

“Kennst du das Land, wo blüht Oranienbaum?”
A Case Study on Strategic and Territorial Planning
in St. Petersburg (Russia)

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Elena Smirnova, M.Sc.

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Gutachter: Prof. Dr. phil. habil. Max Welch Guerra,

Bauhaus University Weimar, Deutschland

Gutachter: Prof. Dr. Sc. Leonid Limonov,

NRU Higher School of Economics St. Petersburg, Russia

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Abstract

The research examines the system of strategic and territorial planning of St. Petersburg focusing on Lomonosov (Oranienbaum) as its case study. The study provides the analysis of the planning documentation developed for the city in the post-Soviet period. In particular, it elaborates on the currently enforced Strategy of Economic and Social Development of St. Petersburg-2030 (2014) and the City General Plan (2005), discussing the aspects of their development and implementation, as well as complex interrelation.

Thereby, peculiarities of the spatial development of the St. Petersburg agglomeration are also investigated, elaborating on the state policy on agglomerations, historic development of St. Petersburg and relations with the Leningrad Region, governance and imbalances of the St. Petersburg spatial development, including proposed development scenarios.

Consequently, the study employs a highly indicative case of the Lomonosov town municipal unit aiming to illustrate the practical implementation of administrative, territorial and strategic policies in a given context within a system of the state planning adopted in St. Petersburg, in particular, taking into consideration recently proclaimed necessity for the transition to a polycentric city model following an innovative scenario for the socio-economic and spatial development.

In particular, Lomonosov (Oranienbaum) is explored regarding its current socio-economic situation and development scenarios: industrial site and cultural tourism. The Oranienbaum museum and nature-reserve is also thoroughly assessed with regard to its cultural tourism potential.

Finally, the urban environment of Lomonosov (Oranienbaum) is comprehensively scrutinized in terms of its historic development, residential housing typology, UNESCO World Heritage preservation and local urban heritage. In conclusion, the data on Lomonosov present in the St. Petersburg strategic and territorial planning documents is provided.

Key-words: St. Petersburg, Lomonosov (Oranienbaum), strategic and territorial planning, urban development strategies, General Plan, Strategy of socio-economic development.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

The present research analyses the administrative policy, strategic and territorial planning practices adopted in the second largest Russian agglomeration (after Moscow) of St. Petersburg. The study elaborates on the post-Soviet urban development of the St. Petersburg agglomeration, characterized as an extensive monocentric model, with a remarkable socio-spatial differentiation between constituent territories and districts, located respectively in two federal subjects of the Russian Federation: St. Petersburg and the Leningrad Region¹ within wider North-West Federal District.

Similarly to most post-Soviet cities St. Petersburg is undergoing changes related to a deindustrialization, demilitarization processes and new pattern of land ownership and use, which found reflection in urban and strategic planning documents. Currently these are enforced General Plan of the City (2005) and the Strategy for Economic and Social Development of St. Petersburg (2014). Complex interrelation between these documents, involvement of stakeholders and public participation in their elaboration are among the topical issues of the city's state planning.

Administrative status of St. Petersburg as a Federal city (an inhabited locality and a constituent federal entity) determines specific local policy and urban development strategies different from most of the country in terms of territorial division, allocation of powers, spatial and strategic planning instruments employed within a legislative framework the Russian Federation.

Firstly, the General Plan of St. Petersburg regulates the urban planning only within the borders of the Federal city. Although St. Petersburg and surrounding Leningrad Region have major economic, historical, cultural, socio-demographic, labour, transport and administrative interconnections, the city is not encouraged to coordinate its planning activities with the neighbouring Region. This poses crucial challenges for urban development of the border areas, also aggravated by the fact that the notion of "agglomeration" is not legally recognized in Russia.² Similarly, this discrepancy is further underlined by different urban planning strategies adopted in each case: the General Plan, unique urban planning document, covering the whole area of the Federal city, whereas the Leningrad Region adheres to an urban development scheme and multiple Master Plans for the settlements.

Secondly, St. Petersburg, as a Federal city, is subjected to a special Amendment to the Federal Law N FZ-131 on Local Self-governance (2003), which in its turn also poses restrictions on allocation of powers and spatial development of various municipal units, as

¹ For the convenience, this research employs the term 'Leningrad Region' to identify the area rather than 'Leningrad Oblast' (in Russian).

² Limonov, Leonid. 2013. *St. Petersburg Metropolitan Region: Problems of Planning Coordination and Spatial Development*.

well as public (democratic) participation in a decision-making procedure regarding scenarios of the socio-economic and spatial development.³

In view of the above-mentioned distinctive factors, the study employs a highly indicative case of the Lomonosov town municipal unit aiming to illustrate the practical implementation of administrative, territorial and strategic policies in a given context within a system of the state planning adopted in St. Petersburg, in particular, taking into consideration recently proclaimed necessity for the transition to a polycentric city model following an innovative scenario for the socio-economic and spatial development.⁴ Specifically, it refers to “the controlled and coordinated development of a system of horizontally connected sub-centers on the territory of St. Petersburg outside of the central business district”.⁵

Lomonosov (formerly Oranienbaum), a municipal unit within the Petrodvortsovy District, is located 40 km from St. Petersburg on the Southern shore of the Gulf of Finland. A historic suburb closely related to the Oranienbaum Palace and Park aristocratic domain, it forms a part of the Emerald Ring of St. Petersburg suburban Imperial Residences.

From the urban development point of view, this satellite town presents a remarkable case due to two major ground-breaking transformations, which also characterize the development of St. Petersburg and the country in general. Initially, Oranienbaum, founded in early 1700s, was an “elite” suburb by an Imperial (Grand Ducal) residence, a home to a number of technical advancements, featuring individual stone mansions and wooden cottages. Deprived of its privileged status, in the Soviet times Lomonosov was primarily a half-closed zone, with an enormous military navy cluster, ambitious strategic projects realized in the vicinity (the Leningrad Flood Prevention Facility Complex (the Dam) and Nuclear Power Plant) and a massive prefabricated housing construction. Today, the town is at the crossroads regarding its future development scenario and role within the St. Petersburg agglomeration, an aspect which is highly related to the local identity, economic transformation, social conflict and stratification, preservation and accessibility of the cultural and natural heritage of Lomonosov (Oranienbaum). Current dual perspective “Oranienbaum - the town of parks, Lomonosov – the port town” is an interplay between the past and present (and future). Accordingly, this dichotomy implies: consecutive focus on tourism and recreation facilities (due to favourable seaside location), close to Peterhof and Kronstadt island or alternatively, the transformation into an industrial area, an annex to the cargo port,

³ Federal Law from 06.10.2003 N FZ-131 *On General Principles of Organization of Local Self-Governance in the Russian Federation (Ob obshchih principah organizacii mestnogo samoupravlenija v Rossijskoj Federacii)*, Art.79; Law of St. Petersburg from 20.07.2006 N 400-61 *On Organization of Public Hearing and Informing the Population on Urban Planning Activities in St. Petersburg (O porjadke organizacii i provedenija publicnyh slushanij i informirovanija naselenija pri osushhestvlenii gradostroitelnoj dejatelnosti v Sankt-Peterburge)*

⁴ Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 13.05.2014. N 355 *O Strategii ekonomicheskogo i socialnogo razvitija Sankt-Peterburga na period do 2030 (Strategy-2030)*

⁵ Komitet po ekonomicheskoy politike i strategicheskomu planirovaniju Sankt-Peterburga. 2013. *Strategija socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija Sankt-Peterburga do 2030 goda: vybor osnovnyh napravlenij i celej socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija Sankt-Peterburga do 2030 goda*, p:84.

development of logistics infrastructure, warehouses, depots and container terminals, related transportation railway and road networks.

To sum up, a case study of Lomonosov town was selected within a wider St. Petersburg agglomeration area in order to demonstrate the fundamental collisions of the post-Soviet suburban development. Specifically, the case has several characteristic peculiarities:

- Post-Soviet economic situation: originally Lomonosov was a military science town, today most industries have been either closed or translocated, which should also be considered in development of a polycentric model for St. Petersburg.
- Ambiguous territorial subordination: due to the planned Leningrad dam construction (1979-2011), Lomonosov was excluded by the authorities from the Leningrad Region and included into Leningrad in 1978. Thus once a center of the agricultural Lomonosov district, it has become a distant provincial suburb of the city. In 2003 it has become a municipal unit within Petrodvortsovy District, raising tensions and speculations regarding the lawfulness of this act.
- Unique cultural heritage (UNESCO WHS 540-022, 1990): the Oranienbaum palace and park ensemble is the only suburban Imperial residence of St. Petersburg, which has survived the WWII largely intact, unlike other palaces and parks of the Imperial Ring.
- Historically imposed restrictions: in the Soviet times, its proximity to the Leningrad Nuclear Power Plant (40 km) and presence of secret military research institutions led to the limited opportunities for the local land use and urban development, as well as promotion and wider visibility of the town and its cultural heritage.
- Contested perception of the town's individuality expressed by its residents: high level of local patriotism, as administratively Lomonosov town does not exist anymore and its identity has been compromised by authorities' decisions which do not consider the residents' interests.

1.2. State of art of the research

The literature search for the study was undertaken in libraries of Germany (Bauhaus-Universität Weimar, Herzogin Anna Amalia Bibliothek, Zentralinstitut für Kunstgeschichte), Russia (the St. Petersburg State University, the St. Petersburg University for Architecture and Civil Engineering, the Russian National Library, the State Peterhof museum's library, the Lomonosov town library), as well as archives (the State Oranienbaum museum, the St. Petersburg Committee for the State Inspection and Protection of Historic Monuments (KGIOP)).

Major studies in the field of institutional aspects of economic development of cities in Russia and other post-socialist countries are carried by the Head of the Research and Educational Laboratory of Urban Studies of the Higher School of Economics (HSE), St. Petersburg branch, Leonid Limonov, with a special focus on land market and urban development in Russia, peculiarities and factors of the St. Petersburg agglomeration spatial development and planning coordination. As noted by Limonov, "in 20 years after the beginning of market

economic reforms and mass privatization of the real estate property the situation in land use and spatial development of Russian cities didn't change much".⁶

Economic aspects of urban development in Russia are studied by Artur Batchaev, while Boris Zhikharevich focuses on strategic planning for the Russian cities and St. Petersburg in particular. According to Batchaev and Zhikharevich, "development of St. Petersburg is decisively determined by external factors, such as economic situation in the world and in Russia, trends of the Russian state socio-economic policy. Renewal of strategic documents and changes of approaches depend on changes of external conditions (for example, economic crises in 1998 and 2008) or internal factors (political cycles, resignation of Governor or the Heads of respective Committees)".⁷

Integrative policies and instruments applied in the field of sustainable urban development in respect to St. Petersburg are elaborated by Irina and Stanislav Shmelev, Valery Nefedov, etc. In view of Shmeleva and Shmelev, "different ways of spatial organisation (streets, squares, avenues, regional centres, multi-story housing, low-story housing, parks and gardens), different ways of organising the transport system (priority to private or public transport, trams, railways, aviation), recycling of wastes as opposed to landfilling and incineration, creation of the conditions for the development of trade, leisure, sport activities, play a key role in determining the ecological impacts of the city on the environment on the one hand and the impacts of the environment on the citizens on the other".⁸

Maria Podkorytova analyses the transformation of suburbs of St. Petersburg in post-Soviet period, while Mikhail Petrovich researches transportation and daily pendulum migration in the St. Petersburg's agglomeration. In opinion of Podkorytova, "the transformation of the St. Petersburg suburbs and their further development were determined by the range of conditions including not only location, infrastructure and economical specialization but also historical background and some other special features in every case".⁹ Noting considerable scale of pendular migrations typical for agglomerations, Petrovich defines "the core of the Petersburg's agglomeration, the central part of the city St. Petersburg with a very high building density, which includes the historical center, industrial belt, regions of an industrial housing estate".¹⁰

The General Plans of St. Petersburg, the city's architectural history and urban planning legislation are thoroughly investigated by Sergey Sementsov and Sergey Mityagin. According to Mityagin, "the General Plan of St. Petersburg should be corrected by clarifying the city's

⁶ Limonov, Leonid. 2012. *Peculiarities and Factors of St. Petersburg Metropolitan Area Spatial Development in Post-Soviet Period*.

⁷ Batchaev, Arthur; Zhikharevich, Boris. 2014. *Sankt-Peterburg v postsovetskij period: ekonomicheskie strategii i razvitie*, p:81.

⁸ Shmelev, Stanislav; Shmeleva, Irina. 2009. *Sustainable cities: problems of integrated interdisciplinary research*, p:11.

⁹ Podkorytova, Maria. 2014. *Transformation of suburbs of St. Petersburg in post-Soviet period*, p:1.

¹⁰ Petrovich Mikhail; Losin, Leonid; Istomina, Lyudmila; Kostyuchenko, Andrey; Reznikov, Ilia. 2014. *Research of pendular migration in the St. Petersburg's agglomeration*, p:1.

functional organisation, ensuring its future sustainable and balanced development, preparation and creation of necessary infrastructure for the whole St. Petersburg agglomeration”.¹¹

Important studies in the field of theoretical understanding into urbanization processes in Russia are developed by Eduard Boze, Natalia Zubarevich, Georgy Lappo, Pavel Polyan, Georgy Pertsik, Alla Makhrova, Oleg Golubchikov, Irina Slepukhina, etc. As noted by Georgy Lappo, “agglomerations in Russia are generally the products of the 20th century, with the only one exception of St. Petersburg”.¹² In the light of the data observed, Irina Slepukhina claims that “the current situation in spatial (territorial and urban) planning in Russia is critical”.¹³ Similarly, despite scarce researches on the urban reconfiguration of the Russian cities, notable contributions on St. Petersburg are provided by Nathaniel Trumbull, Megan Dixon, Marina Lipetskaya, Anna Zhelnina. As Trumbull notices, “the case of St. Petersburg is particularly interesting, because, the perception of the city is somewhat paradoxical. Some view it as an “atypical Russian city” and simultaneously as ‘the most “un-European” city which clearly defines its uniqueness’”.¹⁴

Konstantin Axenov, Isolde Brade, Evgenij Bondarchuk have investigated the dynamics of post-Soviet urban spatial transformation by analysing the changing structure of St. Petersburg retail and service sectors. In their opinion, “regional and local actors exert a strong influence on urban development in Russia. Besides politico-administrative decision-makers from both the regional and local levels, lobbyists, local interest groups representing different sections of the public, small businesses and the large companies and financial institutions all play a significant role. The direction of urban development is increasingly determined by informal, non-institutional processes. Various interest groups connected with these processes critically influence decisions on the promotion of certain functions, and the shaping of urban space”.¹⁵

The case study of Lomonosov is insufficiently represented in a number of publications. The Oranienbaum ensemble, its architecture, collections, history, restoration are analysed in the works by Tatiana Sapozhnikova, Gennady Solosin, Zinaida Elzengr, Vladimir Klementiev, Marina Pavlova, Juliet Kuchariants, Abraham Raskin, Victor Gribanov, Irina Zotova, Yuri Mudrov, Daria Zaitseva, Marina Lebedinskaya, Vera Liskova, Elena Kocherova, Vera Yeliseeva, Liudmila Savanovich. Irina Tsapovetskaya (1954-2015) with collaboration of the Oranienbaum Museum Excursion Department developed an exemplary set of innovative

¹¹ Mityagin, Sergey. 2013. *Sankt-Peterburg 2015–2025. Generalny plan*, p:83

¹² Lappo, Georgy. 2007. *Gorodskie aglomeracii USSR–Rossii: osobennosti dinamiki v 20 veke*, p:7.

¹³ Slepukhina, Irina. 2014. *Russian cities at the crossroads: getting lost in transition or moving towards regeneration*, p:71.

¹⁴ Trumbull, Nathaniel S. 2014. *Culture-led development and conflict over urban space: reimag(in)ing St. Petersburg, Russia*, p: 7. See also: Ignatieva, Maria. 2013. *St. Petersburg: Towards Integrated and Sustainable Green Infrastructure*. Available at: <http://www.thenatureofcities.com/2013/09/18/st-petersburg-towards-integrated-and-sustainable-green-infrastructure/>

¹⁵ Axenov Konstantin, Brade Isolde, Bondarchuk Evgenij. 2006. *The Transformation of Urban Space in post-Soviet Russia*, p:37.

methodological materials, focusing on the theatrical past of Oranienbaum.¹⁶ Specifically, Lomonosov town is examined in the researches by Alexey Plaksin, Konstatin Saksa, Vladimir Parakhuda, Yulia Kuchuk, Yuri Kalinin, Vladimir Shanayev, Olga Bardysheva, Maya Didenkova. The military history of Lomonosov-Oranienbaum, the aspects of its local self-governance and environmental policy are largely investigated by Vladimir Zhuravlev. Sergey Gorbatenko focuses on the history of the Peterhof road ensemble, architecture of the Oranienbaum ensemble, preservation of the local cultural heritage, as well as the UNESCO World Heritage Site nomination of St. Petersburg. Will Black and Zoe Allen have dedicated their publications to restoration and fundraising practices related to the Chinese Palace in Oranienbaum.

1.3. Aim of the research

The research aims to study the state planning policy and post-Soviet urban transformations in a context of the St. Petersburg agglomeration, analyzing the urban development of the Lomonosov suburban town within an enforced legislative framework and proclaimed innovative scenario for the consecutive socio-economic development of St. Petersburg.

Therefore, selected case study enables to examine in detail the practices and imbalances of the city's territorial planning and development, as well as to analyse an aspect of public involvement in the decision-making process. Closely scrutinized there will be peculiarities and factors of spatial development, as well as future perspectives for the Lomonosov (Oranienbaum) historic suburb, as suggested by the official strategic planning documents and the data collected independently from interviews, public opinion polls, and visiting motivation.

Thus, the study's hypothesis implies: if the enforced state planning documents introduced for the St. Petersburg agglomeration by the authorities do correlate with an actual socio-economic and territorial development pattern, then this coordinated relationship must be observed in the consequent local development scenarios, administrative policy, as well as urban environment enhancement, in practice exhibiting no gap between the officials' promise (state plans and strategies of development) and respective performance at the local (municipal) level (involving the aspects of the resident community empowerment, heritage preservation, urban environment, ecology, etc).

1.4. Research question

The research poses the main question: what are development perspectives for the Lomonosov town municipality within a framework of strategic and territorial planning of St. Petersburg, in particular regarding suggested transition from monocentric to polycentric city model?

To answer the main question of the research, the following sub-questions are formulated:

¹⁶ Other notable works by this author include: Berlina, Maria; Tsapovetskaya, Irina; Yurova, Natalia. 2007. *Priključenija Kati v Kitajskom dvortse. Skazka-putevoditel*. St. Petersburg: Trigon; Tsapovetskaya, Irina. 2003. *Detsky albom v Oranienbaume: katalog vystavki, 24.12. 2002 – 31.03.2003*. St. Petersburg.

- How does a system of the state planning function in St. Petersburg? What is the legislative framework, main documents and regulations?
- What are the spatial processes connected to the St. Petersburg agglomeration today, their peculiarities and factors?
- What is a place of the Lomonosov municipality and its perspectives in a system of strategic and territorial planning documents of St. Petersburg?
- What are the actual patterns of the urban development of the Lomonosov town? How can Lomonosov built environment be characterised from the different perspectives: residents/visitors?

1.5. Research structure

The research is organized in six chapters.

The first introductory chapter is dedicated to the general outline of the research, providing the information on scope and state of art of the study, its objective and methodology.

The second chapter investigates the strategic and territorial planning system in St. Petersburg, setting a framework for further examination of the research topic. The strategic and territorial planning documents were investigated in course of a given timeframe from the first Strategic Plan (the first document of its kind in Russian Federation) to the present day Strategy-2030.

The third chapter is dedicated to the multifaceted exploration of the St. Petersburg agglomeration, its history, and administration. It focuses on peculiarities of St. Petersburg as a Federal city, also in terms of relations with the Leningrad Region and local self-governance organisation. It presents a review of imbalances of the spatial development of the St. Petersburg agglomeration, outlining its complex relationship with the neighbouring Leningrad Region, territorial structure and governance, highlighting the phenomenon of the St. Petersburg agglomeration in a historical perspective. Moreover, envisaged strategy for the spatial development is examined in respect to the suggested transition to the polycentric model.

The fourth chapter introduces the Lomonosov town, its historical background, socio-economic and geographical profile, administration and territorial subordination. Particularly studied are two development scenarios: industrial area and cultural tourism. Special attention is given to the Oranienbaum museum, in respect of its potential to become a driver of local development.

The fifth chapter analyses the urban development of the town, including its architectural image, typology of housing, infrastructure, and public space. It also singles out perspectives for Lomonosov according to the St. Petersburg strategic and territorial planning documents. The chapter provides the description of results of the residents' opinion survey (2001) and statistics, collected independently in 2012-2014 by private lodging facility.

The sixth conclusive chapter summarizes the findings of the research, discussing its contribution and suggestions on further elaboration of the topic.

1.6. Methodology

In line with the aim of the research and in order to elaborate accurately on the study's objective, the dissertation employs a synthesis of quantitative and qualitative methods.

Since the discussions on the city's strategic and territorial planning are an ongoing process, the media coverage, online and archival research was carried out on continuous basis. Data for the research was collected through extensive monitoring of online articles on the topics "Lomonosov town", "Oranienbaum museum", "St. Petersburg General Plan" and "Strategy of Economic and Social Development 2030". Internet sites of respective Committees of the St. Petersburg Administration, Strategy and General Plan, as well as Petrodvortsovy District and Lomonosov Municipal Unit, unofficial site of Oranienbaum Museum and the State Peterhof Museum, Tripadvisor user-generated reviews of Oranienbaum museum were also explored¹⁷, in addition to the online database of the legislative acts issued by the City Administration. The lack of literature and available data on the case study constituted some complexities for the research design; accordingly the archival study has taken place working with the archives and documents at the Lomonosov Town Library, the Oraniebaum museum archive and library, the St. Petersburg Committee for the State Inspection and Protection of Historic Monuments (KGIOP).

The following sources are used for the general overview of the theoretical background of the research:

- monographs on urban development of big cities, agglomerations in Russia, including relevant plans and schemes;
- articles and conference reports focusing in detail on the topical issues related to the territorial development and strategic planning in St. Petersburg;
- plans and territorial schemes providing in depth data about the area in question;
- official and legal documents, legislative sources on territorial planning and land use of the Russian Federation and the city of St. Petersburg;
- Internet sites of respective Strategies, General Plan, Committees, District and City Administration.

Content analysis of the above-mentioned sources was thoroughly conducted.

The General Plan and the Strategy were specifically analysed by means of context analysis to understand the strengths and weaknesses of the city's territorial development, to identify in

¹⁷ Tripadvisor evaluations of the State Oraninebaum Museum were accessed on May 28, 2015. Tripadvisor is a travel portal, one of the leading information sources for global travellers and online community with shared reviews and evaluations.

which context and in regard to which projects Lomonosov town is specifically mentioned there within the city's state planning framework.

Then, quantitative data from 2012-2015 visitor statistics to private lodging in the town is being collected as continuous survey and studied in terms of purpose of stay, duration, monthly fluctuations, etc.

Besides, relevant social network groups in the Russian social network V Kontakte were consulted. The most popular social group on the Lomonosov town is "My Lomonosovtsy" (We are Lomonosovers) with about 12000 members (as of June 2015). According to the group's opinion poll "How often do you visit "My – Lomonosovtsy" (We are Lomonosovers) portal?", 80% out of total 813 respondents have proved to be active users, visiting the group at least once daily.¹⁸ Similarly, 67.7% out of total 1084 participants in the group's poll "Where do you live?" have indicated Lomonosov as their place of residence.¹⁹

The results of the online opinion polls initiated by the group "My Lomonosovtsy" (We are Lomonosovers) are presented in this research as an interesting illustrative material, which addresses topical issues for the town and thus sometimes might be not understandable for non-residents. However, it is also regarded that Internet and social network users largely represent younger population. In case of the social network opinion polls, the research also takes into consideration fragility of the rankings and perceived lack of control over reliability of evaluations.

The study is field based, with its material having been collected in 2008-2014 during several field trips to the city. Thus, an observational analysis was also crucial to collect on site experience as a visitor to the Oranienbaum palace and park museum and a Lomonosov town resident, to examine the urban environment, infrastructure, transportation and housing. In addition, four interviews were conducted in July 2015 with local experts, policy-makers and business representatives on various aspects of the local urban development. The interviews were aimed to clarify some previously acquired data and to learn the opinion of the local stakeholders.

¹⁸ "How often do you visit "My – Lomonosovtsy" (We are Lomonosovers) portal?" (813 respondents) Social network V Kontakte opinion poll at "Nash Lomonosov" (Our Lomonosov) social group (668 members), reposted by "My – Lomonosovtsy" (We are Lomonosovers), the largest social group on Lomonosov (12 242 members) https://vk.com/im?sel=300666144&w=wall-9980803_76287 (poll started on June 1, 2015; accessed June 11, 2015)

¹⁹ "Where do you live?" (1084 respondents) Social network V Kontakte opinion poll at "Nash Lomonosov" (Our Lomonosov) social group (1138 members), reposted by "My – Lomonosovtsy" (We are Lomonosovers), the largest social group on Lomonosov (14 249 members), https://vk.com/im?sel=300666144&w=wall-80508369_284 (poll started on July 24, 2015; accessed October 6, 2015)

2. STRATEGIC AND TERRITORIAL PLANNING SYSTEM IN ST. PETERSBURG

2.1. Strategic planning in St. Petersburg: geographic and administrative context

St. Petersburg is admittedly a leader in strategic planning development in Russia. According to the Russian Constitution (Art.65), it is a city of federal importance (federal city) and as such it is both an inhabited locality and a constituent federal subject of the Russian Federation.²⁰ In compliance with the Federal Law on Strategic Planning (2014), “the state planning system in the city is aimed to improve the governance of the local socio-economic development within a legislative framework of the socio-economic development in the Russian Federation”.²¹

According to the Strategic Planning Law Articles 3 (par.29) and 7 (par.1), “the socio-economic development strategy of the subject of the Russian Federation is a document of the strategic planning which identifies the priorities, goals and objectives of public administration at the level of the Russian Federation subject in a long term perspective. Organization and functioning of the strategic planning system is based on the principles of unity and integrity, allocation of powers, continuity and succession, effectiveness and efficiency, responsibility of parties, transparency, realism, resource availability, goals assessment, compliance with goals and target-orientation”.²²

Therefore, “the strategy of the socio-economic development of the Russian Federation subject should contain: assessment of the achieved goals of socio-economic development; priorities, goals, objectives and areas of socio-economic policy; indicators of the achievement of socio-economic development goals, deadlines and stages of the strategy implementation; expected results of the strategy implementation; assessment of the financial resources required for the strategy implementation; information on the state programs of the Russian Federation subject, listed in the strategy implementation goals; other provisions determined by the laws of the Russian Federation subject”.²³

Importantly, the Article 32 (par.4) highlights that “the strategy of the Russian Federation subject’s socio-economic development is the foundation for the development of the state programs of the Russian Federation subject, its schemes of territorial planning, etc”.²⁴

²⁰ Constitution of the Russian Federation. 1993, Art.65. There are three Federal Cities in Russia: Moscow, St. Petersburg and since 2014 also Sevastopol.

