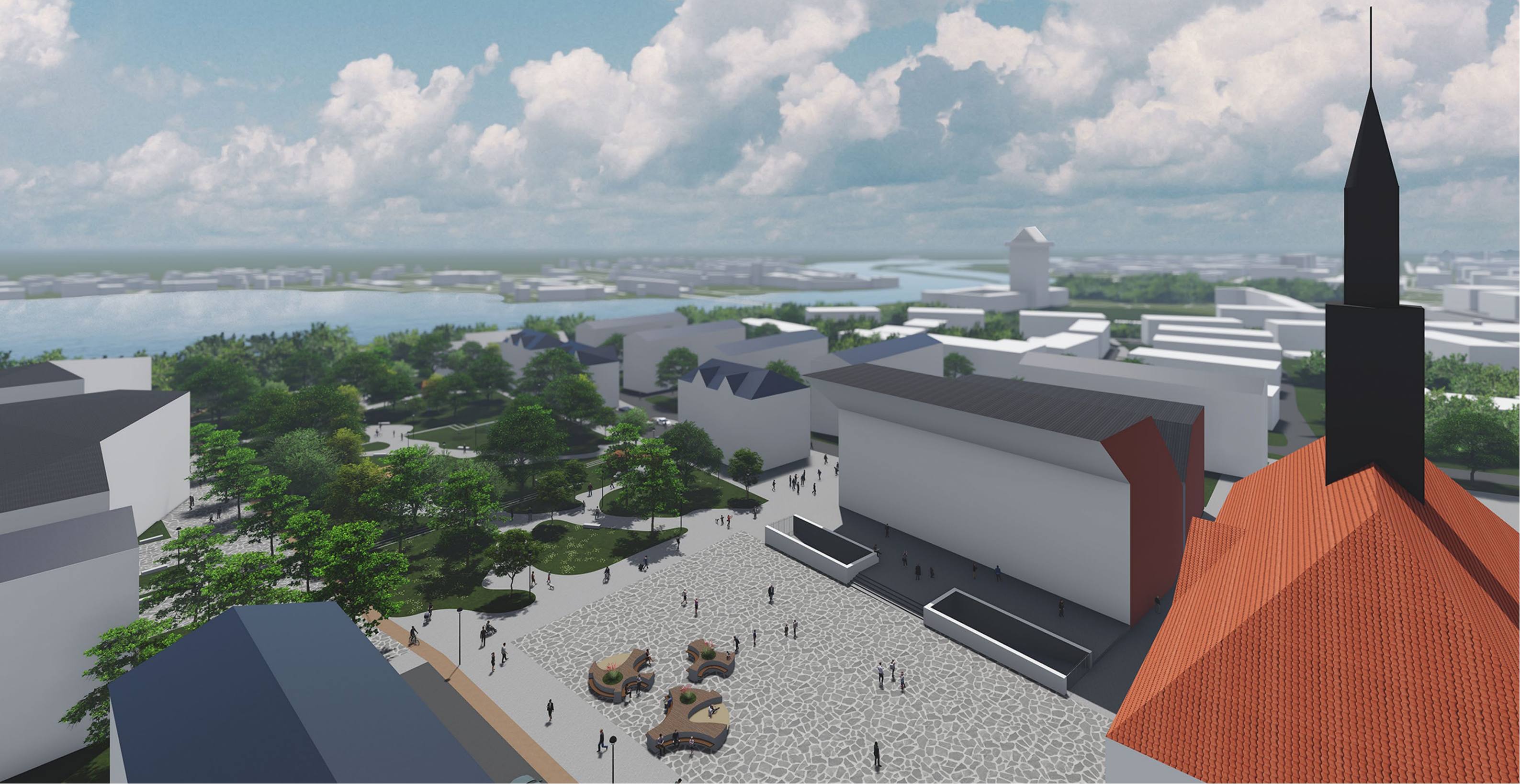


IN SEARCH OF A CITY CENTER  
STIMULATING URBAN DYNAMICS OF NARVA

KESKLINNA OTSIDES  
NARVA LINNADÜNAAMIKATE STIMULEERIMINE









TALLINN UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY  
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING  
Academy of Architecture and Urban Studies

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MASTER`S THESIS

Student: Alisa Raužina

Student code: 153943 EAU

Supervisor: Kimmo Sakari Lylykangas

Professor,  
Head of Academy of Architecture and Urban Studies

Tallinn 2023

AUTHOR'S DECLARATION

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## ABSTRACT

During a long period of migration and population decrease Narva began to fade rapidly, city structure became sparse. The location of Narva city center, in its classical sense, is uncertain. The aim of this work is to discuss the location, meaning and importance of city center, using Narva as a case study. The work considers the history of Narva as the most important indicator of the location of the city center. The study includes a survey among city residents in order to find out their position on the location of the city center. The thesis considers and studies methods of influencing the city center on the most important social, demographic and urban processes.

As a result of a survey and analysis of the urban environment, it was confirmed, that position of the city center in Narva remain not clear for the residents. Thus, it was concluded that Narva does not have one specific city center, but there are several places that perform central functions. The study of the best practices of European cities helped to adopt experience in the development of the central parts of the city and prompted ideas for improving the center of Narva. The project provided a solution to help the city emphasize its image through the development of all central points of the city. The layout was drawn up in order to solve some of the primary problems of the city and also stimulate urban dynamics.

When planning the central parts of the city, the development strategies of Narva, drawn up by local governments in joint work with residents of the city, were considered as priority. Thus, the development goals and the main focus of the city's development were taken into account. The solution is mainly based on the diversity of the urban environment, the creation and strengthening of a positive identity of the city in the eyes of the whole state, the promotion of tourism and the creation of favorable conditions for citizens and guests, regardless of age and needs.

## ABSTRAKT

Pika rände ja rahvastiku vähenemise perioodi vältel hakkas Narva linn kiiresti hääbuma ja linna struktuur lahjendama. Narva kesklinna asukoht, tema klassikalises mõttes, on ebakindel. Käesoleva töö eesmärk on arutleda kesklinna asukoha, tähenduse ja tähtsuse üle, kasutades Narvat juhtumiuuringuna. Töö peab Narva ajalugu linnakeskuse asukoha kõige olulisemaks näitajaks. Uuring hõlmab küsitlust linna elanike seas, et selgitada välja nende positsioon kesklinna asukohas. Väitekirjas kaalutakse ja uuritakse linna mõjutamise meetodeid kõige olulisematel sotsiaalsetel, demograafilistel ja linnaprotsessidel.

Linnakeskkonna uuringu ja küsitluse analüüsi tulemusel kinnitati Narva kesklinna asukoha ebakindluse teooriat. Seega jõuti järeldusele, et Narva kesklinnas ei ole üht konkreetset keskust, kuid keskseid funktsioone täidab mitu kohta. Euroopa linnade parimate tavade uurimine aitas omandada kogemusi kesklinna arendamisel ja innustas ideid Narva keskuse parandamiseks. Projekt pakkus lahenduse, mis aitaks linnal rõhutada oma kuvandit kõigi kesklinnapunktide arendamise kaudu. Planeering oli koostatud, et lahendada mõned esmased probleemid linna ja ka stimuleerida linnadünaamikat.

Linna keskosade planeerimisel tugines nad peamiselt Narva arengustrateegiatele, mille koostasid kohalik omavalitsus koostöös linnaelanikega. Seega võeti arvesse arengueesmärke ja linna arengu põhipunkti. Lahendus põhineb peamiselt linnakeskkonna mitmekesisusel, linna positiivse kuvandi loomisel ja tugevdamisel kogu riigi silmis, turismi arendamisel ning soodsate tingimuste loomisel kodanikele ja külalistele, olenemata vanusest ja vajadustest.





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# THEORETICAL PART

# 1. INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 PROBLEM STATEMENT

Throughout its rich history, the city of Narva has always had great potential and many perspectives due to its geographical location. However, despite this, over the past decades there has been declining tendencies in the development of the city. In just a few decades, Narva has turned from a major trading and industrial center into a city with an uncertain future. Many industrial enterprises, which provided citizens with jobs, and the city with a stable economy, were closed in a short time. Some educational institutions were also closed, as a result, there were few options for higher education in the city for a long time. The young employable population began to migrate in search of work and better education, and as a result, the population in Narva began to age and rapidly decrease (Statistikaamet, 2022).

Migration and closure of large companies damaged the city's economy, led to changes in the demographic structure, and also influenced changes in the city's structure. Nevertheless, in recent years, life in Narva has resumed: Narva today is not only the border city of Estonia, but also the border of the European Union. With the support of EU funds, historical sights are being restored: the Narva River embankment has been ennobled with the promenade, the bastion belt has been restored and now functions as a museum. New educational institutions appear in Narva. For example, in 2012 a new building of the Narva College of the University of Tartu was built and in 2020 was established totally new educational institution for Narva - the Estonian Academy of Security Sciences. More impact in the development of the city was given by its participation in the European Capital of Culture 2024 competition.

Despite all the positive changes, the population still continues to decline, and the city structure requires more intervention. It has become clear that Narva needs new development concepts and ideas to enhance positive developments within the city and attract interest and attention towards it.

## 1.2 OBJECTIVES

The main hypothesis of the work is the statement that there is no specific and clearly articulated city center in Narva. The aim of the research part is to analyze the historical periods of the organization of the city, to investigate citizen`s perception on the location of the city center and its role in the development of Narva. In the case of several centers, characterize their relationship and functions, depending on the needs of the city.

Another hypothesis is that by developing the quality of urban environment in the city center, it is possible to enhance the identity of a city and stimulate certain urban dynamics in the whole city. The work explores the problems of the city, analyzes opportunities and prospects with the aim of proposing ways and methods to maintain the image of the city through the improvement of historically and strategically important areas, and finding ways to stimulate urban dynamics.

## 1.3 RESEARCH METHODS

A literature review was conducted in order to elaborate the concept of the city center, its role, functions, form and categorizations. This includes a study of the impact of the inner city on the entire city, the definition of mono and polycentric models.

The second research method is the analysis of successful development strategies of the centers of several European cities, the analysis of European cities that have undergone a number of changes in their urban center. The reasons that led to the need for revitalization and the consequences of those changes were clarified, including an analysis of successfully applied strategies in relation to the centers of these cities as well as their impact on the city as a whole.

One of the research methods is a historical review of the development of Narva at different periods of time and under the forces of different conquering countries: how the city was founded and changed over time, how the location and role of the city center changed. And also, an analysis of the current situation in the city. The existing strategies for the development of the city are also being considered.

An important research method is a questionnaire among citizens in order to find out their perception concerning the location of the Narva center now, and what factors influenced the opinion of people in this choice. A digital map-based survey compiled by the author of this work was conducted in the period from 02.03.2022 to 15.04.2022. Responses were collected mainly via Internet in the Facebook social network, as well as through advertising posters in the most popular Narva shopping centers Astri and Fama. All questions and results are described in detail in the relevant paragraph of the main part of the work.



## 2. CITY CENTER AND ITS INFLUENCE

### 2.1 ROLE AND MEANING

To better understand the role of the city center, it is worth paying attention to the origin of cities. Cities never arose without reason, their foundation was always stimulated by any significant factor. For example, in the earliest period of human history, settlements were built on fertile lands or near water bodies, which contributed to the development of agriculture and cattle breeding. Later, with the strengthening of trade relations, it became necessary to create cities at the intersections of trade routes to stimulate the economy. To consolidate control over the conquered territories, there was a need for justification of administrative, political and military centers. As production evolved, settlements for workers were built around large industrial enterprises. Most often, the center of the city refers to its historical core or place closely associated with it. Thus, the center is a symbol and stores the primary reason for the origin of the settlement in this territory.

In the modern world, the city center is the place of the greatest concentration of significant places, architectural ensembles and monuments; a place characterized by certain cultural and historical values (Polko, 2017, p. 51). Moreover, the center is the face of the city, its representative part, forming the impression and image of the city, encouraging the desire to visit the city and being the goal for this (Polko, 2017, p. 51). The center is a nodal element of public life and the planning structure of the city; it is a highly urbanized environment where the functions of management, science, and social activities are concentrated (Mitković & Dinić, 2004, p. 41).

This place in the city is characterized by the intensification of human flows, in order to meet the most basic human needs for communication and socialization. Thus, the center dictates the orientation and organization of the city's social processes, their evolution (Mitković & Dinić, 2004, p. 41).

The main areas of influence of the inner city on the urban environment (Drizenko, 2001, pp. 49-50):

- City center has a dominant planning role in the city system.
- The structure of the center determines the composition of the city and is an indicator of the direction and nature of the development of the urban environment.
- Center has an important role in terms of stimulating the development of science, technology, culture and art.
- Provides transport links between urban and suburban areas.
- Center forms the idea of the city, supports the main composition, and reveals all the originality, traditions and morals of the city's life structure.

### 2.2 FORMS AND FUNCTIONS

The city center has a composite structure consisting of paths, focuses and nuclei. Paths give directions to pedestrians and vehicles through city streets, transport lines and public places, and tie the city together, serving as the circulatory system of a large urban mechanism. It has long been so, that a trade street is of exceptional importance in the structure of the city center and is also one of its forms. Focus is a concentration of paths, including crossroads, squares and plazas. Nucleus means high concentration of focuses, an ensemble of roads, squares and plazas combined into a united urban structure (Mitković & Dinić, 2004, pp. 43-44).

The urban environment has a very strong impact on the person and, respectively, the life and needs of the townspeople affect the development and changes of the city. Thus, the city and its population are a single complex organism with its anatomy, structure, and core. The functions of the city reflect the relationship between social demands and urban pattern. The functions of the city center most often are not related to housing and production; however, they correspond to most of the city's needs. Functions of the city center are (Mitković & Dinić, 2004, p. 42):

- Service. This function is closely related to the tourism and business functions as it implies trading and commercial activities.
- Tourist function. It includes tourist centers, catering facilities, hotels and tourist leisure time organizations.
- Business. Bureau, commercial areas, buildings of local private enterprises and large international companies.
- Communication. Road transport hubs that provide communication with other parts of the city and the outside areas; squares, which are a place of connection and communication between citizens and local authorities; public places, which serve as a bridgehead for meetings and communication.
- Education. The function is represented by all types of educational institutions, scientific activities and secondary development.
- Cultural function. Includes an entertainment feature. Places of free and leisure time activities or hobbies: libraries, cinemas, concert halls, community centers, galleries and theaters.
- Recreation. This includes places that contribute to an active lifestyle and sports activities: sports halls, stadiums, parks, special outdoor venues, walking and strolling paths
- Health protection. Clinics, pharmacies, medical institutions.
- Social function. Social and political organizations, activists, local governments, various associations.

Some forms and functions of the city center have undergone a considerable number of changes in the course of history and will continue to be transformed in accordance with social and economic

changes. For example, a traditional trade street has transformed into a modern shopping center, however, both forms can coexist in close proximity and form a single urban commercial center. The fading industrial function of many cities has been successfully replaced by services, tourism and cultural functions due to economic processes (Polko, 2017, p. 52).

## 2.3 CATEGORIZATION

The attraction and priority of the center are the primary elements for determining the center categories (Ćuković, 1985).

The center's attraction is characterized firstly by its centrality, which defines the location of the center to the surroundings, as well as its interdependence with other centers. Secondly by traffic accessibility and links to other center areas. The center is made up of multiple units, which dictate the intensity of the center attraction and have a certain spatial relationship. It is essential for the center's attraction that the quality of the environment, the physical structure's features, and the space be based on the demands of the users (Mitković & Dinić, 2004, p. 49).

There are a few center types in the priority range: centers with a high degree of attractiveness, with numerous connections to other centers, centers open for changes and those with a high level of satisfaction of constant needs (Mitković & Dinić, 2004, p. 49).

At least three categories are needed to create a basic analysis of the city center system (Ćuković, 1985):

- Local centers (low level). They are primarily used to meet the needs of the local community on a daily basis. The local center consists of several zero level centers.
- Secondary city centers (medium level). As a rule, they are the center of an urban district or municipality formed in order to correct shortcomings in the development of the city. Usually, they have several local centers. Transformation of medium-sized cities into large ones leads to the development of secondary centers that determine the relief and spatial definition of the central area.
- Regional centers (high level). The highest-level city centers have a distinctive historical layering that, despite the structural diversity, creates an appealing uniform environment. The continual development of the city core causes those centers to change throughout time. The quantity of central activities, as well as vocations, is highest in the central zone.

Small town centers belong to the category of lower order centers. Its most common organizational concept includes one dominant center and weakly developed subcenters - zero-degree centers. This concept can be referred to as monocentric (Mitković & Dinić, 2004, p. 53).

Medium-sized cities usually include two types of centers - middle and lower. In addition to the main dominant center, there are also centers of the first and zero degrees. Despite the beginning of the process of decentralization, the sub-centers are not yet developed enough. Such urban systems are characterized by the creation of favorable conditions for the new center developments (Mitković & Dinić, 2004, p.53).

Bigger cities usually have all those three levels. The use of a polycentric model in a compartment with decentralization of central functions, a network of subcenters and specialized centers are characteristic features of this system (Mitković & Dinić, 2004, p. 53).

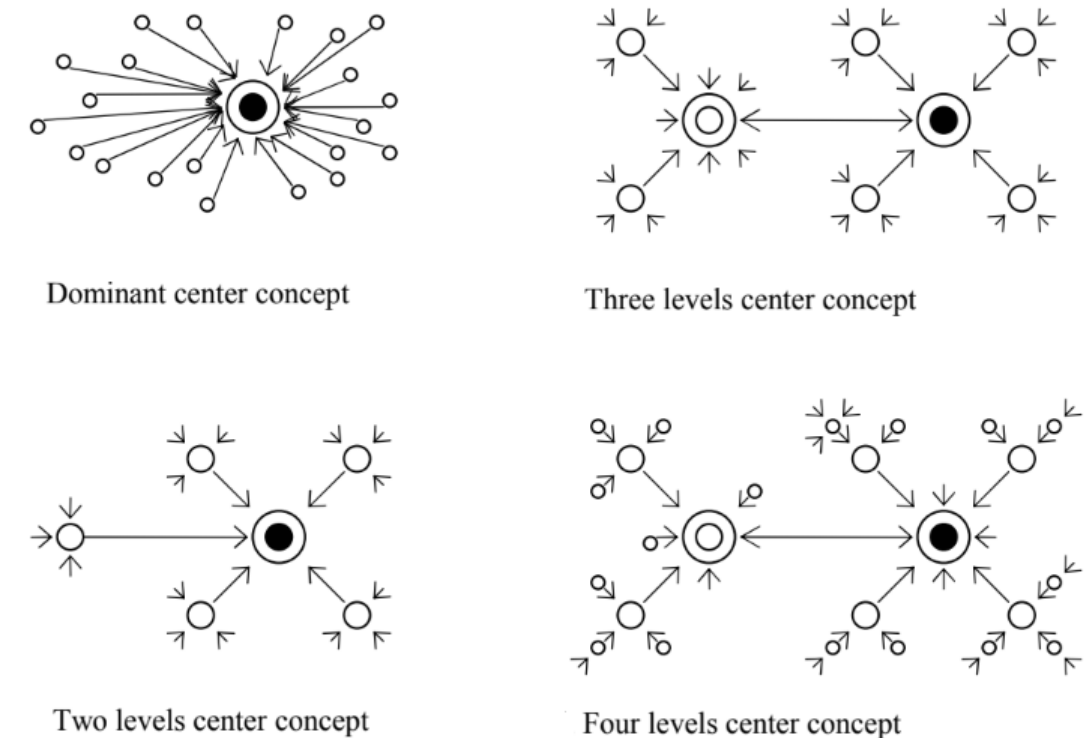


Figure 1. Center concepts.  
Source: Ćuković, 1985

## 2.4 MONO- AND POLYCENTRIC SITIES

The development of trade, industry, crafts and science, population growth led to a continuous process of urbanization. Large cities are critically exposed to this process. They grow at a high rate, and even become overcrowded due to the massive migration of population from rural areas and small towns to capitals and large regional centers. Urbanization and urban expansion are an important topic for discussion among planners, sociologists, economists and scientists. Urbanization can significantly affect the economic growth and pace of development of the city, therefore, it cannot be allowed to occur by itself or be an uncontrolled and unauthorized process.

This has resulted to continuous debate on the approaches to urbanization: which are the urban strategies that could ensure the most beneficial development of cities and their economics (Abozeid & AboElatta, 2021).

There are two main trends: monocentric and polycentric urbanization, which are usually performed on the regional level, but in this part of work, those processes will be considered in terms of a city. These trends became the basis for urban planning strategies. Monocentric planning consists of a declining density of development as it moves away from the central part of the city, where the main urban functions are concentrated. In this system, the hierarchy of urban parts is pronounced. The city center is the only and dominant, it is the core of employment, business and economy, surrounded by residential areas. Monocentric cities can be attributed to the classic urban model that has historically developed (Abozeid & AboElatta, 2021).

In the process of urbanization, a city may grow and expand rapidly, and the distance to the city center from its different points can be measured in tens of kilometers. The monocentric model of the city in this case is no longer sustainable and one single city center will not provide residents with convenience and a sufficient level of employment (Lin et al., 2013). Polycentric planning consists in the idea of decentralization of the city center functions (Youyang, 2017, p. 2). A rigid hierarchy of urban parts under the only city center is no longer observed. On the contrary, urban areas are becoming more independent, uniting and forming new centers that provide people with opportunities for business, employment and leisure time activities in close proximity to their place of residence (Mitković & Dinić, 2004, p. 51). Such a model can offer the most convenient and sustainable future to the population of developing cities.

Each independent center of a polycentric city contains everything necessary for the comfortable life of the population, but it can offer something slightly different from other centers depending on its location and concept. The variety of choices, perspectives and opportunities is a key factor in attracting investment (Ezmales & Litavniece, 2012). Thus, the polycentric city is interspersed with the concept of the vitality and viability of the urban environment, which is reviewed separately in the following paragraph.

It is worth noting that most cities are initially monocentric, but with an increase in the population, they are forced to undergo changes, which lead to a polycentric development model. Gradual substitution of monocentric models with polycentric models is caused by the following factors (Youyang, 2017, p. 1):

- The dispersal of economic activities and the subsequent distribution of the population and its employment.
- Replacement of the information and educational function with trade turnover, which led to its redeployment.

- Changed structure of life. In a modern family, both adults work, taking into consideration the possible presence of children and other family members, preference in choosing a working place is given to places near the household, and vice versa, when choosing a place of residence, proximity to the place of employment and other infrastructure is taken into account.
- Cross commuting: people living in the city and working outside, people living outside the city line and working in the city.
- Development of advanced transport technologies and road network promoting increased mobility
- Variety of needs

It is fair to note that all the above factors, however, as well as the polycentric model itself, can be applied not only to megapolises and large cities. Of course, the polycentric urban model arose due to the process of urbanization, overcrowding of cities and the instability of the monocentric model in such conditions, however, polycentric planning methods can also be used in development strategies for relatively small cities.

## 2.5 "HEALTHY" CITY CENTER

As soon as the city center has a great influence on the city itself and has a meaningful role in the city's destiny, its health and success certainly lead to positive trends in the urban environment (Zanella et al., 2015, pp. 695-696). To understand what a healthy city center is or to assess the degree of its health, it is important to pay attention to its basic concepts of vitality and viability.

In the broad sense, vitality and viability are pretty much the same, describing the ability to survive, live and grow successfully and independently, being full of energy. Those meanings are closely connected with the definition of health. In the inner-city context, vitality is understood as continuous stimulation and maintenance of intensive activities at different times of the day, while viability consists in constant attraction of investments. Both of these parameters are closely related. Since the city center is usually considered the place where the interaction between different urban inhabitants is closest, the vitality and viability concepts are extremely important and do not lose their relevance with time. Diverse activities in the city center have a positive effect on involving new investments, and the influx of investments stimulates the emergence of new activities and attractions for new visitors. Therefore, both of these factors drive each other and serve as an indicator of the attractiveness and health of the urban environment (Polko, 2017, pp. 55-56).

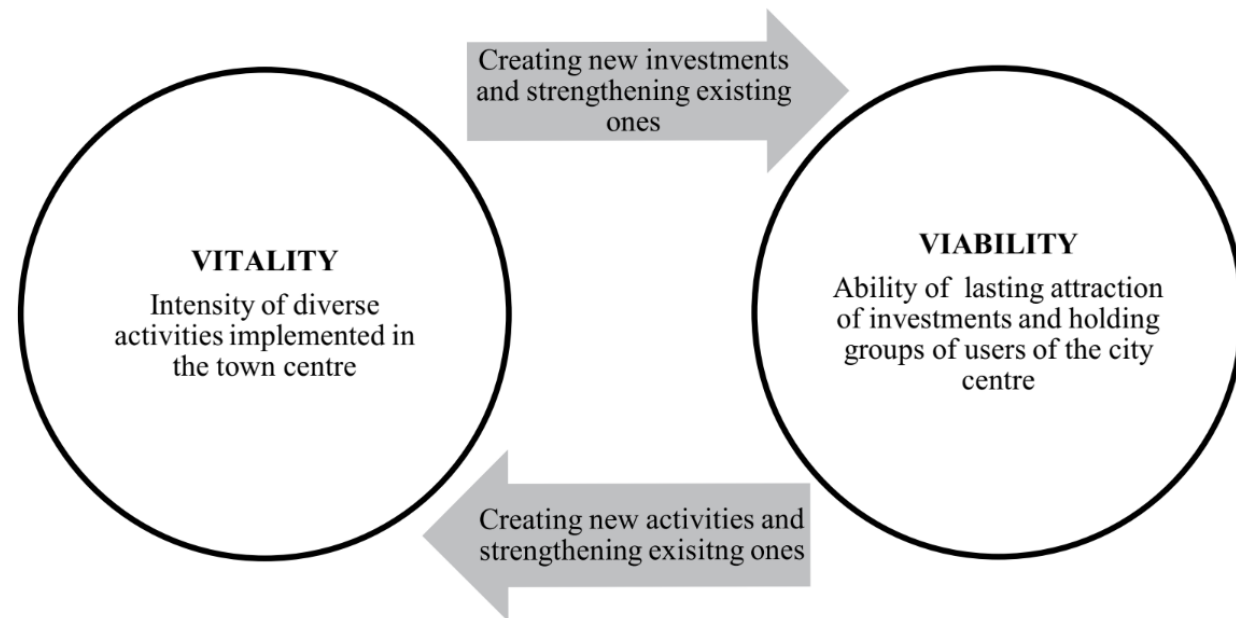


Figure 2. Dependencies between vitality and viability of a city center.  
Source: Polko, 2017

Vitality and viability concepts comprise several key indicators for the assessment of the health of the inner city (Ravenscroft, 2000, pp. 25-37):

- Existence and profitability of private and international companies, which give investors guarantees of profitable and long-term economic relations.
- Availability of rental areas for business and trade in the most expensive rental places - in direct connection with the shopping street.
- Pedestrian flow. Number of visitors of different places at all times of the day and with various reasons.
- Diversity of uses. Usage of urban space for various purposes and under changeable circumstances of city's needs.
- Accessibility. Reaching the city center with public transport, convenience for pedestrians and cyclists, enough parking places.
- Physical structure of the center. Logical and diverse physical structure of the inner city will positively affect the visitor's impression.
- Enabling business conditions.
- Existence of vacant property in the main retail area.
- Customer reviews. Monitoring of customer reviews gives relevant information about performance of the city center and wishes for the future improvements.

