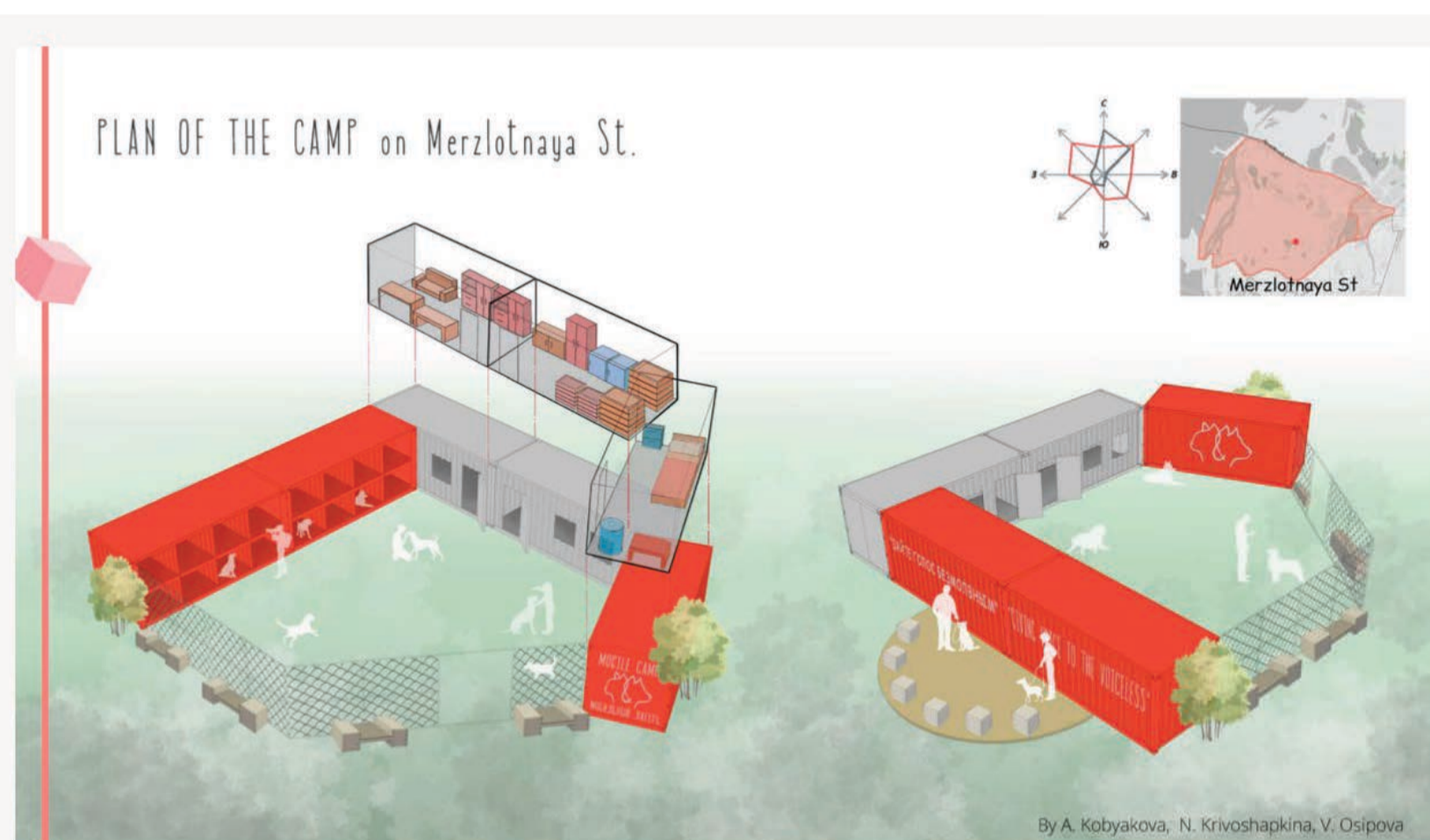
Мероприятия / Events

- 01 **Lecture Hall:** Organize free admission talks with experts and workshops, seminars on the care and upbringing of your pet, can teach to help animals, on handling with pet, as well as lecture on behavior from the experience, which will be interesting to both children and their parents.
- 02 **Animal Market - Adoption:** Several healthy, vaccinated and content animals will be brought from the animal care to find a new owner. There will be an opportunity to get acquainted with the animal and spend time in the area for walking.
- 03 **Charity events:** A special area where you can have any help for animals. This can be any items and goods that will be useful to them and their owners: shampoos, medicines, can leashes, rope, food, vitamins, games and more. Also, volunteer organizations and participating children will receive a chance to find a friend, will about themselves and their world. Conducting various entertainment events to raise funds for the Animal Aid.
- 04 **Mobile veterinary clinic:** Its experts are there will be representatives of veterinary clinics, a reception desk for pets. Here visitors can get a qualified consultation and get their hand advice on questions of interest. They are also conduct a initial inspection of their dog right at the same pet vaccination, perform hygiene procedures.
- 05 **Market:** Food, animals, leashes, toys -- no one can leave without purchases. We have only reliable manufacturers to participate. Special attention will be paid to national producers of food, clothing and accessories for cats and dogs. All kinds of services, address books and other goods that may be useful to you and your pet.
- 06 **Dog Photo Stands:** Taking photos of animals with a brief biography from the reception point for the purpose of attachment and other announcements in the theme of our trade fairs. Photographs where you can take a photo yourself or with the help of a photographer with friends, children and your newly adopted pet.

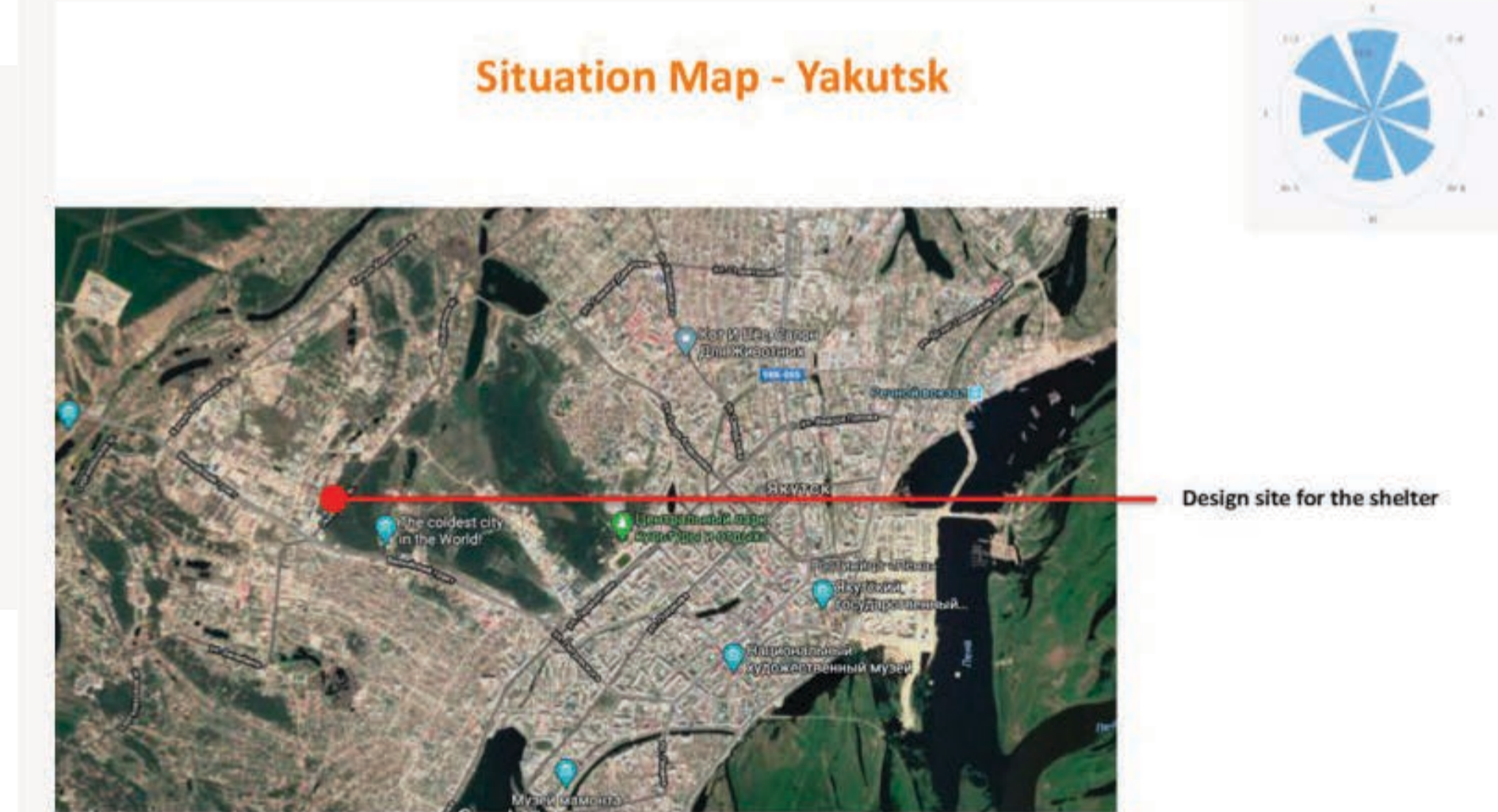
Team 3



Team 1



Situation Map - Yakutsk



STAGE 3 - COLLABORATIVE LEARNING-BY-MAKING

CASE STUDY 3 - AMPHITHEATRE PROJECT IN LONDON - EXTRACT FROM APPENDIX 4

Project Timeline

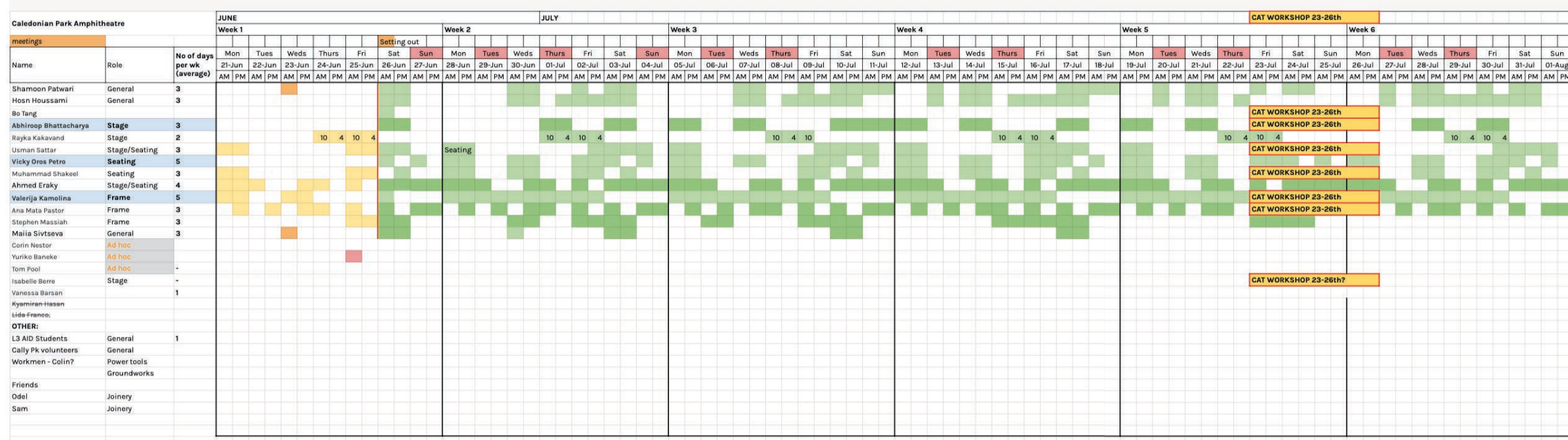
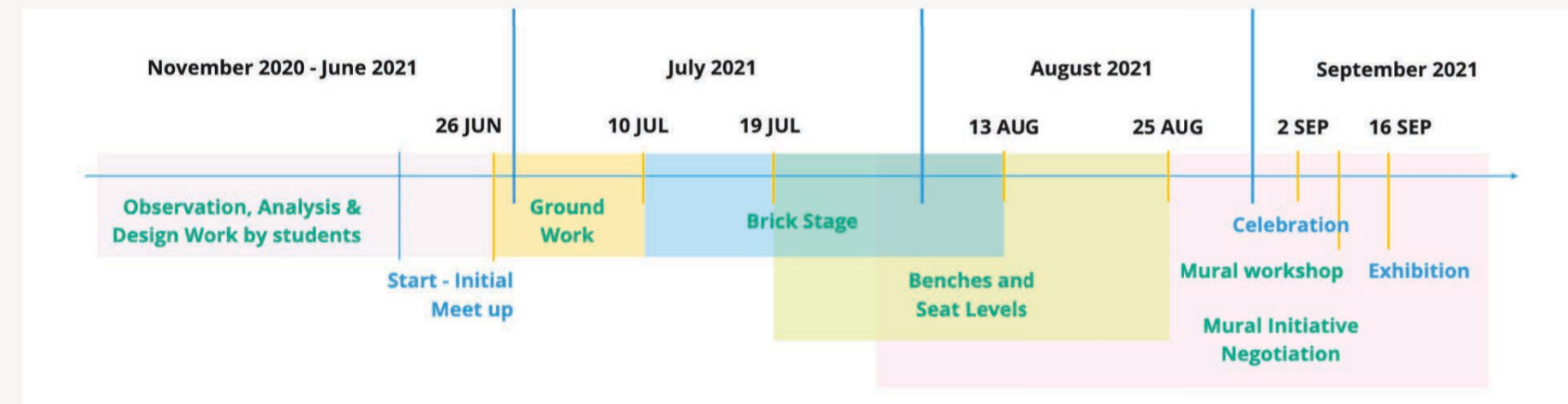


FIG4 - BUILDING PROCESS IN REALITY



LOCATION

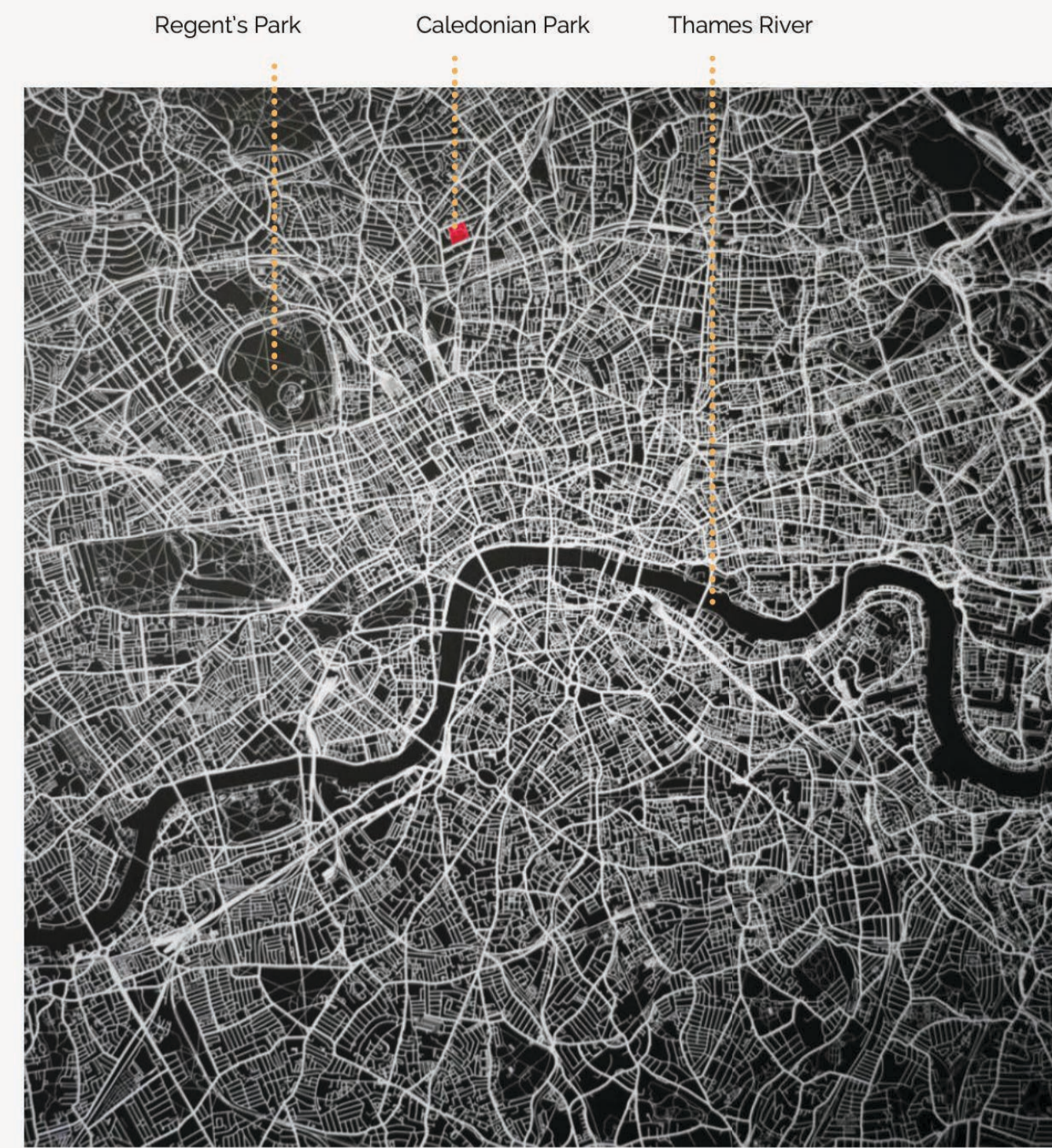
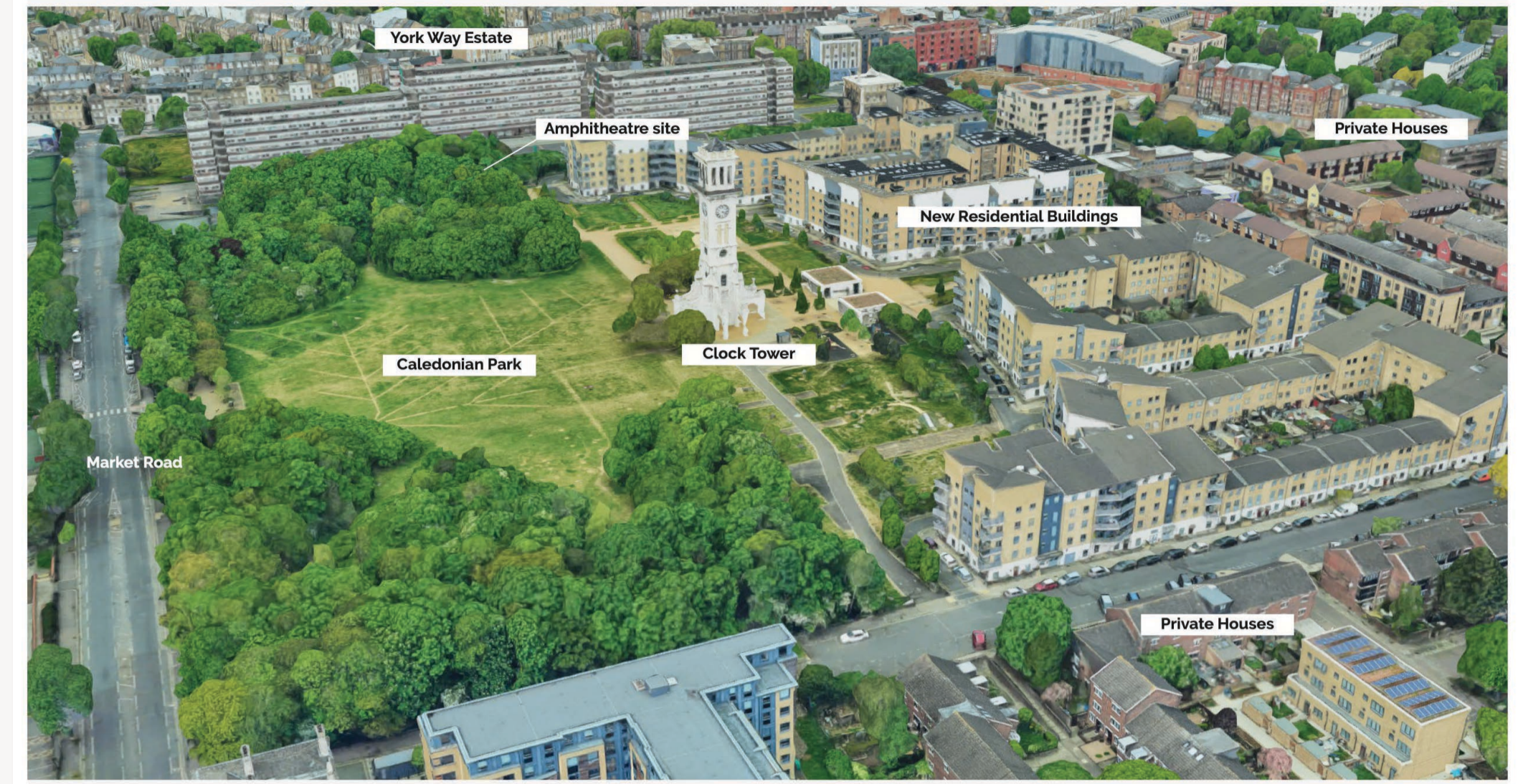