²¹ Federalny zakon. 28.06.2014. N 172-FZ. *O strategicheskom planirovanii v Rossiyskoy Federatsii (on Strategic Planning in the Russian Federation)*. In compliance with this Federal law an interim Regulation on the State Planning System in St. Petersburg has been introduced in August 2014: Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 12.08.2014 N 711 *O vnesenii izmenenij v postanovlenie Pravitelstva Sankt-Peterburga ot 20.07.2007 N 885 i Prilozhenie Vremennoe polozhenie o sisteme Gosudarstvennogo planirovanija Sankt-Peterburga (Temporary regulation on a system of the State planning in St. Petersburg)*

²² Federalny zakon. 28.06.2014. N 172-FZ. *O strategicheskom planirovanii v Rossiyskoy Federatsii (on Strategic Planning in the Russian Federation)*, Art.7 (1).

²³ Ibid, Art.32(3).

²⁴ Ibid, Art.32 (4).

Within a wider geographical and administrative context, St. Petersburg also forms a part of the North Western Federal District of Russia.²⁵ Due to its close proximity to the EU countries and the Baltic Sea, the city is endowed with an important potential of international transport transit corridor, transboundary and interregional cooperation.²⁶ As such, it is an acknowledged leader for the socio-economic development of the whole North Western Federal District.

The Strategy of the North Western District's Socio-economic development-2020 (2011) elaborated in compliance with the Concept of Long-term Socio-economic Development of the Russian Federation-2020 (2008),²⁷ identifies its main strategic goal as "sustainable improvement of the population's welfare and reduction of the current disparities in living conditions of the District's constituent subjects, by selecting the most effective development priorities, modernizing economic base, increasing investment, promoting interregional cooperation and economic integration".²⁸

In particular, the social strategic goals involve: overcoming demographic decline by active socio-economic and demographic policy (13.5 million inhabitants by 2020); cutting the unemployment rate (3% rate by 2020), optimization of professional and territorial employment opportunities; growth of the real income by 7-7.5% annually while reducing disparities in income distribution among the District's federal subjects and social groups; overcoming major differences in social and economic development of the District's federal subjects; increase the housing accessibility and availability, targeting 30-32 square meters of housing per person; socio-economic revitalization of depressed rural areas; improvement of the living environment, including public transportation, communal comfort, roads quality, economic safety, urban beautification, access to the social services, law enforcement.²⁹

While economic strategic goals of the North Western District include: modernization and innovative development of basic sectors of the economy of the District and its federal subjects; economic revitalization of the depressed areas; development of the continental shelf and preparation of the economic use of the Russian Arctic zone resources; development of innovation-based machine-building complex of the region; development of

²⁵ Prezident Rossijskoj Federacii. Ukaz ot 13.05. 2000 N849 *O polnomochnom predstavitele Prezidenta Rossijskoj Federacii v federalnom okruge*. The Federal districts represent groupings of the Federal subjects of the Russian Federation. The Federal districts are not provisioned by the Russian Constitution, but exist solely for the operation convenience by federal government agencies.

²⁶ Bazhenov, Jury; Podshuveyt, Olga. 2011. *Problemy i vozmozhnosti razvitija vneshnejekonomicheskoy dejatel'nosti Sankt Peterburga, Leningradskoj oblasti i Respubliki Karelija*, p: 72; Butova, Tatiana; Krivtsova, Marina. 2013. *Analiz tekushhego mehanizma strategicheskogo upravlenija gorodom Sankt-Peterburgom*.

²⁷ Pravitelstvo RF Rasporjazhenie ot 17.11.2008 N1662-r *Koncepcija dolgosrochnogo socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija Rossijskoj Federacii na period do 2020 goda*; <http://2020strategy.ru/>

²⁸ Pravitelstvo RF Rasporjazhenie ot 18.11.2011. N2074-r *Ob utverzhdenii Strategii socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija Severo-Zapadnogo federalnogo okruga na period do 2020 goda*, Art.4

²⁹ Pravitelstvo RF Rasporjazhenie ot 18.11.2011. N2074-r *Ob utverzhdenii Strategii socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija Severo-Zapadnogo federalnogo okruga na period do 2020 goda*.

the essential agricultural production sector by employing innovative technologies, integration with industrial enterprises, etc.; modernization of the timber industry complex; promotion of the industry modernization; development and implementation of new effective technologies of electric and thermal energy production; etc.³⁰ To summarize, the North Western Federal District should be regarded as: “a basis for economy modernization and formation of new models and technologies for socio-economic development; an area for further development of foreign economic relations and foreign investment to Russia; a stronghold of the resources development of the continental shelf and the Russian Arctic zone; an object of the coastal areas and coastal waters integrated development; an area of particular importance for the maintenance of national security and sustainable socio-economic development of the country”.³¹

Consequently, enlisted objectives of the North Western Federal District socio-economic development provide an important background for the strategic planning framework in the Federal city of St. Petersburg.

2.2. Strategic and territorial planning in St. Petersburg: a complex relationship

The St. Petersburg Committee on Economic Policy and Strategic Planning was established in 2013 aiming to develop and implement the state policy, to coordinate the authorities' research on socio-economic development, planning, development and implementation of socio-economic policy in the city.³²

The system of the state planning in St. Petersburg is aimed to: “ensure the city's sustainable and balanced socio-economic development; facilitate the transition from the city's chaotic development to ordered, goal-oriented effective development. Its objectives imply: arrangement of the financial, spatial, organizational planning process, formation of a unified approach to planning and forecasting based on a clear interconnected system of strategic planning documents, creation of a continuous system of effective management decisions on behalf of the city authorities”.³³

Notably, already in 2000, it was claimed that strategic planning in St. Petersburg should become “a universal element of urban governance, instrumental for consolidation of public and administrative efforts regarding employment, technology and urban space,

³⁰ Pravitelstvo RF Rasporjazhenie ot 18.11.2011. N2074-r *Ob utverzhdenii Strategii socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitiya Severo-Zapadnogo federal'nogo okruga na period do 2020 goda.*

³¹ Khodachek, Aleksandr. 2012. *Strategicheskoe razvitie Severo-Zapadnogo federal'nogo okruga.*

³² Official site of the St. Petersburg Committee for Economic Policy and Strategic Planning: <http://www.cedipt.spb.ru/>

³³ Official site of the St. Petersburg City Administration: http://gov.spb.ru/gov/otrasl/c_econom/sistema-gosudarstvennogo-planirovaniya-sankt-peterburga/

strengthening the relations between the administration and the public, improving the city's image".³⁴

Following a draft version of the St. Petersburg Law on Strategic Planning' introduced in December 2014, the system of the St. Petersburg Strategic Planning documents operates within the frameworks of goal setting, forecasting, planning and programming of the city's socio-economic development.³⁵ The document formulated within the goal-setting framework is the Strategy of St. Petersburg socio-economic development. The documents developed within the forecasting framework imply: the long-term city's socio-economic development forecast, the long-term city's budget forecast, medium term socio-economic development forecast. There as, the documents devised within the planning and programming framework include: the action plan of the Strategy implementation measures, the state programs of St. Petersburg and the City's General Plan.³⁶

Currently the St. Petersburg Economic and Social Development Strategy-2030 (2014) is regarded as a core document of the city's state planning system.³⁷ The Strategy identifies a vision for the city's future, its main development objective, as well as resource provision for the implementation and its mechanism.

At the same time, the territorial planning in the Federal city of St. Petersburg is carried out by means of development, approval or amendment of the General Plan, the main document of territorial planning, developed in compliance with the Russian Urban Code and the St. Petersburg Law on Regulation of Urban Development activities.³⁸

According to the Russian Urban Code Article 1 (par.1-3), "urban planning implies development of territories, including cities and other settlements, realised in the form of territorial planning, urban zoning, site planning, architectural design, construction, capital repair, reconstruction of capital construction objects, operation of buildings and constructions. Meanwhile, territorial planning means planning of area development, also to identify functional zones, to define the planned location of objects of Federal, regional or local importance. There as, sustainable territorial development is set to ensure safety and favourable living conditions within urban planning implementation, limiting the negative

³⁴ Zhikharevich, Boris. 2000. *Obshhie svedeniya o strategicheskoy planirovani v Sankt-Peterburge*.

³⁵ Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 16.12.2014 N 1112 *O proekte zakona Sankt-Peterburga O strategicheskoy planirovani v Sankt-Peterburge*.

³⁶ Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 16.12.2014 N 1112 *O proekte zakona Sankt-Peterburga O strategicheskoy planirovani v Sankt-Peterburge*, Art.6.

³⁷ Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 13.05.2014. N355 *O Strategii ekonomicheskogo i socialnogo razvitiya Sankt-Peterburga na period do 2030 (Strategy-2030)*

³⁸ Federalny zakon ot 29.12.2004. N 190-FZ *Gradostroitelny kodeks Rossijskoj Federacii (s izmeneniyami na 31.12.2014) (redakcija, dejstvujushhaja s 22.01.2015) (The Urban Code)*; Zakon Sankt-Peterburga 22.01. 2015. N 4-5 *O porjadke podgotovki dokumentacii po planirovke territorii v Sankt-Peterburge i vnesenii izmenenij v nekotorye zakony Sankt-Peterburga*, Art. 4 (1); Zakon Sankt-Peterburga ot 24.11.2009. N 508-100 *O gradostroitelnoj dejatelnosti v Sankt-Peterburge (s izmeneniyami na 22.01.2015)*, Art.1 (1-4).

impact of economic and other activities on the environment, resorting to protection and rational use of natural resources in the interests of present and future generations”.³⁹

The General Plan is being implemented within the boundaries of the Federal city of St. Petersburg, including adjacent water area of the Gulf of Finland. St. Petersburg, a subject of the Russian Federation, does not have the authority to modify its territorial borders not to breach the administrative division of the state. This fact constitutes a fundamental difference of St. Petersburg (and Moscow) in respect to other capital cities of the Russian regions, which are empowered to set the boundaries of municipalities and urban areas.⁴⁰

In general, the relationship between the strategic and territorial planning documents in St. Petersburg might be characterised as complex. On one hand, locally, the St. Petersburg Law on General Plan (2005, last amendment in 2013) identifies that “the General Plan is developed in accordance with the goals and objectives of the city development, formulated in the state planning documents of socio-economic development of St. Petersburg”.⁴¹

On the other hand, the Russian Urban Code does not provide a clear interconnection between the documents of socio-economic development and territorial planning.⁴² Already in 2013 Professor Lev Kaplan addressed the issue that strategic planning documents should co-function and correlate with the enforced by the Urban Code General Plans, arguing that the development of the Strategy and the General Plan should be a coordinated and logically coherent process.⁴³

Clearly, an interconnected Strategy - General plan duo provides a major boost to the local economy, facilitating an increase of tax revenues, real estate prices, lucrative employment opportunities, etc. Apparently, the correlation between the Strategy and General Plan is an important enhancement instrument for the territory, addressing topical issues and identifying potential priorities.⁴⁴

According to the Chairman of the St. Petersburg Planning and Architecture Committee Oleg Rybin (2013), “amendments to the General Plan do not ensure a timely reaction to the ongoing urban challenges. Therefore, a synthesis of socio-economic and territorial development might be achieved, when the Strategy is used as specifications for the elaboration of the General Plan”.⁴⁵

³⁹ Federalny zakon ot 29.12.2004. N190-FZ *Gradostroitelny kodeks Rossijskoj Federacii (s izmenenijami na 31.12.2014) (redakcija, dejstvujushhaja s 22.01.2015)*, Art.1 (1-3).

⁴⁰ Mityagin, Sergey. 2013. *Sankt-Peterburg 2015–2025. Generalny plan*, p: 80

⁴¹ Zakon Sankt-Peterburga ot 22.12.2005 N 728-99 *O Generalnom plane Sankt-Peterburga i granicah zon ohrany objektov kulturnogo nasledija na territorii Sankt-Peterburga (s izmenenijami na 29.11.2013)*

⁴² Vysokovsky, Aleksandr. 2007. *Vzaimodejstvie regionalnyh i mestnyh organov vlasti v upravlenii prostranstvennym razvitiem*, p: 345-346.

⁴³ Problemy perspektivnogo planirovanija Sankt-Peterburga. *SojuzPetroStroj*, 01.11.2013.

⁴⁴ Rozhkova Elena. 2010. *Strategija i Genplan: razvitie sistemy kompleksnogo planirovanija*.

⁴⁵ Administration of St. Petersburg. 2013. *Vzaimosvjaz socialno-ekonomicheskogo i territorialnogo planirovanija St. Peterburga obsudili v ramkah Foruma “Strategicheskoe planirovanie v regionah i gorodah Rossii”*.

Consequently, as a result, the Russian Law on Strategic Planning (2014) has stipulated that “at the regional level the strategies should become the basis for the elaboration of territorial planning schemes of the Federal subjects”.⁴⁶

Similarly, the draft St. Petersburg Law on Strategic Planning (December, 2014) also implies that “it is the Strategy of the St. Petersburg socio-economic development that sets the groundwork for development of the local state programs, the City’s General Plan and the action plan of the Strategy implementation”.⁴⁷

2.3. Strategic and territorial planning documents in St. Petersburg (1987-2014)

The following paragraph provides an overview of major strategic and territorial planning documents developed in the city in a historic perspective of 1987-2014. Necessity to discuss this topic in further details is evoked by important arguments raised by expert scholars, which reflect upon the Russian realities in the state planning process.

Firstly, as Vysokovsky notes, “the territorial planning is realised by means of the traditional General Plan, which no one (even its authors) has ever seen in its entirety, but which, notwithstanding, is being periodically updated. Planning methods are largely directive, the territorial planning is not correlated with socio-economic programs. In this technocratic planning approach based on elaborations of supposedly ‘unbiased’ professionals the decisions are taken by the managing authorities, excluding the public opinion”.⁴⁸

Secondly, in opinion of Axenov, Brade and Bondarchuk, “regional and local actors exert a strong influence on urban development in Russia. Besides politico-administrative decision-makers from both the regional and local levels, lobbyists, local interest groups representing different sections of the public, small businesses and the large companies and financial institutions all play a significant role. The direction of urban development is increasingly determined by informal, non-institutional processes. Various interest groups connected with these processes critically influence decisions on the promotion of certain functions, and the shaping of urban space”.⁴⁹

Finally, according to Batchaev and Zhikharevich, “development of St. Petersburg is decisively determined by external factors, such as economic situation in the world and in Russia, trends of the Russian state socio-economic policy. Development of strategies and concepts do not have major impact on the local development. Renewal of documents and zigzag changes of approaches depend on changes of external conditions (for example, economic crises in 1998 and 2008) or internal factors (political cycles, resignation of Governor or the Heads of

⁴⁶ Federalny zakon. 28.06.2014. N 172-FZ. *O strategicheskom planirovanii v Rossiyskoy Federatsii*, Art.32 (4).

⁴⁷ Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 16.12.2014 N 1112 *O proekte zakona Sankt-Peterburga O strategicheskom planirovanii v Sankt-Peterburge*, Art. 7 (par. 5).

⁴⁸ Vysokovsky, Aleksandr. 2007. *Prostranstvennoe regulirovanie gorodskogo razvitija: stimuly i prepjatstviya*.

⁴⁹ Axenov Konstantin, Brade Isolde, Bondarchuk Evgenij. 2006. *The Transformation of Urban Space in post-Soviet Russia*, p:37.

respective Committees)".⁵⁰ Similarly, Yusupov claims that the main aspect preventing sustainable progress of urban development in Russia is "a loss of the institutional succession and development of predecessor's achievements".⁵¹

Indeed, already in January 2015, due to the current economic instability and continued uncertainty (oil prices fall, national currency devaluation, economic decline, sanctions, etc), the St. Petersburg Governor Georgy Poltavchenko suggested to perform a regular monitoring of the economic situation and depending on its results to provide the development prognosis.⁵² In February 2015 the Head of the St. Petersburg Committee on Economic Policy and Strategic Planning Anatoly Kotov, a major lobbyist of the current Strategy-2030 was dismissed.⁵³

Therefore, due to the above mentioned and ongoing changes, it is important to track the development of strategic and territorial planning documents, as well as mechanisms of their elaboration with wider public participation.

2.3.1. Strategic Plan (1998)

The history of territorial strategic planning in Russia and public discussions of the projects starts in 1997, when the first Strategic Plan in the Russian Federation was developed for St. Petersburg. Until April 2003, St. Petersburg was the only one of the 12 largest cities in the Russia that had a complete strategic development plan.⁵⁴

Therefore, the St. Petersburg Strategic Plan elaborated by Leontief Center has become a model for the first Russian city strategies. It was developed as a public contract agreement, signed by 145 members of the General Council. The work on the Plan (October 1996 - December 1997) was carried out in an open way, with wide media coverage and conferences, involving interested stakeholders among business, government and society. The Plan was adopted on December 1, 1997, taking into consideration the European and American practices.⁵⁵

⁵⁰ Batchaev, Arthur; Zhikharevich, Boris. 2014. *Sankt-Peterburg v postsovetiskij period: ekonomicheskie strategii i razvitie*, p:81.

⁵¹ Yusupov, Danijar. 2013. *Planirovanie gorodov i regionov: gorodov i regionov: problemy rosta gorodov, gorodskaja ekologija, perspektivy ustojchivogo gorodskogo razvitija*, p: 89.

⁵² Pavlov, Oleg. 2015. *Zakon v nadezhde na planirovanie*. Russia is on the brink of a recession after oil, the country's largest export, slumped more than 50 percent since June. The ruble has tumbled 47 percent over the past six months as financing restrictions and export bans imposed by the U.S. and its allies after President Vladimir Putin annexed Crimea prompted investors to flee the currency. Korby, Boris; Pavliva, Halia. Russia Cut to Baa3 by Moody's on Oil as Junk Rating Looms. *Bloomberg.com*, 16.01.2015, <http://www.bloomberg.com/news/articles/2015-01-16/russia-cut-to-baa3-by-moody-s-on-oil-plunge-as-junk-rating-looms> (accessed February 3, 2015)

⁵³ The previous site of the Strategy-2030, accessed and consulted in February 2015, does not function anymore (July 2015).

⁵⁴ Petrov, Aleksander. 2014. *Strategic Planning in St. Petersburg as a Manifestation of Transition to Sustainable Development Economy*, p:424.

⁵⁵ <http://www.stratplan.leontief.ru/chtotako/kak.htm>



Figure 1. Strategic Plan objectives.
 Source: St. Petersburg Strategic Plan (1998)
<http://www.stratplan.leontief.ru/draft/bearing.htm>
 (accessed April, 2015)

In comparison to strategic documents developed for the western cities, the St. Petersburg Strategic Plan developed during the post-Soviet transition phase included the paragraphs on “formation of favorable business and investment climate”, “reformation of local public services”, “improvement of the budgetary expenditures efficiency”.⁵⁶ In fact, as Semenov and Shtompel argue, “in post-Soviet countries strategic documents have to consider the local factors, in particular the poor state of infrastructure (housing and communal utilities, transport, etc), in contrast to strategic plans adopted in developed countries (the EU, USA, Canada)”.⁵⁷ Actually, the St. Petersburg Strategic Plan has itself signified a shift from the traditional Soviet planning complex

detailisation to just essential basics for sustainable development of the city in a competitive market environment.⁵⁸

Indeed, according to Tatarin, “the strategic plan is based on the needs of the practice, taking into account specific needs of the city and its competitive capabilities. The Plan is characterized by high level of innovations aimed at solving the problems of restructuring the economy, accelerated development of industrial and social infrastructure, etc”.⁵⁹

The St. Petersburg Strategic Plan strived to achieve two main goals: firstly, to raise discussion on the city development priorities and problems among the representatives of different spheres; secondly, to lobby the interests of the city at the regional, Federal and international level.⁶⁰

Accordingly, the Plan was noted for its focus on key areas of the city development, correlation between the long-term perspective and definite immediate actions. In addition to the universal mission statement – “a stable improvement in the residents’ quality of life”, the Plan identified a specific goal characteristic of St. Petersburg, such as “the formation of

⁵⁶ Batchaev, Arthur; Zhikharevich, Boris. 2014. *Sankt-Peterburg v postsovetskij period: ekonomicheskie strategii i razvitie*; Zhikharevich, Boris. 2000. *Mirovoy opyt strategicheskogo planirovaniya gorodov i ego ispolzovanie pri razrabotke strategicheskogo plana Sankt-Peterburga*.

⁵⁷ Semenov V., Shtompel N. 2010. *Kompleksny podhod k formirovaniyu prioritetov i struktury strategicheskikh planov ustojchivogo razvitija krupnejshih gorodov i regionov*, p:543.

⁵⁸ Zhikharevich, Boris. 2006. *Desyat let gorodskim strategijam v Rossii*.

⁵⁹ Tatarin, Alexander. 2012. *Forming of the regional institutions of spatial development of the Russian Federation*, p: 58.

⁶⁰ Semenov V., Shtompel N. 2009. *Formirovanie ustojchivogo razvitija megapolisov*, p:179-184.

St. Petersburg as a multifunctional city, integrated in the Russian and world economy, ensuring a high quality living environment and production”.⁶¹

Stable improvement of quality of life of all residents of St. Petersburg was to be achieved by: creation of a favorable business climate; integration into the world economy; improvement of the urban and social environment. The Strategic Plan highlighted several major projects: “reconstruction of the historic center and its effective use; preparation for the tercentenary of the city; development of the Sea port, highways, transport and economic complex as a whole, highlighting St. Petersburg as the European gate of Russia in close cooperation with the Leningrad region and other regions of the North-West; establishment of the best economic climate in Russia as the basis for investment and economic growth in competitive branches of industry, science, education”.⁶² St. Petersburg was envisioned in the Plan, with the Barcelona model as a template, as “Russia’s gateway to Europe, a cultural capital with an open economy, which offers sustained improvement in the quality of life for its residents”.⁶³

Actually, the Plan developed on the threshold of the 300th anniversary of St. Petersburg (2003) signified both “reconstruction of the physical space and construction of the new image of the ‘most European city in Russia’. Ideology of ‘Europeanness’ (‘evropeiskost’) formulated in the Plan should have promoted St. Petersburg at the international level to attract international investment”.⁶⁴ According to Axenov, Brade, Bondarchuk, “St Petersburg was the first city in the Russian Federation to redefine its role within the European and Russian economic area. In order to have a real chance of being integrated into the European economy, St Petersburg had to strive for a clearly defined international functional specialization”.⁶⁵

Despite these facts, the Strategic Plan still did not feature any implementation deadlines. As Risin and Shatalova point out, “most Russian cities’ strategic plans are characteristically conceptual in their nature, as they do not contain a calculated assessment of the resources required to implement the declared goals”.⁶⁶ Indeed, the Plan did not contain any normative

⁶¹ Risin I. E.; Shatalova E. A. 2007. *Strategicheskoe planirovanie socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija gorodov: zarubezhnyj i rossijskij opyt*, p: 29-30.

⁶² Zhikharevich, Boris; Limonov, Leonid. 1999. *Opyt razrabotki i monitoringa Strategicheskogo plana St. Peterburga*; Zhikharevich, Boris. 2000. *Realizacija, monitoring i korektirovka Strategicheskogo plana*.

⁶³ Trumbull, Nathaniel S. 2014. *Culture-led development and conflict over urban space: reimag(in)ing St. Petersburg, Russia*, p:1; Trumbull, Nathaniel S. 2003. *The impacts of globalization on St. Petersburg: A secondary world city in from the cold?*

⁶⁴ Zhelnina, Anna. 2011. *“Learning to use the public space”: perception of the urban spaces in the post- soviet context*, p:4.

⁶⁵ Axenov, Konstantin; Brade, Isolde; Bondarchuk, Evgenij. 2006. *The Transformation of Urban Space in post-Soviet Russia*, p:38.

⁶⁶ Risin I. E.; Shatalova E. A. 2007. *Strategicheskoe planirovanie socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija gorodov: zarubezhnyj i rossijskij opyt*, p:30; Bojkova, Marina; Ilina, Irina; Salazkin, Mihail. 2011. *Budushhee gorodov: goroda kak agenty globalizacii i innovacij*, p:44; Knyagin V.N.; Lipetskaya M.S. 2008. *Prakticheskie aspekty razrabotki strategij socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija regionov RF*.

prescriptions, providing direction for the long-term development, it did not feature topical solutions to the economic progress of the city.⁶⁷

By 2004 28% of planned initiatives in the Strategic Plan were either poorly realised or not carried out at all. Among the realised projects there were: the World Bank loan for the city historic center reconstruction, adoption of the city's General Plan, ongoing construction of the Ring Road, etc.⁶⁸

The sum up, the first Russian Strategic Plan adopted for St. Petersburg in 1997 was different from other types of plans, as well as strategic plans of the Western cities. Unusually for the Russian practice, the document was developed openly and democratically from the very beginning involving public hearings, commission meetings, publication of intermediate results in the media, consideration of incoming comments and suggestions.⁶⁹

2.3.2. Concept of Socio-economic Development of St. Petersburg - 2020 (2012)

Initially, in 2007 the Concept of socio-economic development of St. Petersburg - 2025 was adopted.⁷⁰ However, upon further revision, in 2012 the Concept of shorter-term planning horizon up to 2020 was introduced instead.⁷¹

The primary goal of the Concept was to ensure the European standards of quality of life for all residents of St. Petersburg. By 2020 the future of the city was estimated as 4.7 million residents; 73 years average life expectancy; 2000 USD average monthly wages. Improved quality of life would attract to the city about 35000 qualified migrant specialists annually. Direct foreign investment would reach 2 billion USD per year and the number of foreign tourists would reach 8 million per year.⁷²

Accordingly, to achieve the set goals several main areas were to be focused on: human potential development; urban environment development; improvement of the ecological environment; economic development; development of civil society; civil society information transparency.

⁶⁷ Axenov, Konstantin; Brade, Isolde; Bondarchuk, Evgenij. 2006. *The Transformation of Urban Space in post-Soviet Russia*, p:39.

⁶⁸ COMMUN. 2006. *The Planning System of Russia*, p: 75-76.

⁶⁹ *Strategichesky plan Sankt-Peterburga*. 01.12.1997.

⁷⁰ Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga. Postanovlenie ot 20.07.2007 N 884 *O Konceptii socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitiya Sankt-Peterburga do 2025 goda (v red. Postanovleniya Pravitelstva Sankt-Peterburga ot 20.04.2011 N 499)*

⁷¹ Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 28.03. 2012 N 275 *O Konceptii socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitiya Sankt-Peterburga do 2020 goda; Fond 'CSR 'Severo-Zapad''*. 2011. *Potential socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitiya St. Peterburga do 2020: vozmozhnye strategii*.

⁷² Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 28.03. 2012 N 275 *O Konceptii socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitiya Sankt-Peterburga do 2020 goda*



Figure 2. The Concept-2020 logo from its official Twitter account.

Source: <https://twitter.com/spb2020> (inactive, last twit: December 2012)

The main objectives for development of urban environment and transport implied among others: an improvement of the transport connectivity between the peripheral areas of the city and its historic centre by means of a modern network of motorways and highways. The urban beautification objectives included: expansion of parks, gardens, squares, etc; realisation of environmental policy toward ‘a clean city’.