Taking into account all the above factors in the planning or revitalization of the central part of the city, it is possible to significantly improve the quality of the urban environment and increase the

level of popularity and competitiveness of the urban center, increasing its livability (Zanella et al., 2015). Vitality and viability concept reflects the most important relationship between economic, social and urban processes (Ravenscroft, 2000). Since most of those processes occur in the center, continuous interdependent development and maintenance of the city center will affect the urban processes of the entire city.

If the previous concept reflected the health of the center through its life and competitiveness, then the global concept of urban health also includes an environmental component along with the physical and mental health of urban inhabitants (Hancock, 2002, p. 46). Aspects such as air and water pollution, clogging, epidemics and, for example, stress, to some extent can be solved with urban planning.

People are becoming more interested in greening cities as they become aware of the negative consequences of limiting green spaces, which have implications for quality of life and health. The green areas of the city are truly multifunctional. They provide a sanitary zone around the main water resources, surround the zones of treatment facilities, improve air quality in the city, they are a place for the development of unique local ecosystems, serve as a springboard for numerous outdoor activities, and positively affect the mental health of citizens (Cicea & Pirlogea, 2011, pp. 84-85).

Green spaces play a critical role in long-term urban development, especially in the city center zones, where the building density is the highest. In the city center context, green areas dilute urban density and support the social, communicative and recreational functions of the center (Cicea & Pirlogea, 2011, p. 88). The presence of various greenery zones also affects the emergence of new activities in the central zone of the city, which can be successfully correlated with the vitality.

## 2.6 DISCUSSION

The city center has a long history and its traditions and also plays a considerable role in the city structure. Since the city, its center and residents are closely connected and function as a single organism, the influence of those individual structures significantly affects city's development and life. Thus, when planning the urban environment, it is worth giving priority to the needs of the townspeople and also paying attention to the original characteristics of its center.

By its organization, size, functions and characteristics, the center has a great influence on the city, its development and image. The alteration of the city's core accompanies the development of the city, increasing building density and thickening the flows of traffic. The process of transformation and growth of the city leads to changes in the structure of its central part, such as



an increase in the density of the city center and the thickening of transport hubs. These changes, in turn, can cause inverted effects on the entire city, affecting its overall functioning. Possible consequences: deterioration of ecology and microclimate, excessive building density and limited use of space, traffic issues. In order to solve these problems or prevent their occurrence, often resort to the formation of secondary centers. As a result, the centrality of the city and its monocentric model are changing. Secondary centers can be formed not only as a result of planning, but also spontaneously. Thus, in the course of their growth, many cities are subject to the transformation of their urban model from monocentric to polycentric, which allows them to maintain homogeneity and harmony of the urban environment.

The health of the city center is closely connected with the concept of vitality and viability, which consists in a directly proportional dependence on attracting investments and stimulating various activities. The health of the city center is determined by many indicators. Some of these indicators are location-specific and can be monitored for various places within an inner city. Others can be used in tiny, well-defined sections of city centers. Ecological factor of this issue is crucial. Large investments are made to achieve a certain degree of "greenness" of the cities. The ecological aspect of the city's health is expressed in the availability of sufficient green and recreation areas, which ensures not only the physical but also the mental health of citizens, the availability of public transport, which limits CO<sub>2</sub> emissions, as well as the remoteness of industrial areas.

### 3. CASE STUDIES

The center is the main part of the city, problems with which arise in almost every city, regardless of its size or structural model. Over time, factors such as economics, ecology, natural factors, demography, social structures change. Some functions are replaced by others, the goals and directions of development of the city are changing. All this leads to inevitable changes in the urban environment. There are many ways and complex approaches to solve certain problems associated with the functioning of the central part of the city.

In this part, three European cities will be considered, which for one reason or another experienced problems in the central part. These problems were successfully solved in completely different ways, versatile approaches to the unique urban situation of each case were applied. Three cases considered:

- city center relocation: reasons, major challenges and perspectives (Kiruna)
- regeneration of post-industrial cities through cultural projects: the importance of the cultural sector in the economy development (Katowice)
- area-based approach in revitalization and urban dynamics of the city center (Porto)

These approaches are based on a deep analysis of the urban situation, taking into account all the features of the city and its economic factors. The uniqueness of each case is underlined. Analyzing successfully applied urban development strategies, it is worth considering the historical, economic and social spheres as dominant in making certain decisions.

#### 3.1 KIRUNA

The central part of the city has been moved three kilometers east of the present location. This was based on the conclusion reached by local authorities, researchers and planners of a small town in northern Sweden. The fact is that the crack emanating from the place of iron ore mining is gradually expanding and crawling towards the city (Stevens, 2021).

Kiruna is a northern Swedish town that once formed around a small iron mining business. At the moment, LKAB is the largest iron mining company in Europe and also an employer for two-thirds of the city's population. Throughout the operation of the mine, a network of underground tunnels was formed, which in turn led to the formation of numerous cracks reaching the city. In 2004, a forecast was presented on how the existing cracks and further activities of the iron mining company would affect the city. It became obvious that soon cracks could absorb the city center, located in close proximity to the mine. The entire economy of the city is built on mining activities,

so when geological problems arose, the closure of the mine was not considered. A question occurred about the relocation of the city center and a big part of the residential areas.

Ideas on how to move most of the city, while preserving its character and history, were presented in a new city plan developed in 2013 by White Arkitekter. It is important to understand that the city started from the iron mine, but life in the city and the further functioning of the mine cannot continue without the movement of the city. For locals, it is difficult to leave homes and places that are an integral part of life's memories and will be destroyed in order to create a new future (Stevens, 2021). A significant part is the choice of buildings that were primarily moved to the new place of formation of the city center. The first building moved was a town hall. Nearby will be the main square of the city, on which it is planned to build a library, hotel, swimming pool, clock tower and cultural center. Main city church will also be moved to a new location. Houses to be relocated will either be transported on trucks or dismantled and erected in a new place. It is planned to completely close the old city center by 2035 (Stevens, 2021).

Moving the city opens up many opportunities to improve it, as, in fact, the city will be built from scratch. The planning of the city was carried out, including the current needs of the city, its climatic features and such modern directions as sustainability and energy efficiency. To mitigate the impact of the harsh northern climate on the citizens, narrow trading streets that shelter from the wind are provided by the planning. Was also taken into account the fact that the population of the city and the tourism industry has recently begun to grow. The most important goals of the plan were: the creation of cultural and socially important places for meeting and gathering people, supporting favorable conditions for the development of a diverse community; creating competition for mining ore as the main business of the city (White Arkitekter, 2013).

#### 3.2 KATOWICE

Katowice is a city in Poland, which in a relatively short time turned from a center of heavy industry into one of the most attractive investment sites for sectors of the modern economy in Central Europe. The reason for this success was the efficient infrastructure of the city, rapid progress in general development and an increase in office space (Sobala-Gwosdz & Gwostz, 2017). The rapid rehabilitation of the city was also facilitated by its participation in the competition of the European Capital of Culture and subsequent investments from European funds.

Rehabilitation of industrial zones is one of the most relevant topics concerning many regions and cities of modern Europe. In the case of Katowice, the city was famous for coal mining and steel production. As the city expanded, some abandoned coal mines ended up in the city center and were a promising platform for the development of the center. Brownfields in the city center had a bad effect on the economy and the appearance of the city. It was necessary to replace the

industrial function with something new, something that would allow the city to find a new economic path and develop in a more sustainable direction.

Such a new function has become a cultural function. It was decided to create an extensive cultural zone on the site of the old coal mine, the territory of which was about 20 hectares (Sobala-Gwosdz & Gwostz, 2017, p. 30). The Katowice Cultural Zone is designed to expand the functions of the central part of the city, to fix the unwanted and unused zone in the city center, as well as to offer new use of land and addition of the city's infrastructure. A total of 3 massive cultural buildings were built on this site, including: Silesian Museum, National Polish Radio Symphony Orchestra, the International Congress Center. In addition to this, the project included the modernization and construction of road infrastructure, reconstruction of the Spodek Hall and the restoration of some historical buildings that carry significance for the development of the region (Sobala-Gwosdz & Gwostz, 2017, p. 35). Large-scale international architectural competitions were held for the project of each building. The buildings designed by famous architects contribute to the maintenance of architectural culture and, thereby, contribute to the creation of a new image of a post-industrial city on the international area. The project was invested mainly from European funds (55%), as well as from private sources and local government funds (Sobala-Gwosdz & Gwostz, 2017, p. 34).

From surveys and studies conducted as part of this global cultural project, it was found that ordinary users of urban space most value the quality and diversity of public and green areas as a feature of the cultural zone (Sobala-Gwosdz & Gwostz, 2017, p. 39). Therefore, an important part was the creation of high-quality public places that connect all these large-scale buildings.

### **3.3 PORTO**

Porto is the second largest city in Portugal, facing problems after the Second World War. The densely populated area of the old city has undergone many changes due to the new realities of life, sanitary standards and considerations of the comfort of residents, and its cultural historical value has begun to degrade over time. In the course of unauthorized transformations of the houses and streets by the inhabitants of this territory, the historical significance of the city was gradually squeezed out as it was not protected by the authorities in any way. Another main problem of the city was the desolation and aging of houses. People did not see the point in the costly restoration of houses at their own expense and left. Lots of houses became abandoned and decayed, people did not see the purpose to stay in semi-abandoned places with no value.

Area based initiatives in this area started from establishing CRUARB – Commission for the Urban Renewal of the Ribeira/Barredo Area in 1974. The organization helped to recognize and accept the problems of the old city and begin to take at least some action to prevent the aggravation of

existing problems. Their main activity was the restoration and renovation of the buildings of the old city in order to improve the living conditions of the remaining people (Fernandes, 2011, p. 291).

Second important organization - Foundation for the Development of the Historic Area of Porto (FDZHP) was founded in 1990 (Fernandes, 2011, p. 291). They were helping diverse strata, especially the most oppressed ones, by creating public use primary services as laundries and day-care centers. Unfortunately, this was not enough to stop the migration of young people and the middle class. The city center began to look like a ghetto with a high level of crime. To make matters worse, the city of Gaia, located across the river, eventually became more attractive for tourists, as better infrastructure, shopping centers and old wine cellars outweighed the fading historical significance of the old city of Porto. The mayors of the cities of Porto and Gaia had a different idea of the city development strategies and therefore the common historical territory on both sides of the river developed separately and for a long time did not represent a single whole.

New changes began in 1999, when local governments launched a program to improve the adjacent territory on both sides. The program consisted of the development of pedestrian and bicycle paths and public space, as well as strengthening the connection of the city with the sea (Fernandes, 2011, p. 293). In 2001, Porto became the European Capital of Culture, which attracted significant investment, with which few museums were renovated, and several cultural institutions were built, and the quality of many streets, gardens and squares of the old city was improved. In 2007, relations between the municipalities of Porto and Gaia became closer and the historical territory on both sides of the river began to develop in the same direction.

The private sector was not interested in investing in the restoration of residential buildings, unless it was aimed at people with high purchasing power, so the buildings around the renovated city streets, squares and public space along the river were restored first of all: abandoned wine cellars were remodeled in expensive residential complexes, the houses have been restored and the work of many shops and restaurants has been naturally resumed (Fernandes, 2011, p. 298).

The area-based approach is widely used in limited areas with certain historical or cultural territorial features in order to cope with conflicts of interest and control complex urban processes. This approach is closely related to the public-private partnership (Fernandes, 2011, p. 285). The idea is to focus on small planning spaces, taking into account all the features of the place, emphasize them in order to improve the social integration, ecology and viability of the place. Thus, this approach has shown a positive result and impact on Porto and positively affected the reorganization of the urban environment.



NARVA



## 4. NARVA

### 4.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

Narva is one of the oldest cities in Estonia. During the centuries-old development, a large number of architectural values were created in the city, but after the Second World War Narva was completely destroyed. In the post-war years, Narva was revived, turning into a large industrial center in Estonia. The vast majority of residential and public buildings were built after 1955. Mass construction was carried out according to standard type projects and implementing the industrial methods of construction (Kočenovskij, 1991, p. 288).

Narva is the third largest and also the most eastern city in Estonia. It is located on the border with Russia on the left bank of the Narva River, 14km away from the Gulf of Finland and the nearest town - Narva-Joesuu. Narva is located at a distance of 212km from the capital of Estonia - Tallinn and 178km from Estonia's second-largest city - Tartu (Krivošejev & Mihhailov, 1972, p. 5). Narva belongs to Ida-Viru County, the distance from Narva to the main city in the County - Jõhvi is 46km.



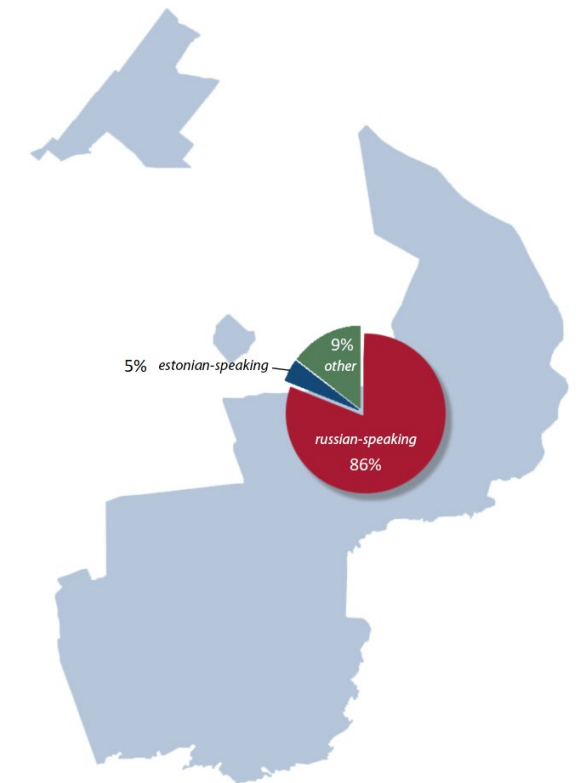
Scheme 1. Narva location

The area of the city is 84,54 km<sup>2</sup>. Narva consists of 3 parts: the main territory and the districts of Olgina and Kudruküla, which mainly consist of garden cooperatives and summer cottages. The main territory of the city consists of 13 districts: Siivertsi, Sutthoffi, Pähklimäe, Kalevi, Vanalinn, Joaoru, Kerese, Soldina, Kreenholmi, Paemurru, Kulgu, Veekulgu and Elektrijaama (Narva Linnavalitsuse Arhitektuuri ja Linnaplaneerimise Amet & AS Entec Eesti, 2012, p. 10).

Narva is the third most populous city in Estonia and the largest city in Ida-Virumaa County. The population is mainly Russian speaking. According to Rahvastikuregister, 53,979 people live in Narva on 01.01.2022.



Scheme 2. Narva administrative subdivision



Scheme 3. Narva population and language

### 4.2 HISTORICAL RESEARCH

The first mention of Narva was found in the Danish Census Book "Liber Census Daniae". The book contains an inventory of the lands owned by the Danish crown, information about land sizes, owners and taxes paid from them. The book includes data from the so-called "Great Estonian Inventory", which was produced in 1219-1220 by monks who baptized the local population and edited in 1241 (Kočenovskij, 1991, p. 8). This list contains the names of settlements in northern Estonia.

However, according to Livonian chronicles, the city was founded in 1223. Under the pretext of spreading Christianity, Denmark conquered Tallinn in 1219 and started to spread its forces all over Northern Estonia. For the convenience of control over the conquered territories, the new government began to create strongholds in Tallinn and Rakvere, and then in Narva. In the case of Narva, it was a strategically important place, which would allow Danes to expand their possessions to the east (Krivošejev & Mihhailov, 1972, p. 10).

Initially, it was a small settlement with a wooden fortress, but after numerous conflicts with the Russians, the Danes began the construction of a stone fortress. In 1345, King of Denmark Waldemar IV issued a letter according to which the inhabitants of Narva had the right to take refuge with their property in the Western courtyard of the castle during hostilities (Narva Muuseum, 2022). The reason why the King of Denmark allowed people to do that was that there was no defensive wall around the city. The city of Narva of that time was not big enough for initiating wall construction. The above-mentioned letter is a document that first mentions the city law of Narva. In the chronicles already in the first half of the 14th century, for the first time in 1329, Narva was called a city. The letter of Waldemar IV from 1345 confirms the existence of the same rights and privileges of Narva as that of Tallinn, the so-called Lübeck city law (Krivošejev & Mihhailov, 1972, p. 11). Under this law, cities defended their legal, economic, socio-political and property independence within feudal states.

In 1343, began the Estonian fight against the German and Danish conquerors, known as the St. George's Night Uprising. In order to suppress the uprising, the Danish authorities turned to the Teutonic Order for help. The uprising was suppressed, but since Denmark could not afford the amounts that the order requested for their help, King of Denmark Waldemar IV sold all of Estonia, as so the city of Narva and Narva Castle in 1346 for 19,000 marks to the Teutonic Order. And in 1347 Narva passed under the forces of the branch of the Teutonic Order in Livonia or Livonian Order (Kočenovskij, 1991, p. 10).

Immediately after the change of power, construction work began in the castle, as a result of which the castle acquired the appearance that was more or less preserved to our time. The need to constantly strengthen and modernize the castle was caused by mutual counter-military campaigns. The troops of Pskov and Novgorod went to Narva, the knights of the order also made sorties to the right bank of the river. Each campaign was followed by a return campaign, so the local population lived in constant fear of war. In such a situation, the need to surround the city with a defensive wall was increasing (Kočenovskij, 1991, p. 14). The order started to build the wall at the end of the 14th century.

Even though the medieval plans of Narva have not survived, the street network was a quite stable element in the urban planning of medieval cities. As a result, based on later plans from 1647 and 1649, the structure and layout of medieval Narva were described by Swedish art critic Sten Karling. According to his research, Narva had a regular layout with longitudinal and transverse streets connecting the gates in the city walls. The central part of the city of that time was the church and the market near which was a magistrate's scribe room and an exchange building (Karling, 1936, p. 88). The reconstruction of the layout of Narva at the end of the period of the Livonian Order was also led by A. Suvalep. From his point of view, medieval Narva had not so strict and regular layout (Suvalep, 1936, p. 222).

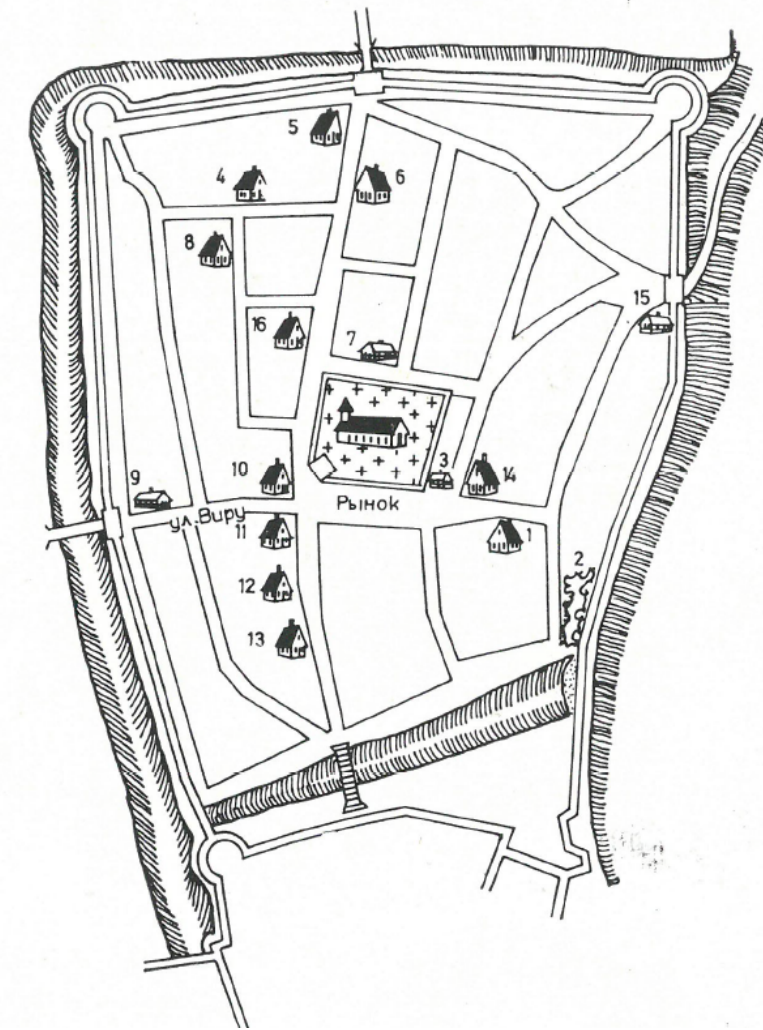


Figure 3. Reconstruction of medieval Narva by A. Suvalep, 1939. Numbers on a plan: 1 – exchange building, 2 – garden, 3 – magistrate's scribe room, 4-16 – residential buildings. Source: Kočenovskij, 1991

1558 Ivan IV the Terrible conquered Narva. Thanks to the rapid development of artillery guns in the middle of the 16th century, the medieval fortifications of Narva did not pose a serious obstacle to the invaders. The victory of the Russians was facilitated by a fire that erupted in the city just before the attack, which forced the residents and defenders of the city to flee to the castle and leave heavy guns (Narva Muuseum, 2022).

If during the rule of the Livonian Order, Narva occupied a secondary position subordinate to Tallinn, now it has become the main place for concluding trade transactions between Russian and Western European merchants. Successful trade led to an increase in welfare and population growth. Since the territory of Narva at that time was insufficient for a crowded trading city with many goods, buildings began to be built outside the city wall. A vast suburb arose outside the northern walls, where the commercial and industrial life of the city was concentrated. A new trading area was created in the suburbs, around which warehouses for goods, inns, and a new church were built. The suburb was surrounded by a log mine, towers and an earthen rampart (Krivošejev & Mihhailov, 1972, p. 15).



In 1581, the Swedes seized control of Narva and Ivangorod. Then the Russians, led by Boris Godunov, reconquered Ivangorod for a couple of decades, but in 1612 it again came under Swedish rule (Narva Muuseum, 2022). In 1649, the Swedes united Narva and Ivangorod into one city to increase the importance of Narva in eastern trade. But since Russian merchants and artisans, in the habit, continued to work on the Ivangorod side, the following year they were forcibly relocated across the river to the northern suburb of Narva (Kočenovskij, 1991, pp. 42-44). Starting from this time, Ivangorod for three centuries became part of Narva.

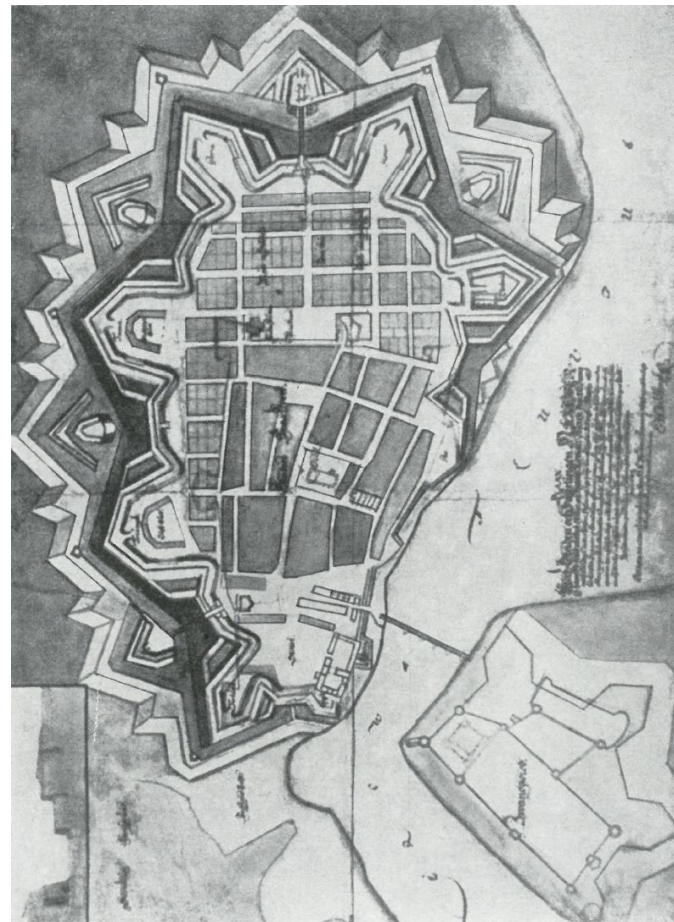


Figure 4. Final project for Narva expansion and new strongholds by E. Dahlberg, 1685. Source: Kočenovskij, 1991

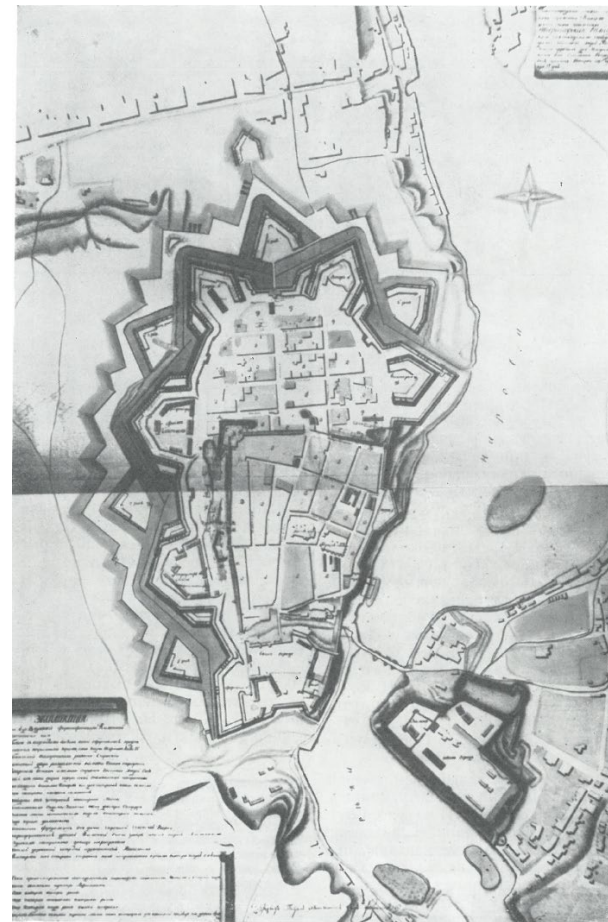


Figure 5. Plan of Narva, 1797. Source: Kočenovskij, 1991

During the period of Swedish power, Narva was subjected to extensive fires three times: in 1610, 1649 and 1659, which destroyed the former appearance of the city (Krivošejev & Mihhailov, 1972, pp. 17-18). As a result of the large construction that began after the fires, a new appearance of Narva was formed. A few grandiose projects were offered for Narva expansion but the most compact one was chosen. Most of the city's residential buildings were built in the Baroque style (Kočenovskij, 1991, p. 58). The new part of the city with a regular layout, clear lines of streets and residential blocks appeared to the north of the old city. The old town wall was preserved. Was formed a new political and administrative center of Narva - Town Hall Square. The building of the

Town Hall, built in 1668-1671, compositionally became the architectural core of the city (Kočenovskij, 1991, p. 69). Narva was surrounded by powerful stone bastions, a ring of moats, ravelins and other pre-bastion fortifications. As part of Narva, Ivangorod was also supposed to be surrounded by fortifications, but this was prevented by the outbreak of the Northern War (Krivošejev & Mihhailov, 1972, pp. 19-20).