FIG2 - LOCATION MAP - CITY SCALE - LONDON, CALEDONIAN PARK (MADE BY THE RESEARCHER)



DESIGN BY STUDENTS

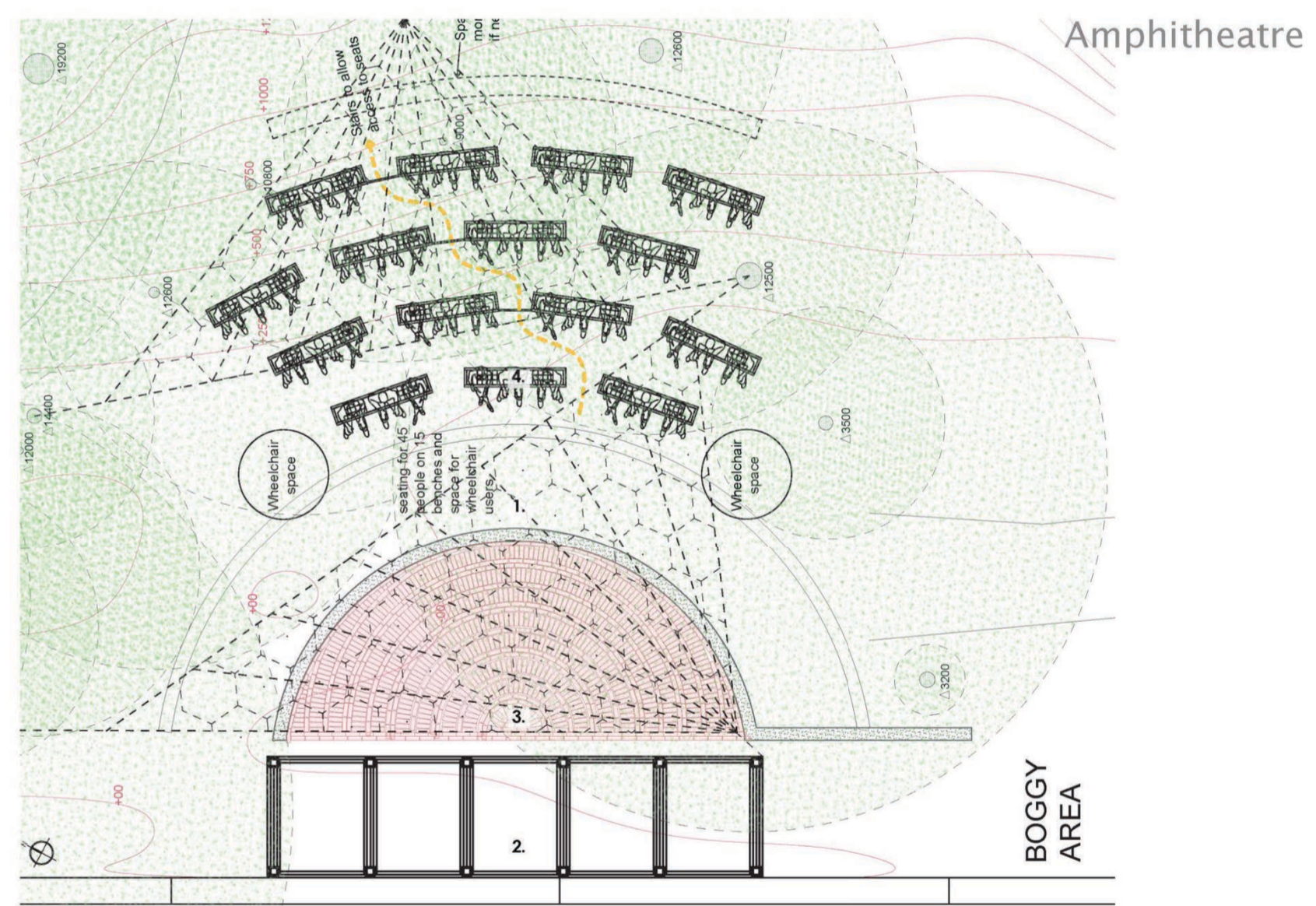


FIG18 - DESIGN OF THE AMPHITHEATRE PLAN BY STUDENTS

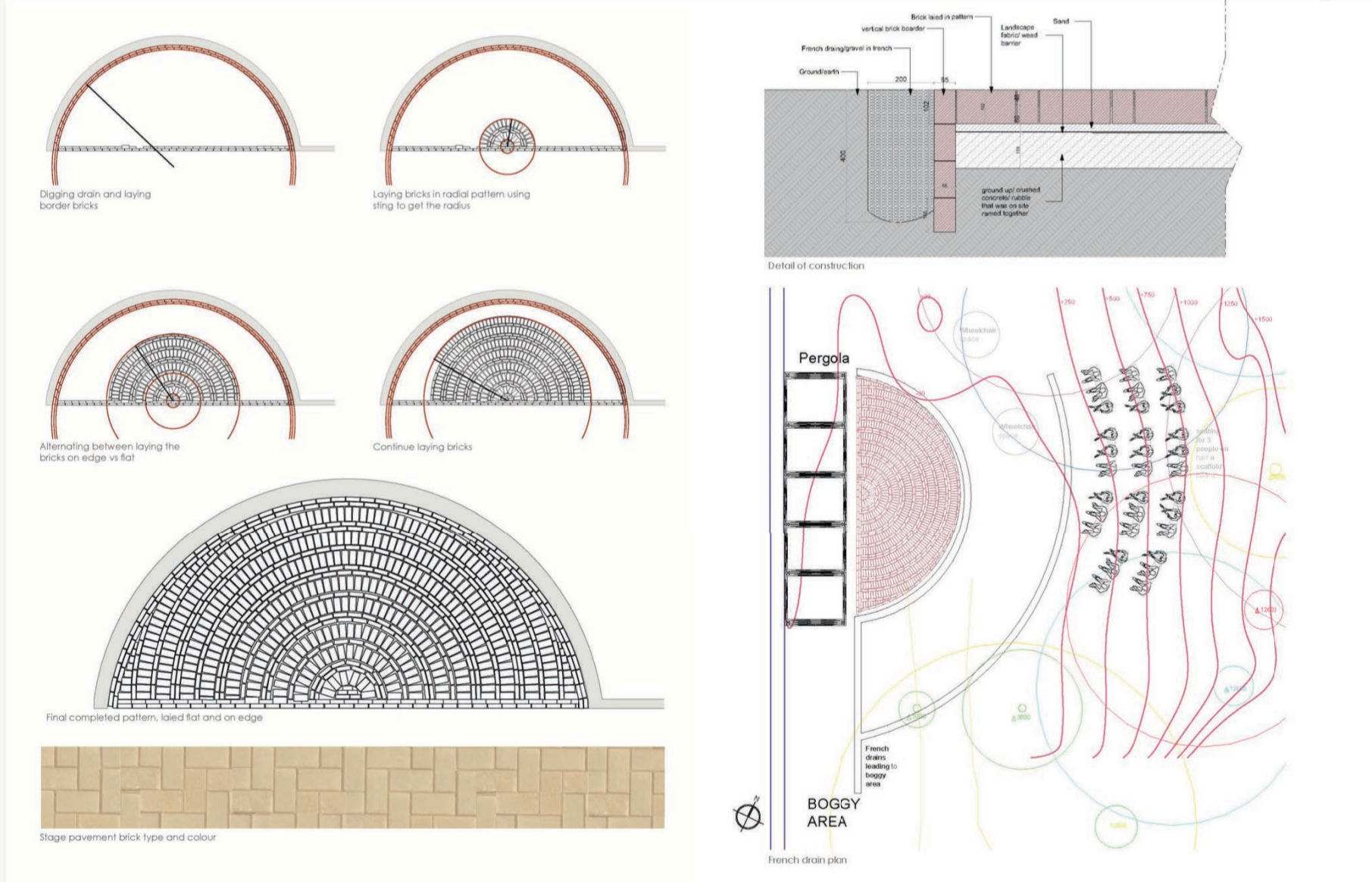


FIG19 - DESIGN OF THE BRICK STAGE - PLAN BY STUDENTS

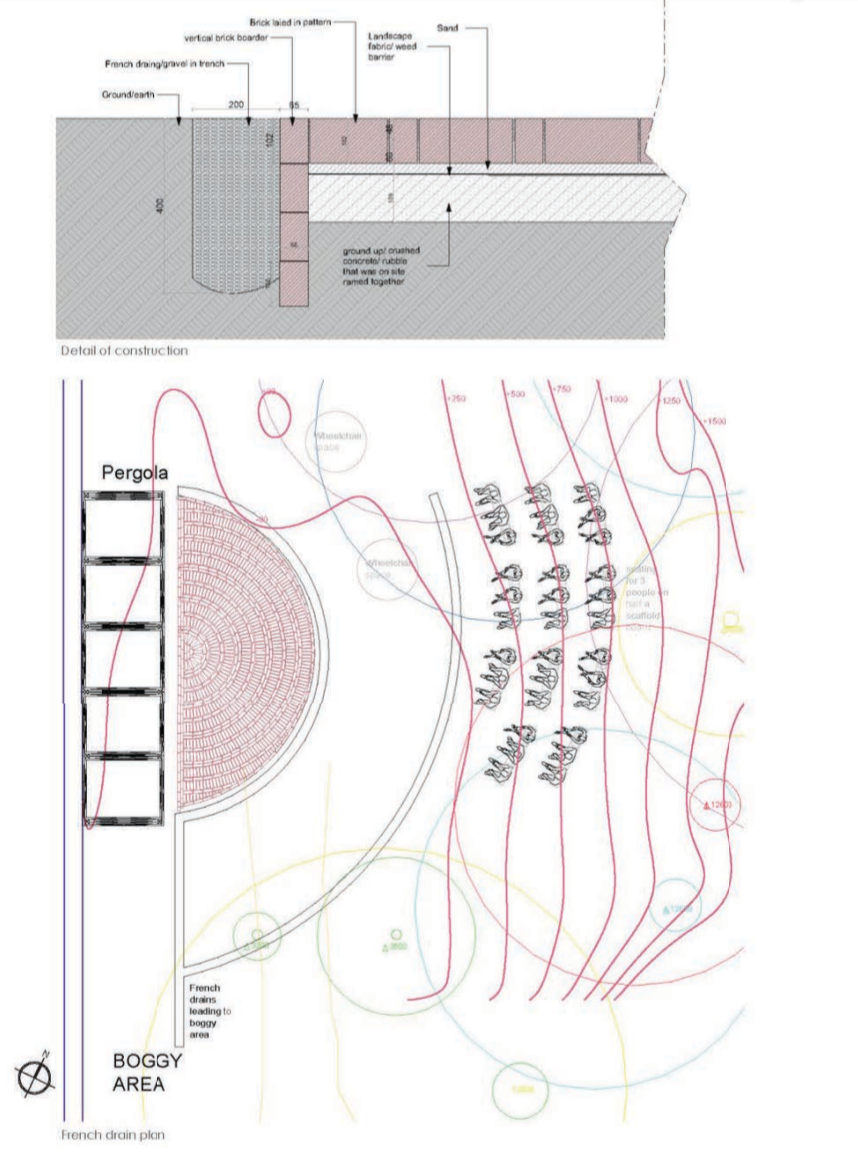


FIG20 - DETAIL OF THE BRICK STAGE - BY STUDENTS
FIG21 - PLAN OF THE AMPHITHEATRE - BY STUDENTS

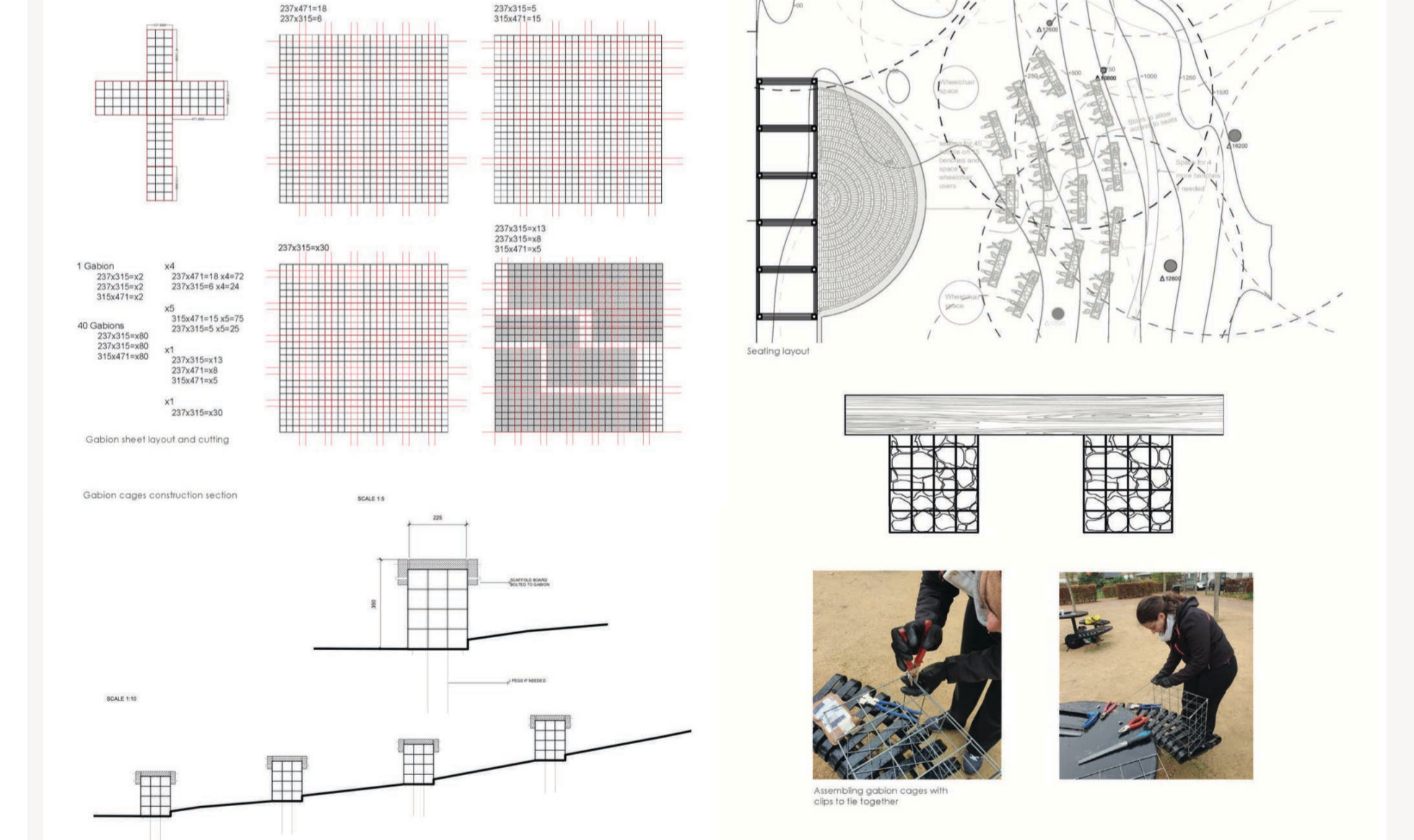


FIG22 - DETAILS OF THE GABION BENCH - BY STUDENTS

FIG23 - AMENDED PLAN - BY STUDENTS
FIG24 - GABION BENCH PROTOTYPE BUILDING - BY STUDENTS

SITE PREPARATION



FIG25 - GROUND WORK - 5 JULY 2021

Ground levelling stage was the most challenging part of the project as the site had a difficult topography. The plan was to dig up and clean the ground for the brick stage and even the slope for the seatings.



FIG26 - GROUND WORK - 5 JULY 2021

The team struggled to get the right ground level for the brick stage considering the uneven ground and the need of the stage sloping. A few different options of levelling were tried.



FIG27 - GROUND WORK - 7 JULY 2021

Ground levelling was performed using strings and scaffolds. However, the strings method was considered less effective in the end. In attempts to clean the ground from tree roots the ground had to be dig up and filled again.

The optimal ground levels were gained using scaffolds and a spirit level tool. Initially the stage incorporated the foundation boxes for the pergola which were later removed.



FIG28 - STUDENTS OBSERVING THE SITE - 9 JULY 2021



FIG29-30 - FURTHER WORK ON LEVELLING - 10 JULY 2021



FIG31 - SKETCHING LEVELS ON SITE - 10 JULY 2021

STAGE 3 - COLLABORATIVE LEARNING-BY-MAKING

CASE STUDY 3 - AMPHITHEATRE PROJECT IN LONDON - EXTRACT FROM APPENDIX 4

HANDS-ON LEARNING-BY-MAKING



FIG.32 - TEAM UNLOADING MATERIALS DELIVERY

The unloading, storing and delivering construction materials became another major part of the work as the building site was in the deep end of the park.



FIG.33 - TEAM UNLOADING MATERIALS DELIVERY

Participants had to wheelbarrow materials such as brick, aggregate, sand, cement and bricks; and sand and soil for levelling from another part of the park.