Nevertheless, the critical evaluation of this Concept by the Urbanika Institute concerned largely provision of poorly justified indicators: “aging population and migration identified as major challenges to the city development were prioritized over the issues of investment efficiency and infrastructure. Development of

public transport was not elaborated as well, with just a general mentioning of metro and tram. Importantly the Concept has acknowledged the threats of an urban sprawl, emergence of ghettos and high dependency on the international commodity markets fluctuation. Essentially the main goal of the Concept: “the city as the most important centre of Northern Europe with its residents consolidated around traditional values” presented a contradictory statement, for striving for the European leadership would rather require openness and creativity on behalf of the population”.⁷³ Finally, the Concept has also shown that the functional mechanism (organization, control, regulation) of the strategic city management was not supported by any actual initiatives with clear deadlines and responsible units.⁷⁴

In contrast to the above-mentioned Strategic Plan, the planning horizon of the Concept has been reduced from eighteen to ten years and has cut the goals from twenty to five. According to the Strategic Planning Committee Chairman Yevgeny Yelin (2011), “setting multiple goals results in accomplishing nothing. Previous Strategic Plan (1998) based on principles of sustainable development has proclaimed numerous goals in the areas of education, healthcare, transport, security, tourism, etc. However, as 2008-2009 financial crisis has shown, lack of resources resulted in abandonment of the Plan and introduction of a new Concept focusing on five major goals only (health care, education, urban beautification, culture, urban environment and transport).” In contrast to the Strategic Plan, the Concept-

⁷³ Institut Territorialnogo planirovaniya ‘Urbanika’. 2013. *Razrabotka Strategii socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitiya Sankt-Peterburga*

⁷⁴ Butova, Tatiana; Krivtsova, Marina. 2013. *Analiz tekushhego mehanizma strategicheskogo upravleniya gorodom Sankt-Peterburgom.*

2020 was also noted for the lack of transparency displayed by the city authorities in formulation of this strategic document.⁷⁵

2.3.3. Strategy of Economic and Social Development of St. Petersburg - 2030 (2014)

The following paragraph presents a thorough analysis of the Strategy - 2030, purposely examined in particular details, regarding its content and development process which represents an interesting example of wider public participation in the strategic planning process in St. Petersburg. Moreover, a special attention is given to this Strategy on grounds that it is an actual enforced strategic document addressing social and economic development in the city.

The Strategy - 2030 (the Strategy of Economic and Social Development of St. Petersburg - 2030) was adopted in May 2014. The document identifies objectives and priorities of socio-economic development of the city till 2030, taking into account that interests of different citizen groups should be harmonized to ensure the optimal life quality in a big city under the modern conditions.⁷⁶



Figure 3. Logo of the Strategy of St. Petersburg Economic and Social Development – 2030.

Source: Strategy of St. Petersburg Economic and Social Development – 2030.

<http://spbstrategy2030.ru/> (accessed April, 2015)

However, the title of the Strategy of Economic and Social Development remarkably reflects upon superiority of economics in the local administrative thinking. The City Governor Poltavchenko had proposed to rename the original strategy from “socio-economic” to “economic and social”, as “it is economics that provides for the social development”.⁷⁷

The Strategy-2030 is a fundamental document of the state planning system in St. Petersburg.⁷⁸ It identifies

the priorities and 17 strategic goals of socio-economic development of the city, which implementation and achievement will ensure sustainable and balanced development of St. Petersburg.⁷⁹

According to the Head of the St. Petersburg Strategic

⁷⁵Yelekoeva, Tatiana. 2011. *Za semju pečatjami*; Obuhova, Kira. 2010. *Koncepciju vidish? A ona est!*

⁷⁶ Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 13.05.2014. N 355 *O Strategii ekonomičeskogo i socialnogo razvitija Sankt-Peterburga na period do 2030*

⁷⁷ Zakharov, Andrey. 2013. *Strategija-2030: pod znamenem Putina-Lenina*.

⁷⁸ Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 13.05.2014. N 355 *O Strategii ekonomičeskogo i socialnogo razvitija Sankt-Peterburga na period do 2030*

⁷⁹ http://gov.spb.ru/gov/otrasl/c_econom/sistema-gosudarstvennogo-planirovaniya-sankt-peterburga/;
<http://stratplan.leontief.ru/2004/System.htm>

Planning Committee Anatoly Kotov, “while preparing the Strategy, an experience of the American and European cities was studied, and European cities were selected as “more understandable”. Therefore, the following reference points were chosen: Hamburg (as a port city with similar climate), Milan (as the second urban agglomeration in Italy with similar monumentality), Barcelona (with its architectural masterpieces, seaside location and strive for an independent from Madrid policy)”.⁸⁰

With regard to the previous strategic planning documents of St. Petersburg, the Strategy-2030 is characteristically oriented towards improving the residents’ quality of life. The drawbacks of previous strategies have been taken into consideration, so that the mechanism for the realisation of goals was also prescribed. Unique feature of this Strategy is that “all set priorities, goals and objectives are based on available local resources”.⁸¹ According to the Governor Georgy Poltavchenko, “it is an instrument needed to correct all our programs, all previous views on the future of the city. In our case it will become a transition to sustainable development”.⁸²

Mission

According to the Strategy-2030, “St. Petersburg’s unique mission is a value creation, development and implementation of innovative ideas, development of St. Petersburg as a center of world culture and international cooperation. St. Petersburg - 2030 is a city with comfortable environment and high quality of life, the second capital of Russia, the leader of the Baltic sea region, stronghold of the Arctic exploration, a centre of culture, science, education, tourism and high-tech industry”.⁸³

The aims of the Strategy

The main (general) aim of the Strategy is “to ensure sustainable improvement in the quality of life of citizens and to increase the global competitiveness of St. Petersburg by implementing the national development priorities, ensuring sustainable economic growth and employing the results of innovative and technological activities”.⁸⁴

This aim should be achieved by following four strategic directions:

- Development of human capital: improving the systems of health care, education, culture, sports, social services. According to Georgy Poltavchenko, “the Strategy’s

⁸⁰ Baluev, Sergey. 2014. *Chto nuzhno sdelat, chtoby letom na Nevskom ne vznikalo oshhushhenie tesnoty.*

⁸¹ Limonov, Leonid. 2014. *Suburban Development of St Petersburg: comparison of 2 subjects of Federation long-term visions.*

⁸² Poltavchenko, Georgy. 2013. *Dva slova v zashhitu ‘Strategii’.*

⁸³ Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 13.05.2014. N 355 *O Strategii ekonomicheskogo i socialnogo razvitija Sankt-Peterburga na period do 2030*

⁸⁴ <http://spbstrategy2030.ru/>

focus on a human being is not a mere coincidence, as the city's welfare directly depends on its residents".⁸⁵

- Improvement of the urban environment quality: creation of comfortable living and working conditions by solving the issues related to transport, housing, development and infrastructure, etc.
- Sustainable economic growth: utilization of the city's competitive advantages with a particular focus on high-tech sector and the knowledge economy. According to Georgy Poltavchenko, "the only way to develop the city economy in the nearest future is to build a knowledge economy".⁸⁶
- Ensuring effective governance and development of civil society: by 2030 civil society will take an active part in the city management. Moreover, automated monitoring and planning programs will be widely implemented.

In brief the Strategy's ambition could be expressed as "Global, Smart and Humane City". The document regards urban space as an important development resource: utilization of degraded territories by changing their functional purpose; priority redevelopment of the degraded industrial areas in respect to the new areas expansion; restoration of buildings and regeneration of the historic environment following the program of the historic center conservation; development of the real estate market by creating conditions (regulations, etc.) for high-density low-rise buildings on small land plots.⁸⁷

Scenarios for development

The Strategy provides three scenarios for the city development until 2030, considering various external and internal factors:

- 1) Conservative: economic growth slowdown, gradual reduction of investments, improvement of residents' welfare, population growth slowdown.
- 2) Moderately optimistic: increase of economic growth and investments will enable to overcome the negative effects of the crisis.
- 3) Innovative: transition to the knowledge economy in the context of increasing economic growth and investments, while the income of population will grow by 4-4.3% annually.

The innovative scenario has been adopted as a main one.⁸⁸ Justifying the choice of scenario, Vulfovich claims, that "current problems of the city have to be solved in the nearest future, so that either positive or negative dynamics could be immediately identified. St. Petersburg,

⁸⁵ Poltavchenko: Prosvetanie goroda naprjamuju zavisit ot ego zhitelej. *topspb.tv*, 08.07.2014. <http://topspb.tv/news/news47687/> (accessed on January 22, 2015)

⁸⁶ Poltavchenko: K 2030 godu srednjaja zarplata peterburzhcev dostignet 95 tysjach rublej. *Fontanka.ru*, 22.05.2014.

⁸⁷ Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 13.05.2014. N 355 *O Strategii ekonomicheskogo i socialnogo razvitija Sankt-Peterburga na period do 2030*

⁸⁸ Pravitelstvo utverdilo strategiju razvitija Peterburga do 2030g. *rbk.ru*. 13.05.2014.

the second largest Russian city, a subject of the Russian Federation, a large complex multifunctional system, an important innovative, educational, scientific, cultural and tourist centre, should not adhere to low dynamics development or a state of stagnation. Therefore, the Strategy should definitely be based upon the innovative scenario".⁸⁹

Priorities of St. Petersburg development with consideration of strategic priorities of Russian Federation	
HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT	IMPROVING URBAN ENVIRONMENT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Demographic development; ➤ Development of the public health system; ➤ Development of education, including professional; ➤ Development of culture; ➤ Development of tourism; ➤ Development of physical culture and sports; ➤ Development of social support system for citizens; ➤ Providing affordable housing for citizens. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improvement of urban territories; ➤ Improvement of city ecology; ➤ Development of the transport system; ➤ Development of energy and engineering infrastructure; ➤ Territorial development of St. Petersburg; ➤ Development of St. Petersburg agglomeration.
PROVIDING SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH	ENSURING EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE AND CIVIL SOCIETY DEVELOPMENT
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Economic development, establishment of bases of knowledge economy; ➤ Innovation and technological development of industry; ➤ Development of science and innovation activity; ➤ Development of the system of continuous education, training and retraining of highly qualified staff for the knowledge economy; ➤ Development of trade and consumer markets; ➤ Small business development; ➤ Development of the construction industry; ➤ Development of the real estate market and support of development projects; ➤ Providing activity connected with Arctic zone development; ➤ Development of creative industries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Improvement the quality of public management; ➤ Providing personal and public safety of citizens; ➤ Better integration of young people in modern society; ➤ Development of conditions to ensure public tolerance; ➤ Development of interethnic and interfaith relations; ➤ Development of relations with social organizations.

Figure 4. St. Petersburg development priorities in respect to the Russian Federation priorities.

Source: St. Petersburg Committee for Economic Policy and Strategic Planning. *Strategy of Economic and Social Development of St. Petersburg 2030*. Presentation. <http://cedipt.spb.ru/en/strategic-planning/> (accessed April, 2015)

Mechanism of implementation

The mechanism of implementation is developed within a new state planning system, including the documents on economic policy and 17 state programs of St. Petersburg.⁹⁰ Currently, these 17 state programs approved by the City Government comprise 90% of the city budget expenditures.⁹¹

Agreement on cooperation in the implementation of the Strategy of Economic and Social Development of St. Petersburg

⁸⁹ Vulfovich, Revekka. 2014. *Problemy sovershenstvovaniya sistemy upravleniya v hode razrabotki i realizacii Strategii socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija Sankt-Peterburga do 2030 goda*.

⁹⁰ V Smolnom reshili uchityvat Strategiju-2030 pri formirovanii planov razvitija rajonov goroda. *Zaks.ru*, 30.01.2014.

⁹¹ http://gov.spb.ru/gov/otrasl/c_econom/sistema-gosudarstvennogo-planirovaniya-sankt-peterburga/; <http://stratplan.leontief.ru/2004/System.htm>; Shergina, Natalia. 2013. *Zdes budet gorod razlozhen*.

The agreement on the Strategy-2030 implementation, signed by the St. Petersburg Government and a number of public and professional organizations, identifies the long-term cooperation framework for realisation of the strategic goals and priorities of socio-economic development of St. Petersburg.

Besides, in 2014 the Strategy-2030 has also become the pre-election political program of the City Governor Georgy Poltavchenko, re-elected in September 2014.⁹² The Governor assured that “we are confident this Strategy can be implemented. So, I wish to make a personal contribution to the implementation of this Strategy. I would like to ask you to support my aspiration for running in the early gubernatorial election in St. Petersburg this September, so that I could do everything we have planned and what, in my opinion, can be done for the development of this city”.⁹³

Criticism

Already the first version of the Strategy presented to the St. Petersburg Economic Council in December 2013 was commented upon by its developers, among them academicians of the Russian Academy of Sciences.⁹⁴ Alternatively, some experts have questioned the need for development and adoption of the document as such: “three volumes, over 100 pages of text, almost 40 million rubles for its development, and then – the great unknown”.⁹⁵

The Lengiprogor Institute General Director Yuri Perelygin (2013) formulates a common sentiment, that “the Strategy will not be implemented, because changes of the city’s political elite typically result in revision or abandonment of the previously made decisions. Strategic plans are required by law but not mandatory for realisation”.⁹⁶ Similarly, historian and publicist Lev Lurie argues, that “planning the city life with a 2030 perspective is a utopia”.⁹⁷ The Strategy would be impossible to implement, as its goals are inconsistent with the current city programs and laws, as well as the 2014 Budget.⁹⁸

Upon its adoption the local media has criticized the Strategy for its shortage of essentially new projects and an excessive concentration on the present day tasks.⁹⁹

In addition, in September 2014 fundamental differences between the Strategy and the City General Plan were discussed during the Fifth “Future St. Petersburg” Forum. In this respect, the Governor Poltavchenko remarked that “the Strategy should not correlate in practice

⁹² Predvybornoy programmoy Poltavchenko stanet Strategija-2030. *Gazeta.spb*, 06.06.2014.

⁹³ Poltavchenko to run for St. Petersburg governor in September. *Interfax*, June 05, 2014, <http://www.interfax.com/newsinf.asp?id=511392> (accessed 15 October 2014)

⁹⁴ Fazletdinova, Daria. 2013. *RANy Strategii-2030*.

⁹⁵ Zaostovtsev, Andrey: *Strategija-2030 ne vlijaet na zhizn peterburzhcev*. *Dialog*. 03.10.2013; Urnikis, Alina. 2013. *Strategy 2030: utopia or development plan?*

⁹⁶ Grjaznevich, Vladimir. 2013. *Peterburg-2030: Strategija v uslovijah narastajushhej neopredelennosti*, p: 60-61.

⁹⁷ Danilevich, Elena. 2013. *Chto unizhaet gorod? Lev Lurie - o nesmelom rukovodstve i uezzhajushhih talantah*.

⁹⁸ Poltavchenko: eksperty pytajutsja nastroit peterburzhcev protiv Strategii-2030. *Gazeta.spb*, 02.12.2013.

⁹⁹ Shevchuk, Mihail. 2014. *Programma spokojstvija*.

with an actual General Plan, still it would be fundamental for the upcoming development of a new General Plan".¹⁰⁰

Meanwhile, the Urbanika Territorial Planning Institute General Director Anton Finogenov (2013) questions the adequacy of selection of Barcelona, Milan and Hamburg as reference points in terms of the living quality indicators.¹⁰¹ The Strategy's ambition to achieve the Western cities' living standards was also ironically commented upon by the Internet users: "BY 2030, in the best case scenario, St. Petersburgers might live like the residents of Milan, Hamburg and Barcelona are living TODAY IN 2013".¹⁰²

According to Professor Gregory Tulchinsky, "both developers and commissioners of the Strategy have failed to suggest or elaborate the future image of the city, its fundamental metaphor".¹⁰³ Similarly, Filatov argues, that "general statements that the city should become "the second capital of Russia and the most comfortable city in the country" or "the leader of the Baltic Sea region" clearly demonstrate a crisis of identity. There are 'strategic omissions' in the document regarding integration in the Baltic region, partnership with the European cities (Tallinn, Helsinki or Riga), which are viewed only as touristic and transport destinations. Thus, in reality geographical position and European potential of the city remain underestimated by the city administration".¹⁰⁴ Likewise, Martynov and Sazonova note that the position of St. Petersburg in a system of international relations is not identified. Moreover, "even an important issue of the intraregional relations within the country is narrowed in the Strategy to the discussions on development of "The St. Petersburg agglomeration" and "Arctic cluster".¹⁰⁵

Communication

Importantly, the Strategy-2030 was envisaged as a public consent document, therefore it was developed in a transparent manner engaging both experts and residents. The Strategy was set to enable: residents to understand in which urban conditions they and their grandchildren would live in 15-20 years; the authorities to coordinate their future perspective with community and to allocate available limited resources to achieve these goals; businessmen to plan, to invest and to develop in line with the city goals; public organizations to declare and to promote the interests of certain social groups. Thus, the

¹⁰⁰ Poltavchenko: Novy Genplan, sootvetstvujushhij "Strategii-2030", pojavitsja v 2018 godu. *Fontanka.ru*, 11.09.2014.

¹⁰¹ Gordyakova, Maria. 2013. *Zachem Peterburgu nuzhna 'Strategija-2030', esli ee vse ravno ne vypolnit.*

¹⁰² Urnikis, Alina. 2013. *Strategy 2030: utopia or development plan?*

¹⁰³ Shnurenko, Igor. 2013. *17 let tomu vpered.*

¹⁰⁴ Filatov, Artyom. 2014. *Regional development of St. Petersburg and Leningrad Oblast.*

¹⁰⁵ Martynov, Vasily; Sazonova, Irina. 2014. *Mezhregionalnoe vzaimodejstvie v 'Strategijah razvitija' subyektov Federatsii (na primere Severo-Zapadnogo ekonomicheskogo rajona)*, p:23-24.

Strategy strives to promote the mutual understanding and common vision regarding the values and goals of St. Petersburg development.¹⁰⁶

Admittedly, the St. Petersburg Strategy-2030 development had stimulated one of the widest public discussions of similar documents. According to the Head of the St. Petersburg Committee for Economic Policy and Strategic Planning Anatoly Kotov, “the principles of openness, transparency and extensive views consideration were fundamental for the Strategy development”, which also involved about 20 public discussions on the Strategy draft held in November-December 2013.¹⁰⁷ In particular, the draft Strategy was discussed with the American Chamber of Commerce, the St. Petersburg Union of Entrepreneurs, the St. Petersburg Chamber of Commerce and Industry among others.

Following the public discussions and revision, the second version of the document was published on December 9, 2013. In mid-February 2014 the third edition became available in open access.

Online discussion of the draft Strategy was undertaken at the official website: www.oldspbstrategy2030.ru. In August 2013 the site was presented to public to comment and to suggest on the consecutive city development. Further on, in November 2013 the site promulgated the first version of the document. In November-December 2013, the public opinion on the text had been collected and discussions with the St. Petersburg professional associations were held. Proposals and comments of site visitors and discussion participants were regarded in a revised version of the Strategy.

The old site on the Strategy was active since August 6, 2013 and its visitor statistics (December 2013) counted about 150 000 guests and about 800 commentaries on 16 various topics.¹⁰⁸ On August 8, 2013 it was reportedly visited by 10 852 guests.¹⁰⁹ About 200 000 people visited the official Strategy site, with about 7 000 visits weekly, leaving about 1000 suggestions and comments.¹¹⁰

All proposals and the online survey results were registered into the information database of the Strategy. In addition, the public outreach included opinion polls of public and experts.

Internet sites (accessed January 27, 2015)

Old site <http://old.spbstrategy2030.ru/> is featured as an official presentation of the Strategy in the process of its preparation before the adoption. Accordingly, its layout bears strong

¹⁰⁶ Komitet po ekonomicheskoy politike i strategicheskemu planirovaniyu Sankt-Peterburga. 2013. *Strategiya socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitiya Sankt-Peterburga do 2030 goda: Analiz socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitiya Sankt-Peterburga*, p:5.

¹⁰⁷ Kovalenko, Svetlana. 2013. *Razvitie Peterburga: v 2030-j s kommunalkami i KAD-2*.

¹⁰⁸ Zakharov, Andrey. 2013. *Strategiya-2030: pod znamenem Putina-Lenina*; Strategiya-2030: Lgoty za subbotnik i turniki za schet developerov. *Fontanka ru*, 13.08.2013.

¹⁰⁹ Sajt Strategii-2030 za sutki posetilo bolee 10 tysjach chelovek. *Peterburgskiy dnevnik*. 08.08.2013.

¹¹⁰ Komitet po ekonomicheskoy politike i strategicheskemu planirovaniyu Sankt-Peterburga. 2013. *Stenogramma zasedaniya Ekonomicheskogo soveta pri Gubernatore Sankt-Peterburga ot 17.12.2013*.

resemblance to a uniform design of the city administrative committees' sites. The front page is characterised by a clear structure, featuring the sections: About Strategy, On Strategy Development Process, News, Expert Opinion, Press Center, Discussion.

In addition, the site provides further links to twitter account (last tweet in 2013), social network groups vkontakte <https://vk.com/spbstrategy2030> (105 members) and facebook (75 likes) <https://www.facebook.com/spbstrategy2030k>. Positively, in special "Materials" section there are abundant downloadable materials regarding site visitor statistics, expert opinion as well as comments' timely analytics. Importantly, three volumes of the Analysis of the Socio-economic development of St. Petersburg are also accessible on the front page.



Figure 5. Old site of the Strategy-2030.

Source: <http://old.spbstrategy2030.ru/> (inactive) (accessed January 27, 2015)

Therefore, in its design and layout the old site is viewed as an information tool on both the Strategy development process and supporting relevant data.

After the Strategy had been adopted, its official new site <http://spbstrategy2030.ru/> was updated and expanded with a new content, redesigned into an information resource with expert evaluations and coverage of the Strategy implementation. Accordingly, it deals

predominantly with the contents of the Strategy, formulating its basic postulates by means of plentiful graphic symbols and pictorial imagery. Although the layout of the new site is similar to the previous one, the approach of presenting the information is different. The site has visibly become more interactive and colourful and prominently features the Strategy's logo. The sections of the site have obviously multiplied and now include: Strategic Analysis, Development Scenarios, Aims of the Strategy and a List of the State Programs, Mechanism of Realisation, News. In addition, the same front page also presents: Expert Blogs, St. Petersburg as Seen by its Residents, Co-managing, Strategy- 2030: Year by Year (joint public control discussion platform to be created in 2015 to monitor the Strategy progress and intermediate implementation results).



Figure 6. New site of the Strategy-2030 featuring its trademark icons.

Source: <http://spbstrategy2030.ru/> (accessed January 27, 2015)

The site presents the basic brief texts, resorting to numbers and graphs, which download process might annoyingly take some time.

The paragraphs of the Strategy are split into different sections. Some are presented as graphic icons grouped together on one page, others are featured as a text to be scrolled

Прогноз основных количественных параметров трех сценариев социально-экономического развития Санкт-Петербурга:

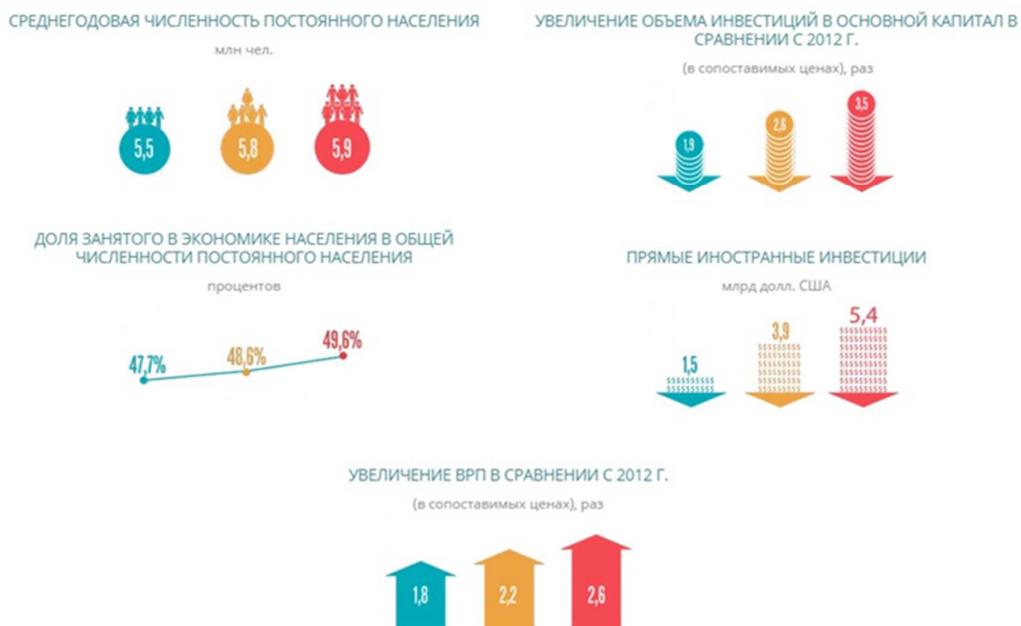


Figure 7. Three development scenarios.

Source: New site of the Strategy-2030. <http://spbstrategy2030.ru/> (accessed January 27, 2015)

down. If summed up, it produces a rather chaotic impression and complicates understanding of both main message of the document and its goals.

An important novelty of the updated internet resource is an 'Expert blogs' section, where invited independent professionals are supposed to provide their expert support to the Strategy implementation.¹¹¹ However, the expert blogs are not bursting with activities, for example, out of four experts on "St. Petersburg Territorial and Spatial development" blog none has left any comments so far. Meanwhile, the guestbook section features only last comments also viewed in parallel to each other. The site provides further links to the "Nash gorod" portal <http://gorod.gov.spb.ru/> developed after the Governor's Poltavchenko initiative to enable online residents' inquiries on housing problems, utilities malfunctions, etc.

The site is labelled in the catalogue of the State sites and surprisingly does not contain further links (except for the "Nash gorod" section and the old Strategy site). In its turn, it can be directly accessed from the Committee for Strategic Planning site: <http://cedipt.spb.ru/>.

¹¹¹ Dlja peterburzhcev otkrylsja obnovlennyj sajt Strategii-2030. *Malaja ohta*, 03.09.2014; Obnovlennyj sajt peterburgskoj Strategii-2030 zovjot gorozhan v gosti k sebe i k ekspertam. *Regnum ru*, 03.09.2014.