As a result of the Northern War, Narva became a part of the Russian Empire. Throughout the 18th century, Narva gained its importance as a coastal port and center for the processing and import of timber (Krivošejev & Mihhailov, 1972, pp. 21-22). The division of the old city into the old and new parts was considered conditional, although the medieval city wall was preserved. In the old part, there were only stone houses, while in the new part of the city the houses were mainly wooden. After a fire in 1773, for restoration and new buildings, it was allowed to take stones from the medieval city wall and its destruction was predetermined. Over time, the whole city became spatially united (Kočenovskij, 1991, pp. 111-112).

Narva has always been considered a key place for transit trade. The Russians brought fur, flax, leather, wax, lard and other goods for exchange. From Western European cities, cloth, canvases, herring, fruits, luxury goods and weapons were delivered here. A very important product was salt, which came from France, Lübeck and Amsterdam (Krivošejev & Mihhailov, 1972, pp. 11-12). Transit trade contributed to the development of the city and was a source of well-being for citizens. In the 19th century, Narva began to lose its trading position. All foreign trade was concentrated in St. Petersburg, Riga and Tallinn. To meet the new socio-economic conditions, Narva started to turn from a city of merchants and small artisans into an industrial city (Krivošejev & Mihhailov, 1972, p. 22).

The first half of the 19th century marks the beginning of the Estonian industrial revolution. Narva took a leading position in this process. Already in the 18th century numerous sawmills, brick factory, ropewalk, skinnery, and woolen mills were established around the city. Additionally, three cloth factories, a flax-spinning factory, two paints factories, a Kreenholm factory, an iron foundry, and metalworking enterprises were established after the industrial revolution. All this contributed to the rapid population growth and development of the city.

Until 1863 only the Narva fortress and the old town, which was surrounded by a defense belt, were called a city. After the Crimean war, the Narva fortress completely lost its military significance and was abolished. The abolition of the fortress provided an opportunity for the development of suburbs by the construction of stone houses, which was not previously allowed. Construction was also allowed between the suburbs and the bastion belt (Kočenovskij, 1991, pp. 134-136). The Joaorg district, located outside the southern border of the city wall, was included in the zone of the expanding city center. The so-called Petrovsky suburb, which arose at the beginning of the 19th century north of the city walls, grew 3 times. Workers' villages arose near



the Kreenholm factory. Workers built residential buildings near the city in the villages of Kadastiku and Paemurru. The need for more intensive use of the urban territory led to the development of a previously empty esplanade, which surrounded a fortress belt of the historical core of the city (Kočenovskij, 1991, p. 143).



Figure 6. Plan of Narva 1871 by I. Lazuk with planning offers showing land development for future buildings around city walls. Source: Kočenovskij, 1991

The First World War and the subsequent Estonian War of Liberation passed without leaving serious destruction in Narva and Ivangorod. When the troops of the German Empire occupied Estonia for 9 months in 1918, Narva River became a borderline for the first time since 1612. But under the Tartu Peace Treaty, signed between Estonia and Russia in 1920, Ivangorod crossed Estonia and became part of Narva (Narva Muuseum, 2022).

World War II twice went through Narva and Ivangorod. For the first time, in 1941, fortresses were not badly damaged, but three years later war returned to this territory. Compared to other Estonian cities, Narva as a border city suffered the most (Kočenovskij, 1991, p. 216).

After the Second World War, Narva was almost fully re-created. Only about 100 residential buildings were partially preserved. The first general plan was drawn up in 1945 and provided the preservation of a network of historically congested highways. With each new general plan, the forecast of the population of Narva was growing, thereby the approved building density and number of building floors were changing (Kočenovskij, 1991, p. 224).

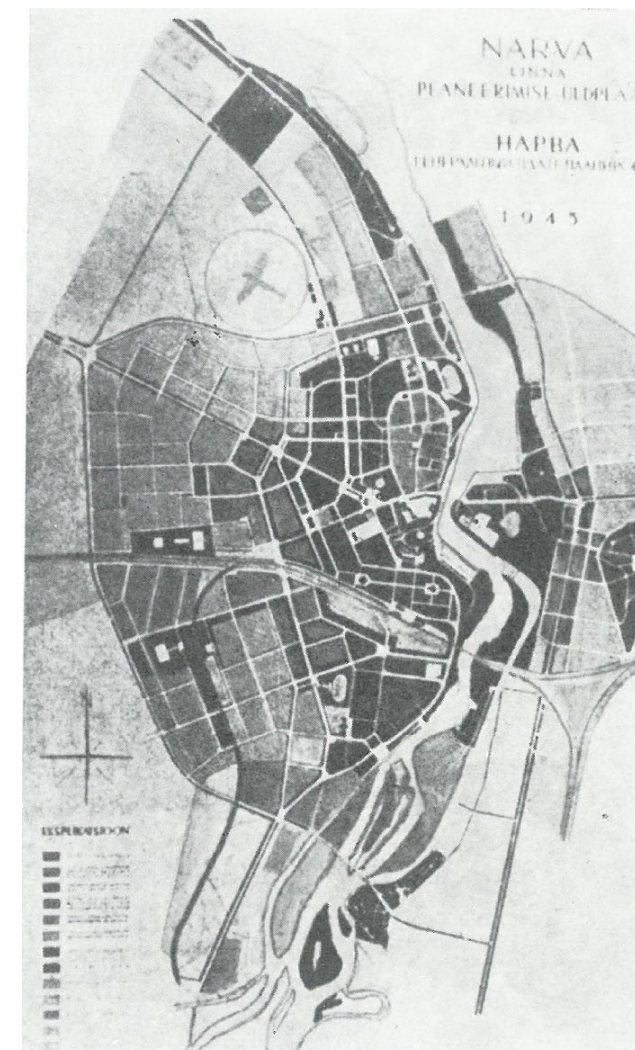


Figure 7. General plan of Narva by A. Soans, 1945 Source: Kočenovskij, 1991

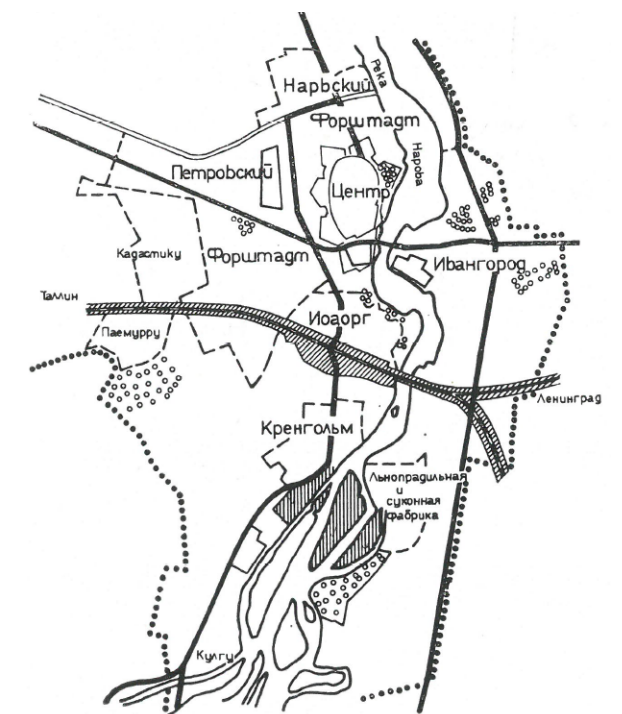


Figure 8. Narva zoning scheme in late 1930s Source: Kočenovskij, 1991



The expansion of the urban territory of Narva was hindered by several factors: from the east - a river, from the south - a reservoir, from the north - a conservation zone of clean-up facilities, from the west - phosphorite deposits. As soon as restrictions were present on all sides, the maximum permissible area for construction was used, the development of all free lands and the reconstruction of territories occupied for one-story buildings were provided (Kočenovskij, 1991, p. 225). Despite plans to restore the old city, the destroyed buildings were not mothballed and in the early 1950s began the clearing of the territory for the construction of standard houses. The restoration and reopening of the Kreenholm factory, the construction of hydroelectric power stations and thermal power stations contributed to the development and restoration of the city, creating jobs for most of the population.

The rapid growth of the city in the second half of the 20th century led to an increase in the volume of housing construction and the general plan of the Narva underwent many changes. The western and northern regions have become the scene of the main housing construction. The construction of residential and public buildings was carried out according to standard projects (Kočenovskij, 1991, p. 288).

Initially, the center of the city was to be a new square, south of the existing Peter's Square. However, later this idea was abolished. The territory of the district of Peter's Square became a citywide cultural and domestic center. The area was planned to be built on all sides, and square dimensions were determined by 120x190 meters. In the northern part of the square, the construction of the building and the installation of a monument to V.I. Lenin were planned. The southern part of the square has already been formed by administrative and residential buildings. On the eastern side of the square, the construction of a hotel was provided, and on the western side - a trading house. However, none of these buildings were built (Kočenovskij, 1991, pp. 245-246).

After the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, Narva remained part of the Republic of Estonia. For a long time, the city experienced economic difficulties. The city's economy was then built at large industrial enterprises operating for export to Russia and sponsored by the USSR. Now the industrial enterprises of Narva were closed as unnecessary and due to bankruptcy. Many residents of Narva, who worked at those enterprises and lost their jobs, were forced to leave the city in search of work. Now power plants and the energy industry have become the main pillar of the city's economy.

### 4.3 NARVA TODAY

Every year Narva attracts many foreign and local tourists with its historical monuments, geographical location near the Baltic Sea and numerous city events. The historical values of the city are supported from local funds as well as from funds of the European Union: bastions have been restored, a long boardwalk along the river has been built, funds have been allocated for the development of the cultural industry. Shopping tourism is widespread among Russian tourists, from Russia there are even special buses carrying people to two main shopping centers of the city - Astri and Fama, built in 1997 and 2006, respectively. Thanks to successful trade and development, these shopping centers have expanded several times. However, despite the influx of tourists, the global problem of the city is the migration of the younger generation to larger cities of Estonia.

One of the reasons for the migration from the city is the lack of sufficient choice of the education offered. Nowadays, there are three institutions in Narva that provide postsecondary education: Ida-Virumaa Vocational Education Center, University of Tartu Narva College, as well as the Estonian Academy of Security Sciences Narva College, which opened in 2020. However, the choice of professions in the above institutions is quite modest and narrowly focused.

The second reason for migration today is the lack of jobs. Young people strive for a better life and those, who do not leave Narva for education purposes, leave the city with the aim of finding a more promising job. The bulk of jobs provided by the service or energy industry cannot meet the city's needs. Narva requires expanding the employment opportunities, which can contribute to the involvement of various specialists.

Prolonged migration gradually led to the desolation of urban areas. Nowadays, many abandoned or unused buildings and lands can be found in Narva. A large number of such buildings were demolished over time, which led to a decrease in urban density. New construction projects in the city for a long time have been a rarity due to the lack of need for new buildings in a rapidly fading city. However, partly due to this, there is an abundance of green areas in Narva that have potential and are suitable for the development and maintenance of a favorable urban environment.

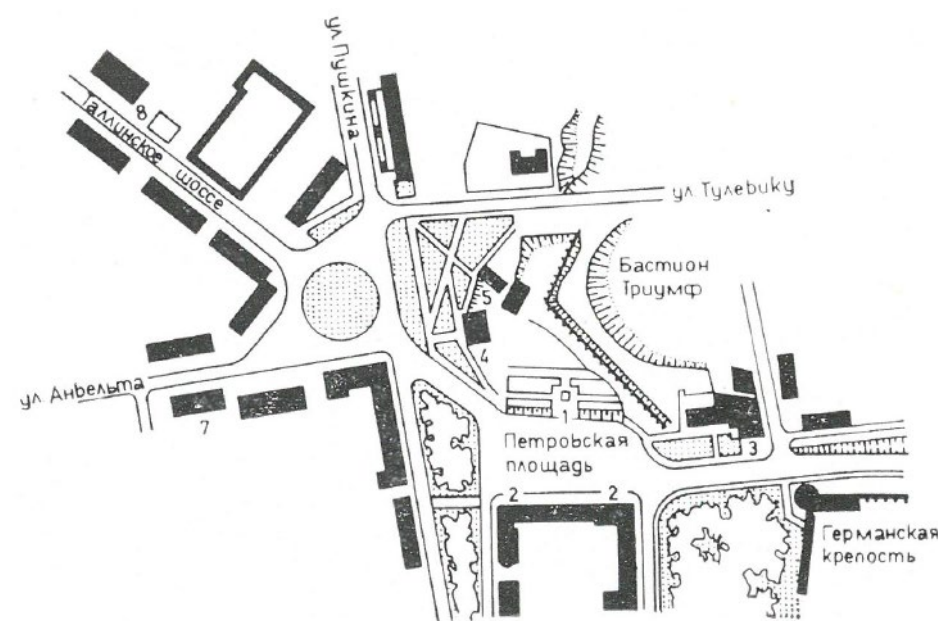


Figure 9. Peter's Square scheme, 1945.  
 1 - V. I. Lenin monument  
 2 - public buildings  
 3 - cinema "Punane täht"  
 4 - residential water tower building  
 5 - canteen  
 Source: Kočenovskij, 1991

#### 4.3.1 LAND USE

Use of land in Narva can be generally divided into 4 functions: summer and garden cottages, private houses, apartment buildings and industrial areas. The predominant part of the industrial areas as well as summer and garden cooperatives are located on the outskirts of the city. Five- and nine-story apartment buildings prevail in the city, rare areas of private houses also remain, but over the past 2 decades their number and area have decreased.

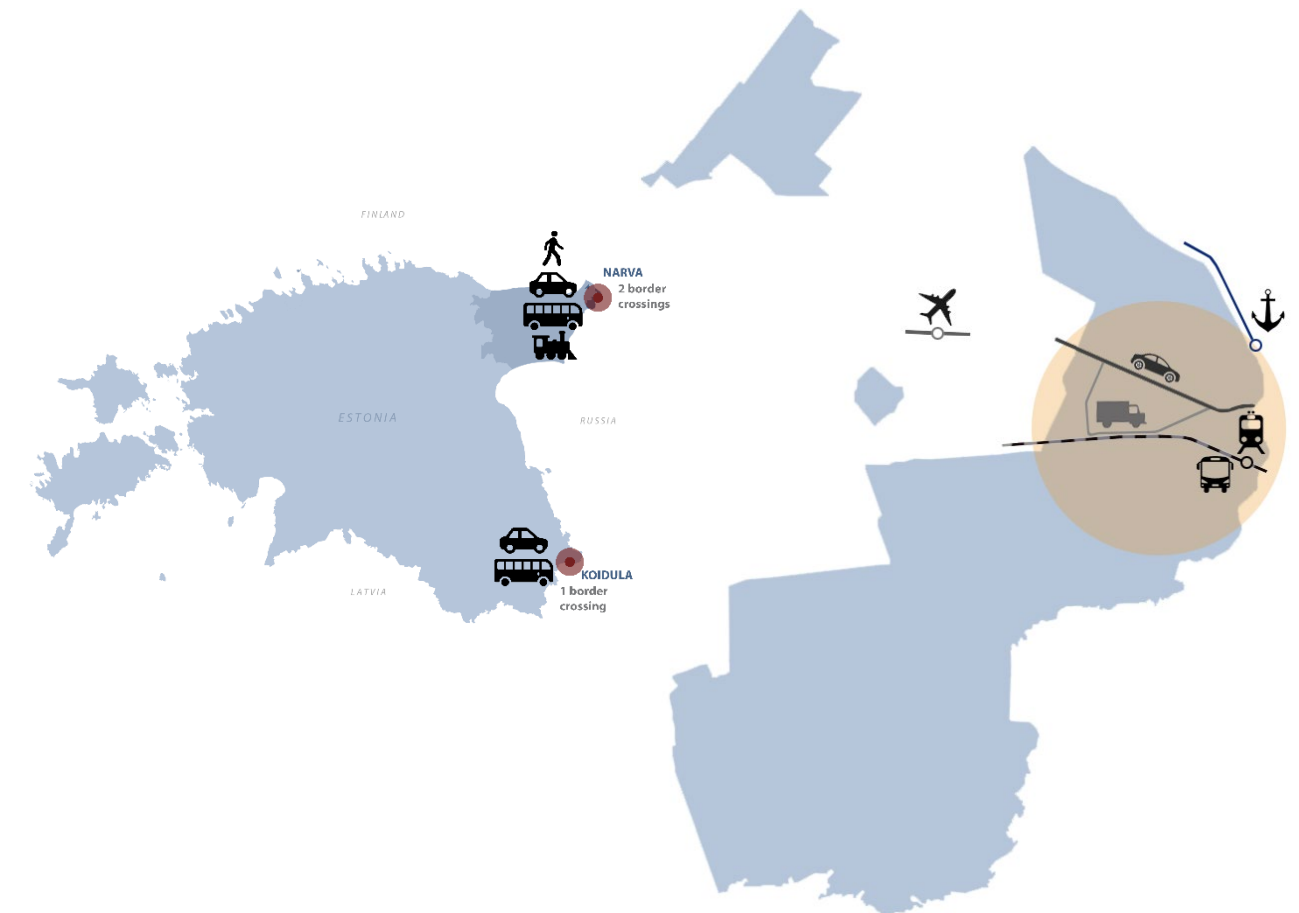
Narva is divided into the northern and southern parts by a railway running along its territory. Thus, the overwhelming zone of industrial lands and the area of the Kreenholm manufactory, can be attributed to the southern part. The northern part of the city includes all major cultural, sport and educational facilities. If earlier the most populous district of Narva was Kreenholm, located in its southern part. It was popular due to the proximity of residential areas to the main employer in the city, now, due to its closure, people are moving closer to the main infrastructure and services located in the northern part of Narva.

#### 4.3.2 TRANSPORT CONNECTIONS

The main transport connection with other cities is made through road highways and railway tracks. Narva has direct railway links only with Tallinn. Direct buses go from Narva to all major cities of Estonia: Tartu, Pärnu, Rakvere and Tallinn. The bus and railway station in Narva are combined.

The main road of the city - the Tallinn-Narva highway passes through the entire city and leads to a border post leading over a bridge across the river to Russia. The main volume of cargo transportation from the city and into it is concentrated on this highway, however, within the city, freight transport is sent to bypass, which is a positive factor. Tallinn Highway in Narva is the central and main street of the city. The presence of freight transport on it would negatively affect the city's environment.

4 kilometers from Narva, there is a small local aerodrome, which currently functions more as an airfield for pilot-enthusiasts and fans of such an extreme sport as parachute jumping. However, it is planned to build a small airport for light aircraft and business aviation on this site. It is expected that this airport will give an impetus to the development of business and industry in this region and also contributes to the development of tourism, as it will be able to support the landing of even international flights.



*Scheme 4. Estonia border crossings with Russia and Narva transportation opportunities*

The only urban public transport in Narva is buses. Since February 1, 2022, Narva public transport has been served by GoBus. At the moment, there are 7 city routes. Routes are quite well developed and connect all parts of the city. The only possible minus is that there is no route, which leads directly to the main historical sites of the city.

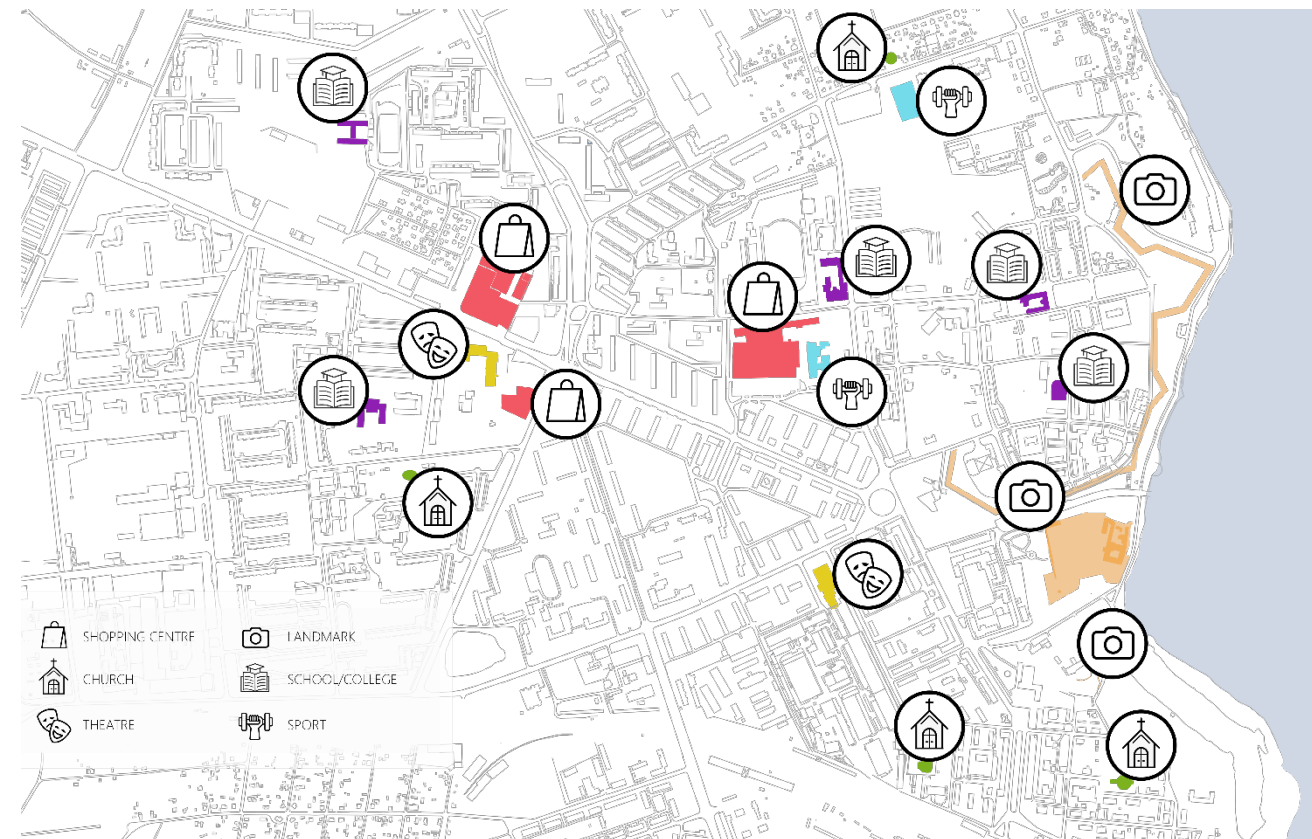
The total length of roads in Narva is 113.3 km, of which 67 km are equipped with footpaths, it is 59,1% of the total number of roads (Narva Linnavalitsuse Arhitektuuri ja Linnaplaneerimise Amet & AS Entec Eesti, 2012, p. 18). This means that a significant part of the roads in Narva remain not pedestrian-friendly. As for bicycle paths, they are located mainly along the river and around the city, there are no separate bicycle paths on the main streets of the city and cyclists often use sidewalks.

In the Narva on the banks of the river there is a small port, which has lost its former commercial significance, but now functions as an integral part of the promenade. There are various sports activities, rowing classes, there is a small fishing pier and wharves for yachts. The port of Narva is connected with the port of Narva-Jõesuu by the route of the river tram, as a form of public transport, which is intended for both citizens and tourists traveling between those cities.



### 4.3.3 VALUABLE PLACES AND GRAVITATIONAL AREAS

Valuable places are places with a certain social, cultural or historical significance. Valuable places in the city can be divided into several groups: architectural monuments and landmarks; cultural and educational institutions; places of leisure and recreation; churches and cathedrals.