FIG.34 - START OF THE BRICK STAGE

The brick stage started from the outer band of the stage as planned by the students in their design proposal. The outline of the stage was made using a string.



FIG.38 - THE BRICK STAGE WORK

Mortar for the bricklaying was made on the site: sand and cement to 4:1 ratio. Water was delivered to the site with the hose pipes from the other part of the park.



FIG.39 - THE BRICK STAGE WORK

Bricklaying was levelled by scaffolds. The team would take shifts in bricklaying and wheelbarrowing materials, swapping responsibilities from time to time.



FIG.40 - BREAK TIME

The work was slowed down by the hot weather and absence of sun protection on the site. Otherwise the bricklaying was a joyful process.



FIG.42 - TEAM WRAPPING UP THE STAGE FOR THE NIGHT

As the bricklaying was a long process the progress had to be wrapped up every night to prevent the flooding of the stage.



FIG.43 - THE BRICK STAGE WORK

Although the right part of the stage that was completed first was not perfectly even, it was not noticeable to the eye.



FIG.44 - UNWRAPPING THE STAGE IN THE MORNING

The left part of the stage was perfectly layered as the participants gained experience in the end of the project.



FIG.35 - STORED AGGREGATE



FIG.36 - THE BRICK STAGE WORK



FIG.37 - THE BRICK STAGE WORK



FIG.45 - THE BRICK STAGE WORK



FIG.45 - THE BRICK STAGE WORK



FIG.47 - MAURICE CUTTING THE EDGE BRICK



FIG.55 - TEAM BUILDING BENCHES



FIG.56 - TEAM BUILDING BENCHES

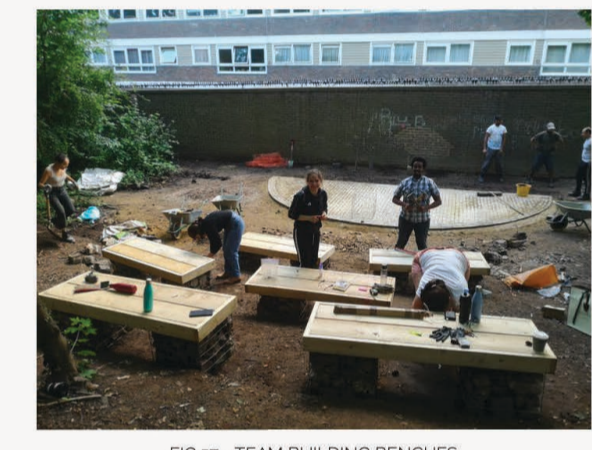


FIG.57 - TEAM BUILDING BENCHES MAJOR DAY WITH UNDERGRADS HELP



FIG.58 - ALMOST READY BENCHES



FIG.59 - ABHI TESTS A BENCH



FIG.60 - ALMOST READY BENCHES

COMPLETION OF THE AMPHITHEATRE



FIG.68 - PICS OF UNDERGRADS VOLUNTEERS - 15 AUGUST 2021

INVOLVING THE YOUTH



FIG.77 - MEETING WITH THE YOUTH GROUP - MURAL PAINTING SESSION



FIG.78 - MEETING WITH THE YOUTH GROUP - MURAL PAINTING SESSION

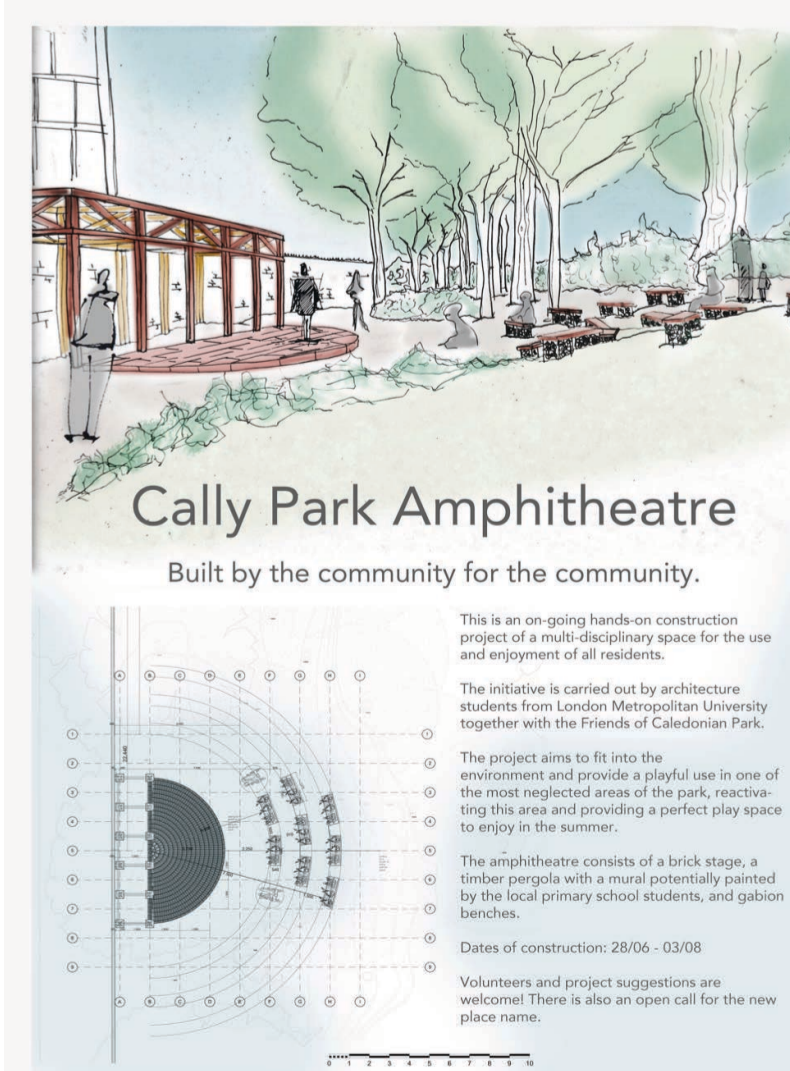


FIG.65 - CALLY PARK POSTER - BY STUDENTS

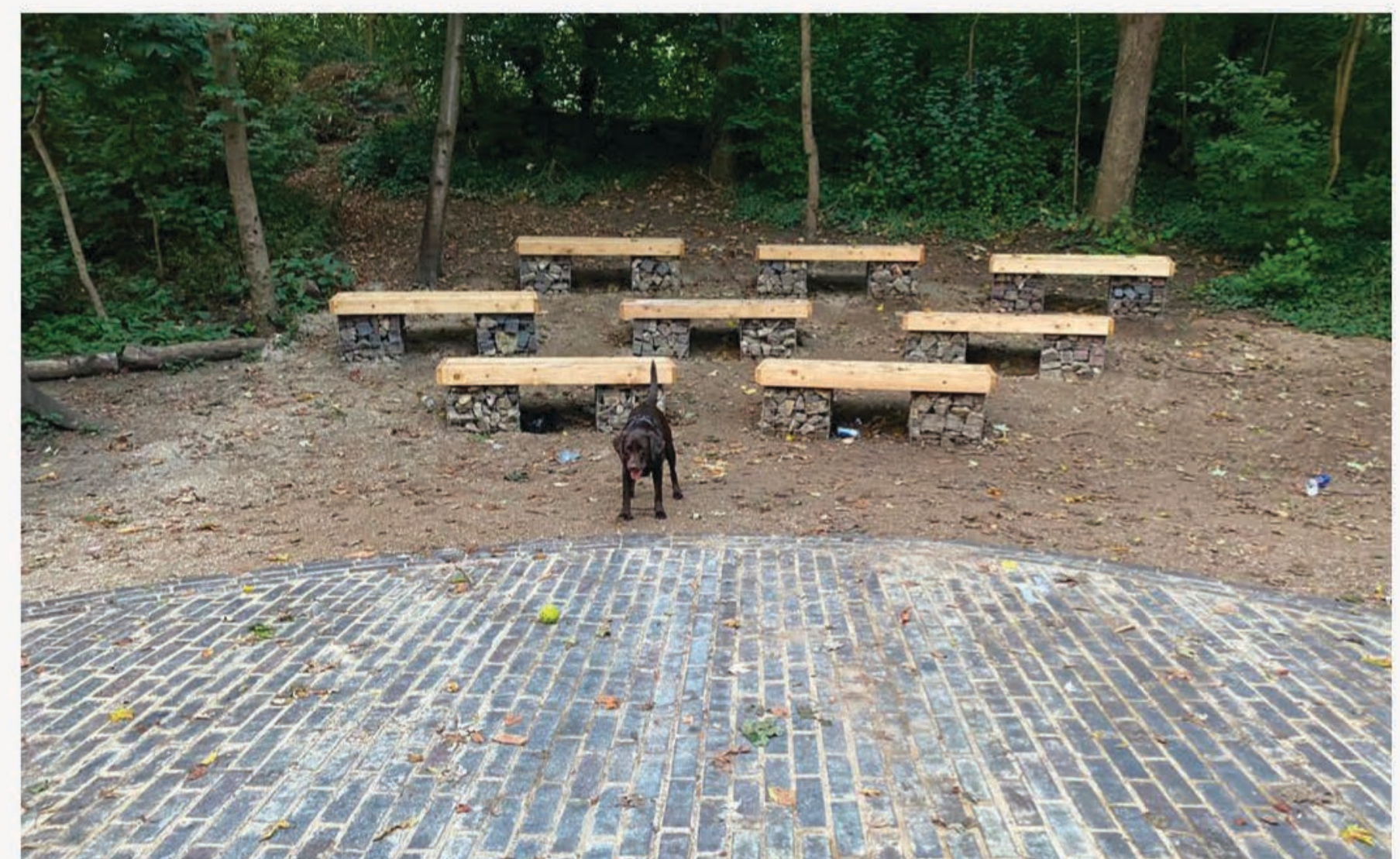


FIG.66 - LOCAL PLAYGROUND'S YOUTH VISIT



FIG.67 - LOCAL PLAYGROUND'S YOUTH VISIT

During the process of building members of the local community were joining for one day work. There were the playground group, the youth group, volunteers from the Friends Group, friends of the students, and locals from the neighbourhood.



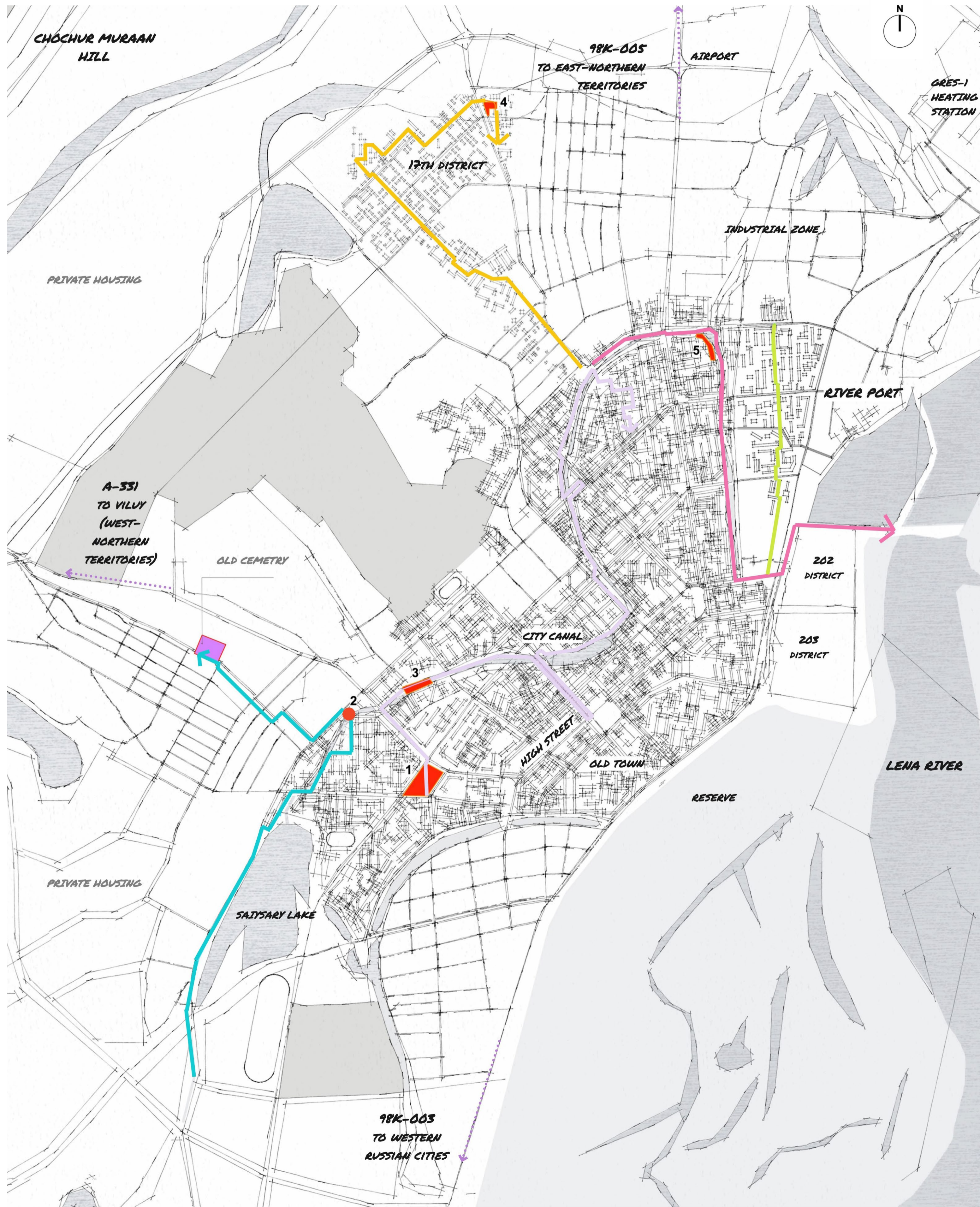
SIBERIAN IMAGINARIES - SPECULATIVE SITES

WALKING OBSERVATIONS - YAKUTSK

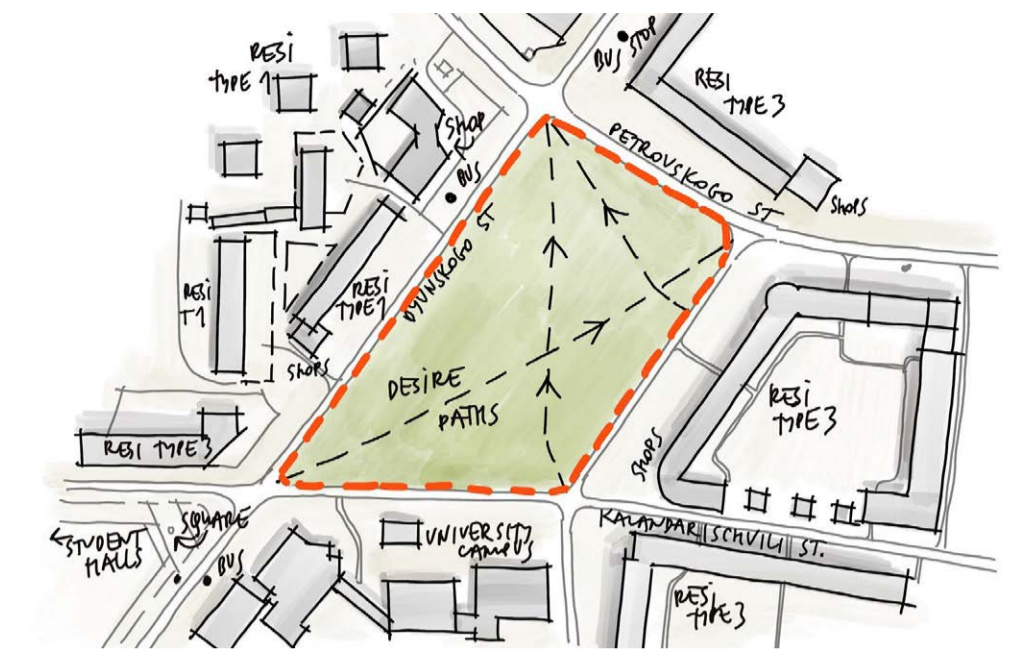
KEY:

- Transect walk route 1;
- Transect walk route 2;
- Transect walk route 3;
- Transect walk route 4;
- Transect walk route 5.

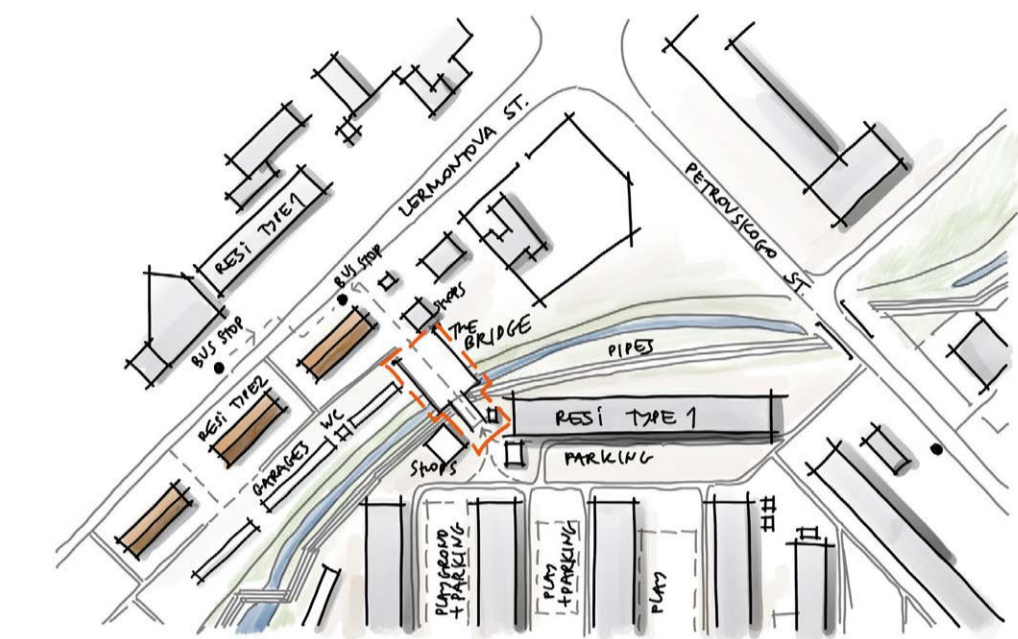
0 50 450



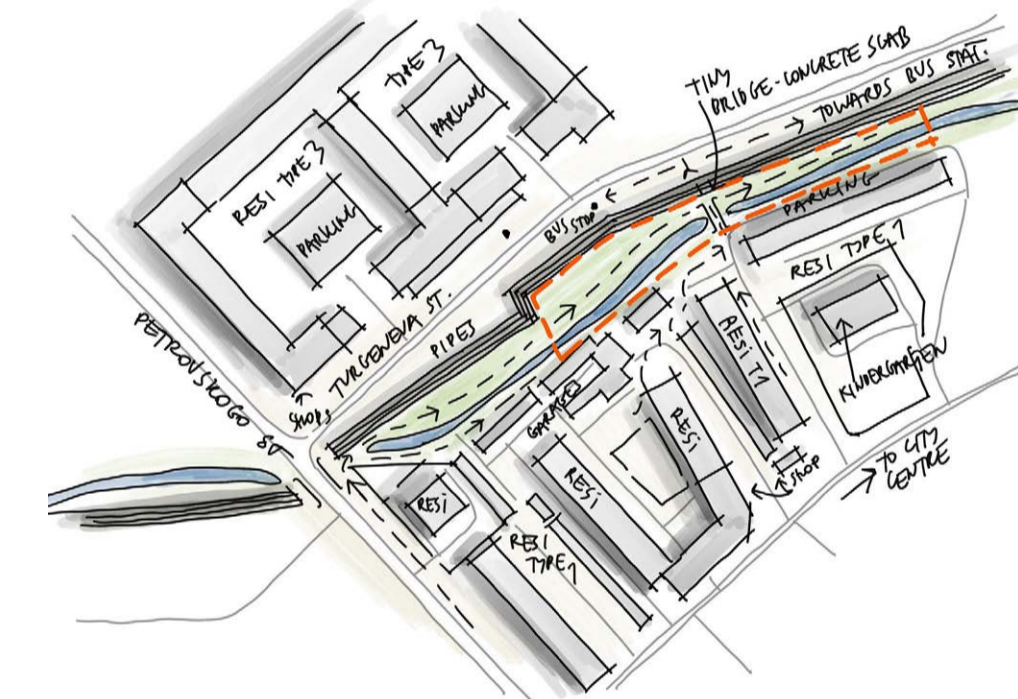
Speculative site 1
"Empty Space"