Public participation and statistics

Dynamics of the proposals submitted online was regularly measured. Most proposals have notably concerned development of the transport system, sports, housing and communal services. Proposals regarding an integrated territorial development highlighted an idea that the city districts' complex enhancement should integrate social infrastructure, schools, kindergartens, playgrounds, etc.¹¹²

According to the Strategy Development Survey, 1200 resident participants (older than 18 years) have largely identified St. Petersburg as the cultural capital of Russia, an international tourism, scientific and educational center. Similarly, main issues to be resolved in public opinion involved the quality of hospitals' services, healthcare insurance system, housing problems, etc. 42.5% of respondents have acknowledged the necessity to support homeless children and orphans. 49.2% have stressed that proper investment climate in the city could be favourably created by introducing relevant amendments to the regional legislation.¹¹³ Urban beautification and environmental protection were also named among the top crucial problems of the city development. 66% respondents would like to stop any infill constructions in the city and 58% would appreciate timely street cleaning (in particular in winter).¹¹⁴

As of November 1, 2013, 633 comments were registered on the site, among them 489 contained proposals to the Strategy. The Strategy has regarded 283 proposals (about 60%).¹¹⁵ According to Anatoly Kotov, as of May 2014 there were 800 proposals, about 60% were considered in the Strategy.¹¹⁶

Criticism

According to Feodor Gavrilov, "online discussion with about 743 comments suggesting "increase of librarians' salaries", "migrants expulsion", "installation of an observation deck", "development of a water taxi", "building a metro station", "creation of the path walks for cycling and Scandinavian walking", etc. is in fact a book of complaints and proposals, which makes it impossible to study and to analyse actual topical issues adequate for the strategic planning".¹¹⁷

¹¹² Komitet po ekonomicheskoy politike i strategicheskemu planirovaniyu Sankt-Peterburga. 2013. *Express-analiz predlozhenij naselenija Sankt-Peterburga po Strategii razvitija goroda do 2030 g. na 01.11.2013.*

¹¹³ Strategija razvitija Sankt-Peterburga-2030: mnenija gorozhan i ekspertov pochni sovpadajut. *Regnum*, 20.09.2013,

¹¹⁴ Komitet po ekonomicheskoy politike i strategicheskemu planirovaniyu Sankt-Peterburga. 2013. *Express-otchet po rezultatam sociologicheskogo oprosa naselenija Sankt-Peterburga.*

¹¹⁵ Komitet po ekonomicheskoy politike i strategicheskemu planirovaniyu Sankt-Peterburga. *Spravka ob uchete predlozhenij, postupivshih pri obsuzhdenii Strategii socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija Sankt-Peterburga do 2030 goda cherez sajt* <http://spbstrategy2030.cedipt.gov.spb.ru>

¹¹⁶ Komitet po ekonomicheskoy politike i strategicheskemu planirovaniyu Sankt-Peterburga.2014. *Interview Anatoliya Kotova zhurnalu "Byudzhet" o sisteme gosudarstvennogo planirovaniya Sankt-Peterburga.*

¹¹⁷ V Forum 'Budushhij Peterburg' 2013- 2014, p: 64-65.

Similarly, in opinion of the Urbanika Institute of Territorial Planning General Director Anton Finogenov (2013), “comments and proposals left on the site have nothing to do with proper sociological research or true expression of public opinion, as people oblivious of what strategic planning actually is are invited to submit their suggestions. Transport problems gain wider attention because the Internet users are largely young or middle aged residents, who have a daily experience with traffic. Elderly population who might rather be concerned about health care system, do not use Internet as much. Negatively, three massive volumes of the Strategy are meant for the narrow professional circles, residents are unlikely to read them or comprehend the strategic planning ambition in particular within the short deadlines set for the public discussions and document adoption”.¹¹⁸

2.3.4. General Plan of St. Petersburg (2005)

The General Plan of St. Petersburg is developed in compliance with the Federal legislation and is enforced by the St. Petersburg Law.¹¹⁹ Remarkably, the present General Plan adopted on December 22, 2005 has become one of the first territorial planning documents in Russia, which was developed and approved in full accordance with the new Urban Code of the Russian Federation (2004).¹²⁰ The Urban Code defines the structure of urban functional planning as a hierarchy of the elements, including “a functional zone”, “a territorial zone”, “a quarter (neighborhood)”, etc.¹²¹

The Urban Code Article 2, specifies that “the legislation on urban development in Russia is based on the principles of: sustainable development of the territories based on the territorial planning and urban zoning; balanced consideration of environmental, economic, social and other factors in urban development; participation of residents and their associations in the urban development implementation; urban development realisation in compliance with the requirements of environmental protection; urban development implementation in compliance with the preservation requirements for cultural heritage sites and protected natural areas”.¹²² Thereby, Article 1(5-8) provides the definitions of: “functional areas (areas which boundaries and functional purpose are defined by the territorial planning documents); urban zoning (represents zoning of municipal entities’ territory in order to identify territorial zones and to establish the town-planning regulations);

¹¹⁸ Gordyakova, Maria. 2013. *Zachem Peterburgu nuzhna ‘Strategija-2030’, esli ee vse ravno ne vpolnit.*

¹¹⁹ Zakon Sankt-Peterburga ot 22.12.2005 N 728-99 *O Generalnom plane Sankt-Peterburga i granicah zon ohrany objektov kulturnogo nasledija na territorii Sankt-Peterburga (s izmenenijami na 29.11.2013)*; Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 16.12.2014 N 1112 *O proekte zakona Sankt-Peterburga O strategicheskom planirovanii v Sankt-Peterburge*, Art.13

¹²⁰ Federalny zakon ot 29.12.2004. N190-FZ *Gradostroitelny kodeks Rossijskoj Federacii (s izmenenijami na 31.12.2014) (redakcija, dejstvujushhaja s 22.01.2015)*

¹²¹ Mityagin, Sergey; Ershova, Svetlana; Osipova, Nadezhda. 2011. *Organizacija funkcionalno-planirovochnoj struktury Generalnogo plana Sankt-Peterburga*, p:33; Mityagin, Sergey. 2011. *Organizacionnye zadachi prostranstvennogo planirovanija.*

¹²² Federalny zakon ot 29.12.2004. N190-FZ *Gradostroitelny kodeks Rossijskoj Federacii (s izmenenijami na 31.12.2014) (redakcija, dejstvujushhaja s 22.01.2015)*, Art.2.

and preventing sprawl-like development that would cause these areas to meld into one another”.¹²⁶

Consecutive project of the General Plan was developed by the St. Petersburg NIPIgrad Research Institute for Urban Planning. During the preliminary research three scenarios for the St. Petersburg development have been elaborated: intensive (reconstruction of the city center and revitalisation of industrial areas), extensive (active construction on the newly developed territories and the growth of the city) and a mix of extensive-intensive scenarios, which was adopted in the end.

The document counts 17 volumes, featuring the following sections: objectives, methodology, St. Petersburg socio-economic development (demography, economy, housing, etc), urban planning analysis (potential of the territories, environmental conditions, cultural heritage, engineering and transportation infrastructures), proposals (functional zoning, potential land use, etc.), implementations (heritage preservation, sanitation, legislative norms, etc).

Admittedly, this General Plan is also recognised for a number of unique characteristics: it is the first General Plan of St. Petersburg accepted in the form of a law and its objectives and priorities reflect upon new social, political, and economic realities (after the dissolution of the Soviet Union).¹²⁷ Targeting a balanced development of the city in course of the next 20 years, the General Plan implementation timeframe includes: 2010 - primarily period for the priority activities implementation; 2015 - the Plan’s design life period, for which main project decisions are estimated; 2025 - forecast period, which follows after the Plan’s design life and for which main directions of the urban development strategy are defined.¹²⁸

According to the St. Petersburg General Plan Law, Article 2(1), “St. Petersburg territorial planning is carried out in compliance with the objectives, identified in the state planning documents of socio-economic development of St. Petersburg, namely: stable improvement of the quality of life of all population strata (ensuring the European standards of living); architectural heritage preservation; development of St. Petersburg as a multi-functional city, integrated in the Russian and world economy with high quality living environment and production; strengthening the city as Russia's main contact center in the Baltic Sea region and the Northwest of the country”.¹²⁹ Meanwhile, Article 2(2) stipulates that “the city’s territorial planning is aimed to identify the functional purpose of the territories based on social, economic, environmental and other factors in order to: guarantee sustainable development of St. Petersburg; improve the urban environment quality; preserve and

¹²⁶ Dixon, Megan. 2010. *Chinese Developers and Russian Urban Planning*, p:6-7; Zhelnina, Anna. 2011. “*Learning to use the public space*”: perception of the urban spaces in the post-soviet context, p:4.

¹²⁷ Kings, Lisa; Kravchenko, Zhanna. 2013. *Giving up on Great Plans? Transforming Representations of Space in City Plans in Russia and Sweden*, p:57-58; Panibratov, Yuri. 2006. *Proektirovanie i stroitelstvo v uslovijah Sankt-Peterburga*.

¹²⁸ Zakon Sankt-Peterburga ot 22.12.2005 N 728-99 O Generalnom plane Sankt-Peterburga i granicah zon ohrany ob'ektov kulturnogo nasledija na territorii Sankt-Peterburga (s izmenenijami na 29.11.2013)

¹²⁹ Zakon Sankt-Peterburga ot 22.12.2005 N 728-99 O Generalnom plane Sankt-Peterburga i granicah zon ohrany ob'ektov kulturnogo nasledija na territorii Sankt-Peterburga (s izmenenijami na 29.11.2013)

regenerate the historical and cultural heritage; develop engineering, transport and social infrastructure; secure that the interests of the Russian Federation, St. Petersburg residents, their communities and municipalities are taken into consideration".¹³⁰

Notably, recognition of diversity of living standards, economic practices, and overall territorial organization has become an important innovation in characterisation of the local urban environment.¹³¹

Specifically, following the Article 2(3) of the document, the territorial planning of St. Petersburg is based on the principles of socio-economic development adopted in the state planning documents: stabilization of total population at 4.8-5.0 million inhabitants, by reducing mortality, increasing the birth rate and migration growth; improving the residents' quality of life achieving average European standards (providing no less than 35 square meters of accommodation per person); stable economic development; preservation of the city's multifunctional economic profile as a basis of its sustainable development; ensure the labour force need for economics; creation of favorable functioning and development conditions for the objects of federal significance; increasing the capacity of the city's industrial complex and production; increasing the role St. Petersburg as a major international trade and transportation hub; scientific development and formation of innovation centers; transformation of the city into an international tourist centre; development of commercial and business areas; development of large specialized medical centers; creation of unique and specialized sports facilities; development of sanatorium-and-resort institutions; increasing financing for new construction and reconstruction of engineering and transport infrastructure. Among the objectives regarding development and transformation of the functional planning structure there is also a striving to maintain the diversity of the St. Petersburg urban environment, which combines different types of historic (central) and non-central districts.¹³²

In more detail, specifically, the Plan's objectives imply: growth of residential areas at the expense of agricultural and vacant lands; transformation of functional zoning; renovation of 1960s mass housing; transformation of the cargo transportation complex; perspective construction of international transportation corridor N9; double increase of St. Petersburg port cargo turnover by 2015; construction of two new bridges over Neva river; construction of speed highway system around the city center and densely populated areas; development

¹³⁰ Zakon Sankt-Peterburga ot 22.12.2005 N 728-99 *O Generalnom plane Sankt-Peterburga i granicah zon ohrany ob'ektov kulturnogo nasledija na territorii Sankt-Peterburga (s izmenenijami na 29.11.2013)*, Art. 2(2). See also: Agapieva R.I. 2014. *Kompleksnoe razvitie i osvoenie generalnogo plana Sankt-Peterburga*.

¹³¹ Kings, Lisa; Kravchenko, Zhanna. 2013. *Giving up on Great Plans? Transforming Representations of Space in City Plans in Russia and Sweden*, p:58; Mitina, Anastasiya. 2004. *Gorodskie vlasti reshajut, kakim budet Peterburg cherez 20 let*.

¹³² Zakon Sankt-Peterburga ot 22.12.2005 N 728-99 *O Generalnom plane Sankt-Peterburga i granicah zon ohrany ob'ektov kulturnogo nasledija na territorii Sankt-Peterburga (s izmenenijami na 29.11.2013)*, Art. 2.3, 2.2.1.

of the speed public transport lines, including new 41.5 km of metropolitan lines by 2015; construction of new water purification plants; creation of new green areas.¹³³

According to the General Plan Law Article 3.1, the Plan identifies the following functional zones: residential zone, public and business area, industrial zone, zones of engineering and transport infrastructure and outer transport objects, agricultural zone, recreational zone (including palace and park ensembles and historic parks), special purpose zone (cemeteries, waste dumps, military zones), water fund.¹³⁴

In Sergey Mityagin's expert opinion, the St. Petersburg land distribution (as shown by the data for 2008-2010) could not be described as rational, with residential and public and business construction occupying only 15.9% of the city's land resources and just 13.5% given to the industrial, commercial and public storage facilities. Further 70.6% of urban land resources were distributed as follows: protected areas and forests (23.7%), agricultural territory (20.7%), special zones (6.4%), public use area (9.1%), transportation, communication, utilities areas (4.8%), water fund (3.8%), not involved into urban activity land (2.1%).¹³⁵

Location of industry was also identified as one of the major drawbacks of the city's spatial organization.¹³⁶ Many industrial sites are situated in the central districts; extensive industrial zone (industrial belt) separates the center from main residential areas; numerous industrial sites are located in the coastal areas, important for residential and public facilities.¹³⁷

According to Shcherbakova, "the General Plan has also fixed the modern tendencies of city's social and economic development, such as transition from the domination of enterprises of secondary economy sector (processing enterprises) to the active development of enterprises of tertiary and quaternary economy sectors (commercial and business sphere). As a result, an increasing presence of the commercial and business objects, as well as respective urban sprawl are observed, leading to the development of new territories without the renovation of depressive sites in the built up city areas".¹³⁸

However, in compliance with the General Plan, the following results are set to be achieved by 2015: residential zone (23%), public and business area (7%), industrial area (13%), zone of engineering and transport infrastructure (12%), agricultural zone (8%), recreation area (29%), military zone (4%) and water fund (4%).¹³⁹

¹³³ COMMUN. 2006. *The Planning System of Russia*, p:67-68; Bogdanov, A.S. *Kartograficheskoe obespechenie Generalnogo plana Sankt-Peterburga - proshloe i nastojashhee*.

¹³⁴ Zakon Sankt-Peterburga ot 22.12.2005 N 728-99 O Generalnom plane Sankt-Peterburga i granicah zon ohrany ob'ektov kulturnogo nasledija na territorii Sankt-Peterburga (s izmenenijami na 29.11.2013), Art.3.1.

¹³⁵ Mityagin, Sergey. 2013. *Sankt-Peterburg 2015–2025. Generalny plan*, p:80-81

¹³⁶ Usoltseva M.S., Volkova Ju.V. 2015. *Renovatsiya promyshlennykh zon v St. Peterburge*.

¹³⁷ Limonov, Leonid. 2012. *Osobennosti i faktory prostranstvennogo razvitiya aglomeratsii v postsovetjskij period (na primere Sankt-Peterburga)*.

¹³⁸ Shcherbakova, Nadezhda. 2012. *Globalisation or autonomy of a big city: evidence from St. Petersburg*, p:61.

¹³⁹ Mityagin, Sergey. 2013. *Sankt-Peterburg 2015–2025. Generalny plan*, p:82.

Amendments

As of 2013, initial goals and objectives of the General Plan are not fully achieved. Moreover, imbalances are observed in functional use of the territories, as well as provision of social, engineering and transport infrastructure, etc. to various areas.

Already half a year after the adoption of the General Plan the question of its correction has been largely debated. Since 2005 systematic modifications of land use structure has been underway, in particular due to “the realisation of strategic projects (for example, Morskoy Fassad, Baltic Pearl, Novaya Izhora, car manufacturing plants of Nissan and Hyundai, etc.) and Federal programs which follow certain deadlines and territorial requirements, as well as a new approach adopted by the City Administration regarding the attraction of big industrial enterprises to the city”.¹⁴⁰

Main problems of the General Plan implementation concern: excessive detailization of the current zoning; inconsistency between the current zoning and declared strategic investment projects (Yuzhny town project, Pulkovo airport development, etc), inconsistency of the General Plan transport infrastructure provisions to the decisions on main highways location (including construction of the Western high-speed diameter, railway roads, suggested Aeroexpress routes, etc.); necessity to clarify the boundaries of the Federal entities of St. Petersburg and Leningrad region, as well as the shoreline of the Gulf of Finland; necessity to clarify the city forests’ boundaries with the corrected functional zoning, etc.¹⁴¹

According to the St. Petersburg Urban Planning Law, Article 10, decision on the General Plan amendments is carried out by the Government of St. Petersburg.¹⁴² Therefore, since 2008 the Laws and Decrees regarding Amendments to the General Plan have been systematically enforced.¹⁴³

¹⁴⁰ Vakhmistrov, Alexander; Rodionov, Alexander. 2013. *Development of an Urban Environment of St. Petersburg in Modern Economic Conditions*.

¹⁴¹ Komitet po ekonomicheskoy politike i strategicheskemu planirovaniyu Sankt-Peterburga. 2013. *Strategija socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija Sankt-Peterburga do 2030 goda: Analiz socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija Sankt-Peterburga*, p:93-94. See also: Limonov, Leonid. 2012. *Osobennosti i faktory prostranstvennogo razvitija aglomeracii v postsovetiskij period (na primere Sankt-Peterburga)*.

¹⁴² Zakon Sankt-Peterburga ot 24.11.2009. N 508-100 *O gradostroitelnoj dejatelnosti v Sankt-Peterburge (s izmenenijami na 22.01.2015)*

¹⁴³ Zakon Sankt-Peterburga ot 12.05.2008 N 274-44 *O vnesenii izmenenij v Zakon Sankt-Peterburga O Generalnom Plane Sankt-Peterburga i granicah zon ohrany objektov kulturnogo nasledija na territorii Sankt-Peterburga*; Zakon Sankt-Peterburga ot 19.01.2009 N 820-7 *O granicah zon ohrany objektov kulturnogo nasledija na territorii Sankt-Peterburga i rezhimah ispolzovanija zemel v granicah ukazannyh zon i o vnesenii izmenenij v zakon Sankt-Peterburga O generalnom plane Sankt-Peterburga i granicah zon ohrany objektov kulturnogo nasledija na territorii Sankt-Peterburga*; Zakon Sankt-Peterburga ot 30.06.2010. N 412-93 *O vnesenii izmenenij v Zakon Sankt-Peterburga "O Generalnom plane Sankt-Peterburga"*; Zakon Sankt-Peterburga ot 29.11.2013 N 617-110 *O vnesenii dopolnenij i izmenenij v Zakon Sankt-Peterburga O Generalnom plane Sankt-Peterburga*; Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 23.03.2011 N 353 *O podgotovke proekta zakona Sankt-Peterburga "O vnesenii izmenenij v Zakon Sankt-Peterburga "O Generalnom plane Sankt-Peterburga" (s izmenenijami na 29.10.2014)*; Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 23.07.2014 N 644 *O vnesenii izmenenija v postanovlenie Pravitelstva Sankt-Peterburga ot 23.03.2011 N 353*

Initially, the General Plan has foreseen a reduction of the total area of territories occupied by the industries, engineering or railway infrastructure, and alteration of the functional use of these territories into public, business and residential areas with corresponding liquidation, relocation or redevelopment of the objects located there. As a result, an active residential development on the city's periphery was carried out within the projects of integrated development of the territories, active construction of new public and business objects in the Central business district and its periphery.¹⁴⁴

However, upon the introduction of the General Plan amendments, the number of functional areas has been notably reduced from 29 to 21, and areas designated exclusively for residential or business development have been eliminated.¹⁴⁵ A new zone of medium-rise and high-rise residential development (including public and business buildings and social and engineering infrastructure) has undergone a maximum enlargement. It has instantly substituted four residential zones of initial General Plan, erasing the differences between medium-rise buildings and high rises, historic and residential districts, downtown and suburbs. Initially, the General Plan distinctive letters and numbers identified the territories with up to nine floors high constructions (Ж4) and higher (Ж5), historic center of St. Petersburg (Ж6) and suburbs: Pushkin, Pavlovsk, Peterhof, Kronstadt and Lomonosov (Ж7). However, in contrast to overall enlargement observed, the recreational areas have been fragmented by increasing their typological classification to six, as new zones of the palace and park complexes and historic parks (P4) and special green areas (P5) have been introduced.¹⁴⁶ Amendments to the General Plan have notably lifted protection of about 130 green plots (parks, gardens, squares, boulevards), making them easier target to built up by converting recreational sites into different functional zones.¹⁴⁷

Overall, since 2005 the General Plan has undergone several major changes in respect to the functional zoning (12.05.2008, 19.01.2009, 30.06.2010, 13.11.2013).

In January 2015 the draft law on Amendments to the General Plan was discussed to provide its new estimated design life till 2018 in order to elaborate a new General Plan on the basis of the socio-economic development program of St. Petersburg.¹⁴⁸

¹⁴⁴ Комитет по экономической политике и стратегическому планированию Санкт-Петербурга. 2013. *Стратегия социально-экономического развития Санкт-Петербурга до 2030 года: Анализ социально-экономического развития Санкт-Петербурга*, p:90.

¹⁴⁵ Александрова, Анна. 2008. *Петербургский генплан в формате mixed-use*.

¹⁴⁶ Комитет по экономической политике и стратегическому планированию Санкт-Петербурга. 2013. *Стратегия социально-экономического развития Санкт-Петербурга до 2030 года: Анализ социально-экономического развития Санкт-Петербурга*. See also: Kovalenko, Svetlana. 2012. *Genplanu Peterburga sovetujut izmenitsja*; Bardin, Sergey. 2011. *Aleksandr Vahmistrov: 'Genplany nado uproshhat'*; Kovalenko, Svetlana. 2012. *Genplan perezishut pod detskie sady i avtomobili*; Mogilevskaja, Masha; Goncharov, Mikhail. 2008. *Genplan Peterburga popravili*.

¹⁴⁷ Поправки в Генплан назвали 'чиничным посjагательством бюрократов' на город. *Fontanka ru*, 31.03.2008; Medvedeva, Aleksandra. 2008. Депутаты понjали, что поторопили с Генпланом.

¹⁴⁸ Комитет по градостроительству и архитектуре. 2015. *Информация о подготовке проекта закона Санкт-Петербурга 'О внесении изменений в Закон Санкт-Петербурга О Генеральном плане Санкт-Петербурга*.

Public hearing

Introduction of amendments to the General Plan requires public hearing procedure organised in all city districts, irrespectively which area precisely is being referred to in the amendment.

The procedure of public hearing organisation and information on the local urban development is regulated by the Law of St. Petersburg (2006).¹⁴⁹

According to its Article 2, "documentation represents the materials which are discussed during the public hearing, held in compliance with the present Law, namely: projects of territorial planning documents; projects of urban zoning documents; project documentation for planning of the territory, whereas public hearing on documentation is a procedure carried out pursuant to this Law prior to the documentation approval, including: informing the interested parties/stakeholders about the public hearing; organising the exhibition of the documentation; holding discussions on the documentation; registering of the public hearing's results".¹⁵⁰ In compliance with Article 3 (1), "public hearing is held to consider in the process of urban development the interests of individuals and legal entities, observation of human rights to healthy environment and living conditions".¹⁵¹ Ironically, in practice it means that public hearing outcomes are actually not regarded. It is a just fact of the public hearing taking place which matters to comply with the Law, the results of discussions are not important.¹⁵²

Indeed, municipal and territorial (district) administrations in St. Petersburg are not empowered by any urban planning competences, except for organization of public hearings on draft documents of territorial planning, zoning, planning and land survey.¹⁵³

The information about upcoming public hearing is presented on the site of the Government, as well as KGA (St. Petersburg Committee on Urban Planning and Architecture) and official mass media of the city administration.

Remarkably, in 2012-2013 public hearing took place in all St. Petersburg districts due to the estimated expiration of the General Plan enforcement in 2015 and preparation of the Socio-

¹⁴⁹ Zakon Sankt-Peterburga ot 20.07.2006 N 400-61 (red. ot 28.04.2010) *O porjadke organizacii i provedenija publichnyh slushanij i informirovanija naselenija pri osushhestvlenii gradostroitelnoj dejatelnosti v Sankt-Peterburge (s izmenenijami na 22.01.2015)*

¹⁵⁰ Zakon Sankt-Peterburga ot 20.07.2006 N 400-61 (red. ot 28.04.2010) *O porjadke organizacii i provedenija publichnyh slushanij i informirovanija naselenija pri osushhestvlenii gradostroitelnoj dejatelnosti v Sankt-Peterburge (s izmenenijami na 22.01.2015)*

¹⁵¹ Zakon Sankt-Peterburga ot 20.07.2006 N 400-61 (red. ot 28.04.2010) *O porjadke organizacii i provedenija publichnyh slushanij i informirovanija naselenija pri osushhestvlenii gradostroitelnoj dejatelnosti v Sankt-Peterburge (s izmenenijami na 22.01.2015)*, Art.2-3.

¹⁵² Interview with Mikhail Yevdokimov, Lomonosov Municipal Deputy (2000-2011). July, 2015.

¹⁵³ Mityagin, Sergey. 2009. *Megapolis: osobennosti razrabotki gradostroitelnoj dokumentacii*, p.80.

economic Strategy. The results of the public hearing were partially represented in the Strategy in the paragraph 6.2.3.5 “Spatial Development of St. Petersburg”.¹⁵⁴

Communication

The General Plan, its amendments and supplements, draft laws, proceedings of public hearings are officially presented on the site of the St. Petersburg Committee for Urban Planning and Architecture (KGA).¹⁵⁵ The information is featured in a textual form (54 pages) and 13 thematic maps. The text contains description of goals for the spatial planning and enlists diverse initiatives on different topics, for example, development of functional zones, transport, engineering infrastructure, environment, etc. 13 thematic maps outline the parameters of the perspective development, including a map of the functional zones, a map of transport facilities and road networks, a map of the engineering infrastructure, a map of industrial constructions, social and business constructions, residential constructions, objects of recreational purpose, a map of specially protected territories, map of the areas under risk.

The site of the St. Petersburg Committee for Urban Planning and Architecture (KGA) featuring the General Plan is fairly difficult to use, as the information available does not provide for general evaluation of the city development situation.¹⁵⁶ In order to find an amendment, one needs to read and scroll through practically all the documents and to compare them to the previous version.