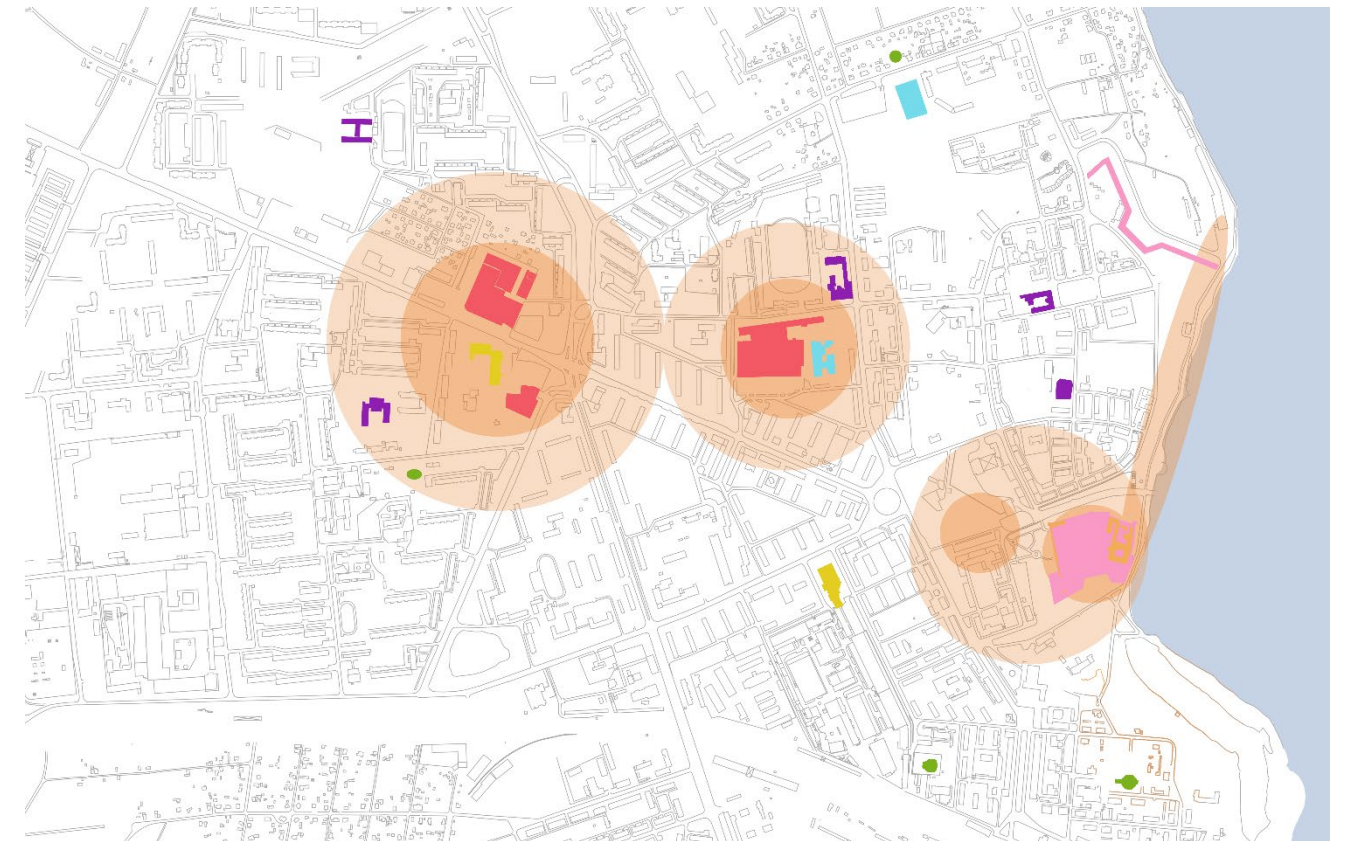


Scheme 5. Narva valuable places

Based on the inventory of monuments conducted in 2008, the presence of 3 archaeological, 5 historical and 49 architectural monuments on the territory of Narva was revealed (Narva Linnavalitsuse Arhitektuuri ja Linnaplaneerimise Amet & AS Entec Eesti, 2012, pp. 22-23). The group of important cultural and educational institutions includes theaters and houses of culture and institutions that provide postsecondary education, which were already mentioned. There are 3 churches and 1 cathedral in Narva: Alexander Lutheran Church, Cyril and Methodius Church of Narva, Russian Orthodox Church and Narva Resurrection Cathedral. Main places of leisure and recreation include 4 sports halls, riverside and Äkkeküla areas.

Since one of the characteristics of the city center is a concentration of high-value objects, the presence of a number of significant places in one area can indicate the formation of a new central or gravitational area.

Number of users of the city center is determined by its gravity. It depends on the attractiveness, diversity of space use, number of valuable places and distance from other centers or gravitational areas (Mitković & Dinić, 2004, pp. 47-48). There are 4 main gravitational areas in Narva.



Scheme 6. Narva gravitational areas

One of the main gravitational areas of modern Narva is the river. This place is the most important recreational resource of the city and attracts people with its natural component, views of historical objects and development of the adjacent area. A modern promenade with a variety of leisure opportunities is equipped along the river. Most of the historical objects of the city are located along the river, which is also the reason for the popularity of this place. Such objects include: Town Hall, Narva Castle, bastions and the Kreenholm manufactory.

Another important gravitational center is the zone of the castle and Peter's Square, which often form a single bridgehead for large city events. The main administrative function of the city is concentrated here. The Water Tower building located near the square is a recognizable landmark as well as it is the highest residential building in the city. The proximity of the castle, Peter's Square and the river increases the significance and intensity of gravitation of this place.

Other gravitational areas are shopping centers located along the Tallinn highway. Although Tallinn highway is a transit road leading through the entire city, it also connects the most important focal points.

## 4.4 OVERVIEW OF NARVA DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES

A plan for development, including an analysis of the current situation, methods of solving problems, alternative development routes and an economic plan for financing all desired changes, can help in developing a concept and choosing the direction of evolution of the city. Every city in developed countries resort to creating a development plan. This part will consider 3 documents prepared at different times and concerning development strategies and plans for Narva.

Overview of existing strategies will help to assess the relevance of goals, the effectiveness of the methods used, their implementation and the contribution of residents and local governments to the development of the city. An overview of strategies drawn up for the future will show the desired directions of development and goals of the city. In the context of this work, the overview and analysis of such documents is a significant part, indicating the factors that need to be taken into account when planning any changes in the urban structure. It will also help to draw up more specific methods for the development of the central part of the city, as well as find new ideas for their implementation.

### 4.4.1 NARVA DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY 2008-2024

The problems of the city that have existed for a long time were described back in 2007 when creating a development plan for Narva 2008-2024. The main problem described in this document is the negative growth and aging of the population, the disinterest of entrepreneurs in business development in Narva and the weak image of the city. The mission of the city administration according to this plan is to provide the residents of the city, its guests and tourists with the most favorable living and recreation conditions on its territory, which could contribute to the development of tourism, increase the level of satisfaction of citizens and attract third-party investments in the development of the city (Narva Linnavolikogu, 2007).

Based on this, a vision of Narva 2024 was described, in which the best conditions for living, working and studying in the city were created. The primary development goals were (Narva Linnavolikogu, 2007):

- Creating a modern infrastructure that provides comfortable and safe living conditions for citizens and guests of the city, as well as opportunities for business development.
- Creating and maintaining the image of Narva as a dynamically developing multicultural and safe city in the Baltic region
- Introduction of an effective social protection system.
- Improving the level and quality of education.
- Reaching the level of employment and average wages among the population of Narva, which would be higher than the county average.

- Development of cultural and creative sectors

As the timeframe of relevance of this document comes to an end, a small analysis of the results and effectiveness of this strategy can be done.

Since 2007, Narva has changed a lot. The infrastructure of the city during this time has undergone large-scale changes: the street lighting system has been supplemented, the road surface of city streets has been corrected, in some places bike paths have appeared, which previously were not present at all. In early 2022, all public transport was completely replaced by a new one, and city routes were modified. City parks were reconstructed, some of which were supplemented by fountains. The decoration of the city and the cleanliness of the parks are constantly maintained. Despite this, it is worth noting that the city still lacks a system of cycle paths and also some of the roads are not equipped with pedestrian sidewalks. Urban space is still not the most welcoming for people with movement disorders.

New cultural, educational and sports facilities have emerged. Schools are introducing innovative methods of study. New clubs for interests, hobby schools and sports sections opened.

The image of the city was corrected from dangerous to more friendly, this confirms the fact of the development of tourism. Previously, few people came to Narva from other parts of Estonia as a tourist because of the opinion that it is unsafe in Narva. The general appearance of the city confirmed this opinion. In the past few years, there has been an increase in the popularity of Narva as a tourist destination among the Estonian population, now citizens hear Estonian speech more often.

Despite all the positive changes, such global problems of the city as negative growth and aging of the population have not been solved. Narva, as it was a city with a rapidly decreasing population, remained so. As already mentioned, the main migration refers to the youth, who leave the city for education and employment. As part of the Narva development plan, mainly the conditions of preschool and school educational institutions have improved. However, the diversity of opportunities for post-secondary education in the city is not enough to interest most of the youth.

Narva managed to attract entrepreneurs with all positive changes, but this affected a limited number of areas of activity. The main employers in the city are manufacturing, energy and the developing service industry. Jobs in other employment industries are also present, but either in negligible numbers, or they have long been occupied. Thus, Narva cannot provide a variety of jobs in different areas of activity, which encourages the young population to migrate in order to find their place. Even though in general the registered unemployment rate has decreased, the Ida-Virumaa region is still the leader in Estonia by the unemployed citizens rate.



Summing up, it is worth noting that some of the global problems of the city were solved to one degree or another in accordance with the plan for the development of the Narva 2008-2024. So, the image of the city has become more attractive, as well as through improving the image, urban environment and tourism development, the city has become more attractive to entrepreneurs. However, there is still a complex problem of migration and population aging. It can be concluded that the methods used to solve this problem within the framework of the plan under consideration have not proven their effectiveness and Narva needs a more complex approach.

#### **4.4.2 NARVA CULTURAL STRATEGY 2030**

The strategy was developed in 2018 in addition to the application for participation in the competition for the European Capital of Culture 2024. This strategy is closely related to plans to promote Narva in cultural activities and the development of urban society in the educational and cultural aspect. The cultural strategy includes supporting culture and creativity in various forms of self-expression, as well as organizing sports and mobility. Vision: Narva is a people-friendly environment that values culture, creativity, entrepreneurship and a healthy lifestyle. Narva is a unique place of interweaving cultures, it is open and multinational. Narva citizens are active cultural figures. Culture, creativity and entrepreneurship drive the development of Narva, making the city innovative, attractive and competitive (Narva Linnavolikogu, 2019).

One of the main goals of this strategy is to stimulate a diverse, active and inclusive cultural life in Narva, which is based on the distinctive features of the urban community. Narva already has a very rich and diverse cultural life, but the cultural potential of Narva can be further revealed. It is important to create a level playing field for cultural and sports life, regardless of age, gender, economic opportunity, special needs or other differences. Supporting cultural organizations and institutions is a top priority.

Culture can be present everywhere, so it is also important to support new cultural phenomena and citizen initiatives. Narva values initiative and entrepreneurship, while the cultural life created by the private sector maintains a balance between large events and small projects. Activities organized by local people and initiatives originating from outside the city need to be supported as all this maintains the diversity of culture.

Many successful sportsmen come from Narva. To maintain the sports image of the city, it is necessary to create the best conditions so that citizens have versatile opportunities for leisure and sports. The city supports the development of sports infrastructure, the modernization and arrangement of roads for movement and cycling and the organization of sports competitions and events. Sports activities in the city are based on strong sports schools and sports clubs. It is important that all talented sportsmen are guaranteed the opportunity to realize their potential.

The economy of Narva has so far been based on industries, which can further end being sustainable, so the key is to find alternative innovative approaches. The goal of Narva is to become a regional creative center. Within the framework of the cultural strategy of Narva, the concept of a creative city is considered, which means an environment that promotes creativity, culture and movement (Narva Linnavolikogu, 2019). This is a human-oriented urban space, where the comfort and safety of walking, the presence of green areas, the abundance and variety of leisure time activities and outdoor events, and a network of bicycle roads are important. The city's overall plan should support the goals outlined in the cultural strategy. Given the importance of an inspiring and profitable venue for creative and start-ups, the city will facilitate the deployment of old and empty buildings as creative centers, which in turn will contribute to the development of the urban area.

The number of tourists has recently grown, but Narva is able to attract more attention. Narva should have a positive and friendly image not only in Estonia, but throughout Europe. The development of the city should be aimed at offering visitors a pleasant experience. It is planned to increase the number and quality of travel service providers. The nomination of Narva for the European Capital of Culture competition contributes to the demonstration of Narva throughout Europe and the creation of ties and assistance with other European regions. The development of a network of cooperation with Estonian regions and European countries and cities will help to gain invaluable experience on the basis of each other's decisions already made and tested. Narva's strength lies in its border location, which is the basis of international culture and friendly interaction.

#### **4.4.3 NARVA DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY 2035**

Based on the analysis of Narva development strategy 2008-2024 and its results, taking into account all the changes and the current situation both in the city and in the region, a new development strategy for Narva was drawn up. The city was designed for 80 thousand inhabitants, but according to the forecast, by 2040 only 40 thousand will remain in the city (Narva Linnavalitsuse Arhitektuuri ja Linnaplaneerimise Amet, 2022). Thus, demographics remained the main problem. The new city development strategy is aimed at solving not only population problems, but also such related problems as:

- The inconsistency of the road and social infrastructure with the current population and its needs. The infrastructure is partly too large and does not meet today's requirements.
- High investment needs of buildings owned by the city, as well as the inexpediency of such investments, taking into account the population.
- Unfriendly urban space. In some places, streets and paths are in poor condition, pedestrian traffic is not properly organized.

- Structural fragmentation and poor communication between parts of the city. The railway and Tallinn highway share the city both in urban spaces and visually, there are no comfortable connecting points for pedestrians. Separate and practically unrelated parts of Narva - Olgina and Kudrukula.
- Development of the river potential and surrounding areas.

This strategy also takes into account the goal of the Ida-Virumaa region to become an economically well-developed region with high-speed transport links and a high-quality and comfortable habitat, given the amendments to the green turn and climate neutrality. The strategy for the development of the region also notes such important goals as attracting students from all over Estonia through the development of the education sector, creating a favorable environment for cultural and sports activities, developing social systems and health care, popularizing the region for tourist purposes, and providing local residents with modern and high-quality conditions for entrepreneurship (Ida-Virumaa omavalitsuste liit, 2018).

Vision of Narva 2030: Narva is a green modern city that supports an active lifestyle, where everyone can live and work. The decline in the population stopped and at least 45 thousand people live in the city. Urban space supports a mobile, green and healthy lifestyle, urban space is convenient for everyone - both residents and visitors. Narva is one of the four major regional centers of Estonia along with Tallinn, Tartu and Parnu (Narva Linnavalitsuse Arhitektuuri ja Linnaplaneerimise Amet, 2022).

It is planned to turn Narva into an energy efficient city with a favorable climate and a sustainable ecological reputation, attracting green energy producers and an environmentally friendly industry. Green turns need to happen in every area, including people's minds. By 2050, Narva is expected to become a carbon-neutral city. In the energy and industrial sector, Narva has become a center for green energy production and a place for the development of relevant innovations in Estonia. The thermal energy required for the city must be produced in a carbon-neutral manner.

By 2030, Narva is positioned as a city that takes care of its residents, in which you can realize yourself regardless of age. For this, all the necessary social and economic conditions will be created. It is planned to provide citizens with affordable and high-quality versatile education as well as expand the opportunities for obtaining post-secondary education. Public urban space should be friendly and open to all in equal measure, support safe movement, encourage physical activity and participation in urban life.

Changes in the cultural and tourist spheres are also planned. Narva is positioned as a city with its own multicultural identity. Attracting creative enterprises and active communities to the city will form an integrated dynamic culture. Cultural projects can lead to a number of new jobs in the creative, cultural and digital sectors. The development of the service sector should be carried out

in order to achieve compliance with modern expectations and standards. Tourists and visitors to the city, even with the highest demands, must be satisfied. Narva is a green and safe place for all visitors. The development of the old city is noted.

It is planned to develop closer interaction between residents, entrepreneurs and local government, as well as encourage them to participate in the fate of the city, which will lead to an open dialogue and increase ideas and proposals for the development and improvement of the city.

#### **4.4.4 DISCUSSION**

During the consideration of documents containing strategies for the development of Narva, one global problem stands out, which has many unpleasant consequences. Since solving this problem requires an integrated approach and is a lengthy process in its duration, the compiled documents rather consider solving side problems as well as ways to mitigate the prerequisites for the formation of the main difficulty. The problem of rapid population decline is mostly caused by the constant migration of the population to more promising cities in the country. Prerequisites for this were weak urban conditions, lack of educational opportunities, the inability of the city to provide the population with jobs and poor attractiveness of the city for business developments and investments. All of this is interconnected and requires global intervention.

Narva development plan 2008-2024 has fulfilled some of its goals to one extent or another, but the achievement of these goals did not lead to a solution of the main problem and did not even mitigate the rapid decline of the city. By the fact that the time of relevance of the first strategy has come to an end, and its methods have not shown the expected effectiveness, the new Narva development strategy 2030 has taken a slightly different direction, taking into consideration the modern trend of the green turn.

Narva cultural strategy largely complements the new strategy. It emphasizes the importance of education in the development of the city and also provides the basis for the creation of a new sphere that provides the city with jobs. The cultural strategy also seeks to emphasize and highlight the image of Narva among all Estonian cities, making it unique and attractive. The development of the tourist sphere of the city is supported by its cultural aspect and will also add new employment opportunities.

Reviewed documents highlight the importance of the development of the central part of the city since it is a place of concentration of the most important objects and serves as the hallmark of the city. As already mentioned, when planning any changes in the city, it is worth considering the development strategy, as it gives an overview of the needs, goals and desired achievements of the city by a certain time.

## 5. MAP-BASED SURVEY

### 5.1 GENERAL INFORMATION

The location of the city center in Narva has always been changeable. Over time and history, the center has changed several times in accordance with the growth and development of the city. Narva has two historical centers in the old city and a center that arose in Soviet times after the Second World War, which is currently considered the official administrative center of the city. After the passage of time, the city expanded greatly, and its urban structure changed. The economy and goals of the city have been adjusted to the new conditions and the current administrative center no longer provides the former significance. The concept of the role and functionality of the urban center has changed under the pressure of modern trends.

To determine, where the current center of Narva is and what factors influence the opinion of urban residents regarding this issue, the author of this work compiled a questionnaire. The survey was active from 02.03.2022 till 15.04.2022. Most of the answers were collected through the Facebook social network, but additionally a few posters were located in Narva largest shopping centers and main public places. Posters contained QR-code that people could scan to take part in a survey. The author of the work is aware that this survey cannot be considered exhaustive, but the time and volume of the thesis are limited. Nevertheless, the opinion of residents in this matter is very important, especially in the context of planning the urban environment and making decisions on the development of the city.

The survey was conducted among residents of the city through the Maptionnaire digital tool, which provides the opportunity to use an interactive map for various purposes. Respondents were asked to mark a place on the map or circle the area they consider the center of the city and explain why. Two additional questions were also asked in order to process statistics and obtain a more accurate overview. Additional questions included questions about the age of respondents and their area of residence.

### 5.2 ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

A total of 308 responses were received. The youngest respondent was at the age of 13 and the oldest at the age of 90. Most of the respondents - 63.3%, belong to the 25-60 age category, under which 16.9% and only 5.8% of respondents were over 60 years old. Such a small percent of older generation involvement can be caused by problems with the use of digital tools. Since this question was not mandatory, 14.9% of people refrained from answering. 14.9% also did not answer the question about the place of residence, however, the majority of respondents - 74.8%

live in Narva on a permanent basis, 7.8% noted that they were born in Narva, but now they live in another city, 1.9% are not from Narva and 0.6% live beyond the city line.

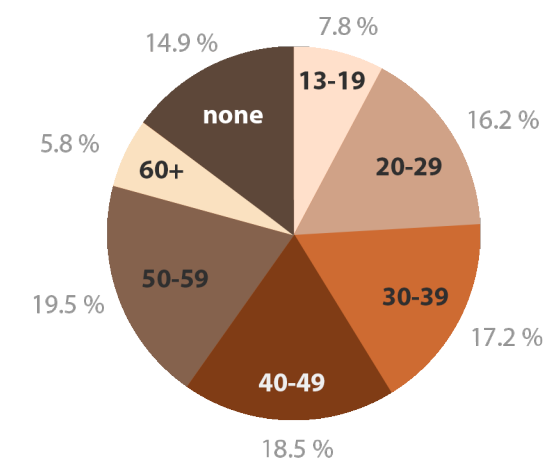


Figure 10. Pie chart with the age of participants

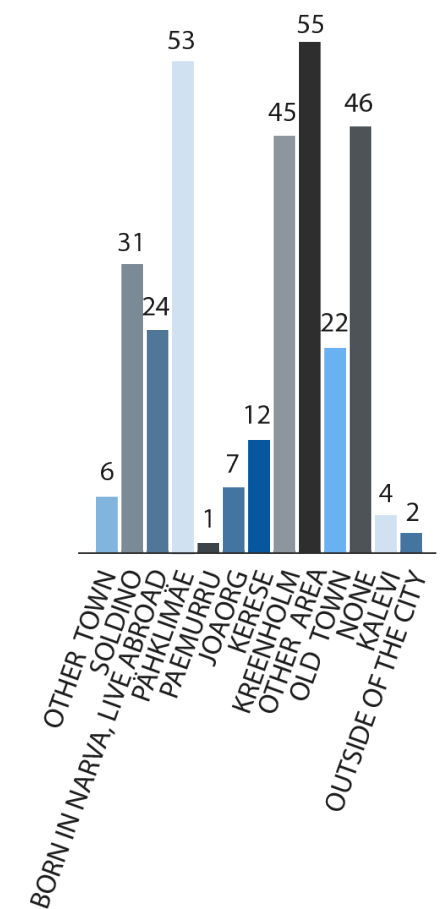


Figure 11. Bar chart with participants' location

As already mentioned, the respondents had two options for answering the question: to point a place on the map or mark an area. The first option, namely the indication of a specific place, was used by 234 respondents or 76%. 74 people or 24% took advantage of the option to mark an area. For a clearer understanding, it is worth looking at the results of this choice separately.

Paying attention to the results obtained when respondents indicate a specific place, 4 main focuses of interest become obvious: shopping centers Astri and Fama, Peter's and Town Hall Square. 11 people or 3.61% of respondents noted the Town Hall Square as the city center. Based on the reasons indicated when choosing this place, it is possible to conclude that people were guided primarily by the historically established significance, since Town Hall Square is the historical core of the old city. Also among the reasons were the modern college building, the administrative function of the restored Town Hall, the fact of territorial belonging to the old city and the location near important cultural and tourist sites.



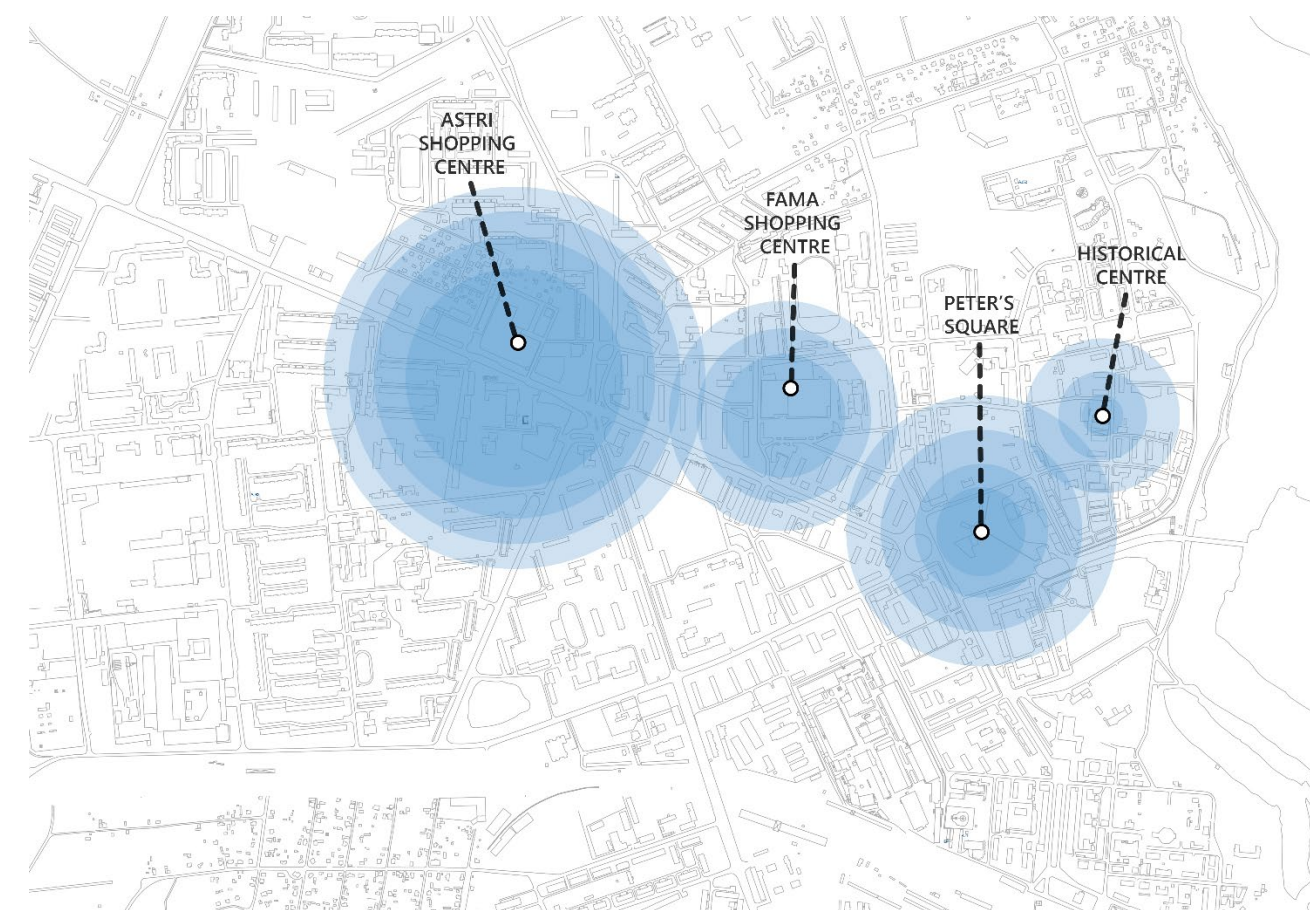


Scheme 7. Density of answers indicating exact location of Narva city center

75 people or 24.4% of respondents chose Peter's Square and the nearby roundabout as the city center. This choice was dictated by the belonging of the square to the long-established official administrative center. Since Peter's Square is the largest and main square of the city and is located in the immediate vicinity of Narva Castle, all large city events, parades and celebrations take place here, which could not but affect the choice of citizens. Citizens noted the administrative function of the buildings of the city government and the city hall located on the square. Some respondents expressed concern and disappointment that the square is at the moment a huge parking lot and does not give the impression of the main city square.

There were 129 people or 41.9%, who noted Astri shopping center and the nearest road intersection as the city center. Developed infrastructure, concentration of retail space, services, bureaus and places of leisure in this case are the main reasons for people. Here are: the largest shopping center of the city, a sports hall and a sports school, public pool, which has long been the only in the city, a library, a nightclub, a concert hall, several free-standing shops and restaurants, a bureau, casino and a small market. The great patency and revitalization of the district is facilitated by excellent transport links between most parts of the city through the main road intersection located in this area. All of this is located on the border of the two most densely populated areas of the city at the moment - Kangelaste and Soldino, which cannot but contribute

to the popularity and demand of this place. Some people expressed concern about the development of nearby areas, which are occupied by empty parking lots and large but poorly functioning green areas.



Scheme 8. Density of answers indicating an area of Narva city center

Respondents who left a point near the Fama shopping center turned out to be 19 or 6.2%. As in the case of the Astri shopping center, the main reason was infrastructure and services. The center is in demand due to its location between the Astri shopping center and Peter's Square, as well as the adjacent main street of the city, connecting all three of the most important above-mentioned places.

If previously only answers with a specific indication of the place were considered, then it is worth considering the answers of people who marked the city center zones on the map. Obviously, the main concentration of circled areas is around the Astri shopping center and the nearby road intersection, it also spreads along the Tallinn Highway all the way to Peter's Square. The reason for this choice was the summary of all the above-mentioned aspects related to the zones of Astri, Fama and Peter's Square. However, the factors that influence the choice of citizens have changed from specific to more extensive: good transport links, many urban activities, the busiest part of the city.