Speculative site 2
"Bridge"



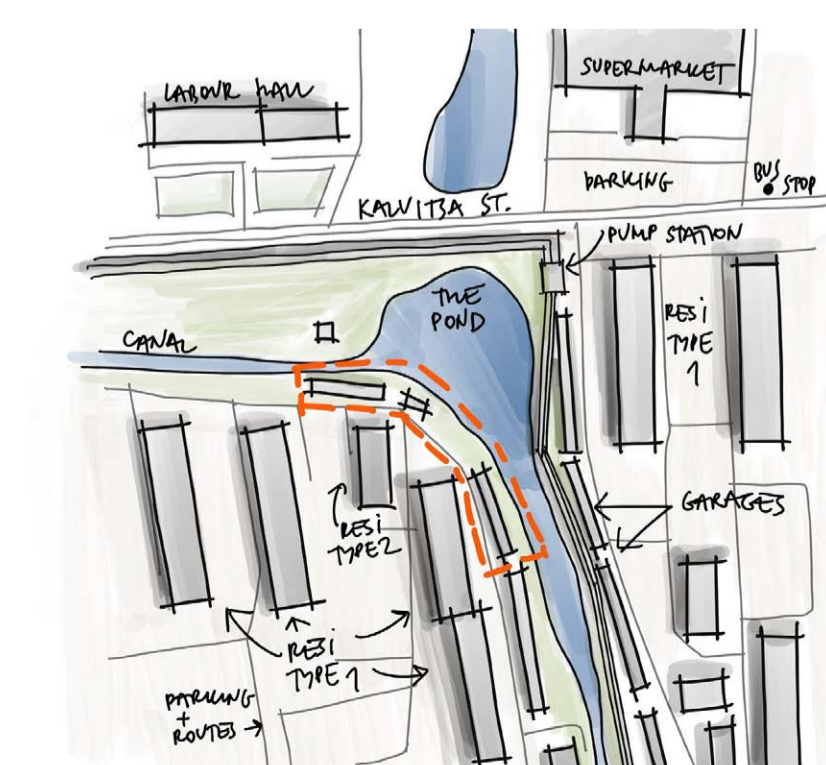
Speculative site 3
"Canal"



Speculative site 4
"17th District"



Speculative site 5
"Pond"



SIBERIAN IMAGINARIES - SPECULATIVE SITES

PAPER PROJECTS

Hand-drawn map of the 17th district

Urban realm sketch - typical residential block in 17th district

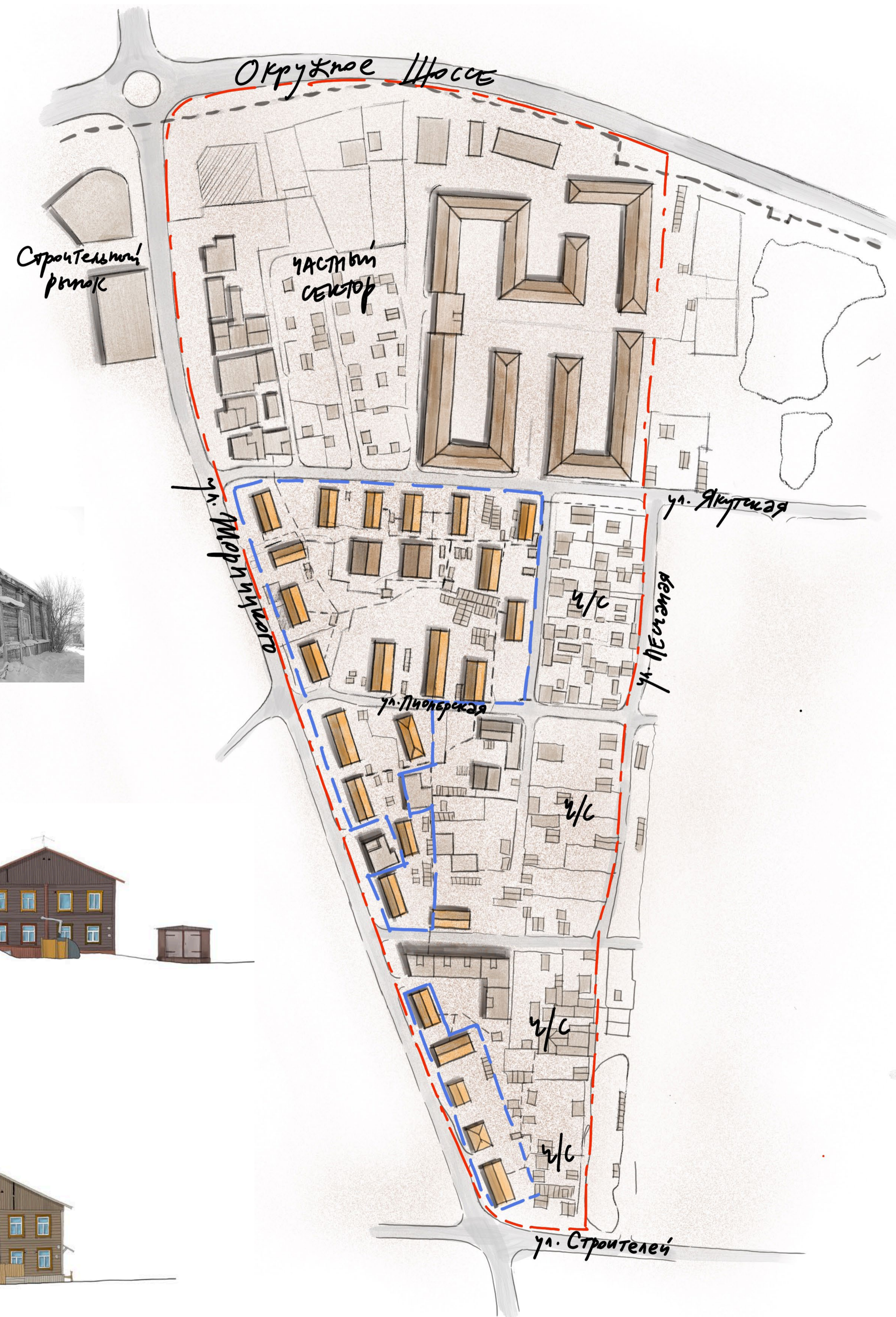


The speculative site 4 - 17th District was stopped first. Initially, the territory was thought to be a suitable site for a bottom-up project as it is the least developed residential area in the city of Yakutsk. However, the walking observations and drawing analysis have shown the major restrictions. The site is due to be demolished by the local authorities in the near future because of its dangerously poor conditions. Renovation of the wooden apartments would cost nearly the same as a new build due to their current state. The residents of the 17th districts would not be happy for the bottom-up projects as they are currently fighting for the bigger changes. Nowadays, the majority of the residents had moved out elsewhere to wait for the replacement developments.

Site photos 17th district

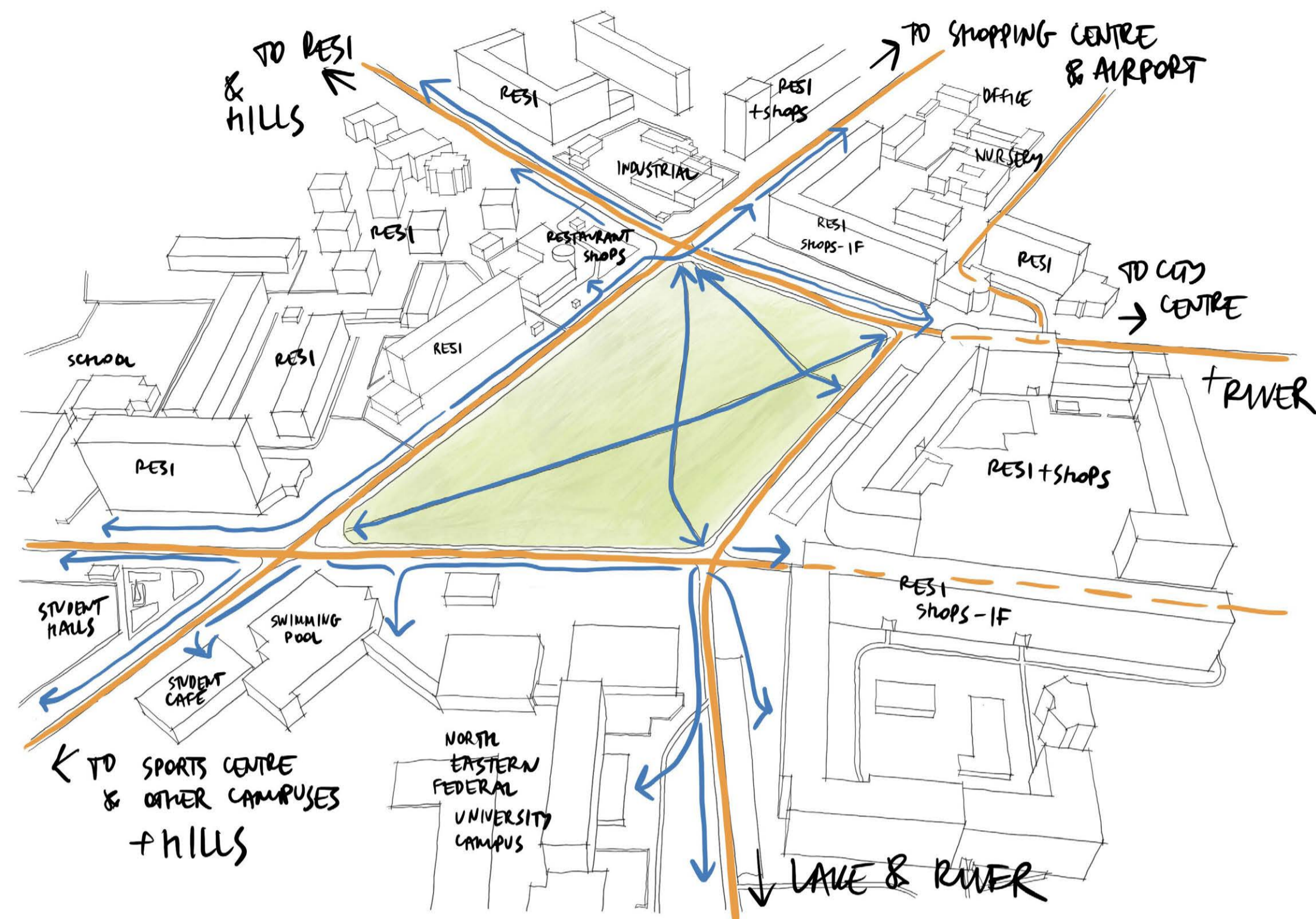


Street scape sketch - 17th district - Yakutskaya street

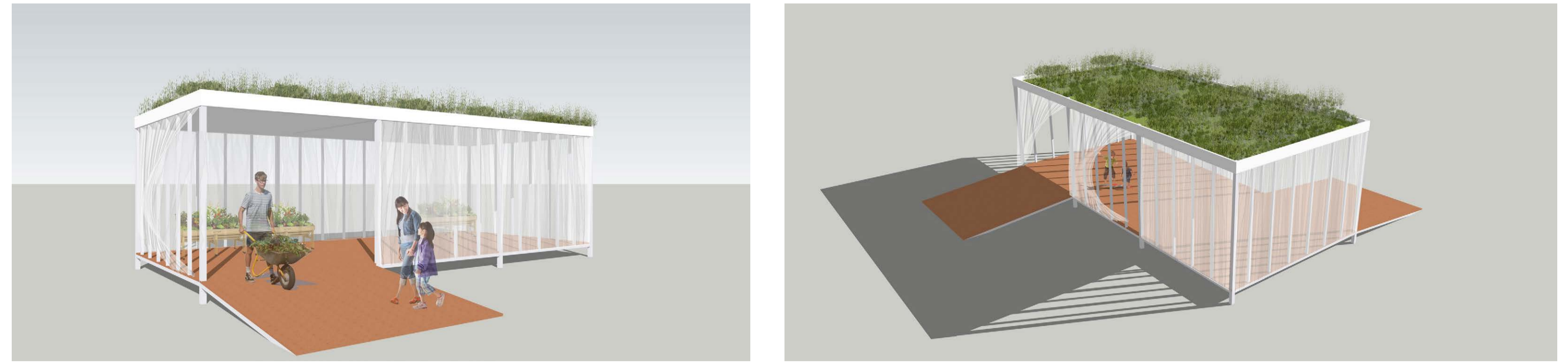


SIBERIAN IMAGINARIES - SPECULATIVE SITES

PAPER PROJECTS



Proposal 2 - Green Space - Metal structure



Proposal 3 - Green Space - Metal structure

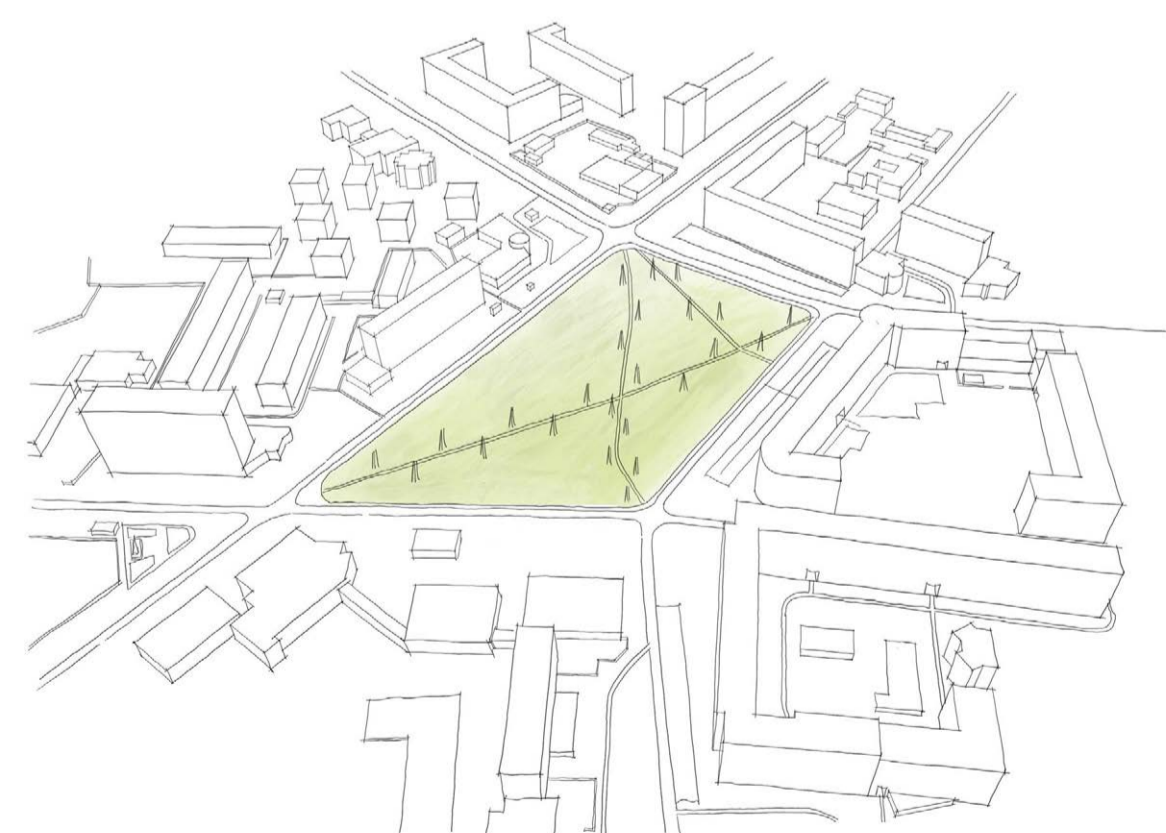
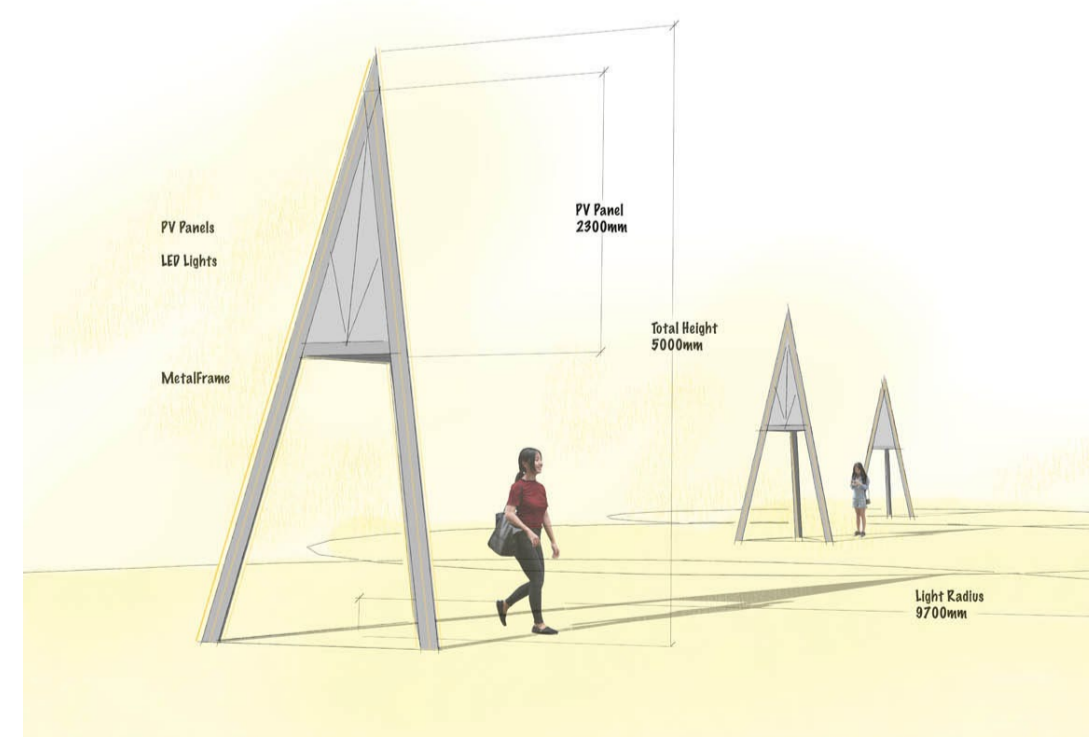