Finally, in compliance with the St. Petersburg Law on Urban Planning, Article 11, “the Government of St. Petersburg on its part provides an official annual report regarding effectiveness of the use of territorial resources. Specifically, the Report analyzes: the territorial structure of St. Petersburg and the use of territorial resources; trends in socio-economic development of St. Petersburg; objects of industrial, warehousing and commercial and business purposes; housing construction; transport infrastructure, including the road network, public transport”.¹⁵⁷

Criticism

The General Plan is conventionally defined as a guiding document for city developers, which outlines the tendencies in use and management of city space and specifies prospective transport development, infrastructure, construction and development for industries,

¹⁵⁴ Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 13.05.2014. N 355 *O Strategii ekonomicheskogo i socialnogo razvitiya Sankt-Peterburga na period do 2030*

¹⁵⁵ http://www.kgainfo.spb.ru/genplan/plan_spb.html (accessed February 2, 2015)

¹⁵⁶ http://kga.gov.spb.ru/genplan/plan_spb.html (accessed February 2, 2015)

¹⁵⁷ Zakon Sankt-Peterburga ot 24.11.2009. N 508-100 *O gradostroitelnoj dejatel'nosti v Sankt-Peterburge (s izmenenijami na 22.01.2015)*; Zakon Sankt-Peterburga ot 22.01. 2015. N 4-5 *O porjadke podgotovki dokumentacii po planirovke territorii v Sankt-Peterburge i vnesenii izmenenij v nekotorye zakony Sankt-Peterburga*; Komitet po gradostroitelstvu i arhitekture. 2013. *Doklad Pravitelstvu Sankt-Peterburga i Zakonodatel'nomu sobraniju Sankt-Peterburga o hode realizacii General'nogo Plana Sankt-Peterburga v 2012 godu na osnovanii analiza effektivnosti territorialnyh resursov Sankt-Peterburga*.

housing, business and recreation, as well as development of protected areas (parks) and constructions (e.g., UNESCO heritage sites).¹⁵⁸

Conversely, in opinion of the expert Alexander Karpov, “the city authorities consider specific investment projects and immediate interests of the building companies without taking into account subsequent impact on local social and engineering infrastructure. Therefore, the amended General Plan does not regard territorial planning of the city in all its complexity”.¹⁵⁹ Similarly, according to Megan Dixon, “an idea that a certain number of ‘business centers’ will transform the city has so far led the city to focus on highly visible prestigious projects. The General Plan contains seven goals: comfortable environment for habitation, cultural capital, major transport node with all the related possibilities, Russian port, center of business activity, center of innovations and technologies, powerful industrial core, claiming that their balanced combination makes up “St. Petersburg - a city of European standards”. However, the stated goals cannot be considered as aspects of a single policy, for they require different solutions at differing spatial scales, and thus may conflict with each other”.¹⁶⁰

Equally, Shmelev and Shmeleva note “the key concepts on which the development of St Petersburg is based, according to the city government are stability, balance, reconstruction and organic growth, whereas non-financial components of the quality of life, democratic governance in decision making, as well as reduction of the environmental impacts are not listed as key priorities”.¹⁶¹

Nevertheless, according to the architect Sergey Sementsov, “not complete realisation of the General Plan provisions is acceptable. The General Plan normally targets consecutive 10-15(20) years, with only first 5-10 years planned in a very precise and detailed way. Therefore, not a single General Plan of any city in the world has been fully realised. The General Plans of St. Petersburg have also never been realised completely, for the document is prepared taking into consideration rather ideal conditions for development. The most problematic issue nowadays is an ambition of developers to circumvent or to change the General Plan in their private interests”.¹⁶²

Correspondingly, the Institute of Territorial Planning Deputy Director Vladimir Avrutin argues that “the change of the City Governor also leads to the change of the approach to the urban

¹⁵⁸ Kings, Lisa; Kravchenko, Zhanna. 2013. *Giving up on Great Plans? Transforming Representations of Space in City Plans in Russia and Sweden*, p: 47-48.

¹⁵⁹ Mnenie: Pri izmenenii Genplana Peterburga ne uchityvaetsja razvitie goroda. *Bn.ru*, 13.08.2013; Generalny plan Sankt-Peterburga - mirazh ili novy porjadok? *Kommersant*. 17.06.2013; Genplan otstal ot zhizni. *Bn. ru*. 21.03.2013.

¹⁶⁰ Dixon, Megan. 2008. *The Baltic Pearl in the Window to Europe: St. Petersburg's Chinese Quarter*.

¹⁶¹ Shmelev, Stanislav; Shmeleva, Irina. 2009. *Sustainable cities: problems of integrated interdisciplinary research*, p:15.

¹⁶² Sementsov, Sergey. 2010. *Generalnye plany i gradostroitelny geneticheskij kod Peterburga*, p:12-13, 15. For further information: Sementsov, Sergey. 2013. *Mifologija gradostroitel'nogo razvitija Sankt-Peterburga*; Sementsov, Sergey. 2007. *Gradostroitel'noe razvitie Sankt-Peterburga v 1703-2000e gody*; Kurbatov, Yuri. 2011. *Nekotorye uroki gradostroitelstva i arhitektury*.

planning, which contradicts the ideas of long-term planning strategy of the General Plan. Therefore, changes to this document after several years are unacceptable. Although the General Plan aims to reduce by 5% the city's industrial territories (27% of the city territory, in contrast to 10% in Madrid, 7% in Moscow, 6% in Rome), Governor Valentina Matvienko's policy was contrarily directed to lure major industrial enterprises to the city, thus, increasing industrial zones".¹⁶³

Ultimately, according to Sergey Mityagin, "the General Plan of St. Petersburg should be corrected by clarifying the city's functional organisation, ensuring its future sustainable and balanced development, preparation and creation of necessary infrastructure for the whole St. Petersburg agglomeration. Alternatively, the city's economics could be enhanced by priority development of the tourism-recreational complex by active use of water navigation and logistics, creating new tourism infrastructure in Kronstadt, Lomonosov area and Lisy Nos. Active use of the waterways will contribute to the revival of the historic mission and architectural image of the seaside St. Petersburg agglomeration".¹⁶⁴

Finally, as of 2015, given the current economic instability in the country, some arguments are pronounced regarding the General Plan putting restraints on realisation of new projects in the city: "in the situation of the worsening investment climate it would make more sense to lift the barriers, to convert an actual rigid General Plan into a more flexible one".¹⁶⁵

2.3.5. General Plan of Leningrad and Leningrad Region (1987)

Throughout its history St. Petersburg is noted for having five general plans: 1935/39, 1948, 1966, 1987, and 2005. Particular interest for this research and its following chapters is presented by the General Plan of Leningrad and Leningrad Region adopted in 1987. A brief overview of this General Plan and its postulates enables to reflect upon the changes occurred during the transition from the Soviet to post-Soviet territorial planning, spatial restructuring. In a historic perspective the Plan provides a vivid illustration of the Soviet territorial planning policy concerning Leningrad and its future development till 2005, presenting a considerable interest in comparison to the perspective of today, with an obvious shift of priorities taking place. In contrast to the Soviet economic policy, where the prime task of the city rested with the development of a strong industrial centre, the role of the city as a hub for trade and commerce is now moving into the foreground.¹⁶⁶ The document also sets a historic background to the present day complex interrelation between two subjects of the Russian Federation: St. Petersburg and Leningrad Region.

¹⁶³ Alikin, Aleksandr. 2012. *Genplan nastrojat v unison so strategiej*; Ginev, Pavel. 2012. *Genplan-2025: Peterburg pojdet na zapad*; Smirnov, Aleksandr. 2011. *Sergey Nikeshin: Genplan nuzhno menjat kazhdy god*; Smirnov, Alexander. 2009. *Genplan Peterburga raspashut pod zhilie*.

¹⁶⁴ Mityagin, Sergey. 2013. *Sankt-Peterburg 2015–2025. Generalny plan*, p:83

¹⁶⁵ Ivanov P. N., Morozova V. D. 2015. *Investicionny klimat Sankt-Peterburga v uslovijah krizisa*, p:149.

¹⁶⁶ Axenov, Konstantin; Brade, Isolde; Bondarchuk, Evgenij. 2006. *The Transformation of Urban Space in post-Soviet Russia*, p:39.

Previous General Plan of the city was adopted in 1987, when there was no urban planning legislation and the state was the only land owner. According to the academician Valentin Nazarov, “the Soviet General Plans were not meant for the city development, but rather served as a justification to get financing from Moscow for building and reconstruction. Planning and administration in the USSR was highly centralised, Moscow provided money based upon the application, which was namely the General Plan. In case some project was not included into the General Plan application, it was impossible to get financing for it later on”.¹⁶⁷

The General Plan of Leningrad and Leningrad Region (1987) appeared to be the first joint integrated territorial document outlining coordinated development perspectives of economic and social planning and urban design for both city and region for the next 20 years (1985 - 2005). The document had actually laid the foundation for the perspective gradual unification of two Federal entities by mid-1990s.¹⁶⁸ Leningrad was supposed to be developed as a second largest scientific, cultural, industrial and transport center. Special attention was given to the preservation of the historic buildings, with the approved borders of the protection zone for the historic city center, historic towns and palace and park ensembles. Uniquely, in 1989 the International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) had inscribed into the UNESCO World Heritage List the whole historic center of the city, historic centers of the satellite towns, fortresses, natural landscapes, roads, etc.¹⁶⁹

Notably, the General Plan also suggested the reconstruction and technical re-equipment of already existing enterprises, while prohibiting the construction of new industries in Leningrad (as they would require more labour resources and territories), limiting expansion of existing industrial enterprises, research institutes, higher educational institutions, aiming at gradual reduction of the population growth in Leningrad and its stabilization in the Leningrad Region, as well as future reduction of new manpower arriving to Leningrad and the Leningrad Region from other regions of the USSR.¹⁷⁰

¹⁶⁷ Rasplanirovanny Peterburg. *Fontanka ru*, 07.01.2006; Bereznichenko, Vjacheslav. 2008. *Jubilejny Genplan*.

¹⁶⁸ Khodachek, Aleksandr. 2013. *Stsenarnye uslovija razvitija Sankt-Peterburga*.

¹⁶⁹ For more information on Historic Centre of St. Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments [WHS №540bis, 1990] visit <http://whc.unesco.org/en/list/540>. Gorbatenko, Sergey. 2011. *World Heritage - the Historical Landscape of the Saint Petersburg Agglomeration*; ICOMOS. 1990. *Historic Centre of St. Petersburg and Surroundings. Advisory Body Evaluation*; Historic Centre of St. Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments. Periodic Reporting (Cycle 1) Section II Summary, 2006, and Periodic Reporting (Cycle 2) Section II, October 2014; Historic Center of St. Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments. State of Conservation Report. 2013-2014.

¹⁷⁰CK KPSS, Sovmin USSR Postanovlenie ot 05.12.1987 N 1387 *O Generalnom plane razvitija g. Leningrada i Leningradskoj oblasti na period do 2005 goda*. For more information on previous General Plans see: Vajtens, Andrej; Mitjagin Sergej. 2013. *The Role of the City Architects in the Urban Development of St. Petersburg-Leningrad in 1870-1980*.

After collapse of the Soviet Union, in 1991–1992, when Leningrad and the Region have become separate subjects of the Russian Federation, there is no joint development anymore. Some projects have been realised nevertheless, such as the Ring Road.¹⁷¹

Currently, in compliance with the Urban Code, the St. Petersburg General Plan (2005) is developed within the city borders only, without considering adjacent territories of the Leningrad Region, where the most active housing construction is being carried out employing transport and engineering infrastructure of St. Petersburg.¹⁷² Moreover, current territorial planning system of two neighbouring federal entities is also contradictory. The Federal City of St. Petersburg is planned as a whole by means of the General Plan, while the Leningrad region, largely represented by municipalities, resorts to territorial planning scheme and the General Plans of its numerous settlements. In addition, both Federal entities target different socio-economic strategic planning horizon: 2030 in St. Petersburg and 2025 in the region.¹⁷³

2.4. Conclusion

The present chapter investigates the strategic and territorial planning system in St. Petersburg, setting a framework for further examination of the research topic. Under closer scrutiny of strategic and territorial planning documents in a historic perspective, together with their elaboration process, a major impact of external and internal factors is revealed rather than principle of continuity or sustainable development.

As noted by numerous scholars and justified by the documents' analysis, an apparent lack of consistent logic in the planning policy is observed, which is a subject to modifications depending on economic or political situation, changes of local political elite. Thus, it was particular important to follow the strategic and territorial planning documents over certain time span from the first Strategic Plan (the first document of its kind in Russian Federation) to the present day Strategy-2030, as well as to outline the specificities of the Soviet General Plan for Leningrad and Leningrad Region, a predecessor to the actual General Plan of St. Petersburg (2005).

Another major concern of the local state planning system deals with a complex interrelation between documents of territorial and strategic planning, which is claimed to be resolved in the future. Nevertheless, in view of the current economic situation of the country, shortage of resources and industrial decline, realisation of the Strategy-2030 and General Plan long term objectives most likely will be narrowed to short term plans, developed in compliance with the changing situation.

¹⁷¹ Bogdanov, A.S. *Kartograficheskoe obespechenie Generalnogo plana Sankt-Peterburga - proshloe i nastojashhee.*

¹⁷² Federalny zakon ot 29.12.2004. N190-FZ *Gradostroitelny kodeks Rossijskoj Federacii (s izmenenijami na 31.12.2014) (redakcija, dejstvujushhaja s 22.01.2015)*

¹⁷³ Problemy perspektivnogo planirovanija Sankt-Peterburga. *SojuzPetroStroj*, 01.11.2013

In addition, the World Football Championship-2018 and a necessity to create the appropriate infrastructural arrangements will also have its impact on the territorial development priorities, so that improvement of transport accessibility of the central districts adjacent to the sports facilities will be prioritised over construction of much needed new underground lines in overpopulated peripheral areas, "sleeping districts".

Recent changes in the Strategic Planning Committee would also most likely contribute to the realisation of the Strategy, which from this perspective looks now more like an election program and statement of ambitions of the past Gubernatorial campaign aimed to attract wider public and media attention.¹⁷⁴

Nevertheless, the Strategy-2030 and the General Plan (2005) are current enforced by law documents which regulate strategic and territorial planning in the Federal City of St. Petersburg. Therefore, outlining this framework is a necessary prerequisite to proceed on analysing peculiar features of strategic and territorial development of the suburban town within the St. Petersburg agglomeration, enabling to fully comprehend envisaged future of the area in question.

¹⁷⁴ Anatoly Kotov stal specpredstavitelem gubernatora Sankt-Peterburga. *Peterburgsky dnevnik*. 24.02.2015.

3. ST. PETERSBURG AGGLOMERATION: PECULIARITIES AND PERSPECTIVES OF SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT

3.1. The State policy on agglomerations

According to Georgy Lappo, “agglomeration is a compact territorial grouping of urban and rural settlements, united into a dynamic system by means of diverse relations, while fundamental property of these groupings is the close proximity of the constituent settlements and their functional complementarity”.¹⁷⁵

Furthermore, Yevgeny Pertsik identifies urban agglomeration as “a qualitatively new form of settlement, which represents a multicomponent dynamic system of territorially close and economically interrelated settlements with common social and technical infrastructure”.¹⁷⁶ As such, urban agglomeration is characterised a number of features: compactness of the geographically close settlements; presence of transport corridors; possibility to expand the agglomeration borders in view of developed system of transport corridors; concentration of population, industrial activity and services; complex functional and spatial structure; close administrative, political, organizational, economic, labour, cultural and recreational relations; complementarity of activities and territorial units within the urban agglomeration; integrity of the labour, real estate and land markets; dynamism of the development process.¹⁷⁷

As noted by Georgy Lappo, Pavel Polyan and Tatiana Selivanova, the development of certain settlement within an agglomeration has its positive side, including concentration of scientific and economic potential, realisation of organisational and administrative functions, wide range of services offered, higher quality of life and culture; high level and range of employment opportunities; better use of economic and geographic location of the territory and its resources; systematic use of cultural goods; development of banking and financing sector, diffusion of innovations, advanced development of urban space, etc. Respectively, a resident living on the territory of agglomeration enjoys wider opportunities for self-realisation (due to diversity of educational institutions, vacancies or entertainment facilities). Therefore, fostering intensive development of settlements, economics and human individuals, urban agglomerations become certain supporting growth points, essential for the development of the Russian Federation at its enormous scale.¹⁷⁸ Concentrating labour, financial and social resources, urban agglomerations play an important role in the development of wider adjacent territories, providing an impulse for economic growth in the region. Accordingly, a system of urban agglomerations constitutes a backbone of the country population settlement.¹⁷⁹ Indeed, in Maleeva and Selyutina assertion, “development of agglomerations is an actual tool to administer active socio-economic processes in the

¹⁷⁵ Lappo, Georgy. 2007. *Gorodskie aglomeracii USSR–Rossii: osobennosti dinamiki v 20 veke*, p:6.

¹⁷⁶ Pertsik, Yevgeny. 2009. *Geourbanistika*, p:33-34.

¹⁷⁷ Volchkova, I.V. 2013. *Osobennosti socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija gorodskih aglomeracij v Rossii*, p:16

¹⁷⁸ Lappo G.M., Poljan P.M., Selivanova T.I. 2007. *Agglomeracii Rossii v XXI veke. Vestnik Fonda regional'nogo razvitija Irkutskoj oblasti*, p:52.

¹⁷⁹ Pobedin, A.A. 2013. *Perspektivy mezhmunicipalnogo sotrudnichestva pri razvitii gorodskih aglomeracij opyt zarubezhnyh stran i Rossii*, p:43; Trunova, Natalia. 2010. *Osobennosti socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija gorodskih aglomeracij v Rossijskoy Federatsii*, p:4-6.

country. Nevertheless, despite the fact, that the “agglomeration” concept has been widely used in research and practice, the Russian Urban Code does not regard it as an object of urban planning”.¹⁸⁰ Similarly, Yuri Perelygin notices that “agglomeration is still an underestimated phenomenon”.¹⁸¹

At the state level, the Ministerial Decree on Development of Agglomerations in the Russian Federation (2014) identifies the urban agglomeration as “a set of municipalities (settlements and urban districts) which territory accommodates a number of settlements (mostly urban), combined in a complex dynamic developing system with intensive production, infrastructure, social and economic ties and common use of adjacent areas and development resources”.¹⁸² In 2013 the Road map “Development of agglomerations in the Russian Federation” was introduced to “facilitate development of agglomerations as a basic condition for the enhancement of the post-industrial economy in Russia in medium term perspective (until 2018)”.¹⁸³ Characteristically, a special focus was given to: positioning agglomerations as agents of development; defining the role of agglomerations in the state system of strategic and territorial planning; correction of the normative legal acts on opportunities of agglomeration formation following different schemes; facilitation of effective participation of citizens in governance process. Implementation of the Road map should have reduced the disparities among existing agglomerations and facilitate development of urban communities and local self-governance.¹⁸⁴

3.2. St. Petersburg agglomeration: historic perspective

As noted by Georgy Lappo, “agglomerations in Russia are generally the products of the 20th century, with the only one exception of St. Petersburg”.¹⁸⁵ It is a city, which did not evolve naturally from a small settlement to a major metropolis for centuries, but was initially designed and built as the capital of the Russian Empire.¹⁸⁶

The city was founded by Emperor Peter I (1672- 1725) in 1703 in course of the Great Northern War (1700-1721) against the Swedish Empire. In 1712 St. Petersburg had become a

¹⁸⁰ Maleeva, Tatiana; Selyutina, Larisa. 2014. *Perspektivy razvitiya aglomeracij v Rossii*, p:125.

¹⁸¹ Perelygin, Yuri. 2010. *Gorodskaja sreda i obshchestvo*, p:45

¹⁸² Ministerstvo regionalnogo razvitiya Prikaz ot 18.03.2014. N75 *O merah po realizacii otbora pilotnyh proektov po aprobacii i sovershenstvovaniju mehanizmov upravlenija razvitiem gorodskih aglomeracij v Rossijskoj Federacii*; Ministerstvo regionalnogo razvitiya *Rekomendacii po otboru pilotnyh proektov po aprobacii i sovershenstvovaniju mehanizmov upravlenija razvitiem gorodskih aglomeracij v Rossijskoj Federacii, utverzhdennye Resheniem Mezhvedomstvennoj rabochej gruppy po socialno-ekonomicheskomu razvitiu Utverzhdeny resheniem Mezhvedomstvennoj rabochej gruppy po social'no-ekonomicheskomu razvitiu gorodskih aglomeracij ot 21.03.2014*; Fond ‘CSR ‘Severo-Zapad’ dlja Pravitelstva Leningradskoj oblasti. 2014. *Koncepcija kompleksnogo razvitiya territorij Leningradskoj oblasti, priliegajushhij k granicam Sankt-Peterburga*. St. Peterburg, p:4.

¹⁸³ Ministerstvo regionalnogo razvitiya. 2013. *Plan meroprijatij (dorozhnaja karta) ‘Razvitie aglomeracij v Rossijskoj Federacii’*

¹⁸⁴ Ministerstvo regionalnogo razvitiya. 2013. *Plan meroprijatij (dorozhnaja karta) ‘Razvitie aglomeracij v Rossijskoj Federacii’*

¹⁸⁵ Lappo, Georgy. 2007. *Gorodskie aglomeracii USSR–Rossii: osobennosti dinamiki v 20 veke*, p:7.

¹⁸⁶ Axenov, Konstantin; Petri, Olga Vladimirova. 2014. *Socio-spatial differentiation and public accessibility of urban spaces in the post-transformational city: case study St. Petersburg*, p:48.

capital of the Russian Empire, with consecutive urban development following the Russian and European traditions.¹⁸⁷ Characteristically, the city's urban development was innovative in its nature: the city centre was not a Kremlin hill, but an island citadel, the construction was not limited by the city walls, but expanded further over several islands and banks of the Neva river.¹⁸⁸

Volchkova identifies uniqueness of St. Petersburg as “the fact that from the very beginning it has been developed as an urban agglomeration with a proper system of transport and territorial administration, respective urban planning regulations and laws. Today the core of the agglomeration retains its exceptionally diverse architectural, spatial, cultural and intellectual environment. Uniqueness of the St. Petersburg agglomeration is determined by a remarkable union of architectural environment, science and culture”.¹⁸⁹

Similarly, according to Sementsov, “St. Petersburg is one of the few cities, which since its foundation has been developed in compliance with ordinances, codes and regulations, under control of the emperors and architects. In other words, the city and its numerous suburbs constitute inseparable components of the largest European man-made historical St. Petersburg agglomeration. As such, the St. Petersburg agglomeration is a system of spatially-developed manmade-natural ensembles (human-made landscapes)”.¹⁹⁰

St. Petersburg with its central core, outskirts and distant environs recreates an image of a vast “earthly paradise”.¹⁹¹ Indeed, the suburban landscape of the city with plentiful palace and park estates was developed simultaneously to the St. Petersburg downtown, in striking contrast to Moscow, where the suburban aristocratic domains were built throughout different timespan. The Ring of suburbs has become that artistic frame, where St. Petersburg was a center”.¹⁹²

Suburban satellites of St. Petersburg developed in parallel (or some time later) to the city construction feature the residences (Peterof, Tsarskoye Selo, Oraniebaum), fortresses (Kronstadt), industrial centers (Kolpino, Sestroretsk) among others.¹⁹³

According to academician Dmitry Likhachev, “suburbs play an important role in understanding the cities, so that the soul of St. Petersburg is beautifully interpreted by

¹⁸⁷ Gorbatenko, Sergey. 2001. *Petergofskaja doroga: istoriko-arhitekturny putevoditel*, p: 5.

¹⁸⁸ Asaul A.N., Kazakov Ju.N., Ipanov V.I. 2005. *Rekonstrukcija i restavracija objekto nedvizhimosti*. .

¹⁸⁹ Volchkova, I.V. 2013. *Osobennosti socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija gorodskih aglomeracij v Rossii*, p:50.

¹⁹⁰ Sementsov, Sergey. 2012. *Sankt-Peterburgskaja istoricheskaja aglomeracija – unikalny gradostroitelny objekt mirovogo masshtaba*; Sementsov, Sergey. 2007. *Gradostroitelnaja sostavljajushhaja zhilov funkcii Sankt-Peterburga i Sankt-Peterburgskoj aglomeraciji*.

¹⁹¹ Ikonnikova S.N. 2013. *Landshaft Sankt-Peterburga v dialoge mirovoj kultury*, p:655; Historic Centre of St. Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments Periodic Report (Cycle 1) Section II Summary, 2006.

¹⁹² Likhachev, Dmitry. 1991. *Obraz goroda i problema istoricheskoy preemstvennosti razvitija kultur*, p:562.

¹⁹³ Lappo G.M., Poljan P.M., Selivanova T.I. 2010. *Gorodskie aglomeracii Rossii*; Agafonova M.S., Govorukha A.A. 2014. *Osobennosti gorodskoj aglomeracii*; Komitet po ekonomicheskoy politike i strategicheskomu planirovaniju Sankt-Peterburga. 2013. *Strategija socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija Sankt-Peterburga do 2030 goda: Analiz socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija Sankt-Peterburga*, p:417.

Peterhof, Pavlovsk, Gatchina, Oranienbaum, Tsarskoye Selo, Kronstadt".¹⁹⁴ Today six former Imperial summer residences, which encircle the city, function as museums: Peterhof (1709), Tsarskoye Selo (1710), Oranienbaum (1711), Strelna (1720), Gatchina (1766), Pavlovsk (1777). Most of them were destroyed during the WWII (except Oranienbaum), restored and reopened afterwards.¹⁹⁵ Nowadays these palace and park ensembles, famed as "the St. Petersburg Pearl (Emerald/Golden/Green) Necklace", represent a unique illustrative example of the 18th century royal residences, notably, the seaside ones.¹⁹⁶

Therefore, as Trumbull notices, "the case of St. Petersburg is particularly interesting, because, the perception of the city is somewhat paradoxical. Some view it as an "atypical Russian city" and simultaneously as 'the most "un-European"' city which clearly defines its uniqueness".¹⁹⁷ All in all, historically the St. Petersburg agglomeration presented an unusual phenomenon in urban development of the Russian Empire.¹⁹⁸

3.3. Post-Soviet spatial development

The post-Soviet period presents another important phase of the St. Petersburg agglomeration development. According to Dixon, "during the years after the city dropped the name Leningrad (1991) and retook its historic name of St. Petersburg, planning apparatus underwent a search for its identity similar to that of Russian society as a whole, trying to find a balance between its past practices and new opportunities".¹⁹⁹ As any Russian city, St. Petersburg faced a complex transition process, including spatial restructuring, privatization and commercialization of land that have significantly transformed its urban landscape.²⁰⁰

Leonid Limonov relates current issues of the city's territorial development to a long period of centralized urban planning, based on top-down administrative regulation rather than on laws.²⁰¹ In this respect, the following major features of a Russian "socialist" city should be considered: state control over urban land use; complete absence of private property in land; state control over the housing economy (financing, realization of development, distribution of housing stock and its management); wasteful land use, resulting from absence of land

¹⁹⁴ Grevs, Ivan. 1921. *Monumentalny gorod i istoricheskie ekskursii*, p:31.

¹⁹⁵ Moudrov, Yuri; Lebedinskaya, Marina. 2005. *Oranienbaum. Sorokovye.....*

¹⁹⁶ Shkurenok, Natalia. 2007. *Dvortsovo-parkovy perevorot*.

¹⁹⁷ Trumbull, Nathaniel S. 2014. *Culture-led development and conflict over urban space: reimag(in)ing St. Petersburg, Russia*, p: 7. See also: Ignatieva, Maria. 2013. *St. Petersburg: Towards Integrated and Sustainable Green Infrastructure*. Available at: <http://www.thenatureofcities.com/2013/09/18/st-petersburg-towards-integrated-and-sustainable-green-infrastructure/>

¹⁹⁸ Volchkova, I.V. 2013. *Osobennosti socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija gorodskih aglomeracij v Rossii*, p:28-29.

¹⁹⁹ Dixon, Megan. 2010. *Gazprom versus the Skyline: Spatial Displacement and Social Contention in St. Petersburg*, p:40

²⁰⁰ Slepukhina, Irina. 2014. *Russian cities at the crossroads: getting lost in transition or moving towards regeneration*, p:58. See also: Diappi, Lidia; Bolchi, Paola; Slepukhina, Irina. 2013. *The emerging structure of Russian urban systems: a classification based on Self-Organizing Maps*. 53rd ERSACongress: Regional Integration: Europe, Mediterranean and the World Economy. Palermo, Italy.