It was assumed that there would be remarkable differences between the choice of younger and adult generations, however, the results of the survey show that respondents of all ages chose the same places. This may be due to the fact that Narva is not a large city, and the choice of the city center is limited by several options. Despite this, there are significant differences in the reasons for choosing even the same place. Respondents under 25 more often found it difficult to justify their choice, mainly guided by internal sensations, geographical location and the popularity of the place. People over 60, when choosing, relied on historical and cultural values, but also noted the importance of concentration of services. People of the main age category 25-60 gave the most detailed answers, relying on the proximity of services, infrastructure development, cultural and historical values, urban structure and road network. Among them, involvement and indifference were traced.

There are also no particular differences in the responses of residents of different areas of the city. One interesting observation is that the residents of the Joaorg quarter noted exclusively Petrovskaya Square as the city center, which, according to the administrative division of the city, belongs to this particular quarter.

### **5.3 CONCLUSIONS**

The author understands that the survey cannot be considered complete and exhaustive, but the time frame of the thesis is limited. The survey is a very important part of this work, since the opinion of the city residents determining the center is the basis for understanding city needs and planning further development. During the survey, some problems were identified. For example, the low percentage of respondents over 60 is due to possible problems using digital tools among this age group. Another obstacle was the inability or unwillingness of some respondents to explain their decision, which limited the range of received answers.

In general, it is worth paying attention to the zones allocated by the respondents, which turned out to be 4. The interesting thing is that two focal points are shopping centers, and 2 others are squares. Tallinn highway, which now can be called the main street of the city, coexists with modern shopping malls situated in its direct vicinity. This street now does look and function as a transit road through the whole city but should be considered and developed more as a street.

The disunity of the answers shows that there is no specific city center in Narva that would be generally accepted among the townspeople. Administrative, cultural, commercial and tourist functions are disjointed and located in different parts of the city. The study showed that citizens consider the presence and concentration of services meaningful. The more functions are concentrated in one place, the more likely people will prefer this place as a city center. The

historical subtext of the place is important, but the lack of diverse infrastructure and services in it, forces people to opt for a more functional area.

Grievances and concerns were expressed about a couple of significant places, which shows the involvement of residents in the fate of the city and their awareness in decision-making. Concern relates to the development and future of the city's historic center - Town Hall Square and surrounding areas as well as the area around Astri shopping center, which is surrounded by huge parking lots and low-functioning green areas. Many questions from the townspeople are also raised by Peter's Square, organized only for parking, which is empty most of the time.



## 6. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

### 6.1 DEFINITION OF NARVA CITY CENTER

Based on the historical research, questionnaire and analysis of the existing urban environment, it is clear, that two areas have the greatest historical and administrative significance for the city: part of the old town with the town hall and the square, as well as the post-war city center - Peter's Square. Despite this, the survey showed that in modern realities for urban residents, the plurality and the highest concentration of the functions of the center in a certain place is more meaningful. Such areas in Narva include the areas of shopping centers Astri and Fama. Thus, that can once again emphasize the conclusion, that nowadays, there is no uniformly accepted city center in Narva.



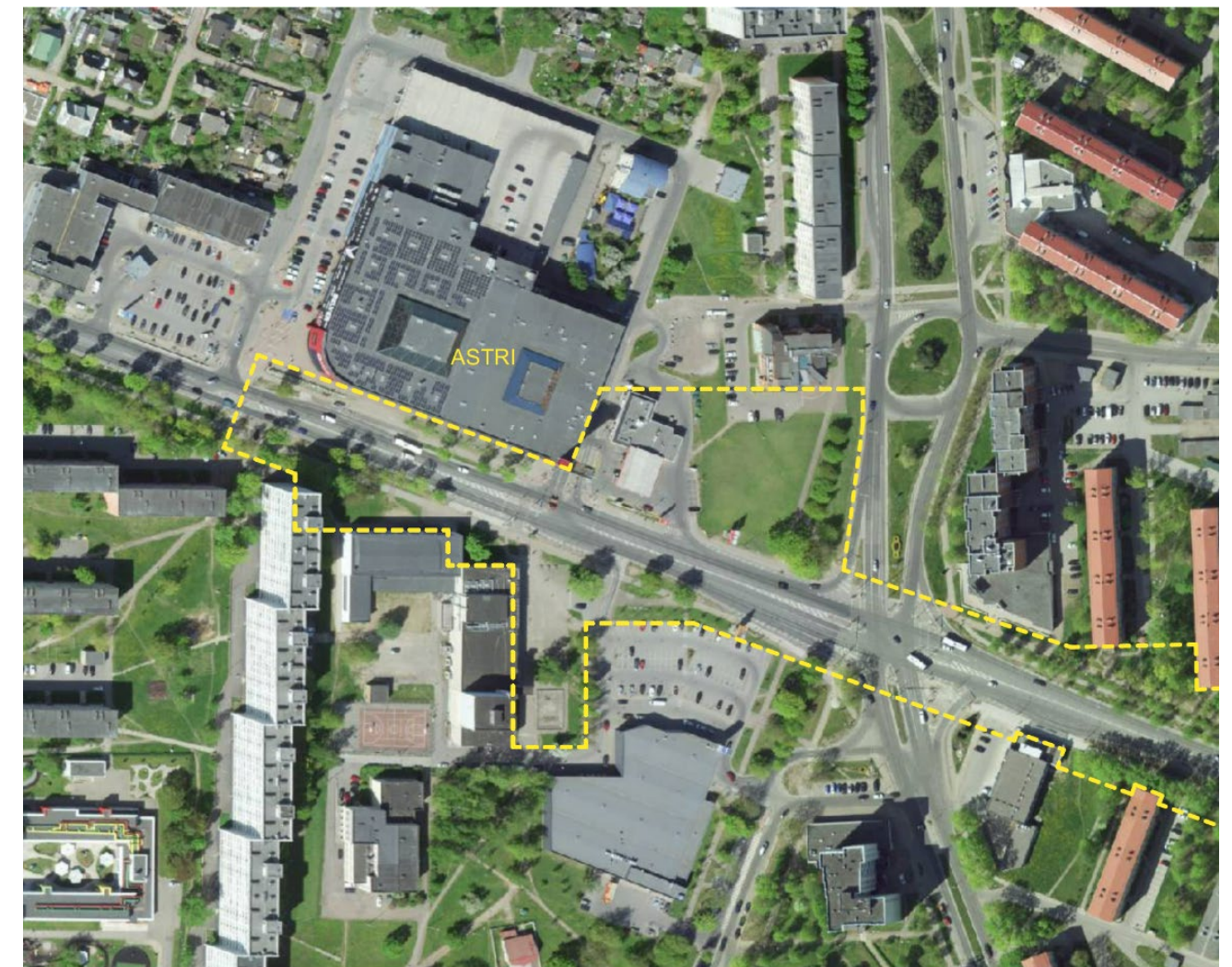
*Scheme 9. Proposed Narva city center*

As part of the project, a plan was developed to consolidate and expand the places that perform central functions as well as provide better connection between these places in order to improve the urban environment, make it more human-oriented and obvious, stimulate urban dynamics and support the image of the city. Thus, the center of Narva is formed from Astri shopping center along the Tallinn highway to Peter's Square and the adjacent territory of the castle from the east

and park area from the north until the Tuleviku Street and along Tuleviku - Viru streets to the area in the center of the old town around Town Hall, which has access through the park to the promenade leading to the castle. Castle and the promenade are of great importance for the city as landmarks and gravitational areas.

### 6.2 AREAS OF INTERVENTION

As soon as the area of the promenade are modern and well-developed and creating any changes to the castle territory will not affect the urban quality, 4 central areas were chosen for proposing further interventions: Astri shopping center area, Tallinn highway as a main street, Peter's Square with the territory to the north and Town hall area in the old town. Before considering any intervention, it is worth to look at the problematic aspect of chosen territories.



*Scheme 10. Astri shopping center intervention area on orthophoto from Maa-amet*



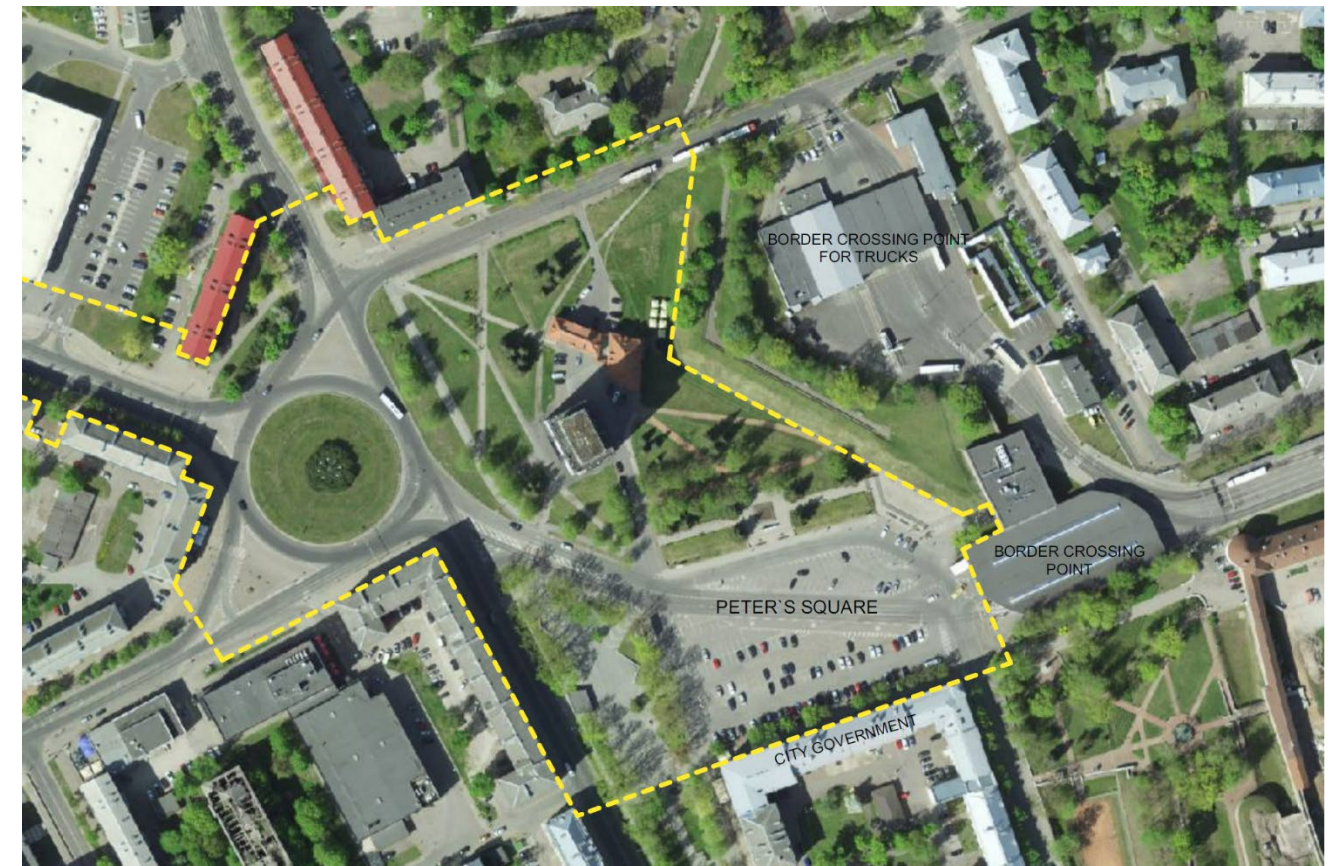
Astri shopping center area: a territory with great potential, the liveliest area of the city could be much more valuable according to the citizens, if there were not that many huge, paved areas reserved for parking lots of shops. The city's most popular shopping center is surrounded by roads and half empty parking lots. The territory contains almost all the central functions, however, the lack of public space certainly adversely affects the quality of the urban environment and also does not connect all these functions with each other.

As it was previously mentioned, Tallinn highway is the main street of the city but does not serve as a main street, the only aim of that right now is for passing through the whole city from the border crossing point to the exit. Adjoining residential buildings do not have their private territory. Their territories transform right into the street with no public space. Small shops and businesses located on the street are not supported. There is a thin lane for cycling on one side of the road, which is insufficient.



Scheme 11. Tallinn highway intervention area on orthophoto form Maa-amet

Peter's Square - the main square of the city is a huge half-empty parking lot with very few accompanying functions. Since the square is the first place that tourists step on after passing through the border, huge asphalt field does not give the best first impression of the city. The territories adjacent to the square from the north are desolate and poorly functional.



Scheme 12. Peter`s Square intervention area on orthophoto from Maa-amet



Scheme 13. Old town intervention area on orthophoto from Maa-amet



For a long time, empty building of the town hall in the old town is finally under restoration. The building is located in close proximity to the promenade and the river, but being on the square near the town hall, a tourist, who does not know the city, is unlikely to understand which way to go. The town hall square is separated from the promenade by a large, abandoned piece of land with dense vegetation. Prior to the restoration of the town hall, the old town did not have any functions of the center, except for cultural and educational, as the only higher educational institution of the city is located there. But since the city administration and the tourist center will move there, this place acquires a new meaning. Again, big empty abandoned territories and a lack of public spaces is the biggest problem of this area with a huge potential.

### 6.3 STIMULATING URBAN DYNAMICS OF NARVA

There are several types and forms of urban dynamics, but in terms of this project and in the case of Narva there are two preferable ones: consolidation and urban renewal. Consolidation consists of creating more functions and ways of use of an existent urban space to avoid or stop sprawl and improve its use. Urban renewal - reuse or redevelopment of a land or space to mitigate the urban decay.

As soon as there is negative population growth in Narva, some building became abandoned or not in use. Project propose to use those buildings for the future developments better than to build a new one. Thus, project proposals do not include large volumes of new construction, as it would make the project unrealistic. It is mostly concentrated on the creation of quality public spaces or improving existent ones; varietizing of functions in central area and improving or redevelopment of real situation.

#### 6.3.1 NEW CENTRAL MARKET

Project proposal consist of:

- moving the gas station further down the street towards the exit from the city
- new market hall construction and market square with the place for events, fairs and seasonal farm bazaar
- integrating greenery in parking lots
- improvement of the existing space in front of the concert hall
- bicycle lanes

The proposed changes will significantly improve the urban space, maximize the use of expensive land, diversify the functionality of the territory used, and improve the attitude towards the quality of public space around the shopping center.

Narva does not have a main central market and a uniformly accepted place in the city center for fairs and farmers' festivals, which take place usually on the territory of a castle but could take place on a permanent basis near a new market hall. A new market hall is planned on the site of a gas station between the shopping center and a large roads intersection, on an empty unused green area, which would contribute to the development and support of farming entrepreneurship and trade. In addition to the market, commercial areas, small offices and cafeterias with summer terraces overlooking the square are planned in the building. In front of the market, it is proposed to build a square for fairs and festivals. Outdoor furniture that promotes social connection and interaction will help dilute the public space.

Another improvement affects the building opposite the mall. Children playground combined with a sports ground is placed in front of the entrance to the sports hall to stimulate the right habits for elder people and set a good example for the younger generation. Neighboring concert hall has an empty square, which is now transformed into a multifunctional public space with a diverse street furniture and water pond constructed from an existent form.



Figure 12. Visualization of the square in front of the concert hall



Drawing 1. Plan of Astri area





Figure 13. Visualization of new market square and Astri area



### 6.3.2 CONVERTING ROAD INTO A STREET

Nowadays, Narva main street serves as a road leading people and cars away, connecting the border crossing point with the exit from the city. To create a people-oriented urban environment it is necessary to convert this road into a street. Based on this idea, a proposal includes:

- roadway narrowing
- creation of bicycle lanes on both sides of the road
- expansion of street space
- getting rid of narrow linear pedestrian paths
- integration of various functions and activities for different age categories

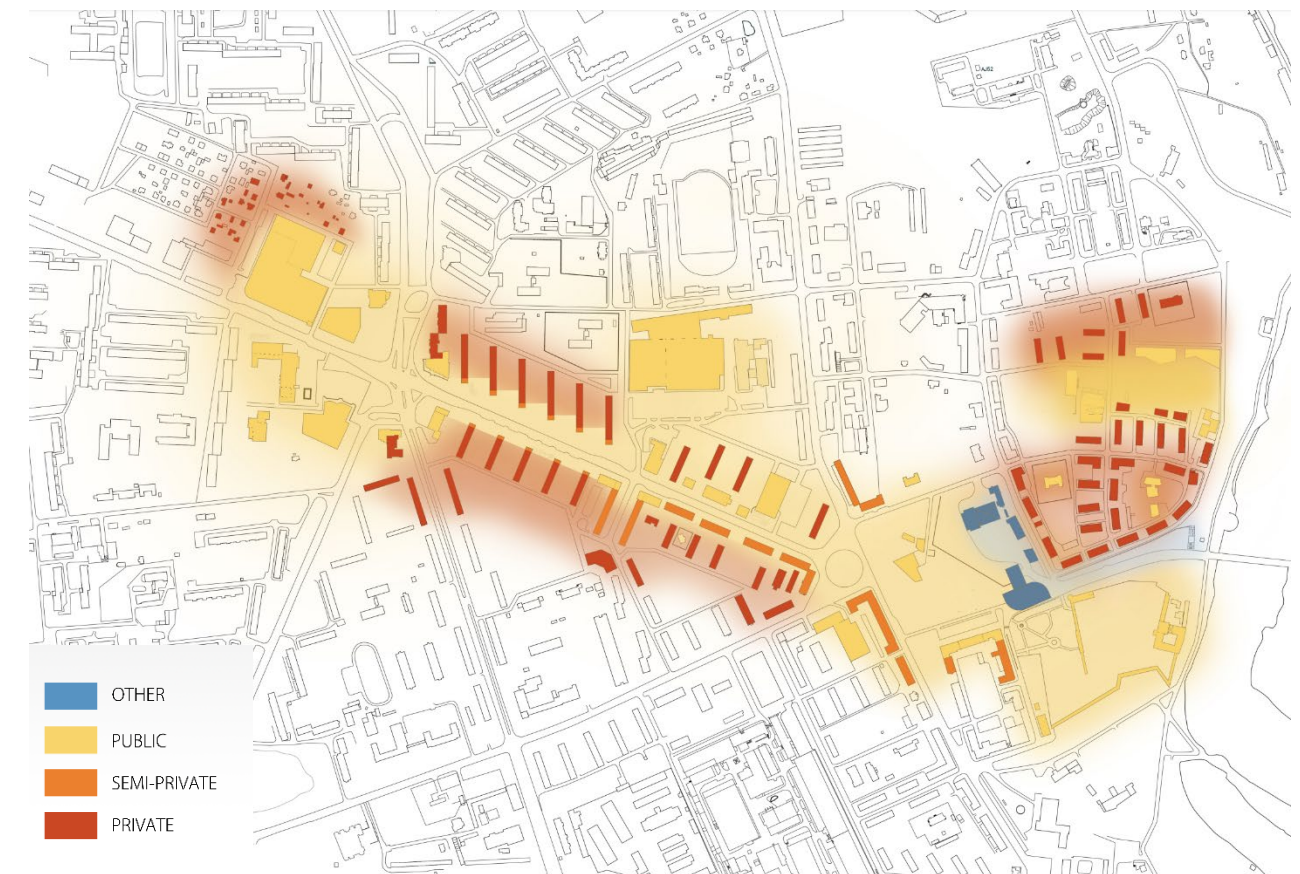
Such changes will significantly expand street territories, allow placing pocket parking for quick access to available services and create favourable conditions for cyclists, thereby supporting an active lifestyle of citizens.

The main goal of proposed improvements for the main street is to create a public space, designed primarily for pedestrians and cyclists, with a variety of opportunities for spare time of different age groups. For this purpose, the driveway was narrowed to 13 meters to regulate the speed limit. On both sides of the road there is a 1.5-meter-wide bike lane. For quick access to services and public spaces, pocket parking has been designed.

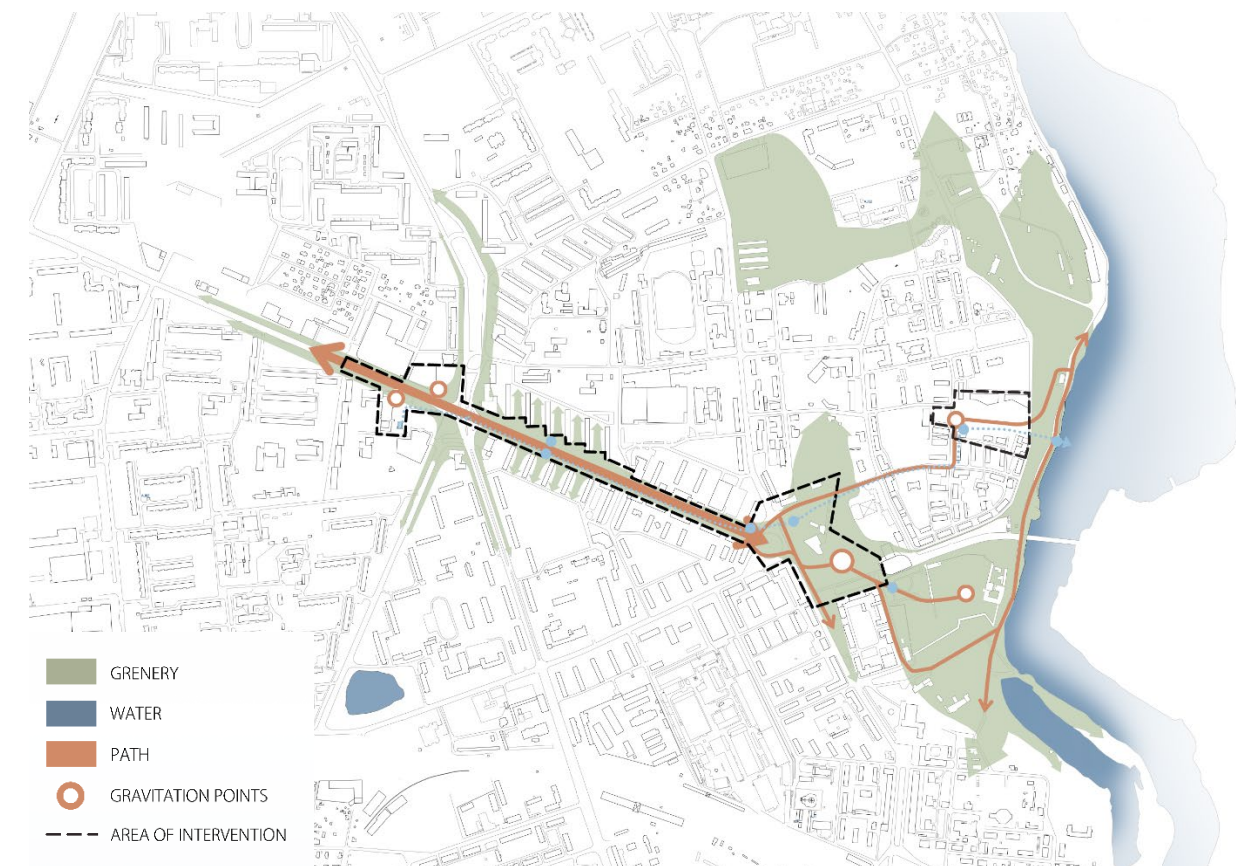
On both sides of the street, the public space has been expanded, which freed the street from linear traffic and created more space for on-street activities such as public gardens, playgrounds, activity grounds, seating and water attractions. Small hedges and greenery elements naturally separate the public space from private areas of residential buildings. The image of the main street is supported by existing services located on the ground floors of the street facing parts of residential buildings. Various multifunctional public spaces will attract people and maintain small businesses.

Other part of the street after the intersection near the Fama shopping center is narrower as building facades turn along the street. If the previous part of the street is more public, this part is mainly commercial as all buildings are in commercial use or at least ground floor of them. There is naturally formed a small inner shopping street, where you can find different services including clothing, toys, food and materials. Between those buildings small peaceful islands were planned to stop and have a rest on the busy street.

Street ends with the monument placed on the road circle, which can be seen through the whole street from the Astri shopping center and even further. Monument adds a value to the place and will become a new vertical line of the city. Proposed monument can be formed from two faces watching in different directions (North and South). Faces can be chosen by the city authorities and belong to important historical, cultural or political figures of Narva.