Site photos
Spring



Summer

Proposal 1 - "Northern Lights"

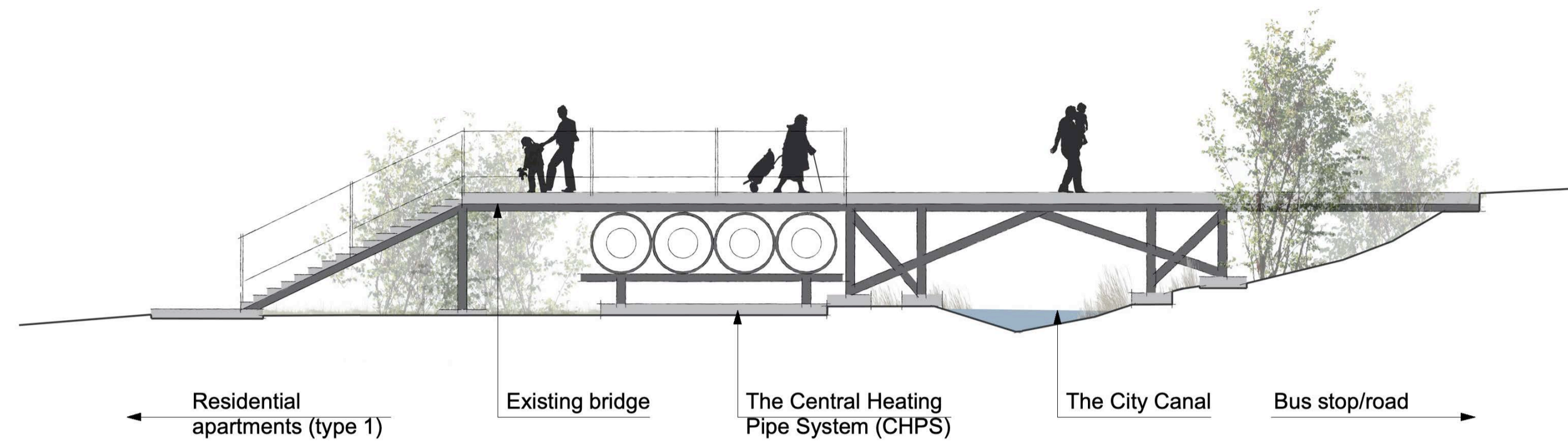


The speculative site 1 - First got the permission from the local authorities for building a temporary structure but later on the project was asked to be realised in the territory of the botanical garden in outskirts of Yakutsk. Later on, the project was put on hold due to the pandemic restrictions.

Proposal 4 - Green Space - Timber structure

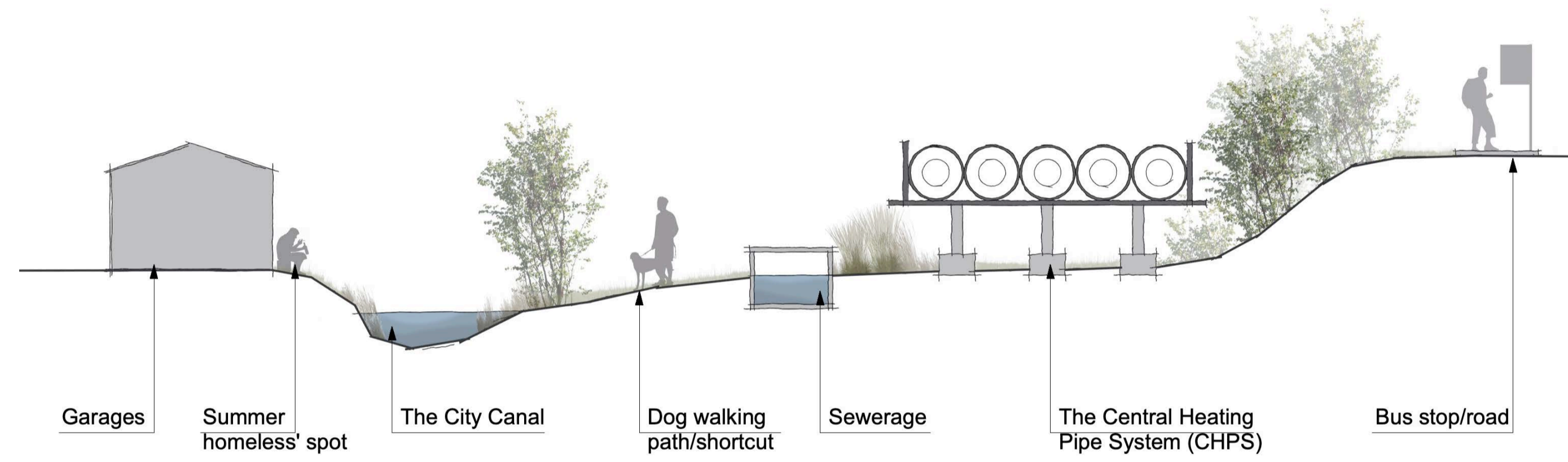


SIBERIAN IMAGINARIES - SPECULATIVE SITES
 CHOSEN SITES FOR SIBERIAN IMAGINARIES



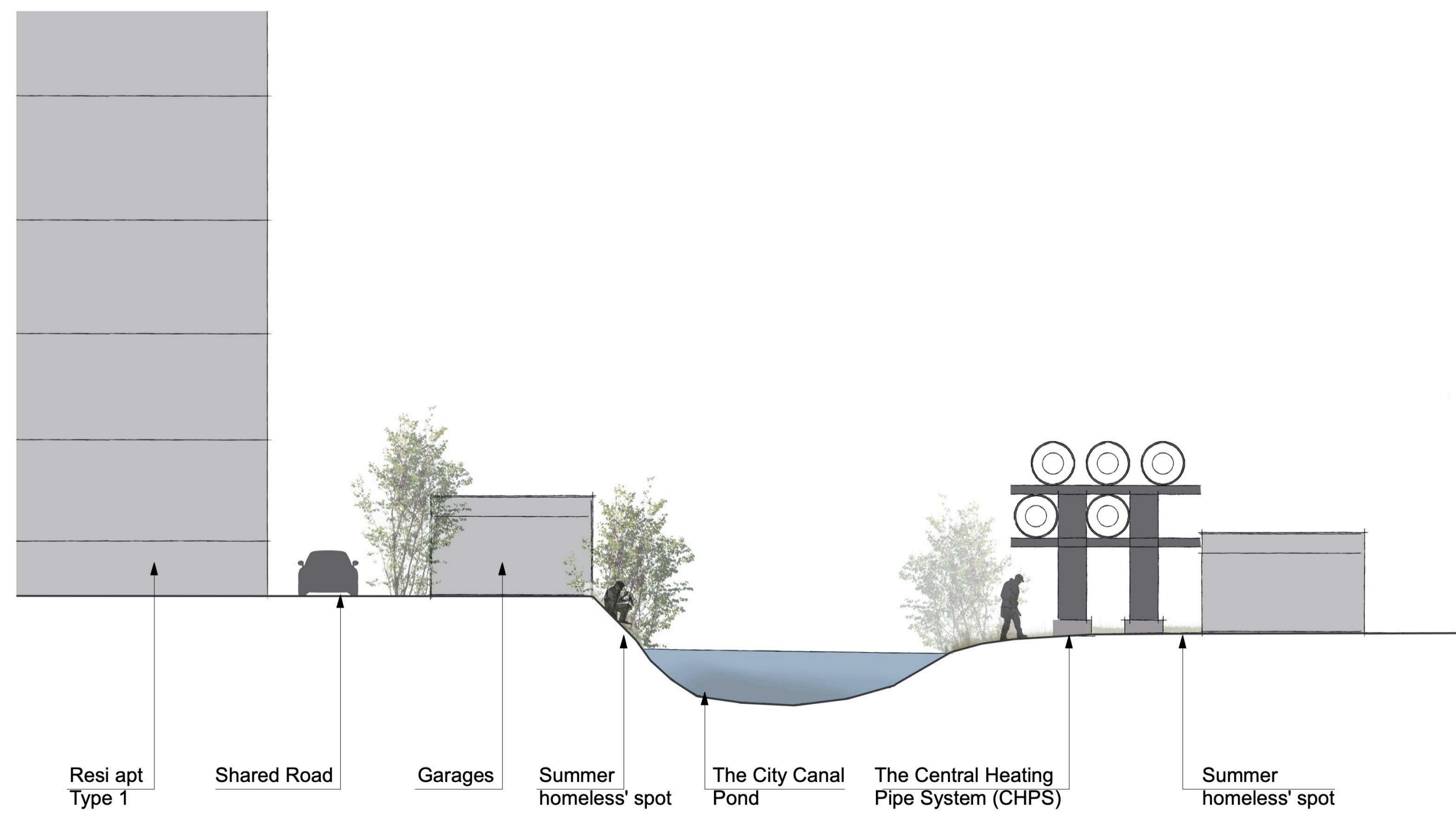
**EXTRA SITE
 THE BRIDGE**

The bridge site was used for the open call for participation during the exhibition.



**SIBERIAN IMAGINARY 1
 THE CANAL**

Site photos



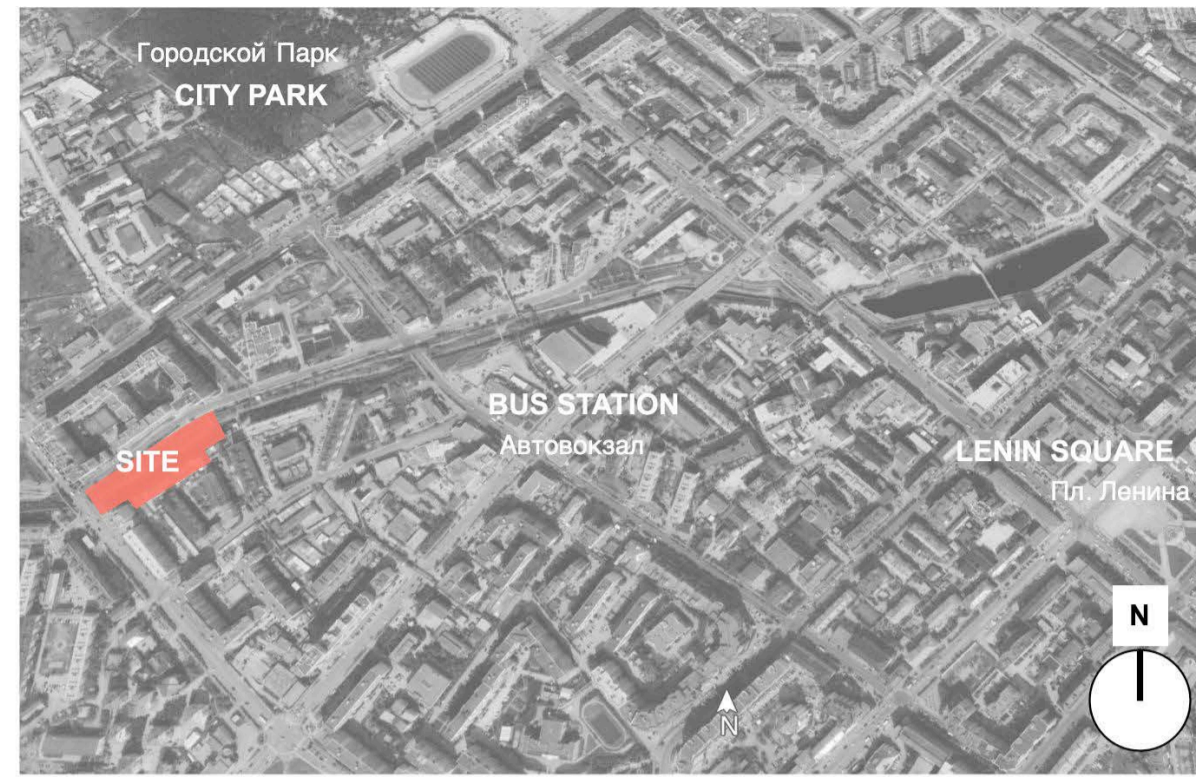
**SIBERIAN IMAGINARY 2
 THE POND**

Site photos



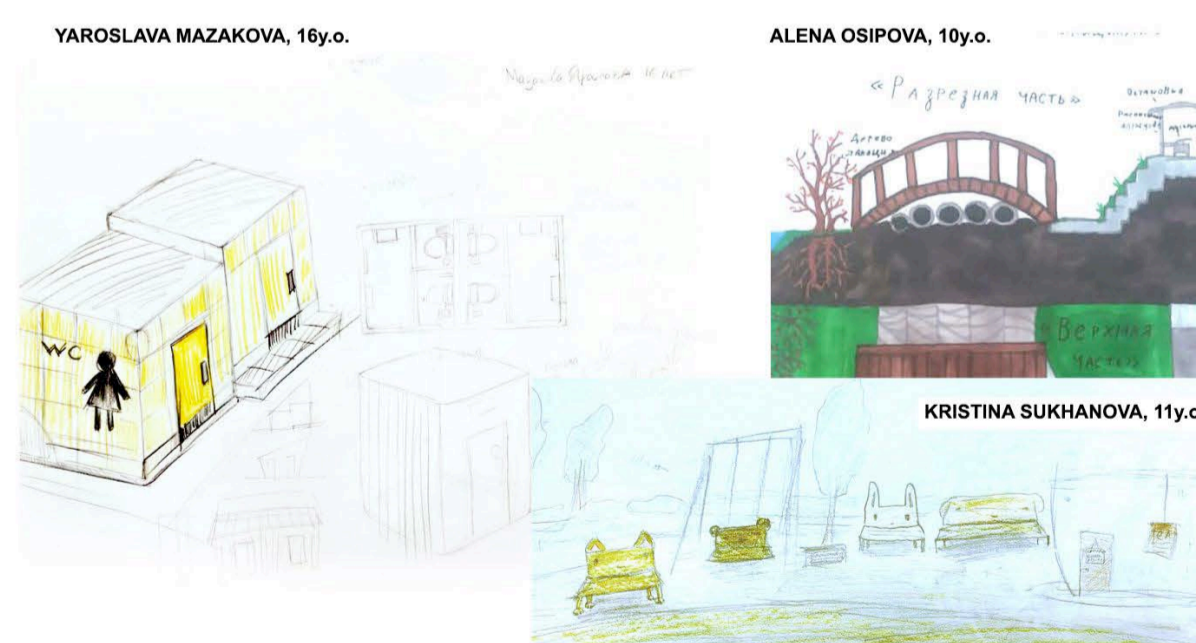
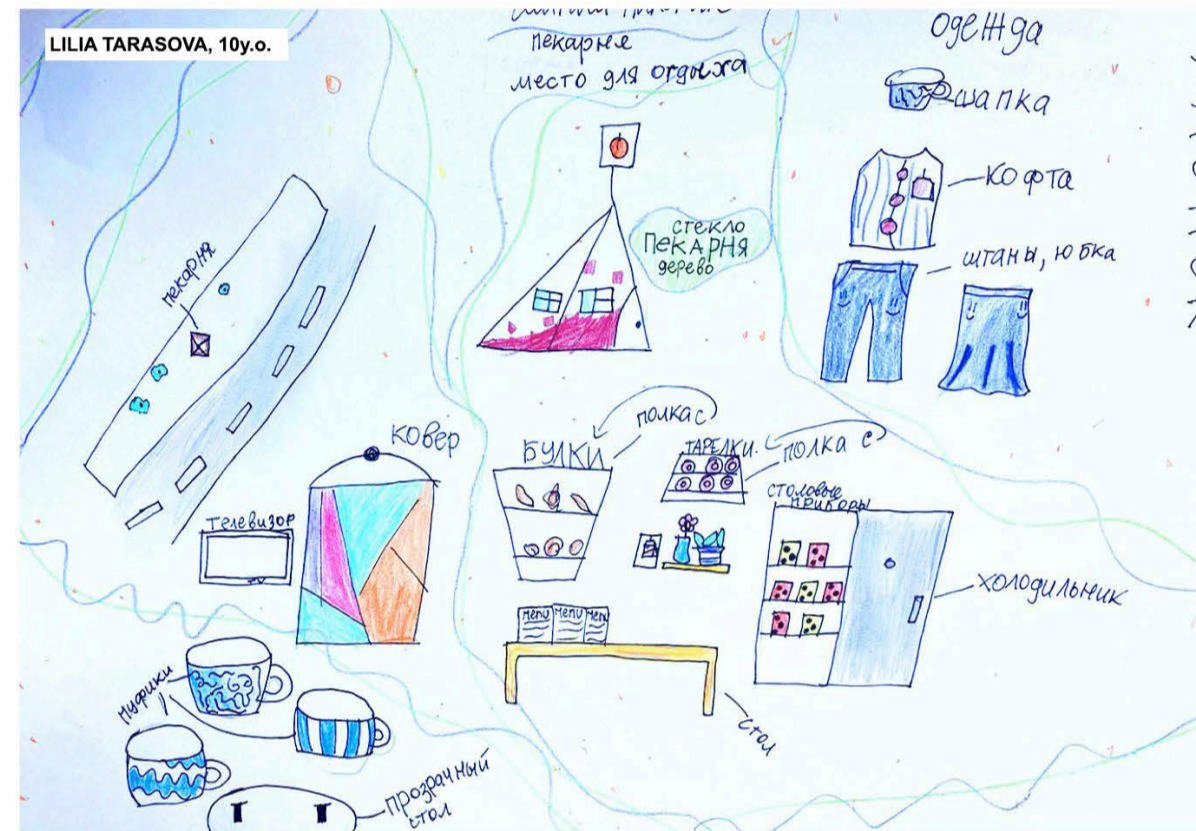
SIBERIAN IMAGINARIES - PROJECT 1