²⁰¹ Limonov, Leonid. 2011. *Land Market and Urban Development in Russia*, p:102-103.

rent under socialism²⁰²; centralized organization of services and supply; the underdevelopment of services and locating of urban amenities quite regardless of the structure and volume of market demand; the domination of public over private transport; the exclusive importance of ideological symbols in the urban environment, including the monumental architectural style of public buildings, underlining the emphasis placed on the special importance of the urban centre.²⁰³

However, according to Limonov, "still in 20 years after the beginning of market economic reforms and mass privatization of real property the situation in land use and spatial development of Russian cities didn't change much".²⁰⁴ Main reasons of this are: very short experience in implementing urban planning and land legislation and related legal regulations (including laws, general plans) which are also constantly criticised and regularly changed; unclear, non-specified and often not registered property rights; quasi-monopoly of the state on urban lands; absence of clear distinction between federal, regional and municipal lands; high transaction costs and administrative barriers for developers; still very much administrative approach to planning and land use regulation, absence of real dialog with community development groups and NGOs. In this legal and institutional environment regional and/or local authorities often act in interests of big and influential investors and developers, sacrificing interests of community as well as of small private owners and tenants.

²⁰⁵

In respect to St. Petersburg agglomeration, Limonov highlights specific issues related to its post-Soviet development, such as: old urban road network, designed for the public transport rather than for private vehicles; major wear and tear of the transport and engineering infrastructure by the end of the 20th century; extensive industrial areas being adjacent to the water area and central districts; a large amount of low quality and obsolete residential stock; a large number of cultural heritage sites that are subject to protection; contradictions between the goals (and public interests) in the preservation of historic appearance of the city and in the improvement of transport accessibility; lack of established practices for effective interactions between representatives of the central city and its surrounding areas; negative correlation between the average household income and cost of housing, along with a significant difference in incomes between different population groups (this figure is several times higher in Russia than in developed countries); a limited budget of the central city as

²⁰² Starodubrovskaja I., Slavgorodskaja M., Zhavoronkov S. 2004. *Organizacija mestnogo samoupravljenija v gorodah federalnogo znachenija*, p:11-12.

²⁰³ Kostinskiy, G. 2001. "Post-socialist cities in flux". Quoted in: Axenov, Brade, Bondarchuk. 2006. *The Transformation of Urban Space in Post-Soviet Russia*, p:23.

²⁰⁴ Limonov, Leonid. 2012. *Peculiarities and Factors of St. Petersburg Metropolitan Area Spatial Development in Post-Soviet Period*.

²⁰⁵ Limonov, Leonid. 2012. *Peculiarities and Factors of St. Petersburg Metropolitan Area Spatial Development in Post-Soviet Period*.

compared with the majority of urban agglomerations in the world; low efficiency of budget expenditures which is typical of today's Russia.²⁰⁶

3.4. St. Petersburg and the Leningrad Region: a complex relationship

Today the St. Petersburg agglomeration is comprised of about 11.6 thousand square km with the resident population of 5.3 million people.²⁰⁷ In addition to the central core, the area includes a number of other lands, some of which belong to the city, others - to the neighbouring Leningrad Region. In fact, most part of the St. Petersburg suburban zone is located on the territory of the Leningrad region, so that two entities of the Russian Federation have to coordinate the policy and spatial development.²⁰⁸

Historically (early the 18th century - 1991) the city and the Region represented a single integral socio-economic organism, which was developed following an integrated approach taking into account complementarity of interests. The region provided the city with food and human resources, territorial/industrial expansion opportunities and recreation, while the city carried out educational, cultural, medical, commercial and transport functions, supplying industrial and consumer goods, and providing employment opportunities.²⁰⁹



Figure 9. The Leningrad Region and St. Petersburg
Source: <https://maps.yandex.ru> (accessed September, 2015)

²⁰⁶ Limonov, Leonid. 2012. *Peculiarities and Factors of St. Petersburg Metropolitan Area Spatial Development in Post-Soviet Period.*

²⁰⁷ Limonov, Leonid. 2013. *St. Petersburg Metropolitan Region: Problems of Planning Coordination and Spatial Development.*

²⁰⁸ Limonov, Leonid. 2014. *Prigorodny pojas Sankt-Peterburgskoj aglomeracii: socialno-ekonomicheskie i institucionalnye osobennosti prostranstvennogo razvitija.*

²⁰⁹ Limonov, Leonid. 2013. *St. Petersburg Metropolitan Region: Problems of Planning Coordination and Spatial Development.*

With the disintegration of the Soviet Union (1991), the system of complex management of the city and region was destroyed. Nowadays St. Petersburg and the Leningrad Region, forming parts of the the North Western Federal District, are separate constituent entities of the Russian Federation.

In 2012-2013 both Leningrad Region and St Petersburg developed their long-term strategic documents: "The Concept of Socio-Economic Development of the Leningrad Region - 2025" and "The Strategy of Economic and Social Development of St. Petersburg - 2030".

Individual provisions of the Strategy -2030 do elaborate on relations between St. Petersburg and the region, calling for actions to be realised with the region's involvement, for example, relocation of some transit cargo processing functions from St. Petersburg to the region. Also, it is stressed that development of the St. Petersburg agglomeration will facilitate positive outcomes for both the city and the region, so that increase of significance of small and medium-sized towns will recude the monocentric character of the agglomeration; territorial disproportions and differences in living standards between the core and periphery of the agglomeration will become less obvious.²¹⁰

In its turn, the Concept of Socio-Economic Development of the Leningrad Region -2025 (2013) describes characteristic features of the spatial and infrastructural development of the region as: population growth and concentration in the largest settlements of the region; increased wear and tear of all types of infrastructure (transport, energy, engineering), dilapidated the housing stock, etc.²¹¹

Key issues identified in the Concept refer to: 1) reduction of economic and social sustainability of municipalities in remote areas of the Leningrad region; 2) unbalanced development of the regional settlement system, decreasing investment attractiveness and quality of life in certain municipalities; 3) low revenues of municipalities and greater costs for maintenance and upkeep of infrastructure.²¹² Municipalities of the region are respectively categorised as largely urban (for instance, Tikhvinsky, Kirishsky, Gatchinsky, Vsevolozhsky) and largely rural (for example, Volosovsky, Lomonosovsky, Priozersky).

In the end, improvement of agglomerative ties with St. Petersburg in the fields of housing, social and transport policy, as well as development strategies synchronization, is proposed, given the growth of the daily pendulum migration and emergence of new development zones (recreational, residential) on the territories adjacent to St. Petersburg.²¹³ The Concept-2025 also claims that formation of four subcenters within the borders of the Leningrad

²¹⁰ Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 13.05.2014. N 355 *O Strategii ekonomicheskogo i socialnogo razvitija Sankt-Peterburga na period do 2030*

²¹¹ Leningradskaja oblast Zakon ot 28.06.2013 N 45-oz *O Konceptii socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija Leningradskoj oblasti na period do 2025 goda*

²¹² Leningradskaja oblast Zakon ot 28.06.2013 N 45-oz *O Konceptii socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija Leningradskoj oblasti na period do 2025 goda, p:85.*

²¹³ Leningradskaja oblast Zakon ot 28.06.2013 N 45-oz *O Konceptii socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija Leningradskoj oblasti na period do 2025 goda, p:94-95*

region and St. Petersburg: Bugry-Murino, Vsevolozhsk-Yanino, Kudrovo, Volkhonka should become priority zones for the agglomeration development.²¹⁴

Finally, in 2014 the Concept of Integrated Development of the Leningrad Region Territories Adjacent to the Boundaries of St. Petersburg was brought to life by a number of factors: deteriorating investment attractiveness of the Russian Federation and necessity to find new mechanisms for the agglomeration development; decreasing life quality related to the delayed infrastructure development in course of the housing construction; lack of legal regulatory norms on protection of recreational and environmental functions of the territories adjacent to St. Petersburg.²¹⁵

The Concept replies to these challenges, proposing to facilitate sustainable and integrated development of the territories in question, also by increasing cooperation between the public authorities of St. Petersburg and the Region.²¹⁶ Among other measures the Concept promotes development of the “Bronka-Peniki” investment platform in the Lomonosovsky District of the Leningrad Region. The site directly adjacent to the Petrodvortsovy district of St. Petersburg, close to the Ring Road, is recommended for the logistics park project by the Bronka multifunctional cargo port.²¹⁷

Further topical issues regarding complicated relationship between the city and the Region are elaborated in the studies by Leonid Limonov, who in his turn formulates several important aspects.

There is an increased competition for the basic resources of regional development, investment. It involves a tax aspect, which in compliance with the Russian regulations is paid at the place of employment, not at the place of residence (registration). Therefore, approximately 200 to 250 thousand Leningrad Region residents daily working and studying in St. Petersburg contribute their income tax to the city budget, not the regional one.

Furthermore, the territories of the city and the region also feature imbalances in landscaping, housing stock, provision of energy and transport infrastructures, etc., as in St. Petersburg the budget, household income, housing and utilities, transport, energy infrastructure facilities are more advanced in comparison to the Region.

Inconsistent administrative decisions and lack of systematic cooperation between government authorities and self-governing local bodies of St. Petersburg and Leningrad Region lead to considerable differences in administration of economic activities (pricing,

²¹⁴ Leningradskaja oblast Zakon ot 28.06.2013 N 45-oz O *Koncepcii socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija Leningradskoj oblasti na period do 2025 goda*, p:96.

²¹⁵ Fond ‘CSR ‘Severo-Zapad’ dlja Pravitelstva Leningradskoj oblasti. 2014. *Koncepcija kompleksnogo razvitija territorij Leningradskoj oblasti, prilgajushhih k granicam Sankt-Peterburga*, p:5-6.

²¹⁶ Stsenarii razvitija aglomeracii Peterburga; Romanjuk, Roman. 2014. *Reshenie problemy rosta*; Khodachek, Aleksandr. 2013. *Svetloe aglomeracionnoe budushhee*; Kaloshin, Artyom. 2012. *Process formirovanija Sankt-Peterburgskoj aglomeracii: kljuchevye vyzovy*.

²¹⁷ Fond ‘CSR ‘Severo-Zapad’ dlja Pravitelstva Leningradskoj oblasti. 2014. *Koncepcija kompleksnogo razvitija territorij Leningradskoj oblasti, prilgajushhih k granicam Sankt-Peterburga*, p:65-66

urban regulations, etc.) and approaches to the development of utility, energy and transport infrastructures. The state environmental control is also undertaken independently by executive authorities of St. Petersburg and Leningrad Region, with the administrative boundaries preventing an emergence of an effective environmental control system.

Finally, recreational potential of St. Petersburg is rather limited, while outdoor recreation, health resort treatment has been historically provided by the Leningrad Region.

Other important issues to be noted in respect to the city-region relationship involve: relocation of industrial enterprises from the city centre to the region; partial relocation of logistical and transportation operations from St Petersburg to the Leningrad Region; development of the Greater St. Petersburg Sea Port facilities; coordinated development of recreational zones; transformation of gardening cooperatives (*sadovodstva*) into regular settlements (municipalities); development and financing a system of suburban public transport; environmental issues, including solid waste treatment; mass housing construction in the territories adjacent to St. Petersburg.²¹⁸

Finally, it should be noted the public and business community still regard the agglomeration area as a single territory despite all the differences, both in terms of job opportunities and economic development. Moreover, a major boost to the territorial development was given by the construction of the Ring Road and formation of new commercial and business areas (MEGA-Dybenko and MEGA-Parnas) by the administrative boundary of St. Petersburg.

3.5. St. Petersburg agglomeration: Governance

As a result of socio-political and economic transformations in post-Soviet Russia, the contemporary Russian state features a complex organization of the state power, comprised of three levels: the federal, regional, and municipal government, each possessing their own legal autonomy.²¹⁹

Since 1991 the gradual introduction of self-government for local authorities has, for the first time, given local authorities the right to own property and independence in their financial and planning-related affairs. However, the self-governing local authorities have found it difficult to achieve their objectives, due to the generally weak economic base of the local authorities, the still poorly defined boundaries between the areas of competence of the various political levels, and unresolved issues relating to the allocation of property rights for former socialist state-owned property. Further conflicts result from the continual disputes

²¹⁸ Limonov, Leonid. 2014. *Suburban Development of St Petersburg: comparison of 2 subjects of Federation long-term visions*; Limonov, Leonid; Batchaev, Arthur. 2013. *Sankt-Peterburg i Leningradskaja oblast: svjazi, problemy, koordinacija razvitija aglomeracii*; Boze, Eduard. 2007. *Gorodskaja aglomeracija: staroe nazvanie - novoe sodержanie*; Limonov, Leonid. 2013. *Sankt-Peterburgskaja aglomeracija: dva subiekta bez obshhej strategii*; Agapova A. B. 2001. *Osobennosti territorialnogo upravlenija v prigorodnyh zonah krupnejshih gorodov mira*.

²¹⁹ Limonov, Leonid. 2011. *Land Market and Urban Development in Russia*, p:102-103.

over the financial transfers from the federal and regional administration to the local authorities.²²⁰

The situation of St Petersburg is quite different the other cities as well, as it is both an autonomous local authority administrative unit and a federal subject equal in status to the republics and regions. Thus, St. Petersburg has at its disposal both the local authority and regional budgets.²²¹

Moreover, formally autonomous local self-governing bodies (municipalities) in the city are subordinated to the districts' administrations and, accordingly, to the city administration. Although this fact contradicts the Russian Constitution, the Federal Law FZ-131 on General principles of Organization of Local Self-Governance in the Russian Federation, Art.79, has granted the Federal cities a particular autonomy regarding local self-governance on their territories. "The Luzhkov - Shishlov Amendment" introduced in order to preserve the integrity of the city's economy, has established that the responsibilities of the local self-governing authorities (municipalities) in Moscow and St. Petersburg, as well as municipal property and sources of their local budget are regulated by the Federal cities themselves. Therefore, the municipalities are fully dependent on decisions of the city administration.²²²

In 1996 in compliance with the St. Petersburg Law on Territorial Division, the territorial units of St. Petersburg were designated municipal units, precisely 8 towns, 21 settlements and 82 municipal districts.²²³ There is three level governance system functioning in the city: the upper level is comprised of the Legislative Assembly and the City Administration headed by the Governor; administrative districts are managed by 24 territorial authorities (district administrations); the lower level is represented by 111 municipalities. Administrative districts are notably different in terms of population and number of municipal units within their territory. For example, there is only one municipal unit in the Kronstadtsky district, while the Kurortny district features 11 municipal units.²²⁴

To sum up, according to Vulfovich, "a system of St. Petersburg administrativon remains a rigid centralized structure with most authority concentrated at the level of the subject of the Russian Federation entity. From the point of view of centralization/decentralization, there are no significant changes since the Soviet times, as most strategic and tactical decisions are taken by the city administration. Therefore, current issues relevant to the St. Petersburg

²²⁰ Axenov, Konstantin; Brade, Isolde; Bondarchuk, Evgenij. 2006. *The Transformation of Urban Space in post-Soviet Russia*, p:37; Chebakova, Anastasia. 2013. *Urbanization Challenges in Contemporary Russia*, p:4.

²²¹ Axenov, Konstantin; Brade, Isolde; Bondarchuk, Evgenij. 2006. *The Transformation of Urban Space in post-Soviet Russia London*, p:37.

²²² Vulfovich, Revekka. 2014. *Problemy sovershenstvovaniya sistemy upravleniya v hode razrabotki i realizacii Strategii socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija Sankt-Peterburga do 2030 goda*, p:103; Federalny zakon ot 06.10.2003. N 131-FZ *Ob obshhikh principah organizacii mestnogo samoupravleniya v Rossijskoj Federacii (s izmenenijami na 30 marta 2015 goda)*, Art.79.

²²³ Zakon Sankt-Peterburga ot 31.12.1996 N 186-59 (red. ot 25.05.2001) *O territorialnom ustrojstve Sankt-Peterburga (prinjat ZS SPb 25.12.1996)* (repealed)

²²⁴ Starodubrovskaja I., Slavgorodskaja M., Zhavoronkov S. 2004. *Organizacija mestnogo samoupravleniya v gorodah federalnogo znachenija*, p:48.

administrative system imply: definition of an acceptable level of decentralization without jeopardizing the integrity of the system; identification of powers which could and should be allocated at the district level or lower level; balanced allocation of finances; consideration of interests of certain territorial units in development of construction and land use plans".²²⁵ Similarly, in opinion of Starodubrovskaja, Slavgorodskaja, Zhavoronkov, "decentralization is an essential condition for the formation of a politically balanced system of control, creating a counterbalance to hierarchical bureaucratic tendencies and lobbying structures which do not consider the residents' opinion".²²⁶

In view of Pobedin, "extreme underestimation of horizontal intra territorial cooperation is typical of today's Russia, even in a case of neighbouring municipalities".²²⁷ Meanwhile, Lipetskaya concludes that "possible perspective objective for the St. Petersburg agglomeration should be development of the direct economic relations between its subcenters or satellites. Current situation with the spatial development in the city can be characterised as chaotic".²²⁸

3.6. St. Petersburg agglomeration: structure

The territory of the St. Petersburg agglomeration is about 11.6 thousand km sq (with 5.3 million population), which is the second highest rate in Russia after the Moscow city agglomeration (13.6 thousand km sq).²²⁹

In general, the St. Petersburg agglomeration is referred to as monocentric, with one major center (St. Petersburg), surrounded by smaller sub-centers (Kolpino, Pushkin, Zelenogorsk, Petrodvorets, Lomonosov, Sestroretsk, etc.).²³⁰ Significant dominance of the center over the satellites is a characteristic feature of the agglomeration, with the St. Petersburg city population being 30-50 times bigger in comparison to, for example, Gatchina, Kolpino or Pushkin.²³¹ The agglomeration spans over two federal entities of the Russian Federation,

²²⁵ Vulfovich, Revekka. 2014. *Problemy sovershenstvovaniya sistemy upravleniya v hode razrabotki i realizacii Strategii socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija Sankt-Peterburga do 2030 goda*, p:102-103.

²²⁶ Starodubrovskaja I., Slavgorodskaja M., Zhavoronkov S. 2004. *Organizacija mestnogo samoupravleniya v gorodah federa'nogo znachenija*, p:68.

²²⁷ Pobedin, A.A. 2013. *Perspektivy mezhmunicipalnogo sotrudnichestva pri razvitii gorodskih aglomeracij opyt zarubezhnyh stran i Rossii*, p:44.

²²⁸ Lipetskaya, M. 2009. *Osobennosti transformacii territorialnoj struktury Sankt-Peterburgskoj aglomeracii*, p:109.

²²⁹ The highest population density in medium and large cities is recorded in the Central and North Western macro regions due to Russia's largest urban agglomerations - Moscow and St. Petersburg. Anokhin Anatoly, Zhitin Dmitry, Lachininsky Stanislav. *Urban Russia and Globalisation: Problems, challenges and opportunities*, p:726; Komitet po ekonomicheskoy politike i strategicheskemu planirovaniju Sankt-Peterburga. 2013. *Strategija socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija Sankt-Peterburga do 2030 goda: Analiz socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija Sankt-Peterburga*.

²³⁰ Komitet po ekonomicheskoy politike i strategicheskemu planirovaniju Sankt-Peterburga. 2013. *Strategija socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija Sankt-Peterburga do 2030 goda: Analiz socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija Sankt-Peterburga*, p:417.

²³¹ Volchkova, I.V. 2013. *Osobennosti socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija gorodskih aglomeracij v Rossii*, p:10-11.

incorporating all the territory of St. Petersburg and some of districts and settlements in the Leningrad Region.

In this sense, the most important towns within the agglomeration area can be identified: Kolpino (138 thousand inhabitants), Gatchina (92.8 thousand inhabitants), Pushkin (92.7 thousand inhabitants), Peterhof (73.2 thousand inhabitants), Vsevolozhsk (60.0 thousand

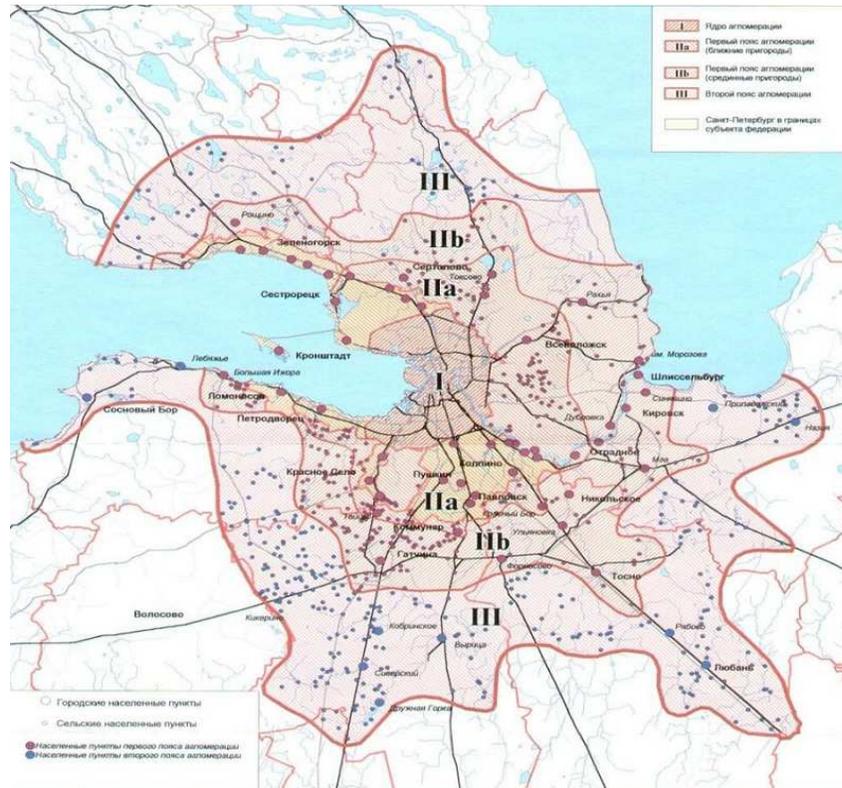


Figure 10. The St. Petersburg agglomeration and Lomonosov town.
 Source: Kaloshin A. 2012. *Protsess formirovaniya Sankt-Peterburgskoy aglomeratsii: klyuchevyie vyzovyi. Peterburg 3.0.* http://www.csr-nw.ru/files/csr/file_category_1261.pdf (accessed May, 2015)

inhabitants), Sertolovo (47.9 thousand inhabitants), Krasnoye Selo (44.5 thousand inhabitants), Kronstadt (43 thousand inhabitants), Lomonosov (43 thousand inhabitants), Tosno (39.1 thousand inhabitants) and Sestroretsk (36.7 thousand inhabitants).²³²

Conventionally, the structure of agglomeration is comprised of a core (the central main settlement) surrounded by satellite belts, different in their density of population, road network and settlements.²³³ According to Lappo, the first belt incorporates the closest

²³² Комитет по экономической политике и стратегическому планированию Санкт-Петербурга. 2013. *Стратегия социально-экономического развития Санкт-Петербурга до 2030 года: Анализ социально-экономического развития Санкт-Петербурга*, p:118.

²³³ Mikhurinskaya E.A, Martirosova R.A. 2011. *Gorodskie aglomeratsii kak forma razvitiya urbanizirovannykh territorij*, p:115; Pertsik, Yevgeny. 2009. *Geourbanistika*, p:54.

satellites, frequently within the core expansion, while the second belt is composed of the low population settlements, including forests or agricultural lands.²³⁴

The St. Petersburg agglomeration consists of a core and two satellite belts. The core encompasses the territory of St. Petersburg within high-density development, with the exception of Kolpinsky, Kronstadtsky, Kurortny, Petrodvortsovy, Pushkinsky districts, the northern part of the Vyborgsky district, the southern part of Krasnoselsky district, the western and northern parts of the Primorsky district, the northern and eastern parts of the Krasnogvardeysky district, the southern part of the Nevsky district and the southern part of Moscovsky district.

The first satellite belt involves the territory of St. Petersburg not included into the core, as well as the areas adjacent to the Leningrad region. In the north the border of the first satellite belt is Agalatovo, Leskolovo and Sertolovo, in the north-west - Roschino, in the north - east – Murino and Toksovo, in the east – Mga, Shliesselburg, Vsevolozhsk, Kudrovo, Otradnoye, Kirovsk, in the south - Tosno, Fornosovo and Gatchina. In its turn, the second satellite belt includes the northern part of the Lomonosovsky district, Sosnovy Bor town, some part of Vsevolozhsky district (not included in the first belt), middle part of the Gatchinsky district, part of Tosnensky district, part of the Kirovsky district, the south - eastern part of the Vyborgsky district, the southern part of the Priezersky district, the north-eastern part of the Volosovsky district.²³⁵

St. Petersburg demonstrates a high level of diversity regarding its districts and the administrative-territorial division. The city features nine different towns (Krasnoye Selo - Krasnoselsky district; Peterhof, Lomonosov - Petrodvortsovy district; Pushkin, Pavlovsk - Pushkinsky district; Kronstadt - Kronstadtsky district; Zelenogorsk, Sestroretsk - Kurortny district; Kolpino - Kolpinsky district); as well as more than 20 villages and intracity districts which do not have a clear territorial division.²³⁶

Integrity of the living environment and unity of the social space of the agglomeration is supported by close and intensive economic, labor, transport, scientific, educational, cultural, social and other relations.²³⁷ Involved areas within a radius of about 50-60 km from the St. Petersburg administrative boundaries are largely influenced by the city, as about 95% of job-related trips on work days target St. Petersburg.²³⁸ An average estimate of transport accessibility (suburban trains, suburban buses and route taxis) from the extreme points of

²³⁴ Lappo, Georgy. 1997. *Geografija gorodov*, p:96-97.

²³⁵ Volchkova, I.V. 2013. *Osobennosti socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija gorodskih aglomeracij v Rossii*, p:49.

²³⁶ Vulfovich, Revekka. 2014. *Problemy sovershenstvovanija sistemy upravlenija v hode razrabotki i realizacii Strategii socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija Sankt-Peterburga do 2030 goda*, p: 102.

²³⁷ Rogova E.N., Serebrjakova A.B., Shishkina M.S. 2011. *Strategicheskij analiz realizuemosti investicionnogo proekta razvitija infrastruktury krupnogo goroda (na primere Sankt-Peterburga)*; Popov V.A. 2013. *Strategii sovershenstvovanija transportnoj infrastruktury kak vazhneyshego faktora policentricheskogo razvitija Sankt-Peterburgskoj aglomeracii*.