Scheme 14. Narva city center public-private ratio



Scheme 15. Natural movement





Drawing 2. Plan of the main street - 1





Drawing 3. Section of Narva main street S1





Drawing 4. Plan of the main street - 2





Drawing 5. Section of Narva main street S2

### 6.3.3 REPLANNING OF A SQUARE

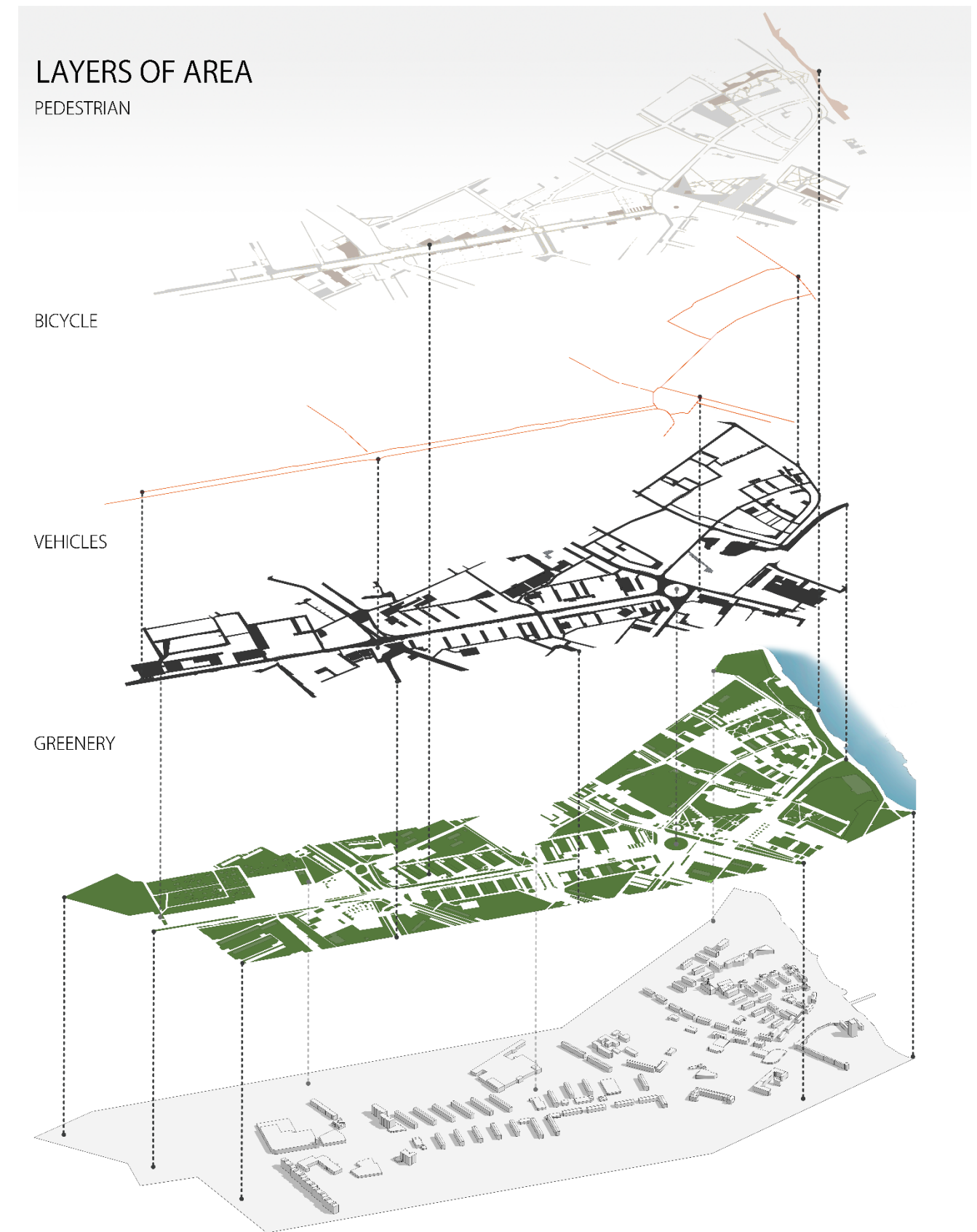
Peter`s Square is the biggest and the most important square of a city. It is also a place where tourists receive their first impressions coming out from the border crossing point into a city and functions as a connection between those. Nowadays square is meant only for cars and rare organizations of big city events. The following steps were taken to refunction the square and find a compromise between the strong transportation needs and people-oriented public space:

- restriction and redirection of traffic on the square
- reduction of parking
- creating an area for pedestrians only
- connection of park areas

Peter's Square was replanned in such a way, that traffic on it is carried out only in one direction - to the exit from the border checkpoint. Car entrance at the border checkpoint is carried out through Malmi Street. The parking lot has been reduced and planned as compactly as possible for access to the administrative buildings on the square. This solution helps to minimize the transport function of the area and create a large integrated public space. The square has a presentable function and represents the city for tourists. Diversity is given through outdoor furniture, pavilions and small forms.

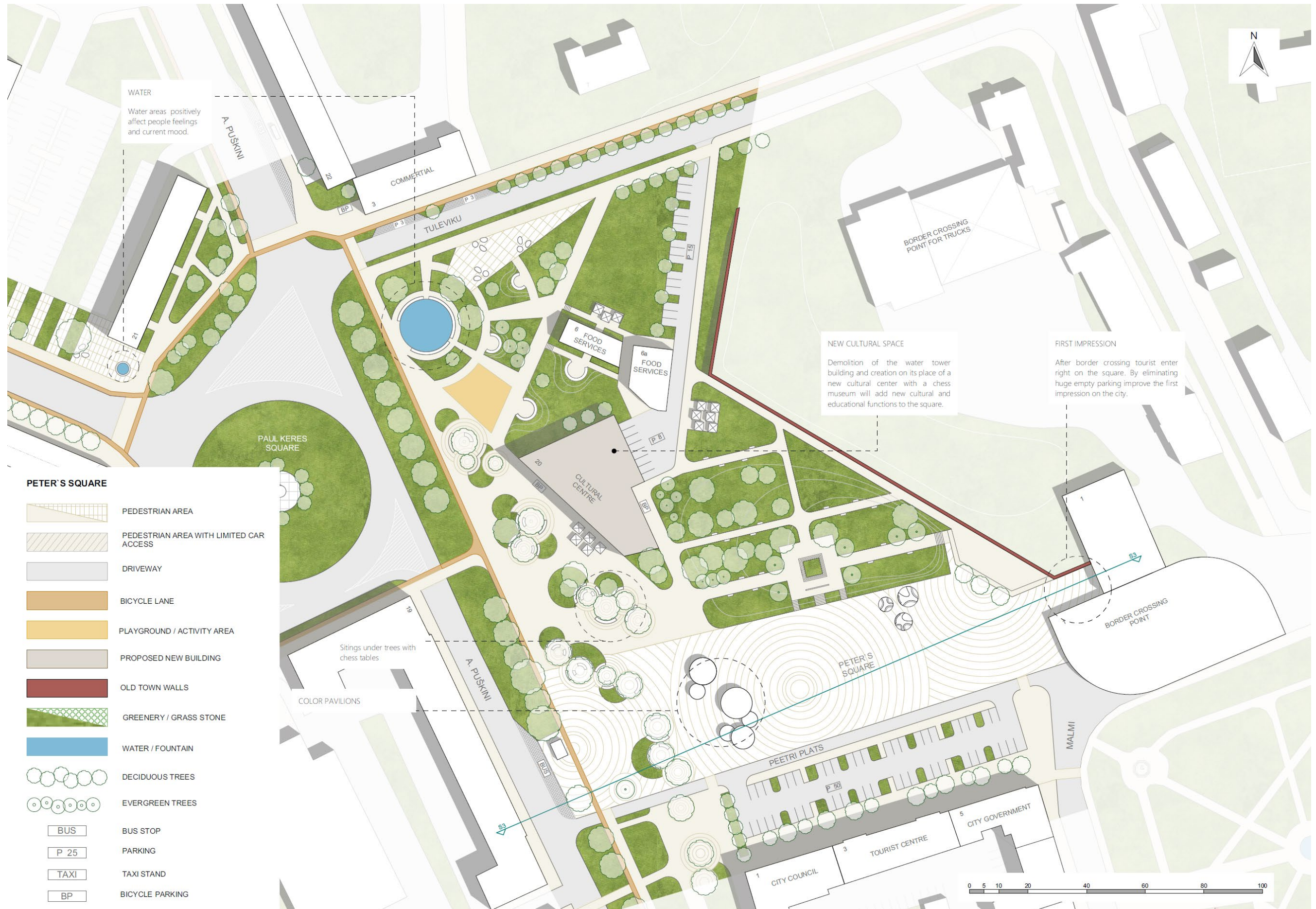
Adjacent to the square from the north, the park has been redesigned with the addition and variety of functions. Now the existing Pushkin Alley smoothly flows into the new park. Since the famous Estonian chess player Paul Keres lived in the neighboring house across the road, there is existent monument in his honor in the park, and the project also provides seating with tables for chess.

The water tower residential building located in close proximity to the square is proposed to be demolished as the water tower function is gone and the residential building tends to privatize some areas around it. A new public building is proposed to be built in its place, as it is better suited for such a central and public location. Cultural center will include a chess museum, rooms for community meetings, rental rooms, activity center with water, energy and climbing attractions. Thus, adding cultural, educational and recreational functions to the square.



Scheme 16. Layers of Narva city center





Drawing 6. Plan of Peter`s Square





*Drawing 7. Peter`s Square section S3*





Figure 14. Visualization of Peter`s Square



### 6.3.4 OLD TOWN REVITALIZATION

After the Second World War and subsequent transformations, the historical background of the old town was almost completely erased by implementation of soviet standard type projects. Life in the old town is gradually fading away. The sparse and undeveloped structure of the area has a negative impact on its development, as well as its connection with significant elements of the urban structure. For example, being near the town hall, a tourist can hardly figure out which way to go in order to access the promenade and observation platforms. To improve the connection of the old city center (town hall) with the promenade and the riverfront, as well as to increase the vitality of the area, the following steps have been proposed:

- establishment of a new college of arts
- development of the park and public spaces between the town hall and the observation platform on the Pax bastion
- new residential buildings construction
- connection and continuation of the cycle path network
- restriction of vehicle access on Suur street
- restoration of a historic building for a future museum

The proposed changes contribute to the development of the whole city, maintaining the principles and goals described in the development strategies of Narva.

Cultural strategy of Narva calls for the development of culture and education, but at the moment there are few places in the city where you can get post-secondary education and only one institution of higher education. The potential is supported by a modern Tartu University Narva college building and the renovated town hall building, which will house a new mayor's office, tourist center, restaurant, conference rooms and city government offices. The main idea for the revitalization of this place is the creation of a new college of arts and crafts, which would teach arts such as the restoration of hard materials, jewelry, carpentry and digital arts. It is a new branch for Estonia and will attract a lot of talented people in the city.

Another proposal for the area is to reinforce the connection between the Town Hall and the river by creating a park for the students to spend time in and outdoor activities the same as for the residents of the area and tourists from the future tourist center located in the Town Hall. It is proposed to limit the driveway in front of the Town Hall to provide better pedestrian connection. Bicycle line net is planned through the whole city center connecting all areas of intervention.

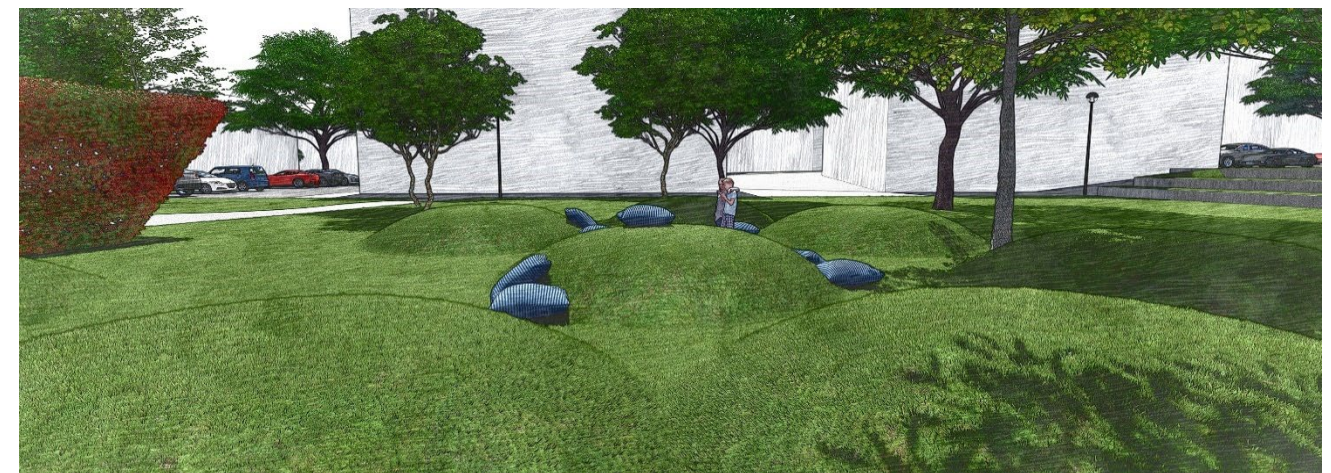


Figure 15. Visualizations of old town park area





Drawing 8. Plan of the old town area



*Drawing 9. Old town section S4*



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## ANNEX I. QUESTIONNAIRE RESULTS

Part 1. Respondents, who specified an exact location of Narva city center

Nr.	Respondent ID	Submitted	Language	Marked coordinates	Brief explanation of choice
1	8aj4647kyv3a	2022-03-02 10:53:34	ru	59.379419,28.199374	Исторческий центр старого города
2	2x8869uxc6ua	2022-03-02 14:20:39	ru	59.37667,28.19204	Здесь находится Петровская площадь и административные здания
3	2x8869uxc6ua	2022-03-02 14:20:39	ru	59.376868,28.192163	Здесь расположены административные здания города
4	49szf3ue4tv3	2022-03-02 14:25:16	ru	59.379825,28.179165	Рядом торговый центр и пересечение двух центральных дорог
5	9sa6jrw2fwh9	2022-03-02 14:30:40	ru	59.375551,28.196664	Linnavalitsus
6	8be9prj6sbd8	2022-03-02 14:42:36	ru	59.379594,28.179272	Здесь пересекаются главные улицы Нарвы
7	4xn6y973tbs4	2022-03-02 14:44:53	ru	59.376695,28.191791	Кольцо
8	7nv99wcr29p6	2022-03-02 14:45:17	ru	59.378356,28.186984	Исторический центр
9	36ftv6usv9e3	2022-03-02 14:50:07	ru	59.375836,28.195533	Петровская площадь, главные мероприятия города
10	4lp6bil26ji9	2022-03-02 14:55:21	ru	59.376771,28.192197	Самый большой перекрёсток в Нарве
11	34t33njf76j7	2022-03-02 15:01:18	ru	59.381006,28.174551	Крупный торговый центр
12	4mc4egx2rcv6	2022-03-02 15:26:13	ru	59.379624,28.179274	Здесь пересекаются главные улицы города
13	2no4jz477e96	2022-03-02 15:43:25	ru	59.374241,28.193516	известная культурная точка
14	73rcy4t4l9p7	2022-03-02 16:12:35	ru	59.379277,28.182251	мне кажется что центр находится именно тут
15	73rcy4t4l9p7	2022-03-02 16:12:35	ru	59.379242,28.179388	мне кажется, что центр находится примерно тут
16	3ia9be9kzh36	2022-03-02 16:30:47	ru	59.381368,28.176195	В Астри есть башня, откуда виден весь город
17	4no8yat3ped8	2022-03-02 16:34:51	ru	59.381452,28.175932	Посещаемость
18	4no8yat3ped8	2022-03-02 16:34:51	ru	59.381055,28.176033	Посещаемость
19	6wi8trl89lo8	2022-03-02 16:54:27	ru	59.380713,28.175251	все собираются тут
20	6op2b38jph94	2022-03-02 17:05:37	ru	59.379573,28.179337	Находится на пересечении всех сторон
21	8e6chs7gvm44	2022-03-02 17:12:32	ru	59.380461,28.177181	Середина города
22	2bd3ee6vd8a9	2022-03-02 17:13:06	ru	59.379587,28.179356	Потому что это место примерно в центре города
23	7kmj9spa2cba	2022-03-02 17:17:15	ru	59.378625,28.187163	Центр города судя по торговым центрам, в целом инфраструктуре
24	6if34e8khh89	2022-03-02 17:23:16	ru	59.382077,28.180052	Примерно по карте
25	3hc6t67k3dl4	2022-03-02 17:36:50	ru	59.376606,28.195236	Хоть и близко к границе , там больше всего достопримечательностей
26	2v7bs23xth48	2022-03-02 18:02:25	ru	59.380631,28.175956	крупнейший ТЦ города
27	62949pac23p3	2022-03-02 18:05:52	ru	59.379603,28.179496	Основные дороги/проспекты ведут к данной точке. Крупнейший ТЦ, средняя цена обычных квартир возрастает к данной точке (без учета «люксовых» домов)
28	7uis9679bfx8	2022-03-02 18:08:40	ru	59.376826,28.192156	Если Вы имеете в виду центр города территориальный ,то это Нарвское кольцо. Если в плане досуга ,то это район Астри
29	3ud4go9jpe66	2022-03-02 18:12:08	ru	59.380306,28.176739	Основное движение здесь
30	3g47yha7z9ca	2022-03-02 18:27:23	ru	59.378947,28.187521	Самая большая проходимость , близко с границей ( туристы)
31	42krl2j3r9s4	2022-03-02 18:32:59	ru	59.379668,28.179603	Одинаковое расстояние до окраины
32	62n3kew3lxd9	2022-03-02 18:59:57	ru	59.379545,28.179406	Все рядом. Торговые центры и так далее
33	97sdy82asc94	2022-03-02 19:03:57	ru	59.38032,28.177037	Географически
34	7yy87b3a8i28	2022-03-02 19:40:50	ru	59.376974,28.192465	Считается так. К этому месту ведут все главные улицы
35	3if22drw92i7	2022-03-02 22:10:54	ru	59.376051,28.195556	Так принято



36	3gv4guf4vsvy6	2022-03-03 00:51:56	ru	59.380319,28.176582	ТЦ Астри, главный ночной клуб и концертный зал, ещё и библиотека, Макдональдс и заправка, которая во всем городе называется центральной.
37	7f4hmj82ld48	2022-03-03 04:06:15	ru	59.376783,28.192263	Потому что здесь находится главная площадь(Петровская) города, горуправа.
38	67bcr2zsk7p4	2022-03-03 09:22:19	ru	59.379534,28.179207	
39	3fv8h3l2dla3	2022-03-03 09:48:37	ru	59.365529,28.18698	Мне так кажется
40	3hf7czj7wgk9	2022-03-03 15:28:41	ru	59.376413,28.195165	Петровская площадь, центр города.
41	6sb8xvm9gdb4	2022-03-04 10:27:24	ru	59.375898,28.195426	Парады, елка, кафе, вся торжественная часть тут
42	4f3z9t3gyp66	2022-03-04 13:37:57	ru	59.376965,28.193773	:)
43	6og886acv6k3	2022-03-04 15:19:21	et	59.381034,28.174211	Astrit keskus tundub kui kõige kaasaegsem ja populaarsem koht Narvas. Samuti, siin tekkivad kõige uuemad Narva ehitised mis näevad esinduslikult välja. Siin on äritegevus, kultuurne elu ja hea transpordi ühendus.
44	6j67u3kst686	2022-03-04 15:20:03	ru	59.380369,28.177446	Макдональдс наиболее социально значимое и узнаваемое место
45	7de8awv3ntl7	2022-03-04 17:13:38	ru	59.375948,28.195374	Главная площадь города
46	93g323wv22j9	2022-03-04 20:02:14	ru	59.378818,28.186942	Одинаковое расстояние до всех границ города.
47	6d93lk2fkm44	2022-03-04 20:02:45	ru	59.378645,28.200222	Здесь колледж, Темный сад и рядом променад
48	7ny2oa74ood3	2022-03-04 20:09:59	ru	59.376859,28.192413	Кольцо
49	8sj3va2mkx69	2022-03-04 20:20:37	ru	59.379614,28.179348	Пересечение главных улиц
50	86cym28gfd68	2022-03-04 20:33:43	ru	59.37646,28.19094	Всегда он был здесь
51	49tda4weg7g4	2022-03-04 20:52:09	ru	59.379537,28.18054	Потому
52	9md2emo4pvf9	2022-03-04 20:52:32	ru	59.379571,28.185939	Фама центр
53	9pl7ubi6i3l6	2022-03-04 21:13:18	ru	59.379352,28.186409	Рядом много магазинов и я недалеко живу
54	4pc438bco3e8	2022-03-04 21:31:59	ru	59.379099,28.199758	Красивый район, рядом Темный сад и променад
55	6eg37p8wis86	2022-03-04 22:05:43	ru	59.376687,28.191833	Перекресток самых длинных улиц. Главная городская площадь недалеко.
56	8yx83haj4n86	2022-03-05 04:53:00	ru	59.37942,28.17963	Большой магазин
57	8yx83haj4n86	2022-03-05 04:53:00	ru	59.379666,28.18024	Большой магазин
58	3hh4wrv3s9h4	2022-03-05 06:15:52	ru	59.381349,28.175842	Развита инфраструктура города
59	6plh8jdy7laa	2022-03-05 09:03:25	ru	59.378989,28.180354	По моим представлениям от этой точки одинаковое расстояние во все стороны до окраин.
60	34l4v9uty8r4	2022-03-05 10:05:42	ru	59.380804,28.176351	Потому что через этот пункт постоянно происходит движение
61	8jb9ry84skf6	2022-03-05 13:48:48	ru	59.379607,28.179434	Основная дорожная развязка
62	3td6hyk9h3s6	2022-03-05 14:34:56	ru	59.379406,28.176577	Географически
63	6g3t8toc2pl7	2022-03-05 15:34:34	ru	59.379589,28.179311	Географически, основные центры -торговые, культурные, здесь
64	6dc8eb8t7ye9	2022-03-05 16:05:11	ru	59.379413,28.17872	Центр именно здесь, так как в этом районе находится одна из крупных дорожных развязок, торговые центры, Женева, спортклуб, бассейн.
65	9ca6bb8a62oh	2022-03-05 16:06:47	ru	59.37992,28.187185	Центральная улица города
66	33249g6jpg3a	2022-03-05 16:11:59	ru	59.377056,28.192284	Главная площадь
67	2vk82zja7bg3	2022-03-05 18:38:04	ru	59.380435,28.17632	Самое большое скопление народа, большой торговый центр
68	2mn9br66v9d7	2022-03-05 19:53:57	ru	59.379192,28.180024	Потому что центр
69	2vf8zae6xaj7	2022-03-06 08:28:12	ru	59.379353,28.178925	Считаю, что центр города здесь
70	89oxn8exb2e4	2022-03-06 08:48:14	ru	59.37969,28.179131	Главный перекрёсток города
71	8ei6pcj6bds7	2022-03-06 08:55:00	ru	59.379813,28.179051	Самый проходимый перекрёсток. Находящийся между двумя главными торговыми центрами Нарвы.
72	8mug4r47afw4	2022-03-06 08:56:26	ru	59.380963,28.178176	
73	8xp84aw2hzv9	2022-03-06 12:19:34	ru	59.380931,28.176468	Крупный торговый центр и дорожная развязка
74	9tc9oba2axo9	2022-03-06 15:14:56	ru	59.37593,28.193887	Главная площадь города
75	9o9nmx68kxk4	2022-03-06 16:35:11	ru	59.381436,28.175966	Культурный, деловой, торговый центр

76	9o9nmx68kxk4	2022-03-06 16:35:11	ru	59.380823,28.175861	Культурный, спортивный, деловой, торговый центр
77	2ce9sxn37929	2022-03-07 07:56:26	ru	59.378953,28.18766	Потому что от него примерно одинаковое расстояние до других частей города
78	7il36kvh93j4	2022-03-07 07:56:28	ru	59.37594,28.195854	Linnavlitsuse juures
79	64bb8vg6ls37	2022-03-07 08:52:27	ru	59.381259,28.175852	Потому что от этой точки одинаковое расстояние до любого места в городе
80	2xh3wz4pi8t4	2022-03-07 14:26:59	ru	59.379667,28.178952	Центральная улица. Перекрёсток самый большой
81	8xp9k68akc6b	2022-03-07 14:30:24	ru	59.379701,28.179603	Расположен главный торговый центр, главная улица, культурный центр
82	223kjf9jg4z3	2022-03-08 08:18:58	ru	59.379876,28.176582	Лучшая локация для густо населенной части города
83	4k36r9xc6gu3	2022-03-08 20:12:33	ru	59.380252,28.176381	Там расположен культурные объекты
84	4aj6g94few29	2022-03-09 07:30:09	ru	59.380559,28.177379	Большой поток людей
85	6ag27k63czb4	2022-03-09 15:38:38	ru	59.380424,28.175914	Потому что
86	6f9nay9rfc48	2022-03-09 19:44:16	ru	59.37671,28.19236	Исторический центр
87	6ehg6hal7yt7	2022-03-10 16:11:17	ru	59.379865,28.180024	Да
88	8ae2lcd9okr9	2022-03-10 16:29:40	ru	59.379644,28.178823	Давно считается ещё с советского союза
89	6iv2fcg4ym67	2022-03-10 16:41:17	ru	59.378878,28.17927	доступность основной инфраструктуры
90	6akd72idf6z7	2022-03-10 16:44:03	ru	59.379629,28.179089	главный перекресток
91	4oa4xob24r4g	2022-03-10 16:44:10	ru	59.381576,28.175892	Торговый центр заправка, кинотеатр, культурный центр
92	2sp8eg43dw2l	2022-03-10 16:44:14	ru	59.379871,28.179673	там самый большой торговый центр, самый большой перекрёсток и самый большой поток машин
93	6i4h4z68imw6	2022-03-10 16:45:24	ru	59.380108,28.179347	больше всего удобств для местных жителей и легко дойти до любой точки города
94	9rt7jd9ddf68	2022-03-10 17:15:26	ru	59.379635,28.179202	Примерно одинаково до всех частей города
95	2g93gi7ref87	2022-03-10 17:31:26	ru	59.380197,28.176481	равно удаленность от оайонлв
96	7sgt32kfz2e9	2022-03-10 17:43:09	ru	59.379558,28.179588	Туда ведут все дороги
97	8v7kxs684z3a	2022-03-10 19:08:58	ru	59.375511,28.200194	Нарвской замок, здесь находится городской музей. Традиционно в старых городах центром были либо замки, либо коепости
98	3bkm6ibu9za4	2022-03-10 20:10:24	ru	59.375888,28.195323	Петровская площадь
99	6vxf9vwj9tg7	2022-03-11 06:57:17	ru	59.379898,28.179207	Центральный перекрёсток
100	24jmw4re424j	2022-03-11 07:31:24	ru	59.379711,28.178896	Наибольший трафик людей и транспорта.
101	24jmw4re424j	2022-03-11 07:31:24	ru	59.379528,28.179286	Трафик
102	6oc39liw3zk7	2022-03-11 09:53:47	ru	59.380348,28.178422	В этом районе сосредоточено основное количество торговых точек. Здесь находится дом культуры и проживает основная масса людей. Обслуживающие организации, гостиница. Вблизи находятся площадки для размещения приезжих аттракционов.
103	8zi8wxc7c6v8	2022-03-11 12:42:31	ru	59.379483,28.198797	Это исторический центр. Административный - р-н "Энергетика/ Женева"
104	2j27s7fk6tp8	2022-03-11 13:39:16	ru	59.375879,28.19524	Исторически, это считается центром
105	27tco4yz9x88	2022-03-11 14:41:54	ru	59.37669,28.192116	всегда считал это место центром города
106	9lo8n4pif3k3	2022-03-11 16:23:58	et	59.380968,28.17504	Seal on palju põnevaid kohti, kus saab puhata, lastega koos aega veeta, kinos käia, vajalikku ostu sooritada, kohvikutes sõbraga juttu ajada. Astri Keskusest on kõik teised põnevad kohad lähedal.
107	2r3bw6jgp9s4	2022-03-11 16:40:22	et	59.376045,28.195516	Peetri plats
108	2tl968d44x96	2022-03-11 16:41:12	et	59.381299,28.176361	Astri keskus asub minu arvates Narva Kesklinnas.
109	43yc2sz6p2x9	2022-03-11 16:51:09	et	59.376798,28.192129	Narva uus planeeritud kesklinn
110	62d6fzj8d4m8	2022-03-12 08:39:11	ru	59.380561,28.176801	По факту в нарве можно выделить как исторический, так и действующий центр города. Историческим является ратуша в районе Нарвского ту колледжа. Действующий в районе астри Тц, поскольку в том районе сосредоточена жизнь города: торговый центр, кинотеатр, клуб, магазины.