LOCATION

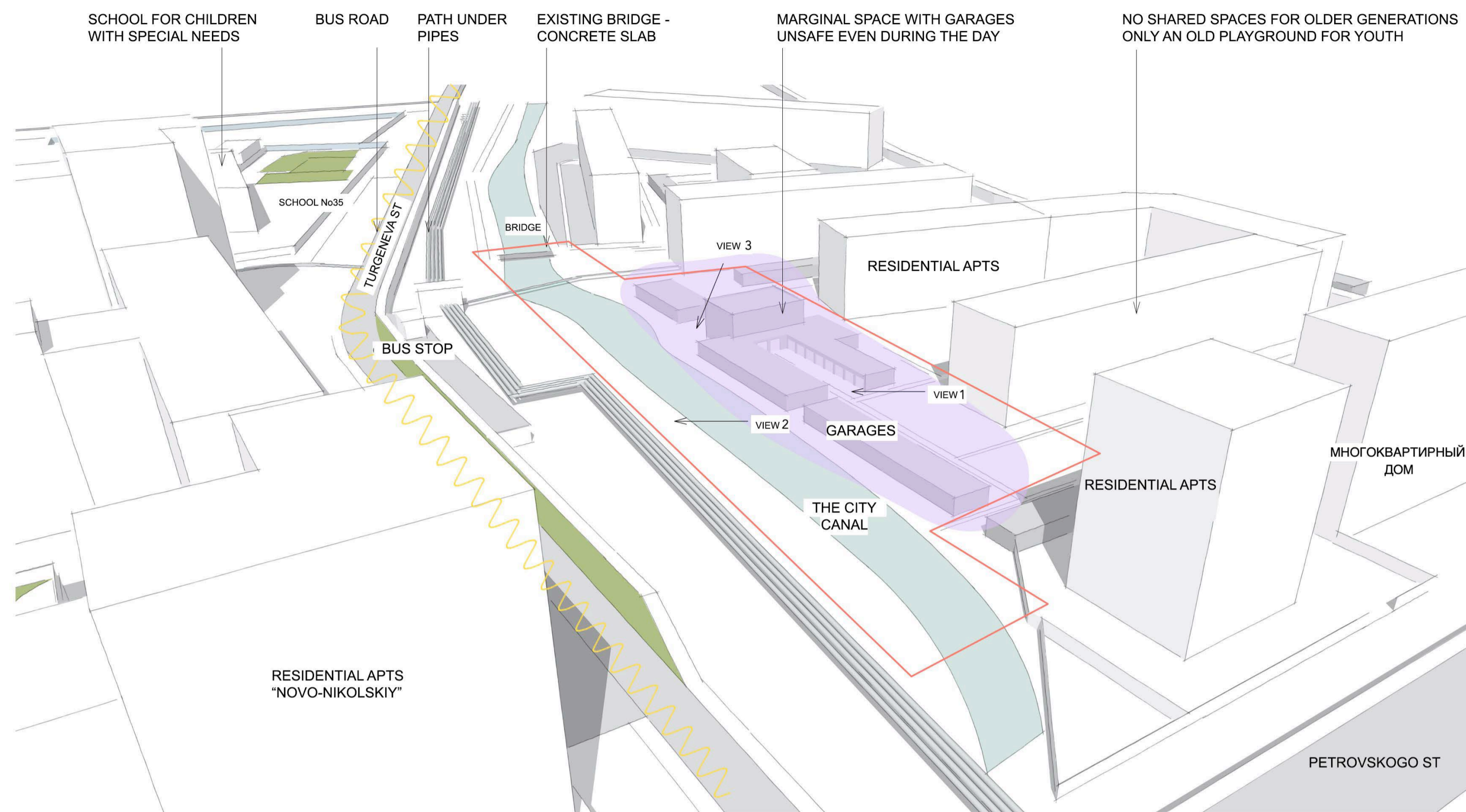


SIBERIAN IMAGINARY 1 THE CITY CANAL

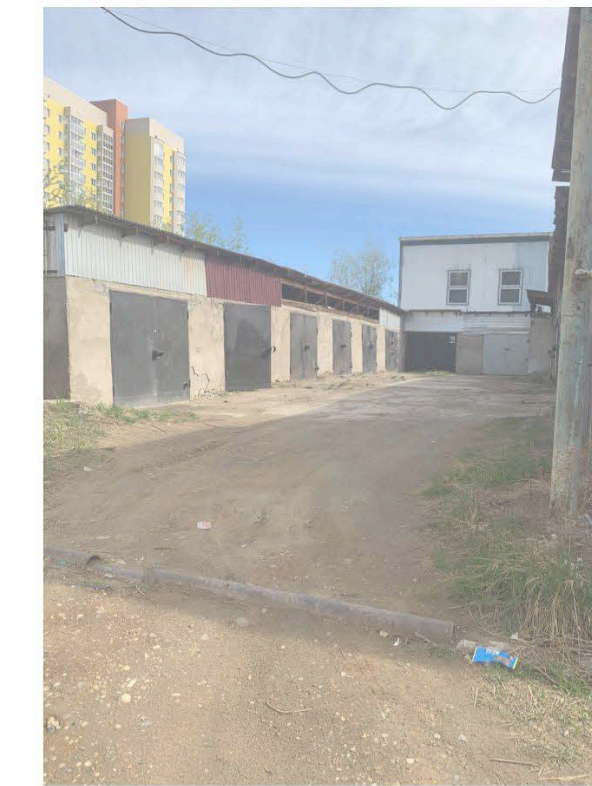
ONLINE DRAWING WORKSHOP



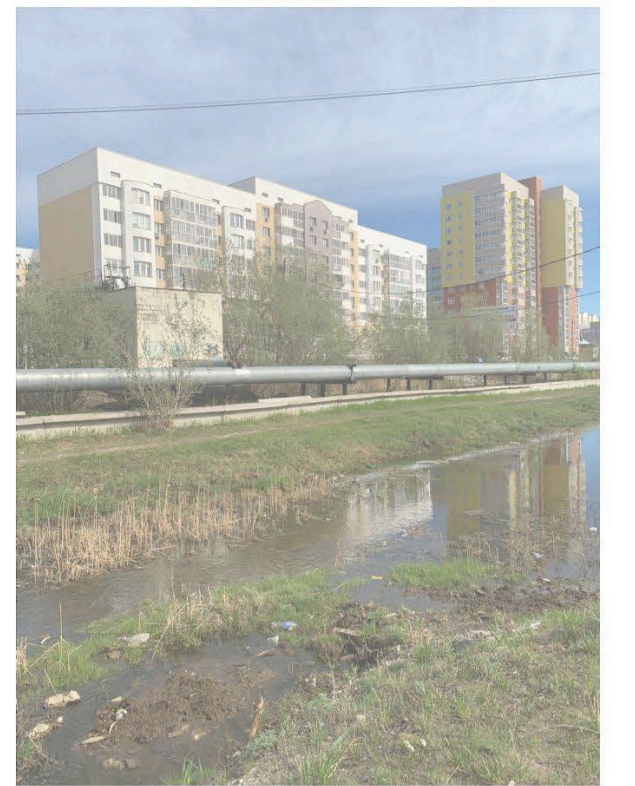
ANALYSIS OF THE EXISTING REALM



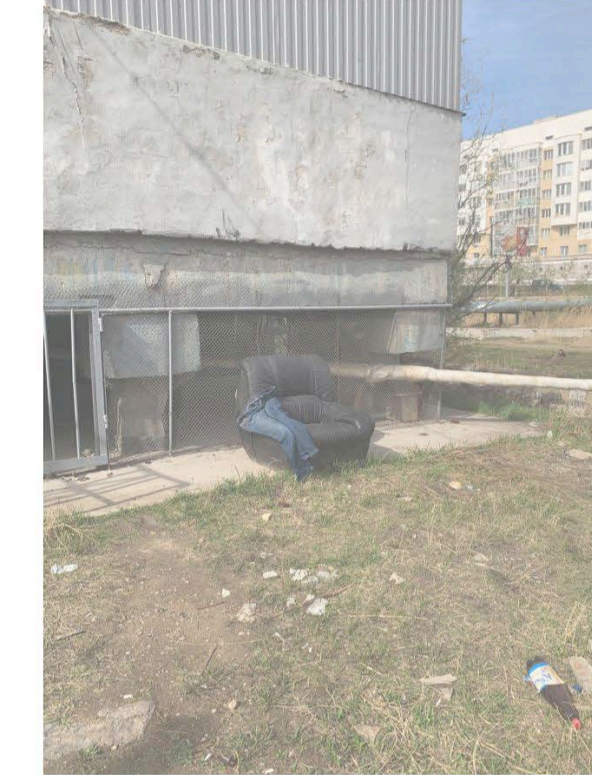
VIEW 1



VIEW 2



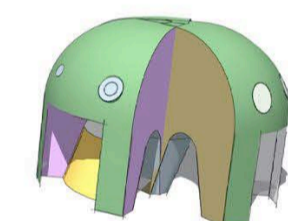
VIEW 3



The marginal territory of the city canal next to the residential neighbourhood of Turgeneva street is an empty space that is used by dogwalkers. The territory is relatively clean but unsafe. The desire path from the apartments to the bus stop goes under the centralised heating pipes system and cannot be used by less mobile residents.

Construction of shared spaces would liven up the site and make it safer. This imaginary project speculates on how it could have looked. Economic structures from SIP panels can be built in phases. These structures could accommodate community spaces for hobbies and crafts that are much needed in the area.

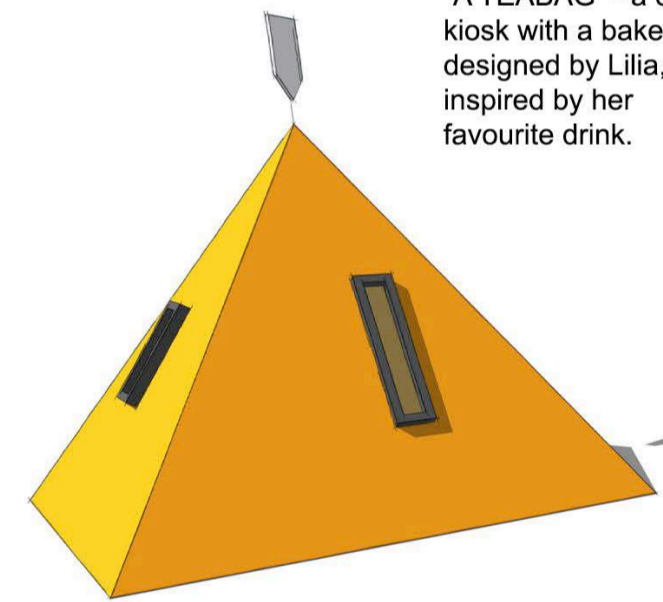
"SHARALET" - an abstract figure, a flying device by Timir. Turned into a play-house structure.



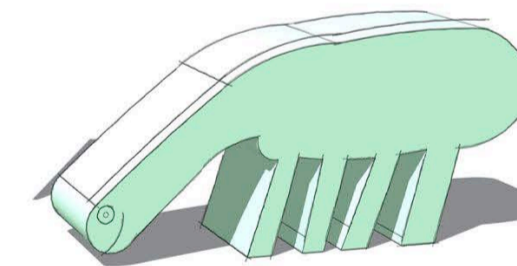
"A DUCK" - a quick watercolour drawing turned into a play device. Inspired by dad's hobby.



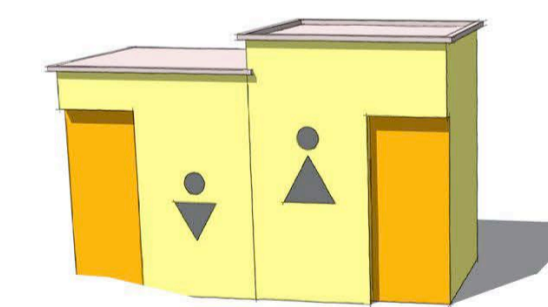
"A TEABAG" - a cafe/kiosk with a bakery, designed by Lilia, inspired by her favourite drink.



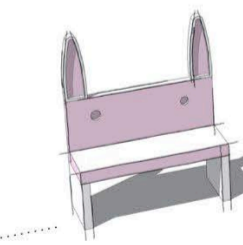
A playground slide "DINOSAUR at the waterplace". The slide goes into rubber mat of "a lake".



A free public toilet design by Yaroslava. The most needed thing in Yakutsk's shared spaces.



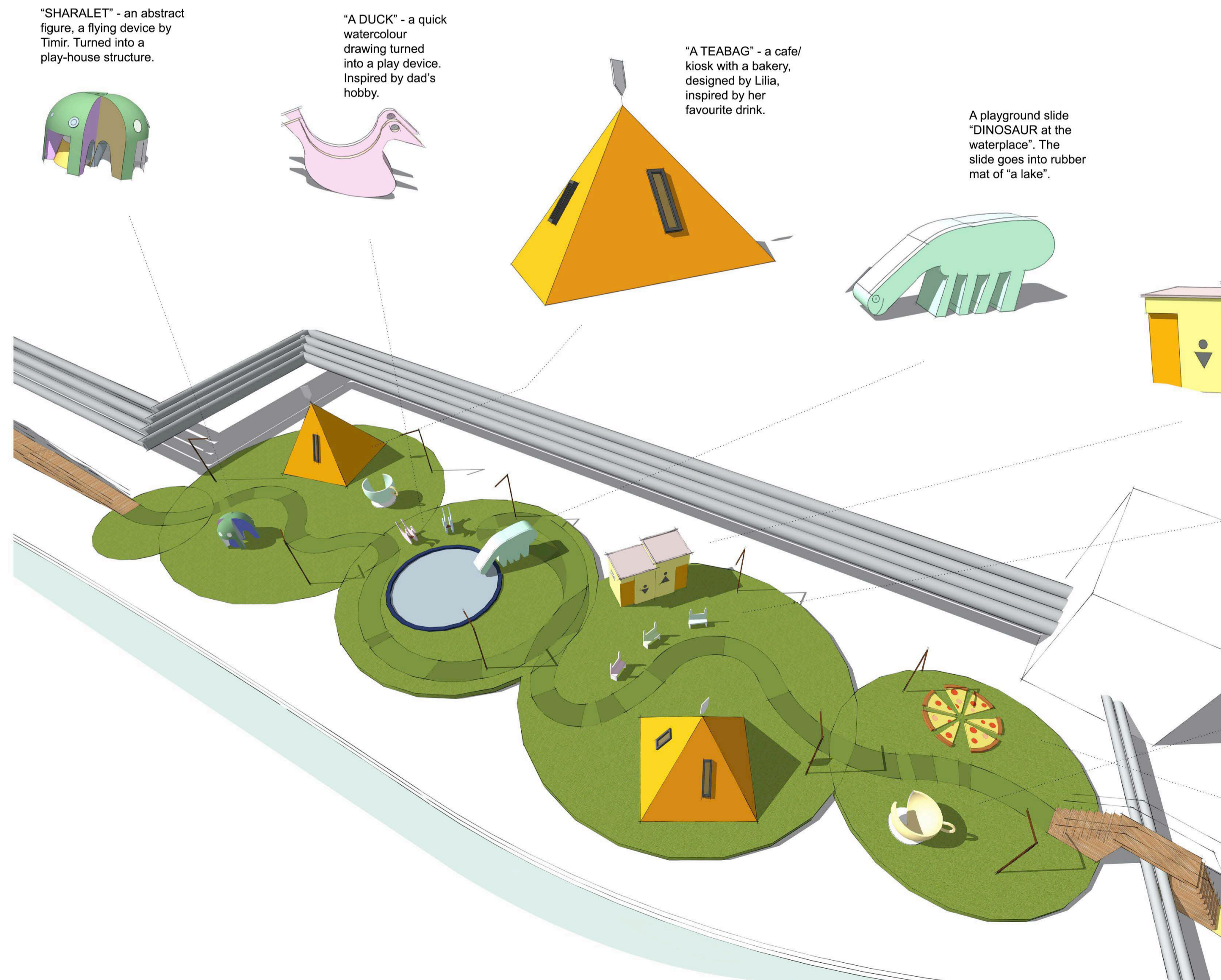
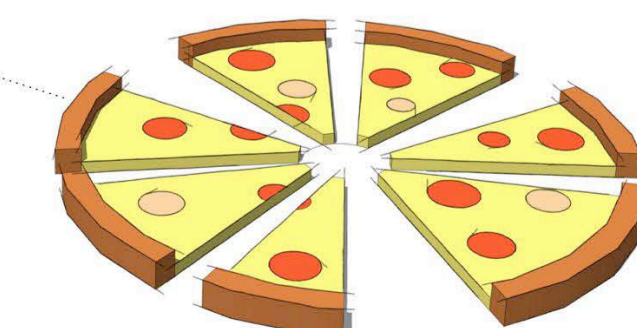
"A BUNNY" bench by Kristina. Her definition of a perfect bench.



"A TEACUP" by Lara turned into a play structure. Lara was drawing together with Lilia and was inspired by her.



"A PIZZA" playspace. Another drawing by Lara, closer to the lunch time :)