²³⁸ In 2007, as noted by Eduard Boze, 50% of Gatchina's population daily commute for job-related purposes to St. Petersburg. Boze, Eduard. 2007. *Gorodskaja aglomeracija: staroe nazvanie - novoe sodержanie*, p:15.

the outer boundaries to the central core is about 1.5 hours.²³⁹ As noted by Limonov, “in large metropolitan areas (for instance, New York (8.36 million residents) and London (7.56 million residents), the time of one way work related travel does not exceed 36-37 minutes, while in St. Petersburg the current indicator of 56 minutes (without regarding the travel from outside the administrative borders of the city) is still remarkably increasing”.²⁴⁰ The passenger traffic structure has reportedly changed over time. In 1987 about 80% of trips to the agglomeration core in the morning rush hour were carried out by local trains, by 2011 more than 70% of trips were made on street transport. The passenger traffic from a center also shows decreasing role of the suburban railroad – from 70% in 1987 to 20% in 2011.²⁴¹

In addition, as tendencies of the commuting pattern show, the agglomeration territory is decidedly determined by its core, with suburbs mostly more connected to the city core than to one another.²⁴²

Talking specifically about the suburbs of St. Petersburg, a striking diversity in their location, population, infrastructure and economical specialization should be addressed. Based on historical background related to the Soviet and post-Soviet transformations, Podkorytova classifies the suburbs into three groups: “old suburbs”, founded before the Soviet Union era, witnesses to two historic transformations (for example, Tsarskoye Selo/Pushkin, Peterhof/Petrodvorets, Oranienbaum/Lomonosov); “modern suburbs”, developed after the Soviet Union emergence, with only one transformation (for instance, Vsevolozhsk); “new suburbs” which are being developed in post-Soviet times (Shushary).²⁴³ The “old suburbs”, deprived by Soviets of their privileged position, have undergone the most complicated process of transformation: from elite environs by the Imperial residences to recreational and residential outskirts of the contemporary city.

Analyzing differences between the districts comprising the suburban zone, Leonid Limonov identifies their important characteristics: accessibility of the city center (within 20 - 90 minutes); level of social infrastructure development; availability of workplaces in the immediate vicinity; individual high class housing/standard apartment housing/rural housing; resorts and palace and park suburbs/industrial settlements.²⁴⁴ Similarly, the level of development of the suburbs has been shown to be related to: their remoteness from the centre of agglomeration; the administrative jurisdiction to different subjects of the Russian

²³⁹ Limonov, Leonid. 2014. *Prigorodny pojas Sankt-Peterburgskoj aglomeracii: socialno-ekonomicheskie i institucionalnye osobennosti prostranstvennogo razvitija*.

²⁴⁰ Limonov, Leonid. 2014. *Prigorodny pojas Sankt-Peterburgskoj aglomeracii: socialno-ekonomicheskie i institucionalnye osobennosti prostranstvennogo razvitija*.

²⁴¹ Petrovich Mikhail; Losin, Leonid; Istomina, Lyudmila; Kostyuchenko, Andrey; Reznikov, Ilia. 2014. *Research of pendular migration in the St. Petersburg's agglomeration*, p:3.

²⁴² Podkorytova, Maria. 2014. *Transformation of suburbs of St. Petersburg in post-Soviet period*, p:1.

²⁴³ Podkorytova, Maria. 2014. *Transformation of suburbs of St. Petersburg in post-Soviet period*, p:2.

²⁴⁴ Limonov, Leonid. 2014. *Prigorodny pojas Sankt-Peterburgskoj aglomeracii: socialno-ekonomicheskie i institucionalnye osobennosti prostranstvennogo razvitija*, p:102-109.

Federation (St. Petersburg and the Leningrad Region).²⁴⁵ To summarize the discussion, an elaboration by Vulfovich should be added: “parameters of quality of life in the districts are differentiated in compliance with the specific features of the territories: low transport accessibility (major distances between the suburban settlements and the city center); low quality of living conditions (communal apartments; depreciation of early prefabricated houses and dilapidated housing, etc.); low availability of cultural offer for the residents of the suburbs, in particular for the youth and children, etc. City resident community is also stratified according to the income level, education, professional training, etc’’.²⁴⁶

3.7. Imbalances in the St. Petersburg spatial development

The Strategy - 2030 stipulates that current unbalanced development of St. Petersburg is a result of its extensive spatial development model. Numerous districts have to deal with a long list of crucial problems, including: availability of places in pre-school educational institutions; availability of workplaces and their correlation with the population in various city’s areas; level of salary; availability of medical personnel; availability of public green areas; availability of the retail space, etc.²⁴⁷

Indeed, St. Petersburg is characterised by different population density, with 10 000 people per sq. km in the Vasileostrovsky, Admiralty, Tsentralny (Central) and Kalininsky districts and less than 1 000 people per sq. km in Kurortny (Resort) and Pushkinsky districts. Most workplaces are concentrated in the Central, Admiralty, Moscovsky, Petrogradsky and Vyborgsky districts. The salary in the central districts is also remarkably higher (up to 38%) than average nominal salary in the city. The most populated areas of the Primorsky, Krasnogvardeisky, Kalininsky, Krasnoselsky, Nevsky districts have least amount of job opportunities: 2.2 million residents of these districts are provided with about 700 000 workplaces. Imbalanced jobs allocation leads to a major daily pendulum migration ‘center-periphery’. Work day passenger and transport flows are also complemented by a large number of residents from the Leningrad region (about 200 000 people per day (2012)).²⁴⁸

Further on, most part of the St. Petersburg leisure and entertainment facilities (theatres, museums, and internationally renowned concert halls) is concentrated in the historic city centre. Peripheral areas experience the lack of libraries, cultural institutions, concert halls, etc. Pushkinsky and Petrodvortsovy districts, for example, still do not have any theatres or concert halls. Cultural opportunities for the residents of the St. Petersburg distant areas are

²⁴⁵ Limonov, Leonid. 2014. *Prigorodny pojas Sankt-Peterburgskoj aglomeracii: socialno-ekonomicheskie i institucionalnye osobennosti prostranstvennogo razvitija.*

²⁴⁶ Vulfovich, Revekka. 2014. *Problemy sovershenstvovanija sistemy upravlenija v hode razrabotki i realizacii Strategii socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija Sankt-Peterburga do 2030 goda*, p:102.

²⁴⁷ Komitet po ekonomicheskoy politike i strategicheskomu planirovaniju Sankt-Peterburga. 2013. *Strategija socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija Sankt-Peterburga do 2030 goda: Analiz socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija Sankt-Peterburga*, p:96-98.

²⁴⁸ Komitet po ekonomicheskoy politike i strategicheskomu planirovaniju Sankt-Peterburga. 2013. *Strategija socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija Sankt-Peterburga do 2030 goda: Analiz socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija Sankt-Peterburga*, p:99.

limited, as in some cases, proper cultural institutions, cultural events; cultural offers for children and young people are missing.²⁴⁹ Not surprisingly, vast majority of citizens do not visit cultural institutions, demonstrating quite low level of cultural activity.²⁵⁰ In 2008-2010 60% of adult population in St. Petersburg has not been to any museum or exhibition in course of a year.²⁵¹

Consecutive concentration of entertainment, education, travel, shopping, business, and communication functions in the city centre leads to its major overcrowding. Besides, the central districts also accommodate many higher education institutions, contributing to an increase of passenger traffic in the downtown underground stations.²⁵² On the other hand, an absence of the fully functional central business district hampers provision of the office space and respective growth of related services in the city.

In the periphery, new development projects expand the city territory, engineering and transport infrastructure, potentially turning St. Petersburg into an expensive for any large-scale activity city. At the same time, low transport connectivity and accessibility of various city districts, systematic traffic congestion increases the workplace related travel time to 56 minutes (exceeding the standard by 25%).²⁵³

Different districts have also shown to feature varied quality of environment: with parks, squares, green areas in the Northern districts and industrial enterprises and heavy traffic in the Central and Eastern districts.

Finally, an observation should be made regarding retailing, for an amount of the shopping areas in the Central, Primorsky and Moscovsky districts is 3-4 times higher than in Petrodvortsovy, Kronstadtsky, Kirovsky and Krasnoselsky districts, where certain services, for instance food discounters, bakeries, household shops, economy clothing and footwear, haberdashery goods, etc. are still insufficient.²⁵⁴

Addressing these imbalances, the Strategy-2030 suggests: transition from monocentric to polycentric development model for the St. Petersburg agglomeration, differentiating spatial

²⁴⁹ Komitet po ekonomicheskoy politike i strategicheskemu planirovaniju Sankt-Peterburga. 2013. *Strategija socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija Sankt-Peterburga do 2030 goda: Analiz socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija Sankt-Peterburga*, p:103.

²⁵⁰ Gordin, Valery; Horeva L. V. 2012. *Innovacionnaja strategija razvitija kulture i povyshenie kachestva zhizni naselenija*.

²⁵¹ Gordin, Valery; Matetskaya, Marina. 2011. *Culture and Local Development: the Interaction of Cultural Heritage and Creative Industries*.

²⁵² Komitet po ekonomicheskoy politike i strategicheskemu planirovaniju Sankt-Peterburga. 2013. *Strategija socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija Sankt-Peterburga do 2030 goda: Analiz socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija Sankt-Peterburga*, p:103.

²⁵³ Komitet po ekonomicheskoy politike i strategicheskemu planirovaniju Sankt-Peterburga. 2013. *Strategija socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija Sankt-Peterburga do 2030 goda: Analiz socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija Sankt-Peterburga*, p:104.

²⁵⁴ Komitet po ekonomicheskoy politike i strategicheskemu planirovaniju Sankt-Peterburga. 2013. *Strategija socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija Sankt-Peterburga do 2030 goda: Analiz socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija Sankt-Peterburga*, p:102.

development of various city areas; formation of territorial zones (subagglomerations) to ensure appropriate living conditions for the inhabitants of these areas; creation of a social and business function zone instead of the former "grey belt"; rethinking the function and arrangement of public space in St. Petersburg to ensure its quality and diversity beneficial for harmonious development of the resident community; revival of an image of the city as a scientific and educational center in the fields of territorial, urban and transport planning.²⁵⁵

3.8. Priority Zones of Socio-Economic Development

Today the St. Petersburg urban environment can be characterised by the lack of architectural and urban identity of the districts, spontaneous and extensive development of the territories. Similarly, the trends observed in the city's economics sector involve: superiority of private short-term commercial interests over long-term public interests in respect to the territorial development; excessive concentration of business activity in the center, increasing pendulum migration; lack of engineering, transport and social infrastructure in the newly-built areas; lack of proper land market suitable for investment purposes.²⁵⁶

In view of these issues, a key element of new spatial development proclaimed by the Strategy-2030 is a perspective transition to a polycentric city model. A polycentric model would signify "a controlled and coordinated development of a system of horizontally connected sub-centers on the territory of St. Petersburg outside of the central business district". Supposedly, it should be developed on the basis of current subcenters located within 10-15 km from the Ring Road (for example, Kolpino, Pushkin, etc) and new subcenters in the periphery (Yuzhny satellite town).²⁵⁷

A manifested new model implies the creation of the Territorial Economic Zones (TEZ), which are meant to ensure a balanced mix of workplaces, modern and comfortable housing, entrepreneurship opportunities, availability of retail space, facilities of healthcare, culture and leisure and education, high transport accessibility, social and economic services, balanced capacity of the engineering infrastructure, and thus to increase both quality of life and efficiency of urban land use.²⁵⁸ Precisely, a Territorial Economic Zone (TEZ) is defined in the Strategy-2030 as "a part of the territory of St. Petersburg, within the boundaries of living

²⁵⁵ Комитет по экономической политике и стратегическому планированию Санкт-Петербурга. 2013. *Стратегия социально-экономического развития Санкт-Петербурга до 2030 года: Анализ социально-экономического развития Санкт-Петербурга*, p:106.

²⁵⁶ Комитет по экономической политике и стратегическому планированию Санкт-Петербурга. 2013. *Стратегия социально-экономического развития Санкт-Петербурга до 2030 года: Анализ социально-экономического развития Санкт-Петербурга*, p:418

²⁵⁷ Безлепкин М. Н. 2014. *Территориальные экономические зоны как новый механизм управления пространственным развитием Санкт-Петербурга*.

²⁵⁸ Комитет по экономической политике и стратегическому планированию Санкт-Петербурга. 2013. *Стратегия социально-экономического развития Санкт-Петербурга до 2030 года: Анализ социально-экономического развития Санкт-Петербурга*, p. 419.

activities of its residents, which by the actions of the authorities, business, public organizations and population becomes attractive for living, business and investment”.²⁵⁹

A territory is regarded a territorial economic zone, if the following conditions (criteria) are observed:

- There exist potential growth points for economy and social sphere, for example, necessity to develop prominent investment projects with major economic effect.
- There is modern comfortable accommodation and/or ongoing housing construction.
- There exists or might be created shortly high-quality social infrastructure.
- There are or might be shortly created the resources necessary for the territorial development, such as land, human, energy, natural resources, etc.
- The proportion of economically employed population to overall number of residents is able to secure certain economic growth.
- There is economic connectivity among business entities on the allocated area.
- There are opportunities for balancing resources for the territorial development and growth points.
- There are natural, artificial and administrative borders around the TEZ perimeter (for example, water basins, natural landscapes, protected areas, major transportation routes (Ring Road, railways and highways, etc.), protection zones of monuments and cultural heritage ensembles).
- The territory is able to provide for a range of various living activities of the resident population.²⁶⁰

Therefore, based on the listed criteria, six TEZ were identified: Tsentralnaya (Central), Moskovskaya-Nevskaya, Severnaya, Ladozhskaya, Yuzhnaya). Characteristically, some areas were not attributed as TEZ, due to restrictions imposed by cultural and natural landscapes on their territory (Petrodvortsovy and Kurortny (Resort) districts), lack of territory to develop economic activities and absence of land borders with other districts (Kronstadt district). Taking into consideration administrative and natural borders, these three areas were assigned to “the Economic Zones with Special Conditions”: Kronstadtskaya, Kurortnaya, Petrodvortsovaya. For example, the profile of ‘Petrodvortsovaya’ Economic Zone with Special Conditions, identified within the borders of Petrodvortsovy district of St. Petersburg, features: development of industries in the Special Economic Zone “Neudorf”; development of the educational centre and research on the basis of current educational institutions; preservation and modern use of the World Cultural Heritage; development of the Greater Sea Port facilities (Bronka port).

²⁵⁹Комитет по экономической политике и стратегическому планированию Санкт-Петербурга. 2013. *Стратегия социально-экономического развития Санкт-Петербурга до 2030 года: Анализ социально-экономического развития Санкт-Петербурга*, p. 410.

²⁶⁰Комитет по экономической политике и стратегическому планированию Санкт-Петербурга. 2013. *Стратегия социально-экономического развития Санкт-Петербурга до 2030 года: выбор основных направлений и целей социально-экономического развития Санкт-Петербурга до 2030 года*, p:423-425

remoteness of each area from the historic city centre and wider inclusion of residents into appreciation of the historic heritage".²⁶²

Finally, as noted by Mogir, "introduction of TEZ as a fundamental tool of economic, territorial, socio-cultural, infrastructural alignment, taking into account specific features of the territories, is problematic, because the qualitative evaluation of territories regarding their investment attractiveness, tax potential, tourism, engineering and infrastructure availability, etc. is not performed".²⁶³

To summarize the arguments on the current state of affairs and envisaged future for the spatial development of St. Petersburg, specific time framework for the Strategy realisation should be considered. Namely, it implies that in 2014-2020 disparities of local socio-economic development will be eliminated, with improved border cooperation between the city and the Region, as well as development of priority zones (Historic city center, Southern TEZ). Meanwhile, in 2021-2030 upon improvement of economic efficiency, consistent urban planning and architectural policy of the St. Petersburg territories will be performed.

3.9. Conclusion

The present chapter has identified the main issues preventing the process of stable development of the St. Petersburg agglomeration, among them the lack of a legal status for agglomeration phenomenon in Russia; the lack in resolving the issues of the status and mode of use of the suburban areas of St. Petersburg; non-complex approach to the development of the peripheral areas, large-scale town-planning activities and consequent environmental deterioration; poor transport connection at the borders of the agglomeration area's core and peripheral zone due to the freight traffic; conversion of agricultural land for other purposes leading to a reduction of agricultural produce on the territory of the agglomeration, and declining food security; slow transfer of industrial enterprises from the Central part of St. Petersburg and surrounding areas to the peripheral zone; lack of administrative structures, which could coordinate and regulate development of agglomeration.²⁶⁴

By solving these issues, it would be possible to reduce the level of monocentricity St. Petersburg agglomeration by increasing importance of small and medium-sized cities; eliminate the differences in life quality between the core and periphery; reduce the regional disparities in development of St. Petersburg by strengthening the complex character of its suburban areas; to reduce the shortage of territories for development by transferring some

²⁶² Vulfovich, Revekka. 2014. *Problemy sovershenstvovaniya sistemy upravleniya v hode razrabotki i realizacii Strategii socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija Sankt-Peterburga do 2030 goda*, p:107

²⁶³ Mogir, Ekaterina. 2014. *Ocenka nalogovogo potentsiala territorialno- ekonomicheskikh zon Sankt-Peterburga kak vektor investicionnoj privlekatelnosti*, p:88-89

²⁶⁴ Komitet po ekonomicheskoy politike i strategicheskomu planirovaniyu Sankt-Peterburga. 2013. *Strategija socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija Sankt-Peterburga do 2030 goda: Analiz socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija Sankt-Peterburga*, p:86-90.

industrial and transport enterprises from the centre to periphery; to improve the ecological situation in the city.²⁶⁵

Therefore, the envisaged future for the city is viewed as polycentric urban space, with numerous public, business, service centers of various profile; industrial sites located mostly in the periphery; all territories supplied with necessary engineering and social infrastructure; housing construction and population distribution close to the newly created workplaces, without a daily pendulum migration; gradually modernized sleeping districts, fully supplied with social, recreational, retailer infrastructure adapted to changing needs of residents.²⁶⁶

In future, the spatial development of the city might follow one of three possible scenarios: conservative, moderate and innovative. Conservative scenario envisages continued differentiation between the districts; preservation of the historic city centre; extremely slow renovation and redevelopment of the old industrial belt; rapid development of suburban areas (residential and industrial construction); reduction of public space, increase in building density. Meanwhile, moderate scenario follows a gradual reduction of districts' differentiation; improvement of the historic city centre state of preservation; moderate renovation and redevelopment of the old industrial belt; development of suburban areas taking into account their recreational and ecological functions; growth of the public space area, maintaining existing building density. Innovative scenario will prioritize the implementation of a new polycentric spatial development model, formation of TEZ; substantial improvement of the historic city centre preservation; gradual elimination of old industrial zones with subsequent reclamation of land and building (housing, public space, roads, etc.).²⁶⁷

Therefore, the present chapter presented a review of the imbalances of the spatial development of the St. Petersburg agglomeration, outlining its complex relationship with the neighbouring Leningrad Region, territorial structure and governance, highlighting the phenomenon of the St. Petersburg agglomeration in a historical perspective. Moreover, envisaged strategy for the spatial development was examined in respect to the suggested transition to the polycentric model by development of the TEZ.

Thus, the first and the second chapters of the research have established an important theoretical and legislative framework, as well as geographical context outline in order to proceed with an analysis of a particular case within a wider St. Petersburg agglomeration.

²⁶⁵ Komitet po ekonomicheskoy politike i strategicheskomu planirovaniyu Sankt-Peterburga. 2013. *Strategiya socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija Sankt-Peterburga do 2030 goda: vybor osnovnyh napravlenij i celej socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija Sankt-Peterburga do 2030 goda*, p: 88,90.

²⁶⁶ Komitet po ekonomicheskoy politike i strategicheskomu planirovaniyu Sankt-Peterburga. 2013. *Strategiya socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija Sankt-Peterburga do 2030 goda: vybor osnovnyh napravlenij i celej socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija Sankt-Peterburga do 2030 goda*, p: 117.

²⁶⁷ Komitet po ekonomicheskoy politike i strategicheskomu planirovaniyu Sankt-Peterburga. 2013. *Strategiya socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija Sankt-Peterburga do 2030 goda: Strategiya socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija Sankt-Peterburga do 2030 goda: strategicheskij analiz*, p: 217.

4. LOMONOSOV (ORANIENBAUM): SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS AND DEVELOPMENT SCENARIOS²⁶⁸

²⁶⁸ The present chapter is a joint work with a researcher Svetlana Smirnova.

4.1 Town profile

4.1.1. History (timeline)

Lomonosov (original name - Oranienbaum²⁶⁹) was mentioned for the first time in 1711 as a suburban residence of Prince Alexander Menshikov (1673-1729), a close associate of Emperor Peter the Great. “Oranienbaum” in Dutch stands for “an orange tree”. The residence was named after a sovereign Prince William III (1650-1702) of Orange-Nassau, whom Emperor Peter I admired in his youth and met during his Grand Embassy to Europe in 1697-1698. In 1703 Peter I founded a 5 bastion fortress Oranienburg near Voronezh, which was presented to Menshikov. As a return gesture of politeness Menshikov named his residence Oranienbaum to honor Prince William of Orange and highlight the status of the estate.²⁷⁰

The symbolism of its name places the Russian Oranienbaum in the same row with other European towns, related to the House of Orange. The coat of arms of Oranienbaum featuring an orange tree is similar to those of Orange, Southern France, and Oranienbaum (-Wörlitz), Sachsen-Anhalt.²⁷¹

The settlement developed simultaneously with construction of the Menshikov Palace and related enterprises: brick factories, saw mills, port facilities.

Development of Oranienbaum was largely determined by its close proximity to St. Petersburg, the Kronstadt island fortress and the palace and park residence.

In 1763 Russian polymath, scientist Mikhail Lomonosov (1711-1765) established a glass factory in nearby Ust-Ruditsa village to produce stained glass mosaics, glass beads and smalts.²⁷²

On May 7, 1780 Oranienbaum became a county town with its own coat of arms representing an orange tree on a silver heraldic shield. In 1784 the town was developed according to a regular plan and accommodated 616 inhabitants and 130 wooden and stone buildings.²⁷³

²⁶⁹ The third, unofficial name, Rambov/Ramboff is derived from Oranienbaum and is used by the locals and is frequently used in the titles of local organisations, companies, etc.

²⁷⁰ Gorbatenko, Sergey. 2001. *Petergofskaja doroga: istoriko-arhitekturny putevoditel*, p:310. A widespread and much popular people’s version literally relates the name of Oranienbaum to an orange tree. The legend tells that Prince Menshikov had once noticed a greenhouse with orange trees at the site of the planned construction and this discovery had played a decisive role in choosing the name for the future residence. Alternatively, numerous orange trees in pots used to be placed on the terraces of the Menshikov palace and in the park, hence the name

²⁷¹ Parakhuda, Vladimir. 2004. *Oranienbaum uezdnyj i zashtatnyj*, p:65; Parakhuda, Vladimir. *Apelsinovaja tradicija*, p:5; Parakhuda, Vladimir. 2010. *Serebryuny vek Oranienbauma. Dvortsy i Parki*, p:12; Bardysheva, Olga. *Oranienbaum: v apelsinah li delo?*; Parakhuda, Vladimir. 2005. *Lomonosov. Adresa Peterburga*.

²⁷² For more information see: Osipov, Dmitry. *Fabrika tvetnogo Stekla v Ust-Rudice (1753–1765) kak innovacionnyj projekt*.

²⁷³ Parakhuda, Vladimir. 2004. *Oranienbaum uezdny i zashtatny*, p:65.



Figure 12. Portrait of His Serene Highness Prince Alexander Menshikov.
Unknown artist. 1710s. Russian Museum.
Source: The Virtual Russian Museum,
<http://rusmuseumvrm.ru> (accessed July 1, 2017)



Figure 14. Portrait of Mikhail Lomonosov.
Unknown artist. 1750s. The State Hermitage Museum.
(The author of an original: Prenner, Georg Caspar)
Source: <http://www.hermitagemuseum.org>
(accessed July 1, 2017)



Figure 13. Coat of arms of Lomonosov / Oranienbaum.
Source: <http://www.oranienbaum.org/>
(accessed July 1, 2017)

In 1815 the Town Construction Commission was established under the supervision of architect Vasily Stasov (1769-1848). In 1829 a Town Gate was constructed after a project of Alexey Gornostaev (1808-1862).

In the first half of the 19th century Oranienbaum was described as “a small town which consists of one street only, with two or three small alleyways leading to the sea. Mockers used to say, that when a guard at the entry sentry post sneezed, the other one at the exit post in the end of the road used to wish him blessings”.²⁷⁴

In 1834 a new master plan was adopted for the town, regulating constructions of new streets and neighbourhoods. Until 19th century Oranienbaum, a small town, was built over with mansions and cottages, featuring libraries, schools, cinema, etc.

Among the towns of St. Petersburg province those accommodating Imperial residences held a very special position. Tsarskoye Selo, Peterhof, Oranienbaum, Pavlovsk and Gatchina notably featured higher level of urban beautification and living standards. However, these towns also differed from each other. In fact, though Oranienbaum was located next to the residence, it was a “provincial town” within the Peterhof district. In late 19th century its population was about 5000 residents.²⁷⁵

Among the famous people visiting Oranienbaum there were poets Alexander Pushkin (1799-1937) and Anton Delvig (1798-1831), Nicolay Nekrasov (1828-1878), writers Mikhail Saltykov-Shchedrin (1826 – 1889), Ivan Turgenev (1818-1883), etc. In Oranienbaum used to live a painter Karl Bryullov (1799 – 1852), poet Pyotr Vyazemsky (1792 – 1878), surgeon Nikolay Pirogov (1810 – 1881), Benois family, composer Alexander Glazunov (1865 – 1936), writer Vitaly Bianki (1894-1959), avant-garde artist Michael Matyushin (1861-1934), portraitist Orest Kiprensky (1782-1836). Notable works of arts related to Oranienbaum involve “Not expected” by Ilia Repin, “Mordvinov Oaktrees” and “Mordvinovka Forest” by Ivan Shishkin (1832 - 1898), “Sea Coast in Oranienbaum” and “View in the Suburbs of Oranienbaum” by Alexey Savrasov (1830-1897).²⁷⁶ Rainer Maria Rilke (1875-1926) during his trip to Russia in 1899-1900 had reportedly visited art critic Alexandre Benois (1870 – 1960) in Oranienbaum.²⁷⁷

In 1882 a prominent composer, pianist and conductor Igor Stravinsky (1882-1971) was born in Oranienbaum to a family of bass Fyodor Stravinsky, who stayed in the town for performances at the local theatre.

²⁷⁴ Safanovich V. 1903. Memoirs. *Russian archive*. 1(4): 494.

²⁷⁵ Glezerov, Sergey. 2006. *Peterburgskie okrestnosti. Byt i nravy nachala XX veka*.

²⁷⁶ Kuchuk, Yulia. 2013. *Praktika ispolzovaniya izobrazhenij muzejnyh predmetov v ekspozitsiyah i vystavkakh Kraevedcheskogo muzeja g. Lomonosova*, p:34; Kalinin, Yuri. 2004. *Dachnye svjazi*; Kalinin, Yuri. 2004. *Namolennoe mesto*.

²⁷⁷ Kalinin, Yuri. 2006. *Deutsche in Oranienbaum*, p:13.



Figure 15. Sea Coast in Oranienbaum.
Savrasov, Aleksey. 1954. Private collection.
Source: <https://muzei-mira.com/>
(accessed July 1, 2017)

Figure 16. Igor Stravinsky.
Newman, Arnold. 1946.
The Museum of Fine Arts, Houston.
Source: <https://www.mfah.org/>
(accessed July 1, 2017)



Thus, the local cultural landscape is highly characterised by the presence of well known people in the town, which is reflected in its topography.²⁷⁸ On February 27, 1869 Grand Duchess Ekaterina Mikhailovna renamed the streets in honor of the Imperial family members.²⁷⁹ The memory of the Grand Duke Mikhail Pavlovich (1798-1849) is commemorated in Mikhailovskaya street (since 1869) and the Cathedral of Archangel Michael (1911-1914). In its turn Yeleninskaya street was named after his wife Yelena Pavlovna (1807-1872).²⁸⁰ Similarly, there are Nekrasov, Dumas, Kiprensky, Panayev, Degtyarev, etc. streets.