111	88rjw3xeu244	2022-03-12 08:41:23	ru	59.380382,28.175975	Удобное расположение торговых центров, заправок.рядом имеется небольшая площадь у Женевы. Рядом один из самых больших перекрестков Нарвы, с которого можно ехать в любой конец города.
112	8zy8y4hog9e9	2022-03-12 09:43:01	ru	59.379388,28.188114	Середина города
113	9r3wsl77wlp8	2022-03-12 09:44:27	ru	59.376737,28.1923	Исторически так сложилось
114	7osc9fyg7uz4	2022-03-12 09:48:36	ru	59.376912,28.19176	Мэрия там. Не может быть мэрия на отшибе где-то
115	2mw38yh4ngf7	2022-03-12 09:54:56	ru	59.379719,28.179103	Центр
116	623biu9up693	2022-03-12 09:56:21	ru	59.379047,28.189126	Географически и экономически
117	8jm2ys66imm7	2022-03-12 09:57:15	ru	59.376725,28.192319	Здесь находятся все административные учреждения города
118	67sth2h8no49	2022-03-12 09:58:16	ru	59.376587,28.19186	Это географический центр.
119	6zk8cjb2ljz4	2022-03-12 10:03:00	ru	59.379809,28.179381	Потому что отсюда одинаковое примерно расстояние до других частей города
120	6wg2a6nr4zn7	2022-03-12 10:09:43	ru	59.379385,28.199505	История
121	7l9vds6v2z33	2022-03-12 10:33:05	ru	59.379626,28.179538	Топографически
122	3sd3r2ao7tr8	2022-03-12 10:33:21	ru	59.379727,28.179235	Пересечение двух главных улиц. Наивысшая активность.
123	8eyn7ggb9v87	2022-03-12 10:35:09	ru	59.37991,28.179577	Центральный перекресток
124	822pcn9sud78	2022-03-12 10:35:27	ru	59.379702,28.179137	Там больше всего людей, и это центр.
125	39oxw8o68r38	2022-03-12 10:43:54	ru	59.380712,28.176364	Удобно добираться. Есть, где припарковаться
126	7kkl62hgm3j4	2022-03-12 10:44:38	ru	59.379781,28.178573	Потому
127	8pz3gdw6ury3	2022-03-12 10:46:17	ru	59.37952,28.179343	центральная развязка
128	7t4krm676x37	2022-03-12 10:50:08	ru	59.376633,28.19214	Точка расхождений
129	28u3i9pfc769	2022-03-12 11:25:10	ru	59.375986,28.194423	Центр там, где главная площадь города. Которая у нас, к сожалению, является парковкой...
130	8yy47xj7dj6	2022-03-12 11:26:41	ru	59.379439,28.181062	Большинство магазинов
131	6r7tkf3fog69	2022-03-12 11:34:06	ru	59.376871,28.191303	петровская площадь
132	38lcs8fme4v8	2022-03-12 11:48:46	ru	59.374911,28.193891	наибольшая активность жителей сосредоточена между Астри и Петровской площадью
133	64pgb6rae2ft	2022-03-12 12:06:04	ru	59.379305,28.178035	Там же, магазины, площадь
134	79j74krz47f7	2022-03-12 12:19:10	ru	59.381394,28.175837	Так как здесь находится торговый центр, рынок, дом культуры. В этом месте больше всего скапливается народ.
135	3wl8wxj7mw29	2022-03-12 12:29:59	ru	59.379415,28.199316	Здесь было уничтожено то, что определяет исторический центр города.
136	3l3r4jkd93ga	2022-03-12 12:36:59	ru	59.376126,28.197405	Петровская площадь всегда была центром.
137	2r3kbp2vpp79	2022-03-12 12:39:49	ru	59.378806,28.198489	Исторически сложилось, что Ратушная площадь - центр. Мне так ближе сердцу. Еще лет 20 назад, не задумываясь, назвала бы Петровскую площадь. Но городская площадь, по которой ездят машины, и на которой скучно, неинтересно, темно даже в Рождество и ничего, кроме парковки - это не может быть местом притяжения горожан.
138	9gg3x47eih93	2022-03-12 13:05:35	ru	59.37554,28.195087	горисполком
139	84e82fol4ks9	2022-03-12 13:16:18	ru	59.380768,28.173794	Центральная улица
140	7wv6l8ede79a	2022-03-12 13:21:50	ru	59.374668,28.194433	Центральная площадь)
141	7wc78fpv73bl	2022-03-12 13:23:06	ru	59.379466,28.180586	Территориально
142	7lv6ebg2saw4	2022-03-12 13:23:39	ru	59.379441,28.180579	Вся инфраструктура в этом месте
143	8jc92vn96po9	2022-03-12 13:24:39	ru	59.376544,28.192198	Исторически был там. Это логично. И позволит развивать старую часть города
144	8jc92vn96po9	2022-03-12 13:24:39	ru	59.379102,28.180359	Наличие торговых центров
145	8jc92vn96po9	2022-03-12 13:24:39	ru	59.379495,28.180745	Торговые центры
146	26iid68eby46	2022-03-12 13:29:37	ru	59.38011,28.180179	Из за близости инфо структур
147	8nm24r9yln88	2022-03-12 13:36:57	ru	59.376872,28.192691	Находится городская управа
148	73eyc6ixm6p6	2022-03-12 13:37:33	ru	59.381176,28.176157	Центр
149	2lp6hfp79xl6	2022-03-12 13:50:21	ru	59.379566,28.185456	А вот так решила - центр

150	4uv38sl4odg8	2022-03-12 13:56:17	ru	59.379304,28.180267	Одинаково близко до любой точки города
151	2vc64hn6b47a	2022-03-12 13:56:30	ru	59.375591,28.190947	Это центр.
152	2wf9ev8yh633	2022-03-12 14:01:56	ru	59.37955,28.179235	Большое количество возможностей для проведение досуга в этой точке
153	7dp8ddn8zs23	2022-03-12 14:06:09	ru	59.380228,28.179296	Потому !
154	29ha6jj7v3d4	2022-03-12 14:07:36	ru	59.380787,28.175413	Больше всего магазинов
155	6mh8wcu83cs4	2022-03-12 14:10:05	ru	59.379777,28.179337	я так думаю
156	88o6pxb4pa97	2022-03-12 14:12:29	ru	59.37959,28.179453	Все центральные дороги пересекаются в этом месте. Большое скопление торговли, мест общепита и офисов
157	2pj2xrt4do33	2022-03-12 14:44:23	ru	59.376211,28.195849	Исторически сложилось
158	3uh3217daa26	2022-03-12 15:08:22	ru	59.379691,28.178683	Расположение ТЦ
159	32367eye72k6	2022-03-12 15:19:55	ru	59.381329,28.176048	Примерно одинаково удалено от окраин всех сторон
160	3xz4dhk27em7	2022-03-12 15:22:05	ru	59.379647,28.179333	Наибольшая
161	2ko6us8s6xct	2022-03-12 15:35:54	ru	59.379638,28.177402	Самое удобное место. Мой имхотеп !
162	949mj7g3ttn6	2022-03-12 15:39:34	ru	59.370894,28.205629	Красиво
163	2hvv3gu9tgx7	2022-03-12 15:56:07	ru	59.376633,28.192162	Всегда тут был)
164	94wzx86orx68	2022-03-12 16:07:52	ru	59.379534,28.179479	Равноудален от окраин
165	9yr3mto4pym9	2022-03-12 16:14:04	ru	59.376698,28.19212	Я так вижу и чувствую
166	9ux9ej26mx9h	2022-03-12 16:14:12	ru	59.376724,28.191922	
167	6hm4xxm9oet6	2022-03-12 16:24:44	ru	59.376787,28.19213	Достопримечательности близко, власть близко.
168	4z4p739kch38	2022-03-12 17:15:52	ru	59.377483,28.188793	Центр
169	4wg6axn7dky3	2022-03-12 17:45:51	ru	59.382222,28.168984	Кинотеатр, магазины и территориально центр
170	4dv6myr4s774	2022-03-12 17:53:38	ru	59.379425,28.199434	Красивое место, историческое
171	9wb7m6rd88j9	2022-03-12 18:01:32	ru	59.376696,28.192183	Центральная транспортный узел
172	67epe39u68s9	2022-03-12 18:12:26	ru	59.379295,28.179465	Примерно одинаковая удалённость от окраин
173	9tc34wp2evm3	2022-03-12 18:14:08	ru	59.375885,28.195409	Центральная площадь
174	8bm3key38fva	2022-03-12 18:25:07	ru	59.379551,28.179797	Потому что со всех сторон города примерно одинаковое расстояние
175	7c37ut99gmn3	2022-03-12 18:31:54	ru	59.380585,28.176388	Всё сосредоточено здесь,и магазины и ТД
176	2cb36ojl4i4z	2022-03-12 18:40:48	ru	59.375643,28.196038	Исторически
177	9fbp8n27sgn9	2022-03-12 18:50:14	ru	59.375948,28.195794	.
178	6ux2k4d87nda	2022-03-12 18:50:15	ru	59.375869,28.195433	Центральная площадь Нарвы
179	6ux2k4d87nda	2022-03-12 18:50:15	ru	59.375935,28.195545	Центральная площадь города
180	6yg3467icy6o	2022-03-12 18:55:06	ru	59.375893,28.195397	Главная площадь города
181	92pks2ya8iy4	2022-03-12 19:01:55	ru	59.376706,28.19194	Петровская
182	64wwi6csc8c9	2022-03-12 19:18:40	ru	59.378784,28.186879	Фама
183	2zx78mtc3zx6	2022-03-12 19:47:33	ru	59.37777,28.190096	Людей много
184	4733nyc4wc37	2022-03-12 20:05:27	ru	59.380875,28.176493	Самое посещаемое место
185	4733nyc4wc37	2022-03-12 20:05:27	ru	59.374841,28.194904	Географически
186	2ru4teb27vd4	2022-03-12 20:30:07	ru	59.376223,28.194	Больше всего происходит событий с участием нарвитян
187	8xa3o4zsc744	2022-03-12 20:39:13	ru	59.375661,28.195749	Здесь всегда собирается весь город праздновать Новый год
188	3yua87jex679	2022-03-12 20:48:58	ru	59.376477,28.191785	Кольцо цент ☺
189	7o2awy2dka63	2022-03-12 20:55:04	ru	59.379637,28.179661	Географический центр
190	6ve8thc97aua	2022-03-12 21:08:58	ru	59.379517,28.179219	Во-первых, это примерно центр карты города (географический центр). Во-вторых, здесь пересекаются три, на мой взгляд, самые главные дороги, проходящие через весь город - таллинское шоссе, проспект Кангеласте и улица Кренгольми. В-третьих, это, наверное, самое оживлённое место в городе.



191	4ti2yjd68u36	2022-03-12 21:09:39	et	59.379735,28.179206	Kõik on kõrval
192	7ty3usc8mlh8	2022-03-12 21:52:16	ru	59.381115,28.176373	Самое оживленное место
193	3x8gev9sho84	2022-03-12 22:17:04	ru	59.381143,28.175967	Мне так кажется
194	3pb7kfs3y3kz3	2022-03-12 22:27:50	ru	59.380782,28.176014	Интуитивно
195	3z4tz9ihd4e3	2022-03-12 22:52:00	ru	59.374684,28.194401	Südalinn
196	44d689hfc3i3	2022-03-12 23:56:19	ru	59.381289,28.176348	Astri kaubakeskus
197	9ox3g7xy89i7	2022-03-13 00:24:34	ru	59.379987,28.17956	выход на все направления города
198	6wu697jtk646	2022-03-13 06:06:17	ru	59.37975,28.178903	Из географического соображения
199	86tsj9p2x3ga	2022-03-13 06:15:10	ru	59.376082,28.196865	Потому что это центральная площадь современного города)) если лет 100 назад то это был бы район ратуши
200	8ku3cob9hwj4	2022-03-13 07:25:28	ru	59.379756,28.179593	Это мое мнение
201	83pzb7wmc7x9	2022-03-13 07:31:56	ru	59.379727,28.179105	Отсюда самый короткий путь до самых дальних точек города
202	3nv4weg7y3j4	2022-03-13 07:45:20	ru	59.379656,28.179267	Потому-что это центр города)
203	2we39aao2ud8	2022-03-13 08:04:32	ru	59.376271,28.195295	Удобное расположение
204	9u36nhn64rz9	2022-03-13 08:24:36	ru	59.379251,28.199677	Исторически сложилось
205	8kch8oo8g9hk	2022-03-13 08:30:25	ru	59.375718,28.19529	Исторически так сложилось
206	8s7b77ml9733	2022-03-13 09:57:43	ru	59.379699,28.179278	Самая интенсивная часть города
207	6ht9kem8zae9	2022-03-13 10:06:44	ru	59.379693,28.179572	Самое большое количество людей
208	6gt3bo715uf8	2022-03-13 10:37:08	et	59.381951,28.176615	Kesklinn
209	6gn796rbo7b6	2022-03-13 10:37:08	ru	59.381442,28.175885	Вся Городская движуха только здесь
210	9am84s4vdp49	2022-03-13 10:39:01	ru	59.379034,28.187771	Я здесь живу
211	6kzi3j6dyb77	2022-03-13 11:18:07	ru	59.378267,28.188743	
212	43w3a7g4zf76	2022-03-13 13:08:56	ru	59.39171,28.166123	Nice place
213	8gz4x83h9bs8	2022-03-13 13:59:11	ru	59.376463,28.190858	Главная площадь
214	62j3izj46wf8	2022-03-13 20:13:57	ru	59.379679,28.179508	Вся основная жизнь города проходит через этот перекрёсток.
215	69h4jrk38kp7	2022-03-13 22:31:51	ru	59.379419,28.198804	Ратуша - центр города.
216	78y3fkw63oj3	2022-03-14 07:23:45	ru	59.379337,28.177771	Там сходятся все центральные дороги, проходящие из всех районов города.
217	9ba6luk9nwa7	2022-03-14 13:17:32	ru	59.378222,28.187048	Да примерно
218	996c3uoi3n76	2022-03-14 14:07:24	ru	59.376802,28.191686	Кольцо красивое
219	2w9pvj8u4436	2022-03-14 18:44:50	ru	59.376538,28.192714	Исторически так сложилось . Мэрия здесь рядом
220	9tsd2c483i43	2022-03-15 07:23:49	ru	59.374205,28.195239	я там жил 20 лет и это реально центр (особенно когда в замке движуха)
221	6rx3o84uo8d8	2022-03-15 07:30:32	ru	59.379335,28.187669	Торговый центр, остановка автобуса центр притяжения
222	8vu6j9wxo4d6	2022-03-15 10:05:31	ru	59.375794,28.19488	Привычно
223	8sv9g9jau3u4	2022-03-15 10:38:30	ru	59.379967,28.179138	Торговые центры
224	6lc6d24odn63	2022-03-15 14:07:02	ru	59.372763,28.196347	Центральная улица
225	8xf7d28m6p64	2022-03-15 14:18:04	ru	59.379328,28.18702	Здесь сосредоточены основные стратегические объекты : магазины, спорткомплекс, школа, поликлиника и тд
226	7p3adz3nw2j6	2022-03-15 14:26:00	ru	59.37947,28.179214	Потому что я так чую
227	9uu3c6oud3l7	2022-03-15 14:26:35	ru	59.379406,28.179588	Потому что я так думаю
228	2cr3usj7rio7	2022-03-15 15:38:07	ru	59.379242,28.187907	Географически
229	6dk4tj4bvd34	2022-03-15 17:39:09	ru	59.380652,28.175976	Первый магазин Нарва был построен именно здесь,сейчас здесь большой торговый центр,от сюда близко все необходимое
230	6s799uts4ny4	2022-03-15 19:59:24	ru	59.375356,28.196502	Граница. Замок .Петровская площадь
231	8ay3whf668e7	2022-03-17 12:04:18	ru	59.376677,28.19211	Очевидно.
232	8ay3whf668e7	2022-03-17 12:04:18	ru	59.376709,28.192106	Симпатично выглядит на карте.

233	8ul2jre4a7t9	2022-03-27 22:35:11	ru	59.379818,28.179337	Территориально
234	6nl6umv8hem6	2022-03-31 17:14:05	ru	59.379466,28.199282	

Part 2. Respondents, who marked an area of Narva City Center

Nr.	Respondent ID	Submitted	Lng.	Marked coordinates	Brief explanation of choice
1	7p4zsb8mlz63	2022-03-02 14:29:13	ru	[["59.381889,28.177563", "59.382478,28.175376", "59.381315,28.174089", "59.379988,28.17618", "59.379857,28.177726", "59.37894,28.182004", "59.378251,28.185317", "59.377891,28.18773", "59.378188,28.189252", "59.378728,28.191247", "59.380531,28.190861", "59.381579,28.19025", "59.382136,28.188352", "59.38248,28.183591", "59.38248,28.179152", "59.382022,28.177994", "59.381889,28.177563"]]	Из-за торговых центров
2	4xn6y973tbs4	2022-03-02 14:44:53	ru	[["59.377402,28.191029", "59.376274,28.189448", "59.375575,28.189769", "59.374147,28.192485", "59.375143,28.194471", "59.376631,28.195114", "59.378074,28.194705", "59.378208,28.192631", "59.377821,28.190937", "59.377583,28.190967", "59.377402,28.191029"]]	Площадь города
3	6ai2peo2gpl4	2022-03-02 14:54:31	ru	[["59.382007,28.176513", "59.382094,28.176341", "59.381767,28.173938", "59.380083,28.172951", "59.378706,28.173895", "59.378007,28.176341", "59.377832,28.180547", "59.379034,28.182006", "59.380171,28.183122", "59.381548,28.181963", "59.382313,28.17677", "59.382007,28.176513"]]	Такие ассоциации, когда думаю про центр города.
4	4st7nm4hwc8	2022-03-02 14:54:40	ru	[["59.379485,28.198885", "59.379287,28.199088", "59.379192,28.199802", "59.378952,28.200086", "59.378518,28.199745", "59.378671,28.198252", "59.379477,28.197773", "59.379874,28.197984", "59.380142,28.198885", "59.38018,28.199794", "59.379775,28.200702", "59.379523,28.200905", "59.379155,28.201197", "59.378853,28.201035", "59.378481,28.200784", "59.37832,28.200345", "59.378249,28.199737", "59.378316,28.199128", "59.378386,28.198585", "59.37844,28.198203", "59.378762,28.197586", "59.379287,28.197481", "59.379564,28.197732", "59.379804,28.198", "59.379795,28.198309", "59.379485,28.198885"]]	Центральная ратушная площадь старого города
5	7na7m2wtx364	2022-03-02 14:58:54	ru	[["59.380908,28.187694", "59.374355,28.188026", "59.374723,28.196829", "59.38122,28.196776", "59.380908,28.187694"]]	Почему-то выстроилось такое мнение, само по себе
6	7g2kse6d96f9	2022-03-02 16:03:28	ru	[["59.382195,28.174535", "59.382479,28.176297", "59.38174,28.178232", "59.381175,28.178801", "59.38016,28.178118", "59.379711,28.176155", "59.37987,28.174305", "59.380638,28.172826", "59.381812,28.17274", "59.382537,28.173907", "59.382667,28.1757", "59.382551,28.177094", "59.381667,28.177492", "59.382195,28.174535"]]	В детстве всегда казалось , что это центр
7	6d7rn3dkj2r6	2022-03-02 16:37:04	ru	[["59.376527,28.192252", "59.376432,28.193576", "59.377124,28.193131", "59.376974,28.19126", "59.376299,28.190811", "59.376527,28.192252"]]	Географический центр города
8	2n6wog3yry27	2022-03-02 16:37:17	ru	[["59.376518,28.196843", "59.376548,28.196624", "59.376339,28.195597", "59.376085,28.194996", "59.375712,28.194703", "59.375263,28.194967", "59.375226,28.196037", "59.375502,28.196873", "59.375637,28.197694", "59.375831,28.198324", "59.376391,28.197444", "59.376458,28.197122", "59.376518,28.196843"]]	Потому что здесь находится руководство города.
9	9ibt2xum7bo8	2022-03-02 16:53:06	ru	[["59.380164,28.181779", "59.380163,28.180519", "59.380091,28.18033", "59.379151,28.179715", "59.378404,28.180567", "59.378621,28.182743", "59.378524,28.18563", "59.379199,28.187996", "59.380477,28.188564", "59.380525,28.185488", "59.380573,28.182601", "59.380164,28.181779"]]	Люди сюда ходят



10	47gth9l7wvy9	2022-03-02 16:53:30	ru	[["59.381209,28.175705","59.381121,28.175318","59.380772,28.175748","59.381209,28.175705"]]	Большой торговый центр, вокруг много магазинов, единственный в городе макдональдс и ночной клуб рядом
11	8u9rht46ozn8	2022-03-02 17:05:23	ru	[["59.380353,28.17532","59.381378,28.171557","59.382226,28.176558","59.381062,28.182265","59.380102,28.188412","59.378843,28.190951","59.377081,28.18955","59.380353,28.17532"]]	Одна из главных улиц города, два основных торговых центра, большое количество развлечений и возможностей время прохождения, место где находится большинство молодёжи
12	2xc2ppp8pol3	2022-03-02 17:14:22	ru	[["59.382286,28.175239","59.381215,28.180121","59.378546,28.180187","59.378254,28.177157","59.378067,28.174035","59.380681,28.173935","59.382286,28.175239"]]	Самый большой торговый центр города. Самый большой перекресток города.
13	6bl272k2r8m3	2022-03-02 18:27:22	ru	[["59.38264,28.17725","59.380633,28.173799","59.378409,28.176501","59.377862,28.183728","59.379289,28.18757","59.382026,28.185193","59.383038,28.180896","59.38264,28.17725"]]	Сосредоточены самые крупные магазины и торгаразвлекательные центры
14	4ivj3gom8eg3	2022-03-02 18:40:47	ru	[["59.382593,28.184192","59.38314,28.181115","59.382612,28.176564","59.380193,28.173602","59.376534,28.17669","59.375106,28.18467","59.376827,28.190254","59.380193,28.191031","59.382514,28.188277","59.383284,28.185581","59.382593,28.184192"]]	Проще всего объяснить где это, человеку даже не из нарвы
15	6hs22yx48si9	2022-03-02 19:47:21	ru	[["59.381998,28.176875","59.382351,28.175054","59.380828,28.173465","59.379253,28.17371","59.378046,28.175126","59.378333,28.180487","59.380865,28.180992","59.381998,28.176875"]]	Место пересечения двух основных магистралей города с севера на юг и с запада на восток. Место где сосредоточено наибольшее количество торговых площадей, мест общепита и мест культурного время препровождения.
16	67bcr2zsk7p4	2022-03-03 09:22:19	ru	[["59.379139,28.179226","59.379553,28.180149","59.380099,28.179004","59.379619,28.178302","59.379139,28.179226"]]	Это центр
17	2j8nv3m82v97	2022-03-03 13:38:40	ru	[["59.382184,28.175405","59.379039,28.172318","59.374532,28.192776","59.377677,28.195725","59.382184,28.175405"]]	Центральное шоссе, обилие ТЦ, офисы разных фирм, банковские конторы
18	4an87nmn6t69	2022-03-03 15:18:48	ru	[["59.379199,28.174617","59.378041,28.176515","59.377832,28.180179","59.378749,28.181908","59.380523,28.182125","59.382007,28.180614","59.382216,28.177628","59.381022,28.174412","59.379199,28.174617"]]	Торговые и развлекательные места, пересечение главных дорог, ведущие в разные стороны города.
19	6je76lxa3zr8	2022-03-03 17:34:17	ru	[["59.380728,28.17368","59.379439,28.17956","59.378105,28.183637","59.3764,28.18368","59.376553,28.186383","59.37793,28.1884","59.379788,28.190031","59.380903,28.189774","59.380641,28.185439","59.381231,28.180161","59.38204,28.178058","59.382564,28.175311","59.380947,28.17338","59.380728,28.17368"]]	Здесь самые крупные торговые центры города, рынок, самый оживленный перекрёсток, большие скопления людей.
20	8k3oj2w8khs3	2022-03-04 13:58:27	ru	[["59.376447,28.195459","59.376216,28.19424","59.375609,28.194479","59.375678,28.196078","59.376222,28.197254","59.376579,28.195751","59.376447,28.195459"]]	Пересечение направлений в разне части города
21	8bf3uw8vec87	2022-03-04 15:12:36	et	[["59.380765,28.174219","59.379212,28.181369","59.378618,28.184375","59.376836,28.191369","59.37596,28.196078","59.376512,28.200539","59.380765,28.174219"]]	Kesklinna mingit kindlat kohta pole, pigem Tallinna mnt ümbrus Astrist linnuseni ntx 😊

22	8dc8647wml84	2022-03-04 15:13:31	ru	[[["59.379736,28.178401", "59.380708,28.17451", "59.377782,28.173941", "59.377932,28.177244", "59.379736,28.178401"]]]	До этого места примерно одинаковое расстояние от всех удаленных районов. Здесь уже находятся центры притяжения молодежи и людей постарше: Астри кескус, мақдональдс, центр культуры. Как бонус еще и бассейн. Пере центром культуры Женева раньше была парковка, которую сейчас застроили магазином Кооп. Но эта парковка могла бы стать отличной площадью для горожан.+рядом еще и парк был, который к соджалению частично ликвидировали когда строилои магазин. Я считаю в этом месте концентрация удобства и услуг для всех людей. А вообще в городе могло бы быть несколько центров. Перед астри общий для больших мероприятий и несколько маленьких по районам
23	6y2knf7jb9i4	2022-03-04 20:03:11	ru	[[["59.379895,28.179624", "59.379882,28.179764", "59.379858,28.18002", "59.379772,28.180179", "59.379459,28.180104", "59.379613,28.180309", "59.379292,28.17998", "59.379201,28.179862", "59.379009,28.179717", "59.379168,28.179415", "59.379207,28.179076", "59.379427,28.178722", "59.379733,28.178789", "59.379772,28.179255", "59.379895,28.179624"]]]	Считаю, что это равноудалённое место до всех границ города.
24	4cbr4cit7p28	2022-03-05 16:10:48	et	[[["59.376569,28.192523", "59.376933,28.192452", "59.376309,28.192136", "59.376514,28.19162", "59.376733,28.191189", "59.377128,28.191706", "59.377465,28.192366", "59.377084,28.192854", "59.376777,28.192768", "59.376569,28.192523"]]]	Sise tunne
25	3wa6up9tk28	2022-03-07 14:34:34	ru	[[["59.379744,28.181652", "59.379841,28.179706", "59.379705,28.178066", "59.37887,28.178129", "59.378734,28.180367", "59.378714,28.181423", "59.379744,28.181652"]]]	Здесь расположена основная инфраструктура города
26	7pr6kwk2f2la	2022-03-08 07:25:24	ru	[[["59.38078,28.176594", "59.382412,28.177052", "59.379796,28.188195", "59.378048,28.188052", "59.377246,28.187652", "59.379046,28.177352", "59.37949,28.17472", "59.379913,28.173905", "59.380838,28.173762", "59.381552,28.174377", "59.382142,28.175593", "59.382478,28.176894", "59.382441,28.17761", "59.38078,28.176594"]]]	Самые оживленные места в выходные
27	9sd4dbc4toh6	2022-03-09 14:27:21	ru	[[["59.381469,28.176687", "59.376274,28.173403", "59.376156,28.184754", "59.380119,28.187117", "59.382936,28.185964", "59.383758,28.180087", "59.382936,28.176457", "59.381762,28.175881", "59.381469,28.176687"]]]	расположение удобное для любой части города
28	9au24nnc62ja	2022-03-10 17:20:17	ru	[[["59.379337,28.188185", "59.379401,28.18801", "59.379743,28.187296", "59.379921,28.187342", "59.380122,28.187673", "59.380441,28.187795", "59.38067,28.187441", "59.380719,28.186858", "59.380459,28.1862", "59.379998,28.185728", "59.37975,28.18564", "59.379577,28.185629", "59.379058,28.186126", "59.378889,28.186545", "59.378646,28.186998", "59.378309,28.187559", "59.378143,28.188388", "59.378037,28.189182", "59.378075,28.189821", "59.378047,28.19032", "59.378119,28.191035", "59.378323,28.191352", "59.378527,28.191584", "59.380957,28.17722", "59.379337,28.188185"]]]	Потому что много магазинов .
29	8rz42um4bi43	2022-03-10 17:42:33	ru	[[["59.380926,28.17604", "59.381283,28.176183", "59.380878,28.174577", "59.380282,28.175398", "59.380631,28.176721", "59.380926,28.17604"]]]	Крупный тц
30	23nhj8al7dv6	2022-03-11 13:27:37	ru	[[["59.382012,28.177665", "59.381704,28.177267", "59.382391,28.17236", "59.37945,28.170904", "59.376973,28.183256", "59.380852,28.184708", "59.382012,28.177665"]]]	Пересечение главных улиц, центры досуга, торговый центр, спортшкола