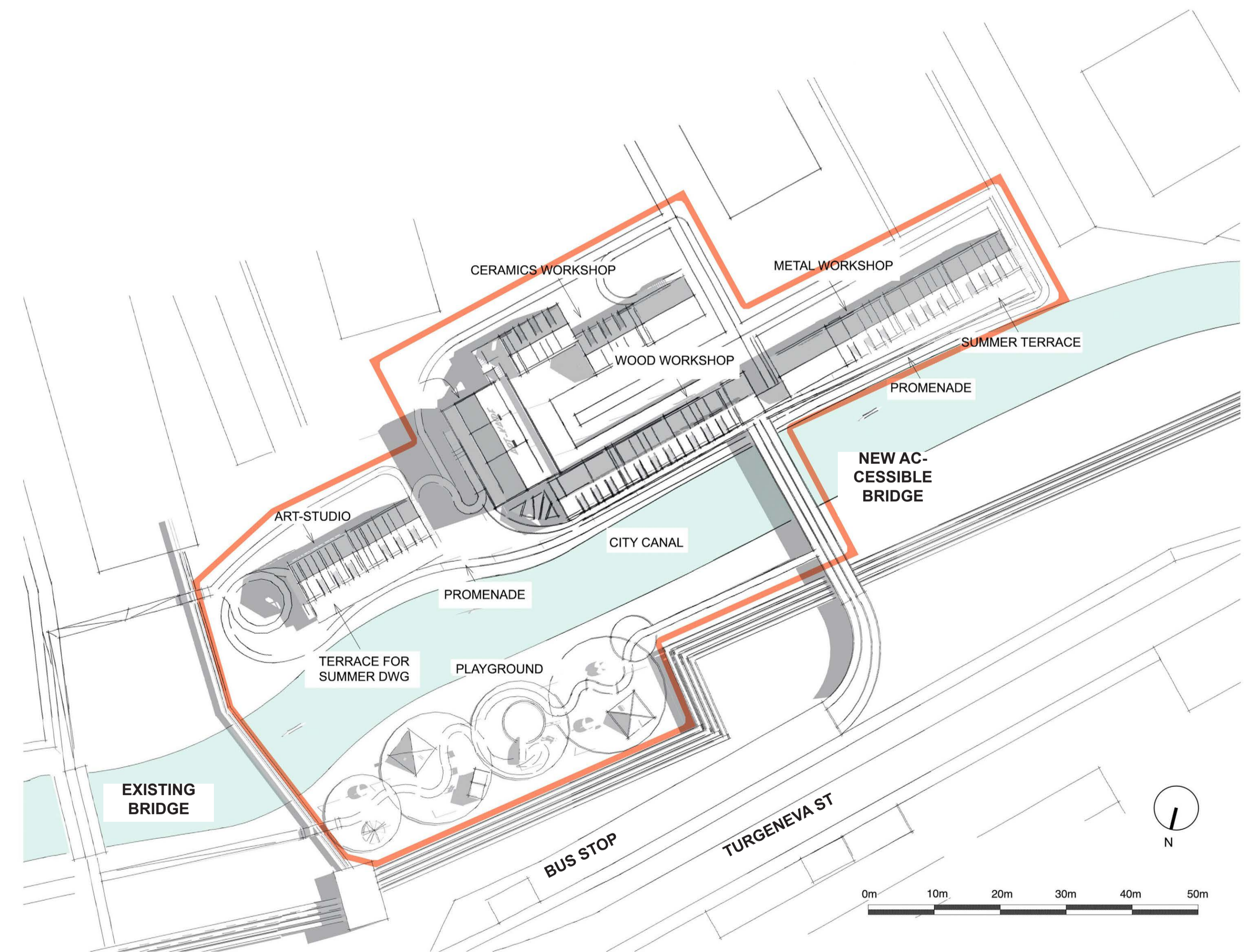


SIBERIAN IMAGINARIES - PROJECT 1

Existing Plan



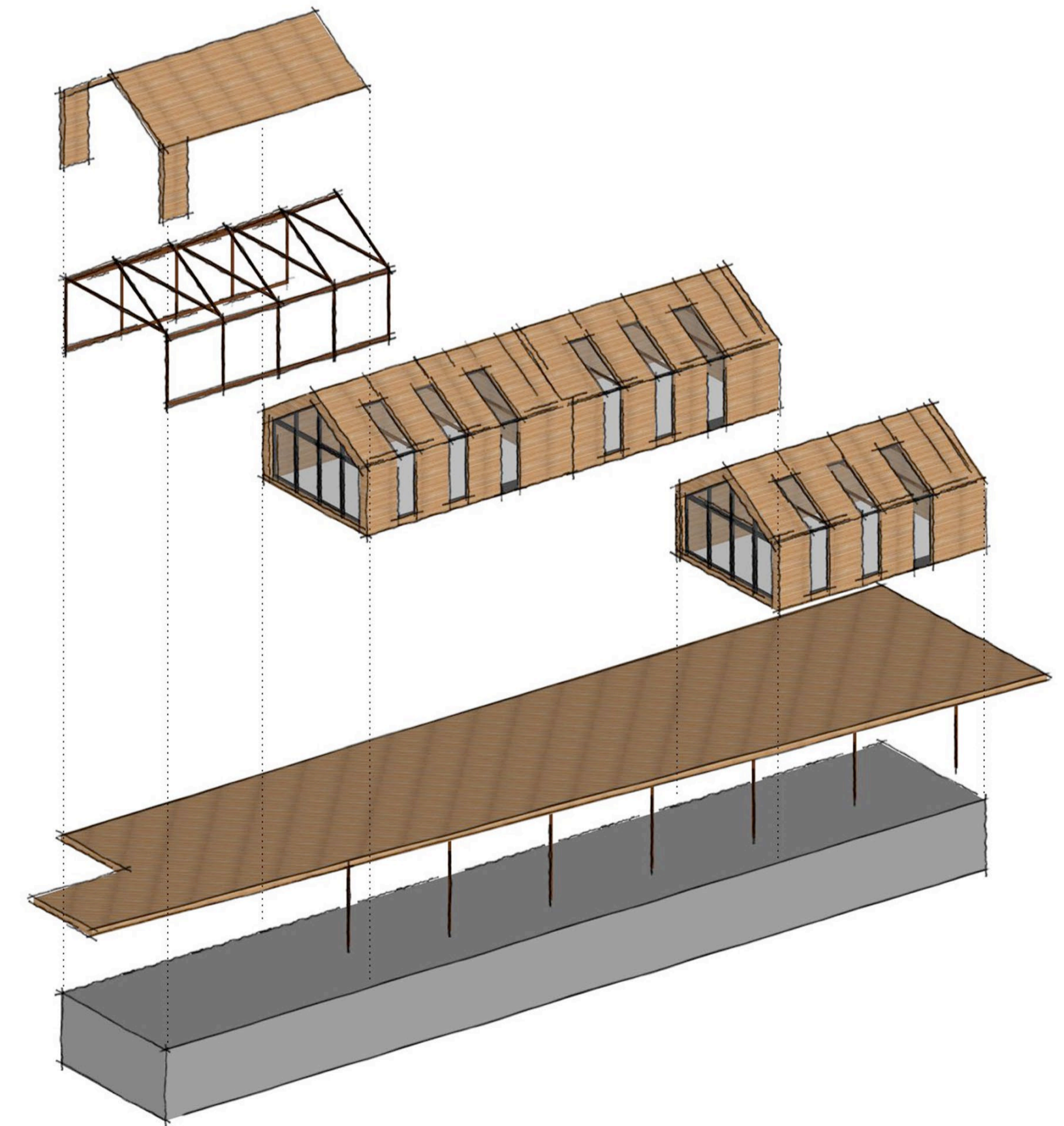
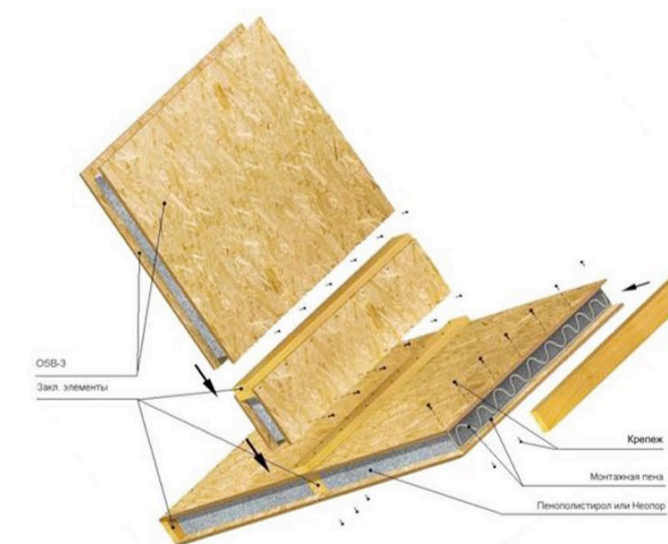
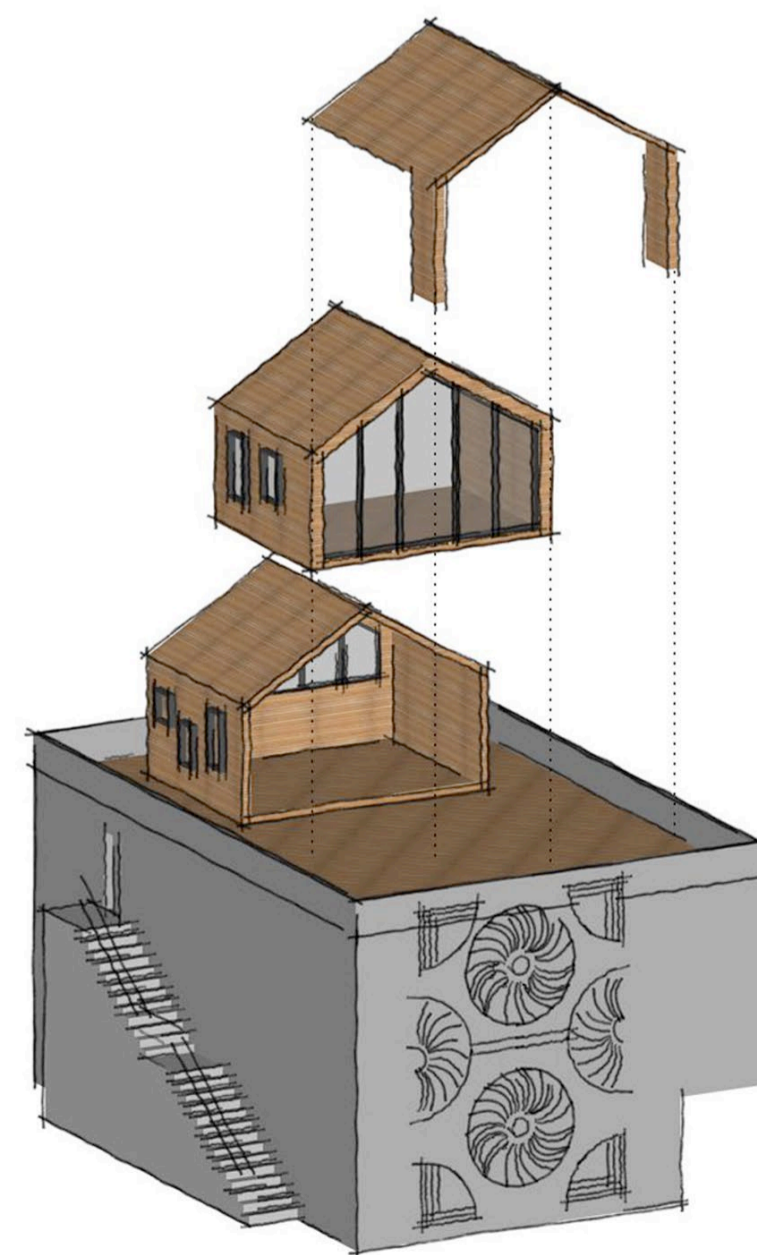
Proposed Plan



SIBERIAN IMAGINARIES - PROJECT 1



VIEW 1 - WORKSHOPS AND AN ART-STUDIO

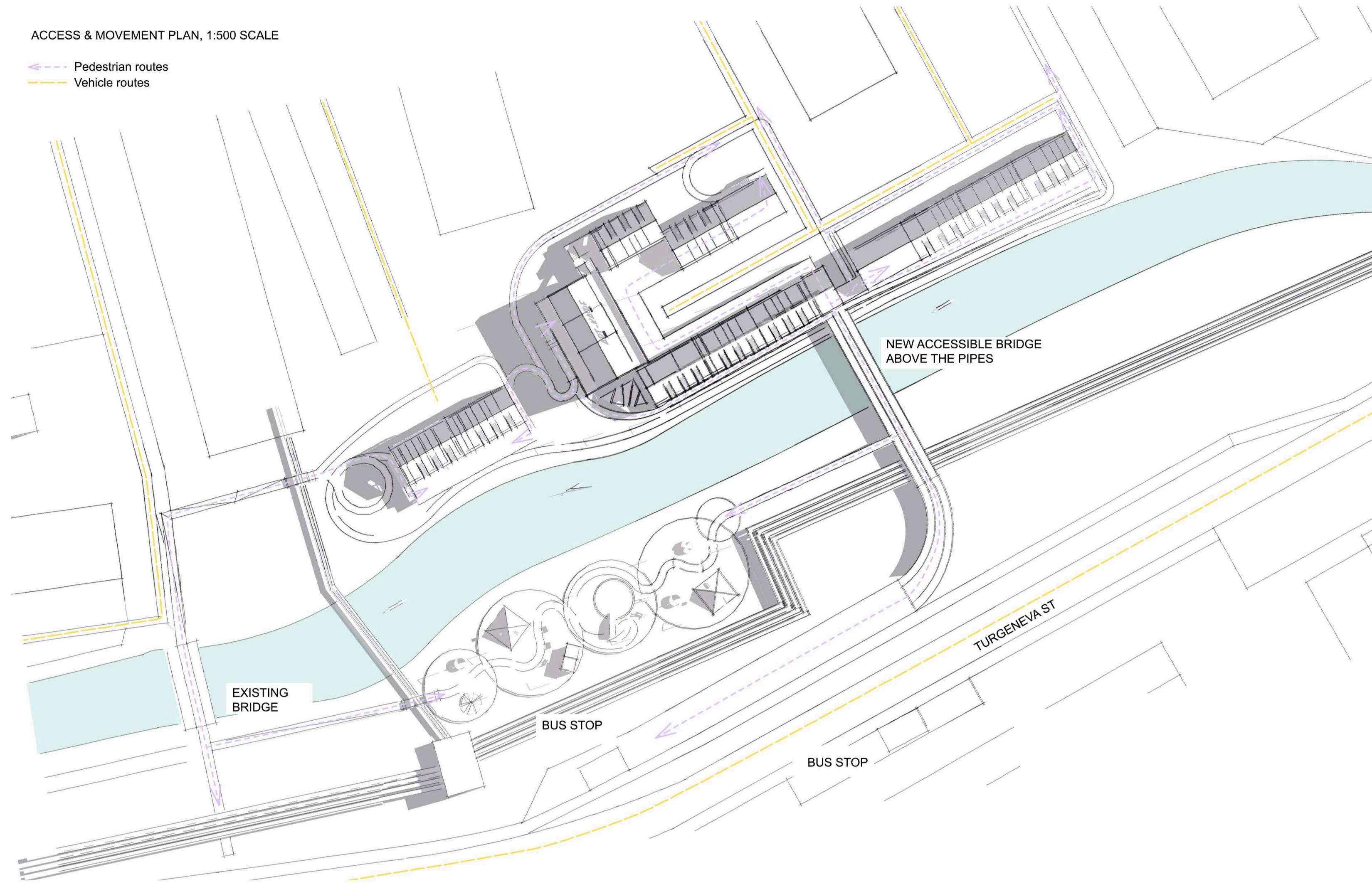


The light-weight structures of the cluster are made from SIP panels. As it is an ideal option for modular structures that can be built in a short amount of time and be based on the existing foundation of the concrete 1-storey garages. Additionally, SIP panels can be easily transported to Siberia by the river.

SIBERIAN IMAGINARIES - PROJECT 1

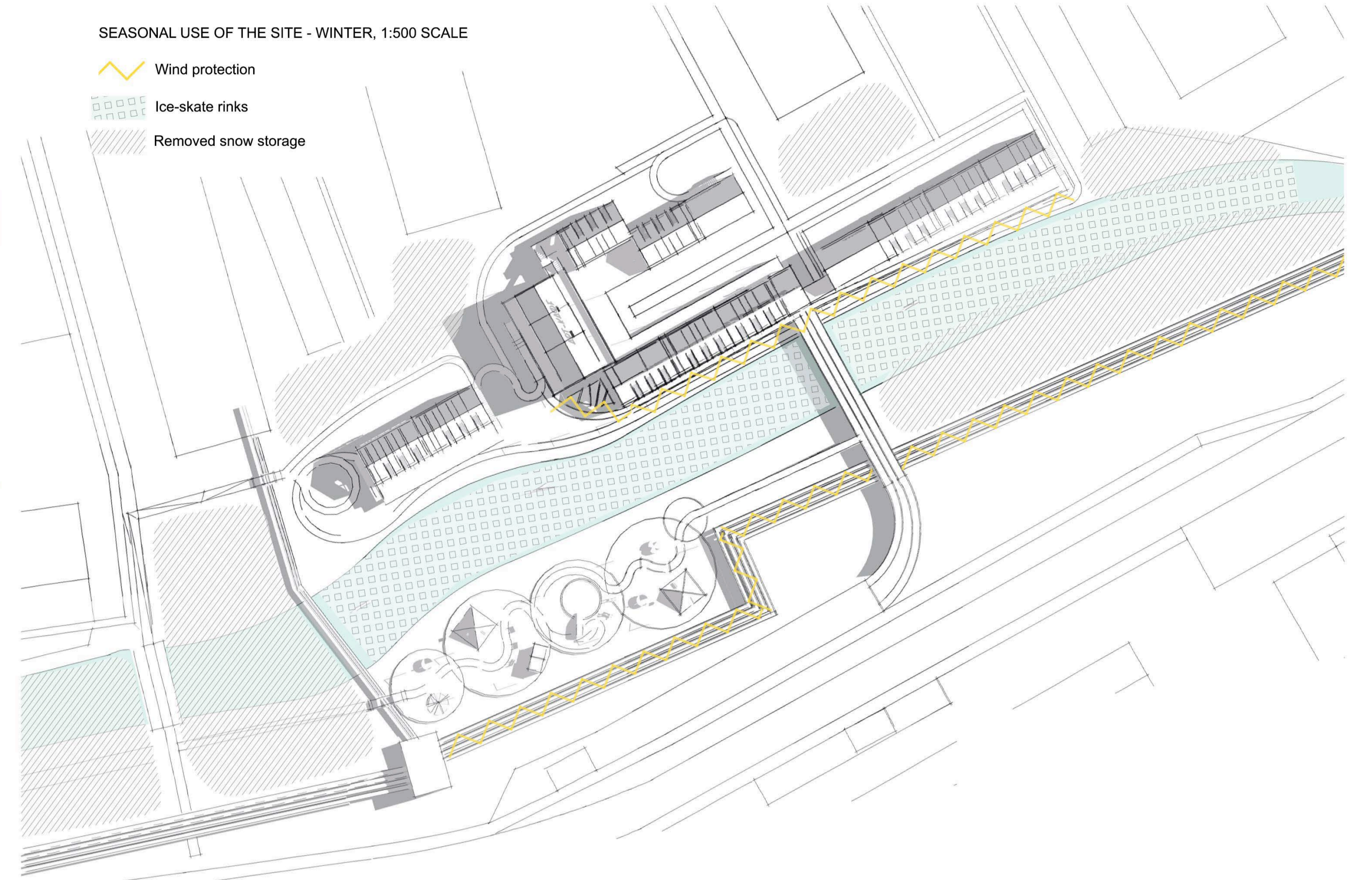
ACCESS & MOVEMENT PLAN, 1:500 SCALE

- Pedestrian routes
- Vehicle routes



SEASONAL USE OF THE SITE - WINTER, 1:500 SCALE

- Wind protection
- Ice-skate rinks
- Removed snow storage



Shared spaces of the cluster "Djoghur" - are free places for the community, arts and crafts. The main accent in design was made on the accessibility of the cluster - entrances and bridges with comfortable slopes and widths.

The winter use of the cluster is the same as in the summer time. However, the cluster has special areas for storing the snow cleaned from the territory and throughout lighting of the space. The viewing terraces and CCTV cameras add to the safety of the area.

VIEW 2 - WORKSHOPS ON TOP OF EXISTING GARAGES



VIEW 3 - ART-STUDIO



VIEW 4 - BRIDGE



SIBERIAN IMAGINARIES - PROJECT 2

LOCATION

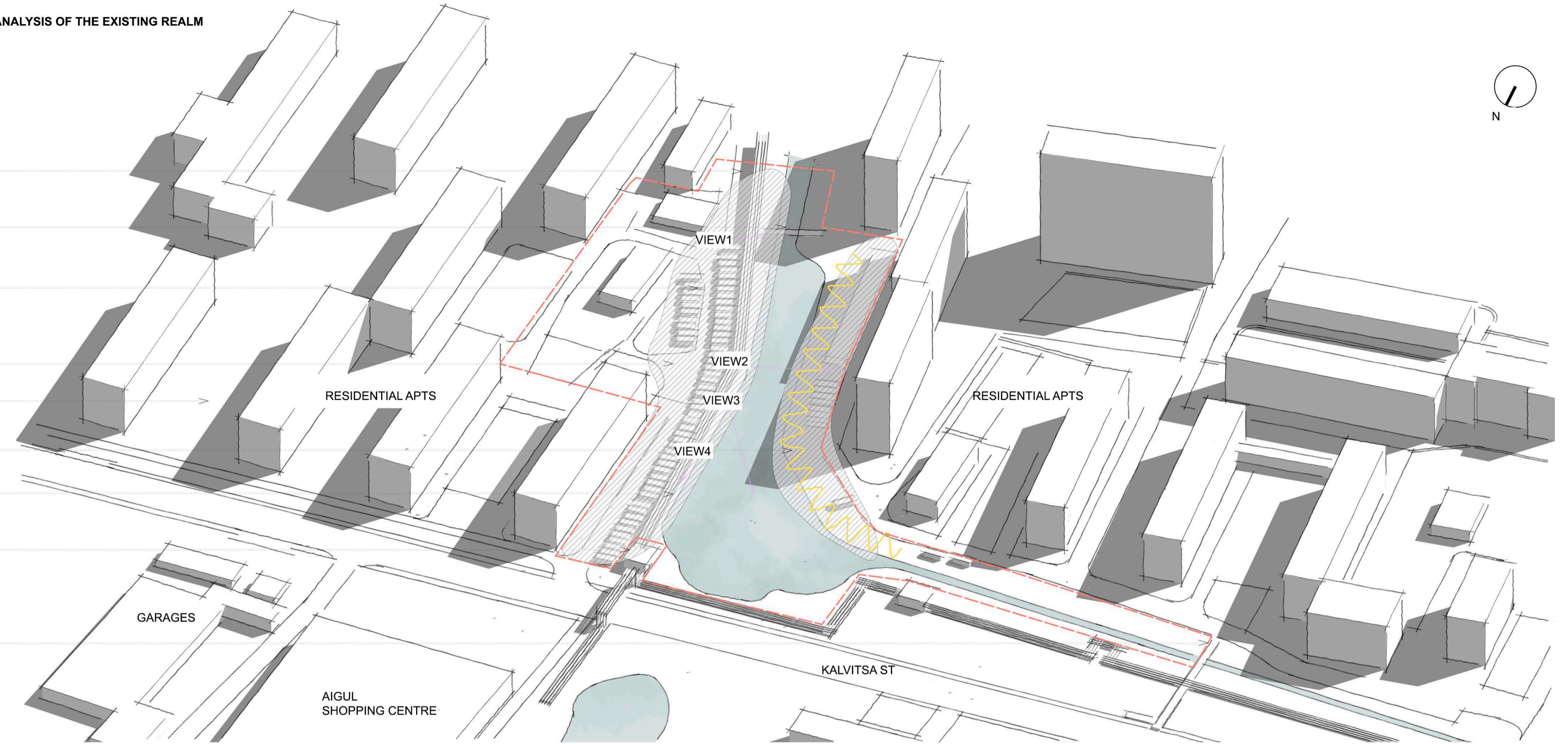


The site is located on Kalvitsa street, opposite to the shopping centre Aigul. It is a territory of the city canal's artificial pond between two residential neighbourhoods. The territory is occupied by single metal garages and serves as a space for vagrants and homeless people.

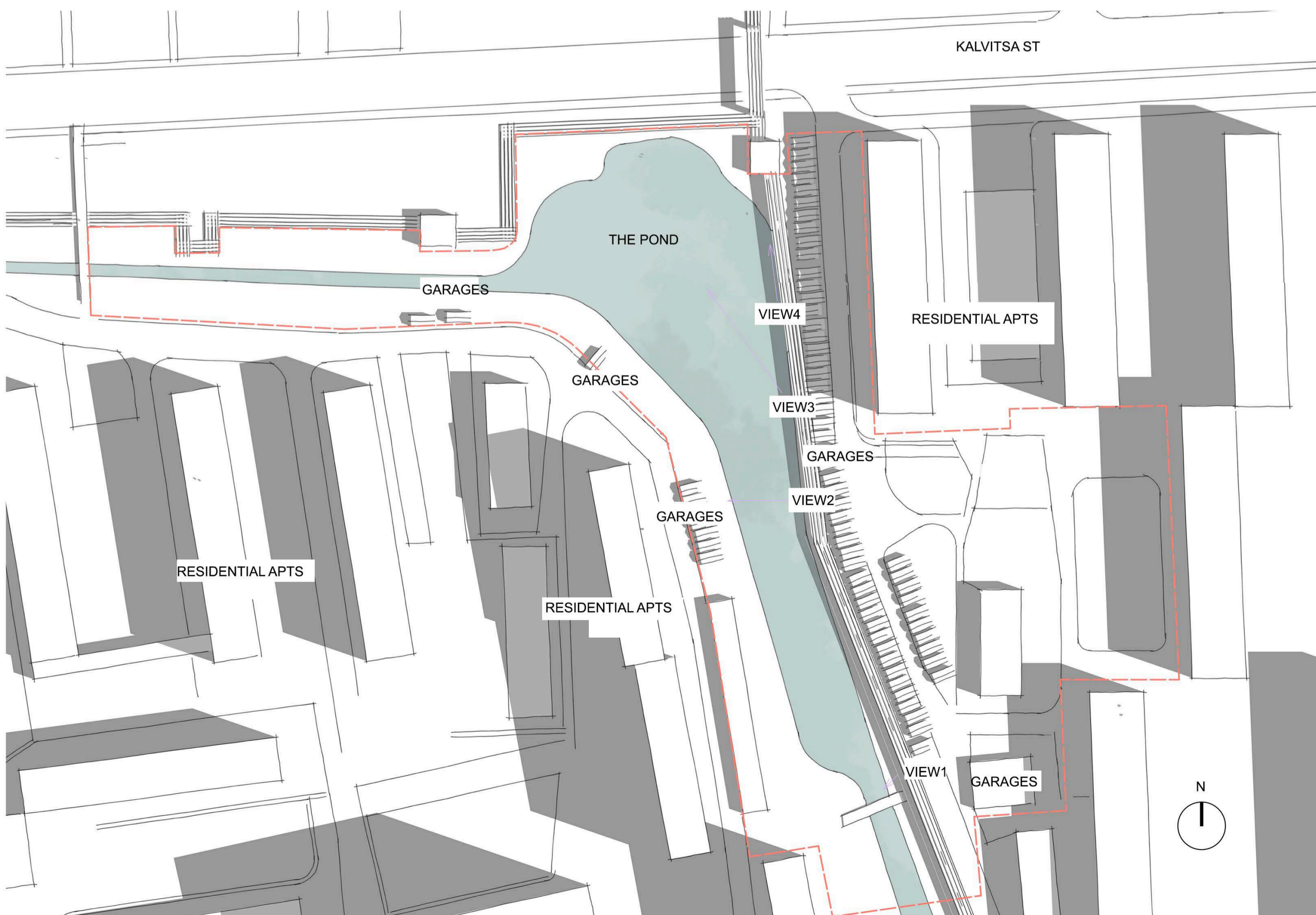
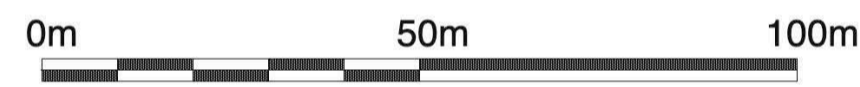
The high beach of the pond has a picturesque view with a landscape design potential. The local courtyards have no community spaces for the adults, the sports facilities are far away from this area. The existing playgrounds are in poor condition.

ANALYSIS OF THE EXISTING REALM

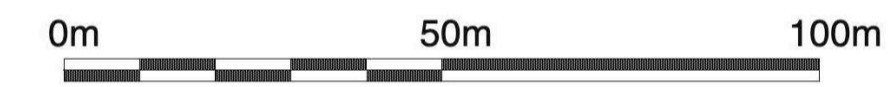
- PATH FOR VEHICLES AND PEDESTRIANS TO FEDORA POPOVA ST
- EXISTING BRIDGE ACROSS THE CANAL
- MARGINAL UNSAFE SPACE
- ROAD OUT OF ORDER
- POOR QUALITY COURTYARD PLAYGROUNDS
- PICTERESQUE PONDBANK WITH GARAGES - SPACE OF VAGRANTS IN THE SUMMER
- VAGRANTS' SPACE
- "CITIM" MURAL ON THE WALL OF THE HEATING PUMP STATION
- EXISTING FOOTPATH BRIDGE ABOVE THE CANAL AND PIPES



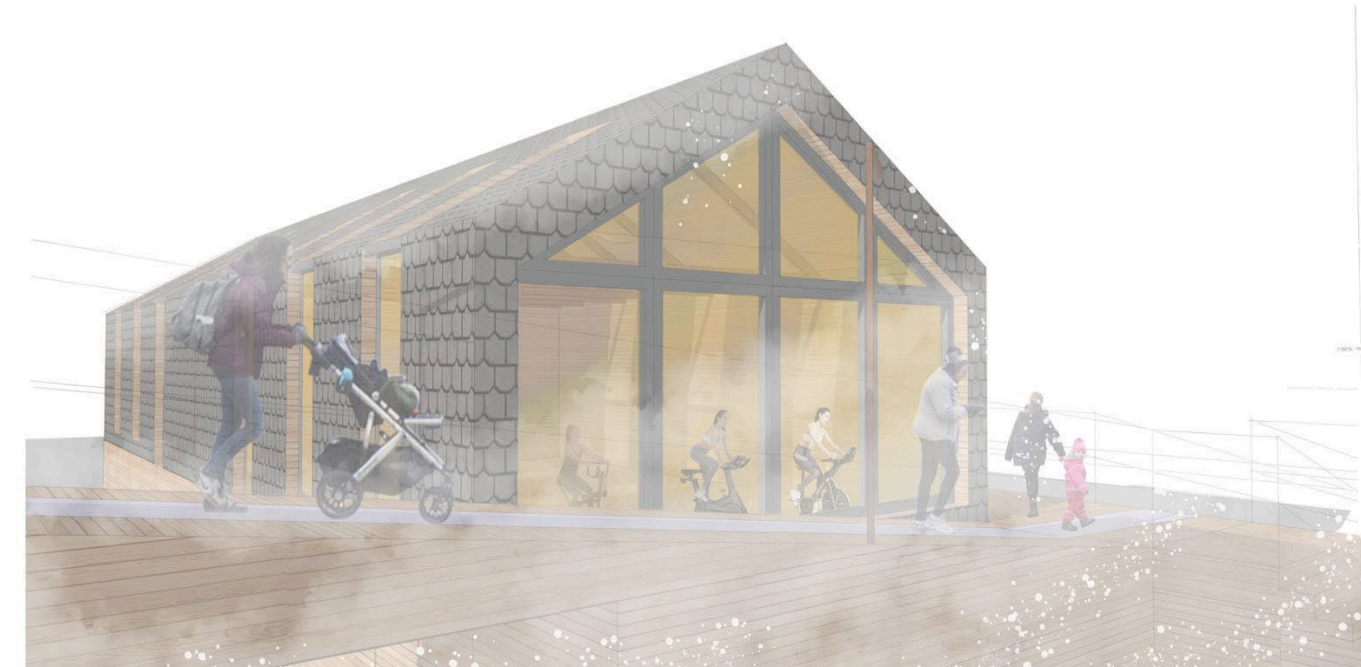
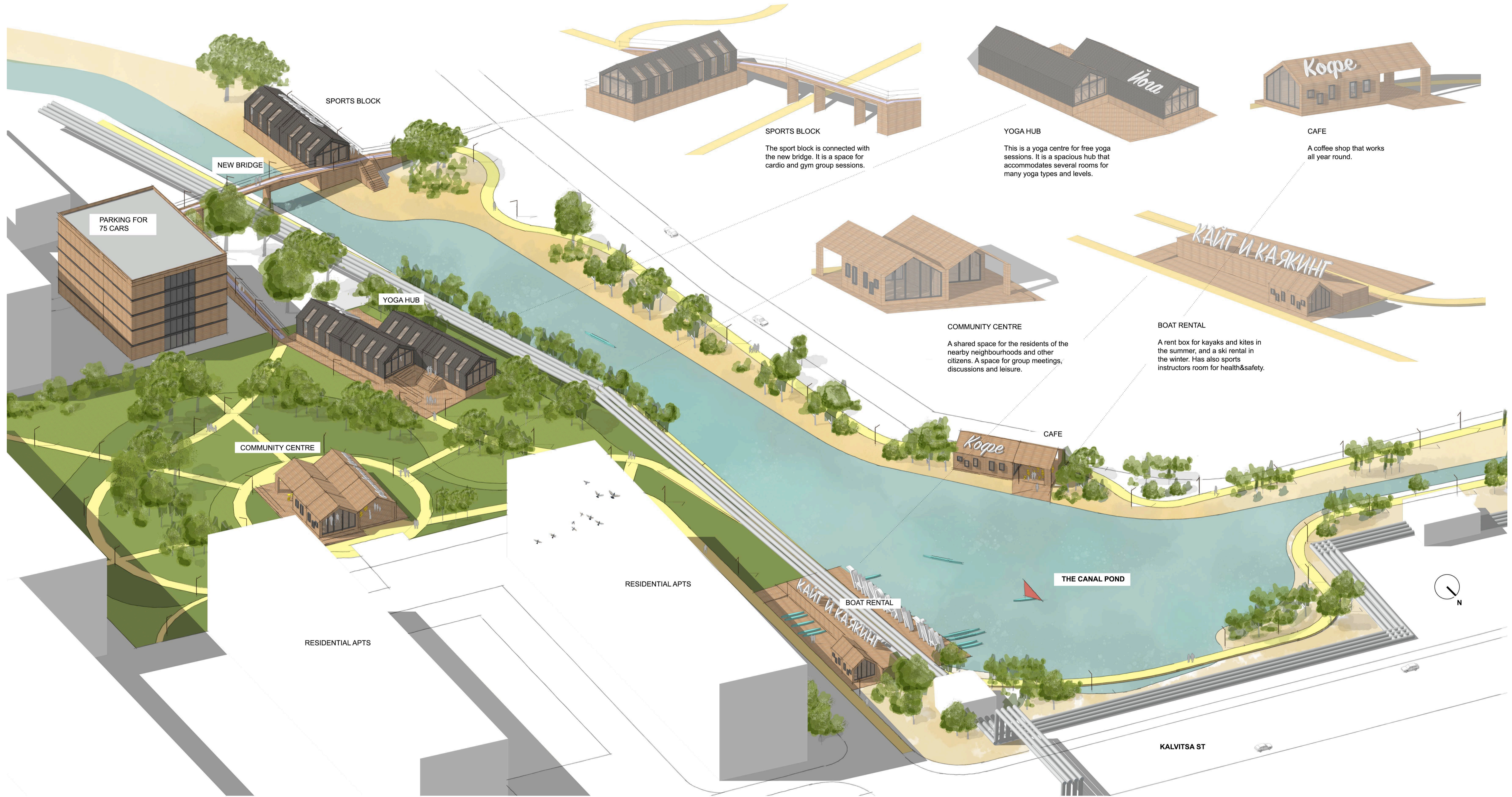
EXISTING SITUATION PLAN - 1:1000 SCALE



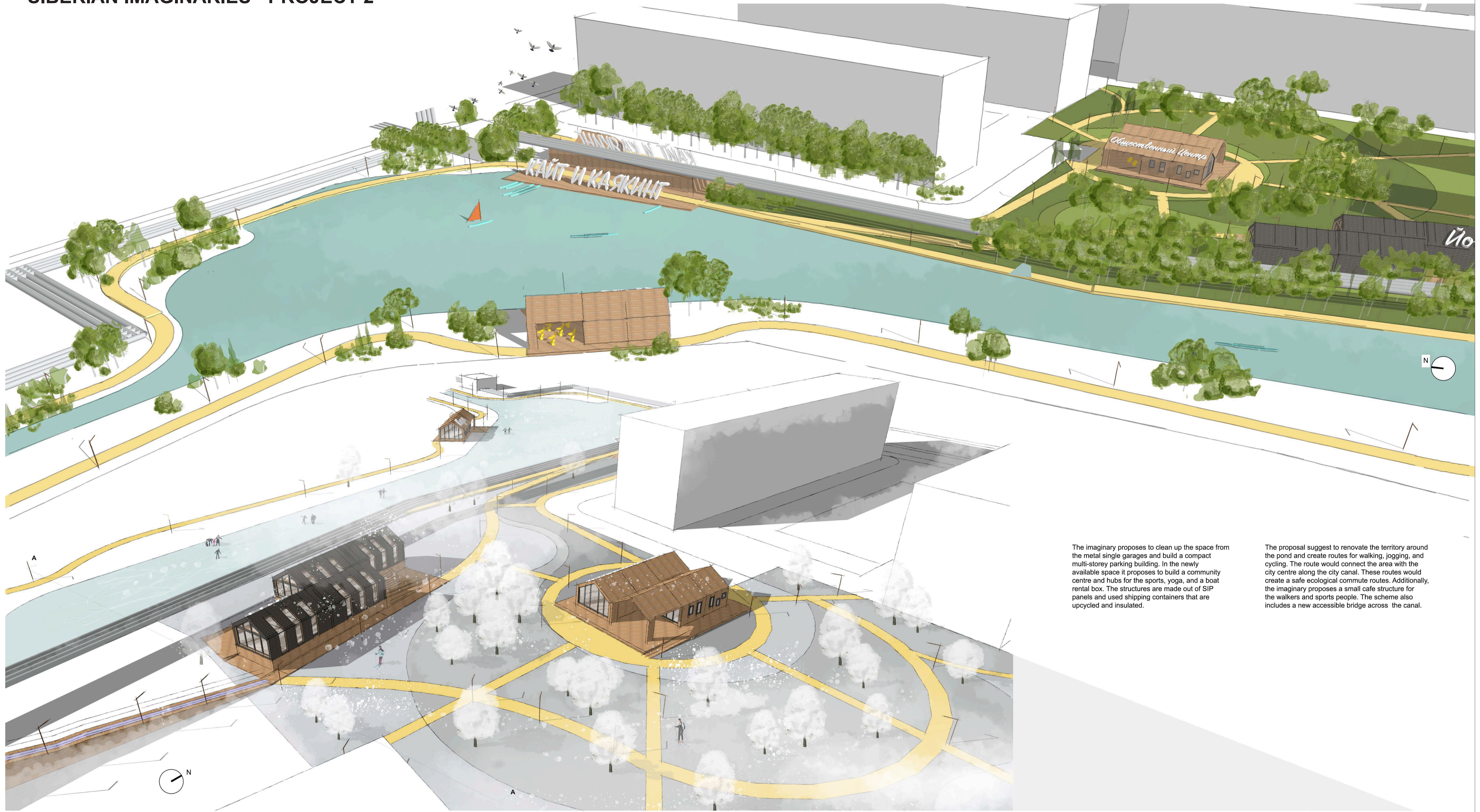
MASTER PLAN - 1:1000 SCALE



SIBERIAN IMAGINARIES - PROJECT 2



SIBERIAN IMAGINARIES - PROJECT 2



The imaginary proposes to clean up the space from the metal single garages and build a compact multi-storey parking building. In the newly available space it proposes to build a community centre and hubs for the sports, yoga, and a boat rental box. The structures are made out of SIP panels and used shipping containers that are upcycled and insulated.

The proposal suggest to renovate the territory around the pond and create routes for walking, jogging, and cycling. The route would connect the area with the city centre along the city canal. These routes would create a safe ecological commute routes. Additionally, the imaginary proposes a small cafe structure for the walkers and sports people. The scheme also includes a new accessible bridge across the canal.