31	9lo8n4pif3k3	2022-03-11 16:23:58	et	[[["59.382847,28.173528","59.382847,28.173528","59.382455,28.172093","59.381197,28.17022","59.37926,28.170022","59.377612,28.171129","59.376673,28.175953","59.376268,28.179983","59.376254,28.18529","59.37647,28.189093","59.377569,28.19125","59.380012,28.190626","59.381819,28.188696","59.38273,28.184638","59.383149,28.180012","59.383337,28.176833","59.382847,28.173528"]]]	sellepärast
32	43yc2sz6p2x9	2022-03-11 16:51:09	et	[[["59.377602,28.18994","59.375895,28.189618","59.375173,28.19097","59.373746,28.193675","59.373361,28.197489","59.37592,28.19794","59.377184,28.203349","59.379694,28.199743","59.379711,28.19179","59.377643,28.189279","59.377602,28.18994"]]]	Peamised sihtkohad linnas
33	9r3wsl77wlp8	2022-03-12 09:44:27	ru	[[["59.376214,28.190938","59.376817,28.191676","59.376887,28.19237","59.376214,28.190938"]]]	Исторически так сложилось
34	9lnb84peg7za	2022-03-12 09:55:02	ru	[[["59.376977,28.19556","59.376781,28.196161","59.375787,28.195847","59.37524,28.192457","59.375328,28.189153","59.375701,28.187664","59.376401,28.184574","59.377625,28.1823","59.378499,28.180669","59.379242,28.180154","59.379199,28.176592","59.379986,28.174747","59.381887,28.174661","59.382587,28.177536","59.382237,28.184102","59.381907,28.186155","59.381404,28.190017","59.380661,28.19418","59.380208,28.196607","59.380012,28.199268","59.378897,28.202444","59.377541,28.203173","59.375814,28.20107","59.375552,28.198581","59.376361,28.197165","59.376754,28.196178","59.376977,28.19556"]]]	Находятся важные объекты , и тут всегда многолюдно
35	4ug8evc6bua4	2022-03-12 10:03:46	ru	[[["59.38221,28.200891","59.380321,28.204171","59.378085,28.202849","59.376583,28.198924","59.377906,28.196889","59.380492,28.196574","59.382273,28.198602","59.38221,28.200891"]]]	Историческое сердце города
36	9n8gyp4kg9w3	2022-03-12 10:24:43	ru	[[["59.379648,28.187873","59.381857,28.174993","59.379973,28.172384","59.377612,28.183615","59.379648,28.187873"]]]	Крупные магазины, центральная дорога находятся здесь. Бассейн неподалёку, культурный центр Женева.
37	44za4tkp4634	2022-03-12 10:48:55	ru	[[["59.381443,28.172745","59.382534,28.175623","59.381341,28.181646","59.381,28.191349","59.379637,28.193223","59.378103,28.196034","59.376978,28.202927","59.374762,28.201856","59.373535,28.195498","59.373603,28.191416","59.374012,28.18285","59.378546,28.174151","59.381443,28.172745"]]]	Наиболее оживлённая часть города + главная достопримечательность - крепость
38	6b2txf4zxc8a	2022-03-12 10:55:26	ru	[[["59.380165,28.182704","59.379102,28.181035","59.378004,28.182704","59.376942,28.185625","59.376198,28.188545","59.375667,28.191674","59.376198,28.194177","59.377686,28.194455","59.378855,28.191813","59.37935,28.189032","59.37974,28.185764","59.379917,28.183886","59.380165,28.182704"]]]	Это хотя бы частично исторический центр города плюс музей, рестораны, парки и скверы
39	399lkt9a34n3	2022-03-12 11:49:32	ru	[[["59.377868,28.191448","59.376073,28.189751","59.37531,28.19283","59.376244,28.195134","59.377868,28.191448"]]]	Пересечение больших улиц и довольно большой трафик
40	3oj724wuh8r4	2022-03-12 12:06:46	ru	[[["59.380735,28.196202","59.380803,28.196068","59.380326,28.195934","59.380735,28.196202"]]]	здесь будет новая Ратуша, городская управа. Стокгольмская площадь.
41	7y3hsp6noh27	2022-03-12 12:07:46	ru	[[["59.381637,28.173789","59.383288,28.175367","59.384391,28.178482","59.384464,28.182151","59.383944,28.186161","59.382395,28.188452","59.379787,28.189795","59.377763,28.190046","59.376019,28.18817","59.374706,28.181082","59.37446,28.176428","59.37518,28.173449","59.377816,28.17096","59.380177,28.171229","59.381637,28.173789"]]]	Середина города, много магазинов
42	9lj2niz98jk6	2022-03-12 12:26:24	ru	[[["59.381388,28.180501","59.379118,28.181577","59.378212,28.178426","59.378744,28.176209","59.379577,28.174716","59.380896,28.174156","59.382154,28.175177","59.381388,28.180501"]]]	Пересечение главных транспортных магистралей, концентрация магазинов и офисов..

43	89mmb4l9h9s6	2022-03-12 12:52:39	et	[["59.381705,28.204396","59.382652,28.198161","59.380368,28.186567","59.375075,28.187497","59.370892,28.193546","59.373121,28.202733","59.381705,28.204396"]]	selles kompaktses piirkonnas on peamised võimu-, kultuuri-, haridus- ja kaubandusasutused, sealhulgas linna peamised vaatamisväärsused
44	8ef4r3wnh4u4	2022-03-12 12:54:35	ru	[["59.380113,28.173663","59.381953,28.176217","59.37766,28.191325","59.377102,28.190632","59.37989,28.174028","59.380113,28.173663"]]	Большое оживление как людей , так и машин
45	64i4a474vsd8	2022-03-12 13:25:11	ru	[["59.382157,28.17713","59.379644,28.172367","59.378579,28.176244","59.377545,28.180911","59.37739,28.183481","59.377442,28.185713","59.378217,28.18923","59.379406,28.19038","59.380887,28.190549","59.382024,28.18967","59.382592,28.188249","59.382799,28.185476","59.382799,28.181722","59.38273,28.179761","59.382368,28.177867","59.382157,28.17713"]]	Сосредоточены все торговые центры
46	44fkx6i33nw3	2022-03-12 13:43:41	ru	[["59.382614,28.176463","59.381484,28.173287","59.3798,28.172852","59.378404,28.175288","59.377939,28.179421","59.378227,28.182683","59.3798,28.183379","59.381529,28.182466","59.382681,28.180769","59.382614,28.176463"]]	Астра самый популярный торговый центр, многие различие тут
47	6mh8wcu83cs4	2022-03-12 14:10:05	ru	[["59.381333,28.180459","59.376887,28.176655","59.378094,28.186882","59.382858,28.185073","59.382889,28.175097","59.379174,28.172166","59.376791,28.177217","59.381333,28.180459"]]	так вижу
48	8dc8v3ycl849	2022-03-12 14:31:08	ru	[["59.374062,28.194829","59.374062,28.194829","59.375762,28.198612","59.37742,28.19241","59.382081,28.175221","59.379531,28.175777","59.374062,28.194829"]]	больше всего культурных, торговых и развлекательных заведений, легкая доступность
49	9pr9mac4upf3	2022-03-12 14:47:45	ru	[["59.381649,28.175843","59.381602,28.175751","59.380398,28.173132","59.378521,28.174151","59.378533,28.18975","59.379784,28.187525","59.381649,28.175843"]]	торговые площади, кинотеатр, ночной клуб.
50	4f7htp2smf68	2022-03-12 15:19:19	ru	[["59.382434,28.174547","59.381975,28.183945","59.377756,28.183044","59.377756,28.17386","59.38215,28.173903","59.382434,28.174547"]]	Расположен торговый центр с развлечениям, Genava, MC Donalds
51	3uv7x9eaz9h3	2022-03-12 15:25:55	ru	[["59.380003,28.174753","59.380003,28.174753","59.38123,28.175757","59.381878,28.17743","59.381878,28.180575","59.381162,28.181579","59.379798,28.182382","59.378265,28.182382","59.377617,28.178969","59.377617,28.176091","59.378742,28.17482","59.380003,28.174753"]]	наибольшее скопление населения, магазинов
52	6xe2e8guz268	2022-03-12 15:27:28	ru	[["59.382033,28.176704","59.382085,28.176553","59.38134,28.174032","59.379055,28.173982","59.378233,28.177208","59.378233,28.181342","59.378849,28.182401","59.380364,28.183208","59.382033,28.176704"]]	Середина
53	9dy6vhh2bvy4	2022-03-12 17:05:11	ru	[["59.377997,28.183539","59.377683,28.186059","59.378725,28.189056","59.379409,28.185919","59.377997,28.183539"]]	Культурный центр Женева, площадка для выступлений перед ним
54	6tm9yz47jnj8	2022-03-12 17:37:49	et	[["59.381287,28.175059","59.380056,28.17401","59.375826,28.191687","59.377232,28.193056","59.380404,28.187262","59.381287,28.175059"]]	suuremad kaubanduskeskused, suurim rahva ja liikluse liikumine.
55	3jy3ev9iz8o4	2022-03-12 18:38:46	ru	[["59.377817,28.182571","59.377889,28.175008","59.379852,28.173717","59.382011,28.172527","59.383542,28.173959","59.383933,28.178275","59.384231,28.181744","59.383049,28.184083","59.380284,28.184184","59.377796,28.183115","59.377817,28.182571"]]	Больше различных объектов: магазины, концертный зал, ночной клуб, спортивный зал, бассейн
56	3vx7kdu66an3	2022-03-12 18:58:59	ru	[["59.380367,28.177362","59.380137,28.179449","59.379778,28.180885","59.379066,28.181101","59.378256,28.181217","59.377978,28.179432","59.377963,28.177863","59.378275,28.176178","59.378724,28.175359","59.379451,28.175798","59.380042,28.175984","59.380334,28.176699","59.380367,28.177362"]]	Равноудаленная точка.
57	4b6ftv68sr64	2022-03-12 19:09:18	ru	[["59.379753,28.176509","59.378671,28.177519","59.378049,28.181821","59.377779,28.187557","59.37878,28.190904","59.379916,28.191328","59.380917,28.191063","59.380809,28.183786","59.381214,28.18044","59.381674,28.178953","59.382215,28.176775","59.382351,28.175288","59.380782,28.174119","59.379591,28.174119","59.379753,28.176509"]]	Расположены крупные ТЦ (Astri и Fama) и рынок в бывшем сиреневом банке, которые ежедневно посещают люди

58	2rel77oxd7h3	2022-03-12 21:43:22	ru	[["59.375195,28.196206","59.375151,28.191914","59.377184,28.1922","59.377395,28.196063","59.375355,28.196749","59.375195,28.196206"]]	Исторически сложилось
59	7ww28izm27p3	2022-03-13 06:04:41	ru	[["59.377506,28.17853","59.379231,28.182677","59.381631,28.179107","59.381105,28.173758","59.377506,28.17853"]]	Всегда много народу в этом районе и днём и вечером
60	7u3arw99t2f8	2022-03-13 08:06:30	ru	[["59.379897,28.18528","59.38143,28.188538","59.378173,28.192648","59.377399,28.18764","59.378436,28.181395","59.379883,28.17636","59.381378,28.17589","59.38216,28.179013","59.379897,28.18528"]]	В этом месте основная активность горожан, скопление магазинов и кафе
61	2my46hrh3nh6	2022-03-13 08:22:51	ru	[["59.38002,28.182583","59.378789,28.189531","59.381347,28.176622","59.38002,28.182583"]]	Основное движение жителей и гостей города: торговля, развлечения
62	2hj9g9bbn4zn	2022-03-13 09:14:08	ru	[["59.381761,28.174441","59.378343,28.173627","59.378463,28.176948","59.38163,28.178255","59.381761,28.174441"]]	Близкая доступность для многих жителей "спальных районов. Проведение культурных мероприятий
63	23xxf4dbg9u6	2022-03-13 12:10:20	ru	[["59.382426,28.176246","59.38222,28.184483","59.381002,28.190313","59.378656,28.196702","59.375573,28.200803","59.373629,28.19771","59.374451,28.190414","59.376609,28.184497","59.377876,28.178243","59.379828,28.175688","59.382426,28.176246"]]	Исторический центр плюс новые тц
64	7td34hrb8i77	2022-03-13 12:42:01	ru	[["59.380692,28.178048","59.381622,28.174753","59.381709,28.174952","59.382744,28.178031","59.384134,28.181276","59.384963,28.185772","59.384261,28.188563","59.383017,28.189799","59.380821,28.191752","59.378575,28.19347","59.377522,28.193548","59.375485,28.193742","59.374132,28.185543","59.373991,28.181562","59.374296,28.183591","59.37384,28.183636","59.374934,28.183834","59.375344,28.1835","59.377457,28.182136","59.378346,28.180939","59.379047,28.180675","59.379056,28.178358","59.379389,28.177896","59.378181,28.177318","59.378166,28.174173","59.378845,28.173211","59.379907,28.174227","59.380499,28.178554","59.380692,28.178048"]]	Ну явно не окраина же
65	6bt77jzl8px9	2022-03-13 12:57:19	ru	[["59.376874,28.190982","59.377654,28.191624","59.377739,28.193384","59.376631,28.194647","59.375439,28.193177","59.376325,28.189844","59.377644,28.190485","59.377675,28.191748","59.376874,28.190982"]]	Потому что он посередине и отсюда проще всего добираться в любую точку города, те равное количество времени
66	62vyt4v2bng6	2022-03-13 15:46:46	ru	[["59.381459,28.175828","59.381153,28.176085","59.381284,28.176472","59.381459,28.175828"]]	Больше всего народу, в этом месте находится все необходимое как для первой возможности, так и для комфортного отдыха
67	66zzk62f7y37	2022-03-13 19:57:25	ru	[["59.377407,28.196005","59.377497,28.195725","59.377691,28.195156","59.378035,28.193753","59.377915,28.192836","59.377795,28.191232","59.377633,28.190323","59.377077,28.189922","59.376828,28.189702","59.376102,28.190058","59.375071,28.190881","59.374779,28.191755","59.375455,28.195192","59.375891,28.196128","59.377407,28.196005"]]	Центральная площадь
68	22d9n6rjs738	2022-03-14 06:03:10	ru	[["59.382514,28.175855","59.382143,28.174488","59.381644,28.172848","59.380463,28.173209","59.379456,28.173368","59.378688,28.176016","59.378823,28.178578","59.379984,28.180166","59.381581,28.179448","59.382541,28.176351","59.382514,28.175855"]]	Раньше центр был на Петровской площади так как там проводилось много мероприятий и люди собирались в основном там. Ткперь произошла переоценка ценностей и для людей стал более важным такой объект как Астри... туда и стекается народ, так сказать погулять и себя показать, всегда встретятся какие-нибудь знакомые....
69	3g2mel2hag48	2022-03-14 11:35:54	ru	[["59.380189,28.177567","59.380483,28.176035","59.380606,28.175348","59.380189,28.177567"]]	Много магазинов и жилых домов



70	23sly82smi44	2022-03-14 12:49:24	ru	[[{"59.379553,28.192929"}, {"59.373643,28.195265"}, {"59.374233,28.198281"}, {"59.377437,28.202216"}, {"59.379722,28.199893"}, {"59.379553,28.192929"}]]	Управление городом, университет, историческая часть
71	9tg6zbp42nl9	2022-03-14 17:14:12	ru	[[{"59.381469,28.173883"}, {"59.377787,28.17569"}, {"59.378878,28.183653"}, {"59.382457,28.181914"}, {"59.381469,28.173883"}]]	Кажется оптимальным местом для встречи людей из разных районов города.
72	82n84wdm9hp 7	2022-03-14 20:04:55	ru	[[{"59.375555,28.192816"}, {"59.376014,28.192644"}, {"59.376794,28.193811"}, {"59.377295,28.193412"}, {"59.377664,28.19212"}, {"59.377319,28.190956"}, {"59.377334,28.191539"}, {"59.376778,28.190654"}, {"59.376127,28.190118"}, {"59.375467,28.191218"}, {"59.375555,28.192816"}]]	Отсюда примерно одинаковое расстояние до других частей города
73	9uu3c6oud3l7	2022-03-15 14:26:35	ru	[[{"59.381881,28.181668"}, {"59.381641,28.179014"}, {"59.38072,28.176572"}, {"59.379895,28.176689"}, {"59.378256,28.177018"}, {"59.377179,28.179484"}, {"59.377981,28.18296"}, {"59.378962,28.185943"}, {"59.381354,28.185426"}, {"59.382263,28.183829"}, {"59.381964,28.182561"}, {"59.381881,28.181668"}]]	Потому что это центр города
74	3ag89guv4uda	2022-04-02 07:21:32	et	[[{"59.38126,28.173936"}, {"59.379376,28.174384"}, {"59.378121,28.176065"}, {"59.377265,28.177913"}, {"59.377008,28.180378"}, {"59.377436,28.182507"}, {"59.378663,28.183516"}, {"59.380489,28.182395"}, {"59.381688,28.180995"}, {"59.382315,28.179034"}, {"59.38183,28.176793"}, {"59.381031,28.175112"}, {"59.380346,28.174608"}, {"59.37949,28.174384"}, {"59.38126,28.173936"}]]	kaubanduskeskused, selles piirkonnas liigub kõige rohkem rahvast



## **ANNEX II. PANELS**





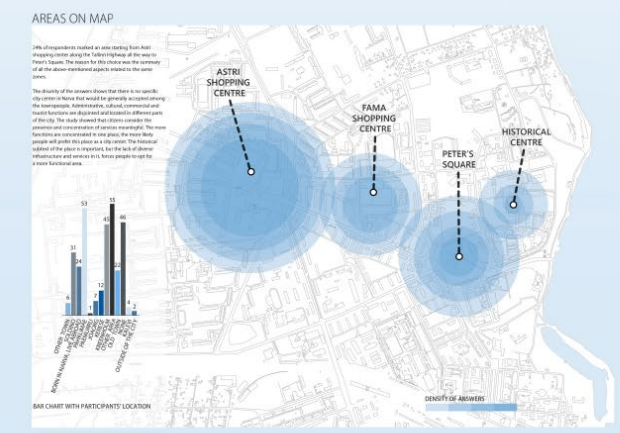
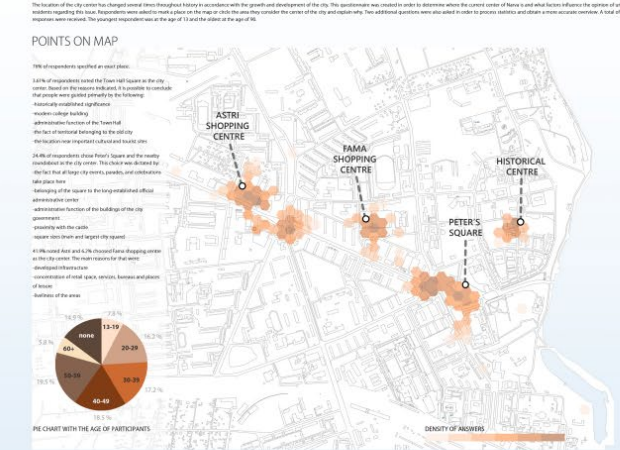
# IN SEARCH OF A CITY CENTER STIMULATING URBAN DYNAMICS IN NARVA

STUDENT: ALISA RAUŽINA 153943  
 SUPERVISOR: KIMMO SAKARI LYLYKANGAS  
 TALLINN 2023

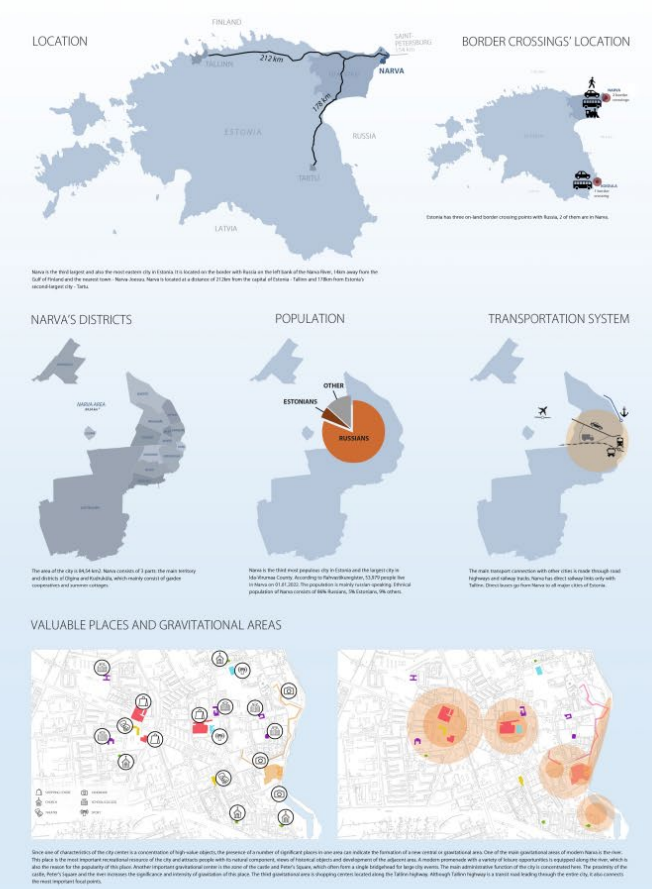
## HISTORICAL RESEARCH



## MAPTIONNAIRE RESULTS



## SCHEMES







- AREA PLAN 1:1000**
- PEDESTRIAN AREA
  - PEDESTRIAN AREA WITH UNRESTRICTED ACCESS
  - DRIVEWAY
  - BICYCLE LANE
  - PLAYGROUND/FACILITY AREA
  - PROPOSED NEW BUILDING
  - OUT-DOOR WALLS
  - GREENERY / GRASS STONE
  - WATER
  - DECEADOUS TREES
  - EMERGENCY TREES
  - BUS STOP
  - PARKING
  - TAXI STAND
  - BICYCLE PARKING



**SECTION S2** 1:200



**NEW MARKET PLACE**

As part of a series of the historic and the most valuable areas in the city, the development of the market place is a key element for the city. The market place is a place where people meet, where they buy and sell goods, where they socialize, where they work, where they play, where they learn, where they grow, where they live. The market place is a place where the city's history and culture are preserved and where the city's future is created. The market place is a place where the city's identity is expressed and where the city's soul is found. The market place is a place where the city's spirit is alive and where the city's heart is beating. The market place is a place where the city's life is thriving and where the city's hope is shining. The market place is a place where the city's love is shared and where the city's joy is known. The market place is a place where the city's faith is strong and where the city's hope is bright. The market place is a place where the city's love is shared and where the city's joy is known. The market place is a place where the city's faith is strong and where the city's hope is bright.

**REPLACING OF A SQUARE**

The square is a place where people meet, where they buy and sell goods, where they socialize, where they work, where they play, where they learn, where they grow, where they live. The square is a place where the city's history and culture are preserved and where the city's future is created. The square is a place where the city's identity is expressed and where the city's soul is found. The square is a place where the city's spirit is alive and where the city's heart is beating. The square is a place where the city's life is thriving and where the city's hope is shining. The square is a place where the city's love is shared and where the city's joy is known. The square is a place where the city's faith is strong and where the city's hope is bright. The square is a place where the city's love is shared and where the city's joy is known. The square is a place where the city's faith is strong and where the city's hope is bright.

**CONVERTING ROAD INTO A STREET**

At the moment there is a road, but it is not a street. A street is a place where people meet, where they buy and sell goods, where they socialize, where they work, where they play, where they learn, where they grow, where they live. The street is a place where the city's history and culture are preserved and where the city's future is created. The street is a place where the city's identity is expressed and where the city's soul is found. The street is a place where the city's spirit is alive and where the city's heart is beating. The street is a place where the city's life is thriving and where the city's hope is shining. The street is a place where the city's love is shared and where the city's joy is known. The street is a place where the city's faith is strong and where the city's hope is bright. The street is a place where the city's love is shared and where the city's joy is known. The street is a place where the city's faith is strong and where the city's hope is bright.

**OLD TOWN REHABILITATION**

The old town is a place where people meet, where they buy and sell goods, where they socialize, where they work, where they play, where they learn, where they grow, where they live. The old town is a place where the city's history and culture are preserved and where the city's future is created. The old town is a place where the city's identity is expressed and where the city's soul is found. The old town is a place where the city's spirit is alive and where the city's heart is beating. The old town is a place where the city's life is thriving and where the city's hope is shining. The old town is a place where the city's love is shared and where the city's joy is known. The old town is a place where the city's faith is strong and where the city's hope is bright. The old town is a place where the city's love is shared and where the city's joy is known. The old town is a place where the city's faith is strong and where the city's hope is bright.