Indeed, historically, the town, which has always been closely related to the Russian army and fleet, could be identified as 'a naval science town'.²⁸¹

In late 18th century - early 19th century the Volynsky Imperial Guards Regiment was stationed in Oranienbaum.²⁸²

In 1819 the circumnavigation expedition of Fabian Bellingshausen (1778-1852) departed from Oranienbaum on a mission to discover a new continent of Antarctica. In 1864-1890 the world's first steam-powered icebreaker "Pilot" had been navigating between Oranienbaum and Kronstadt island. The Russian inventor of radio Alexander Popov (1859-1906) carried out his experimental work in the military harbour of Oranienbaum.²⁸³

²⁷⁸ Zhuravlev, Vladimir; Ulianochkin, Konstantin. 2014. *Ulitsy Oranienbauma*.

²⁷⁹ Zhuravlev, Vladimir; Ulianochkin, Konstantin. 2014. *Ulitsy Oranienbauma*, p:5.

²⁸⁰ Shanayev, V.A. 1995. *Ulitsy goroda Lomonosova*.

²⁸¹ Zhuravlev, Vladimir; Mitjurin, Dmitry; Saksa, Konstantin. 2011. *Forpost Peterburga. Tri veka ratnoj istorii Oranienbauma-Lomonosova*, p:5; Kalinin, Yuri. 2002. *Ptency oranienbaumskie*; Kuchuk, Yulia. 2011. *Gorod voennyh tradicij*.

²⁸² For more information: Shkvarov, Aleksey. 2003. *Zabytaja slava pehotnyh polkov Oranienbauma*.

Indeed, many technical novelties employed by the Russian army originated in Oranienbaum: the Russian first optic and electric telegraphs, the first in Russia (second in the world) underwater cable of electric telegraph from Oranienbaum to Kronstadt, the first taxophone in Russia, the first Russian civil electric plant. In addition there were the first Russian school of hydro aviation and a prominent Officer Infantry school with proving grounds, where the first Russian small arms were designed and tested, among them the .375 rifle of Sergey Mosin (1891), and one of the first in the world assault rifle by Vladimir Fyodorov. The first armored cars and the first prototype of the Russian tank were also tested here. Among the graduates of the Oranienbaum Officer Shooting School headed by Nicolay Filatov (1862-1935) there were prominent inventors of the first Russian automatic weapons: Vladimir Fyodorov (1874-1966), Fyodor Tokarev (1871-1968), Vasily Degtyaryev (1880-1949).²⁸⁴



Figure 17. Memorial sign “the Pier”. Commemoration of the revolutionary Aurora cruiser during the WWII. Architekt Ponomarev N., 1975. Source: Photograph by the author. 2015

In 1920 the first independent air detachment was organized in Oranienbaum. It was headed by hydro aviator Boris Chukhnovsky (1898-1975), who discovered the traces of the lost ‘Italia’ airship expedition by Umberto Nobile in 1928.²⁸⁵

During the WWII the town was a core of the Oranienbaum foothold (1941-1944), 25 km wide and 65 km long stretching along the coastline, besieged by Nazis (similarly to the Siege of Leningrad). At that time the

revolutionary Aurora cruiser was stationed in the local port. About 5 000 residents who died in a besieged town because of the starvation were buried at a local memorial cemetery referred to as “Small Piskarevka”.²⁸⁶ After the WWII to commemorate the heroism of the Oranienbaum stronghold defenders, the streets were named after Ivan Skuridin, Georgy Kostylev, Yevgeny Yefet, etc.

²⁸³ Zhuravlev, Vladimir. 2013. *Oranienbaum. Hronograf Oficerskoj strelkovoij shkoly*; Zhuravlev, Vladimir; Mitjurin, Dmitry; Saksa, Konstantin. 2011. *Forpost Peterburga. Tri veka ratnoj istorii Oranienbauma-Lomonosova*, p: 84

²⁸⁴ Zhuravlev, Vladimir; Mitjurin, Dmitry; Saksa, Konstantin. 2011. *Forpost Peterburga. Tri veka ratnoj istorii Oranienbauma-Lomonosova*, p: 6.

²⁸⁵ Zhuravlev, Vladimir; Mitjurin, Dmitry; Saksa, Konstantin. 2011. *Forpost Peterburga. Tri veka ratnoj istorii Oranienbauma-Lomonosova*, p:155; Zhuravlev, Vladimir. 2013. *Gidroaviacija Oranienbauma*.

²⁸⁶ Piskaryovskoye Memorial Cemetery in St. Petersburg is dedicated mostly to the victims of the Siege of Leningrad. About 420,000 civilians and 50,000 soldiers of the Leningrad Front were buried in 186 mass graves. For more information: *Nepokorenniy platsdarm. 1941-1944. Vospominaniya uchastnikov oborony Oranienbaumskogo platsdarma*; Yakovlev, Vladimir. 2004. *Moe blokadnoe detstvo na Oranienbaumskom platsdarme*; Berezenko, R., Gogin, N. 2002. *Oranienbaumskiy platsdarm*; Plaksin, Alexey. 1995. *Khronika Oranienbaumskogo platsdarma 1941-1944; Ace Baltiyskogo neba Georgy Kostylev. Vospominaniya, dokumenty, pisma*. St. Petersburg: Artego. 2012.

Further on, in 1948 in course of the anti-cosmopolitan campaign the town was renamed after Mikhail Lomonosov.²⁸⁷

In 1952 the Hydropribor Maritime Underwater Weapon Company, located in the Grand Menshikov palace, designed the first Soviet peroxide hydrogen bomb.

In 1965 constructor Dmitry Kokryakov developed the fastest in the world torpedo 53-56, for which he was awarded the Lenin Prize. In the Institute of Emergency Rescue Technologies rocket engineer Sergey Korolev (1907-1966) worked on the design of a spacecraft.²⁸⁸

In 1981, for the heroism of the Oranienbaum stronghold defenders, the town was awarded the Order of the Patriotic War of the 1st Class. Recently, on November 3, 2011 Lomonosov was awarded an honorary title of the City of Military Glory.²⁸⁹

In 1990 Historic Center of Lomonosov and its palace and park ensemble were inscribed into the UNESCO World Cultural Heritage List as a component "The Palace and Park Ensembles of the Town of Lomonosov and its Historical Center" within "Historic Center of St. Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments" serial property nomination [UNESCO WHS №540/1990].²⁹⁰

²⁸⁷ The railway station meanwhile still retains the name of Oranienbaum. Mikhail Lomonosov studied in Germany in Marburg and Freiberg Universities. In June 1740 he married Elizabeth Christine Zilch and spoke only in German with his family even back to Russia. Kalinin, Yuri. 2006. *Deutsche in Oranienbaum*, p:14.

²⁸⁸ Zhuravlev, Vladimir; Mitjurin, Dmitry; Saksa, Konstantin. 2011. *Forpost Peterburga. Tri veka ratnoj istorii Oranienbauma-Lomonosova*, p:9; Kalinin, Yuri. 2005. *Tandem*. According to Zhuravlev et al., at certain periods Lomonosov used to be a closed town due to specificity of locally developed military and nuclear projects. (Zhuravlev, Vladimir; Mitjurin, Dmitry; Saksa, Konstantin. 2011. *Forpost Peterburga. Tri veka ratnoj istorii Oranienbauma-Lomonosova*, p:6; Bardysheva, Olga. 2008. *Na puti k trehsotletiju: nashi pechalnye jubilee*, p:13. For example, according to Gorbatenko, the town was closed in 1935-1939. (Gorbatenko, Sergey. 2002. *Petergofskaja doroga. Istoriko-arhitekturnyj putevoditel.*) According to unofficial information at the citywalls site, under Brezhnev there were no tours organised for foreigners to the town. Individual foreign guests could visit it though. The town was reportedly closed until 1960s, when a transit route to Sosnovy Bor was opened and private garden sites started to emerge in the area. Before the entry to Lomonosov was allegedly only by permit similarly to Kronstadt island. Foreigners were informed not to visit Lomonosov, as the territory past Peterhof was closed. <http://forum.citywalls.ru/topic724-page10.html>). In 2014 Zhuravlev stated that due to secrecy the plans and maps of Oranienbaum were not published for civil purposes in the Soviet times. After the WWII and till mid-1950s high secrecy regime was maintained due to military regiments, warehouses, institutes and schools. Until 1970s foreign tourists were prohibited to visit the town. Residents were prohibited to run correspondence with foreigners and were to sign an agreement not to contact any foreigners. (Zhuravlev, Vladimir; Ulianochkin, Konstantin. 2014. *Ulitsy Oranienbauma*, p:5).

²⁸⁹ Municipalny Sovet MO Gorod Lomonosov Reshenie ot 21.06.2007. N 222 *O prisvoenii gorodu Lomonosov (Oranienbaum) pochetnogo zvanija Rossijskoj Federacii 'Gorod vojskoj slavy'*; Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 16.12.2009. N 711 *Ob Obrashhenii Zakonodatel'nogo Sobranija Sankt-Peterburga k Prezidentu Rossijskoj Federacii D.A.Medvedevu s hodatajstvom o prisvoenii gorodu Lomonosovu pochetnogo zvanija Rossijskoj Federacii 'Gorod vojskoj slavy'*; Prezident Rossijskoj Federacii. Ukaz ot 03.11.2011. N 1457 *O prisvoenii g. Lomonosovu pochotnogo zvanija Rossijskoj Federacii 'gorod vojskoj slavy'*; Komitet po culture LO Prikaz ot 02.09.2013 N 35 *Ob ustanovlenii granicy territorii objekta kulturnogo nasledija federalnogo znachenija "Ansambli" "Zelenyj pojas Slavy Leningrada": pamjatnik "Janvarskij gram" na "Oranienbaumskom pjatachke", Lomonosovskij rajon, bliz derevni Porozhki, 19 km ot zh.-d. Stancii Staryj Petergof*

²⁹⁰ ICOMOS. 1990. Historic Centre of St. Petersburg and Surroundings. Advisory Body Evaluation, World Heritage List No. 540.

4.1.2. Geographic location

Lomonosov is conventionally considered the second most important town of the Southern coast of the Gulf of Finland (after Peterhof). Historically perceived as the Sea Gate to St. Petersburg, the town is situated 40 km away from the city center and just 7.5 km from the Kronstadt Island. Historically, the town is also a part of the famed Peterhof road, a 40 km long system of palaces, gardens and parks stretching along the sea shore from St. Petersburg to Peterhof/Oranienbaum. A grand seaside façade of St. Petersburg, the road also includes Peterhof and Strelna palace and park ensembles.²⁹¹

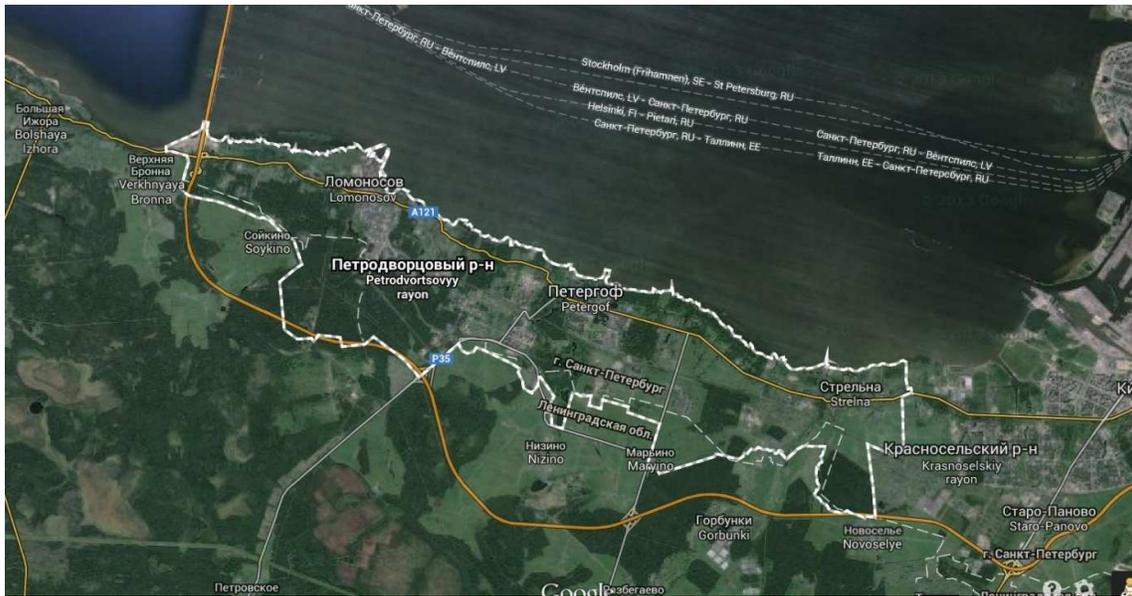


Figure 18. Petrodvortsov District of St. Petersburg.
Source: adapted from Google maps (accessed September, 2015)

1. Lomonosov
2. Peterhof
3. Strelna

²⁹¹ Gorbatenko, Sergey. 2002. *Petergofskaja doroga. Istoriko-arhitekturnyj putevoditel*; Gorbatenko, Sergey. 2013. *Petergofskaja doroga; Blesk i razrushenie trehsotletnej Petergofskoj dorogi*. Fotoreportazh, regnum.ru, 11.10.2010. <http://www.regnum.ru/news/economy/1334709.html#ixzz3XSiYlsEi> (accessed April 15, 2015); Stolpyansky, Petr. 1923. *Petergofskaja perspektiva: Istoriko-hudozhestvennyj ocherk*.

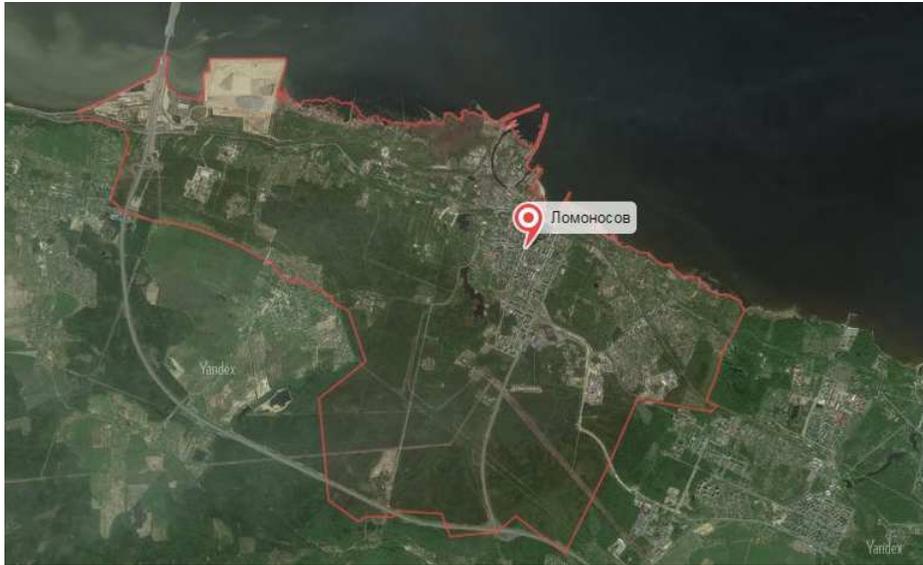


Figure 19. Lomonosov town in its administrative borders.

Source: Yandex maps (accessed September, 2015)

The town is noted for its convenient geographical location, striking coastal relief, favorable climatic conditions (average annual temperature here is 1°C higher than in St. Petersburg, due to the heat accumulation by the Gulf of Finland, other water basins and marshes).²⁹² Historically, Oranienbaum was known for rapid weather changes, when the temperature might have dropped/risen about 15°C in course of the same day (frequently in summer the temperature dropped from 20°C to 7°C). Annually on average there are about 280 cloudy days and 85 sunny ones. In 1872 the climate in Oranienbaum with fresh and pleasant air was reportedly considered healthy in contrast to St. Petersburg.²⁹³

Characteristic feature of the town landscape is an elevated littorina terrace (located 32 meters above the Baltic Sea level), which divides the town into the Upper and Lower parts.²⁹⁴

Lomonosov accommodates historic districts of Mordvinovka, Martyshkino, Krasnaya Sloboda, Kronstadtskaya colony, Olgin kanal. Exact borders of the town are identified in the Law on Territorial Structure of St. Petersburg (2005), which defines Lomonosov together with Peterhof and Strelna as constituting units of the Petrodvortsovy District of St. Petersburg.²⁹⁵

In general, Lomonosov has wider transport accessibility, due to its close location to the St. Petersburg Ring Road and the Leningrad Flood Prevention Facility Complex (the Dam), two

²⁹² Plaksin, Aleksey. 2004. *Oranienbaum - Lomonosov: istoriko-geograficheskij ocherk*, p:22

²⁹³ *Istoricheskoye obozrenie i khronika Oranienbauma*, p:122,124.

²⁹⁴ Parakhuda, Vladimir. 2004. *Oranienbaum uezdnyj i zashtatnyj*, p:64.

²⁹⁵ Закон Санкт-Петербурга от 25.07.2005 N 411-68 (ред. от 11.12.2013) *О территориальном устройстве Санкт-Петербурга (принят ЗС СПб 30.06.2005) (с изм. и доп., вступившими в силу с 01.01.2014)*

railway road stations (Oranienbaum I, II) and public transport connections, as well as cargo port facilities.

4.1.3. Administration

An aspect of administration and territorial subordination has always played an important issue for the urban and socioeconomic development of the area.

Established in 1927 as Oranienbaumsky district with Oranienbaum as its center, thereafter Lomonosovsky District and Lomonosov town have undergone numerous territorial changes.²⁹⁶

As of 1978, Lomonosov was categorised as a “town of district subordination” (rayonnogo podchinenia). Together with the agricultural Lomonosovsky District, it was subordinated to the Leningrad Region. However, in 1978 the town and some territory of the Lomonosovsky District were transferred under administrative jurisdiction of the City of Leningrad, within Petrodvortsovy District. Notwithstanding, Lomonosov still remained a center of the Lomonosovsky District of the Region.²⁹⁷ The Petrodvortsovy District of Leningrad has meanwhile witnessed a double increase of its territory with additional new 50 000 residents. As Alfimov speculated at the time, in 1979 “Lomonosov had a number of serious problems, both economic and social, in its provision of residential housing, health care facilities and other it lagged behind Peterhof”.²⁹⁸

Indeed, in 1989 the Lomonosov Town Council was withdrawn from Petrodvorets (Peterhof) subordination and was transferred under the direct jurisdiction of the Leningrad City Council. Reportedly, it was done in order “to strengthen an integrated territorial economic and social development, to address an increasing backwardness of the social sphere and material/technical base, aiming to streamline local territorial governance and taking into consideration industrial, scientific, socio-cultural and historical significance of the Lomonosov town”.²⁹⁹ The town (together with other suburban settlements of Pavlovsk and

²⁹⁶Prezidium Verhovnogo Soveta USSR Ukaz ot 12.01.1965. *Ob izmenenijah v administrativno-territorialnom delenii Leningradskoj oblasti.*

²⁹⁷Leningradskij oblastnoj i gorodskoj Sovet narodnyh deputatov Reshenie ot 13.03.1978 N 204/84 *O peredache goroda Lomonosova i chasti territorii Lomonosovskogo rajona Leningradskoj oblasti v administrativnoe podchinenie Petrodvorcovomu rajonnomu Sovetu narodnyh deputatov Leningrada;* Prezidium Verhovnogo Soveta RSFSR Ukaz ot 18.04.1978 *Ob obrazovanii rajonnogo soveta narodnyh deputatov v Lomonosovskom rajone i peredache g. Lomonosova i chasti territorii Lomonosovskogo rajona Leningradskoj oblasti v prigorodnuju zonu goroda Leningrada;* Leningradskij oblastnoj i gorodskoj Sovet narodnyh deputatov Reshenie ot 26.04.1978 N330/177 *O peredache goroda Lomonosova i chasti territorii Lomonosovskogo rajona iz Leningradskoj oblasti v prigorodnuju zonu Leningrada;* Leningradskij oblastnoj i gorodskoj Sovet narodnyh deputatov Reshenie ot 26.04.1978 N347 *O meroprijatijah v svjazi s peredachej g. Lomonosova i chasti territorii rajona v prigorodnuju zonu Leningrada*

²⁹⁸Alfimov, A.N. 1979. *Novostroiki stolitsy fontanov*, p: 9-10.

²⁹⁹Leningradskij gorodskoj Sovet narodnyh deputatov Reshenie ot 07.08.1989 N 621 *Ob administrativnom podchinenii Lomonosovskogo gorodskogo Soveta narodnyh deputatov i izmenenii statusa goroda;* Leningradskij gorodskoj Sovet narodnyh deputatov Reshenie ot 25.12.1989 N 983 *O meroprijatijah v svjazi s izmeneniem statusa gorodov Zelenogorska, Lomonosova, Pavlovskaja*

Zelenogorsk) was now categorised as “a town of regional (oblast) subordination” under the direct administration of the Leningrad City Council.³⁰⁰

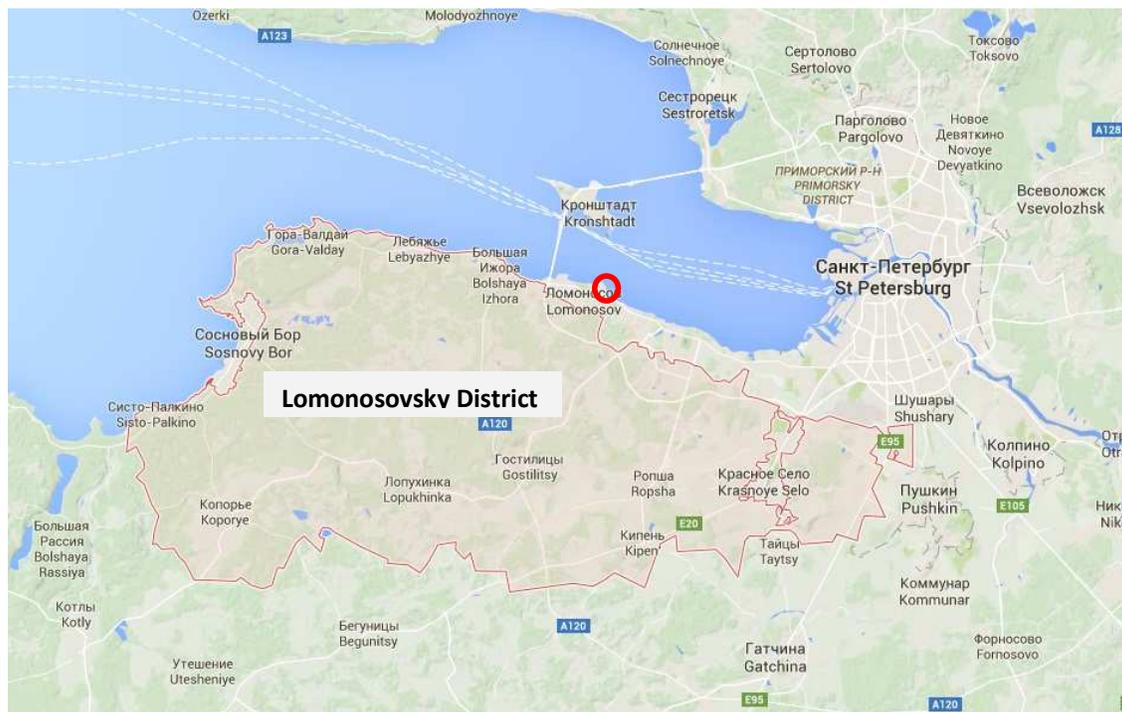


Figure 20. Lomonosovskiy District of Leningrad Region
Source: adapted from Google maps (accessed September, 2015)

After the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Law on Territorial Structure (1996, repealed in 2005), Art.1, identified the territorial units of St. Petersburg as “towns, settlements and municipal units”.³⁰¹ According to the Article 4, Lomonosov, Kronstadt, Pavlovsk, Peterhof, Pushkin, Sestroretsk were indicated among the territorial units of St. Petersburg.³⁰²

In 1998 the St. Petersburg City Administration established territorial offices in the administrative districts of St. Petersburg.³⁰³ In this respect it should be noted that the Lomonosov Administrative District of St. Petersburg was remarkably distinguished alongside the Petrodvortsovy District.³⁰⁴ Appropriately, the territories of Petrodvortsovy, Pushkinsky,

³⁰⁰Prezidium Verhovnogo Soveta USSR Ukaz ot 31.10.1989 *Ob otneseniі gorodov Zelenogorska, Lomonosova, Pavlovskā k kategorii gorodov oblastnogo podchineniia i peredache ih v administrativnoe podchinenie Leningradskomu gorodskomu Sovetu narodnyh deputatov*

³⁰¹ Zakon Sankt-Peterburga ot 31.12.1996 N 186-59 (red. ot 25.05.2001) *O territorialnom ustrojstve Sankt-Peterburga (prinjat ZS SPb 25.12.1996)*, Art.1 (repealed)

³⁰² Zakon Sankt-Peterburga ot 31.12.1996 N 186-59 (red. ot 25.05.2001) *O territorialnom ustrojstve Sankt-Peterburga (prinjat ZS SPb 25.12.1996)*, Art.4. (repealed)

³⁰³ Territorial office is a state institution and territorial authority of the St. Petersburg City Administration, created to exercise certain competences of the St. Petersburg City Administration on the territory of the respective administrative district. Zakon Sankt-Peterburga ot 31.12.1996 N 186-59 (red. ot 25.05.2001) *O territorialnom ustrojstve Sankt-Peterburga (prinjat ZS SPb 25.12.1996)* (repealed)

³⁰⁴ Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 25.12.1998 N 40 *O granicah administrativnyh rajonov Sankt-Peterburga*

Kronstadtsky, Lomonosovsky, and Pavlovsky administrative districts were identified within the borders (as of 01.06.1997) of Petrodvortsovy, Pushkinsky districts of St. Petersburg and towns of Kronstadt, Lomonosov and Pavlovsk. The Lomonosov Town Administration was defined as “the Territorial Office of the Lomonosov Administrative District of St. Petersburg”. The Territorial Offices were in charge of: maintenance of public housing and non-residential buildings (except functions assigned directly to the St. Petersburg City Administration); supervision of residents in need to improve their living conditions and provision of social housing (except for functions directly assigned to the Housing Policy Committee); maintenance and development of subordinated institutions of health care, social services, education and culture, sports; repair and maintenance of roads (except the roads of Federal and the City significance); collection and disposal of household waste; beautification and landscaping of the subordinated territory; control over the land use, compliance with beautification regulations; payment of pensions and allowances, etc; assistance to socially vulnerable categories of residents; registration of acts of civil status; privatization of the housing fund; protection of public order; ensuring cooperation between the St. Petersburg City Administration and local self-governing (municipal) authorities, public associations and political parties; etc.³⁰⁵

In 2000s the campaign to enlarge urban areas was started in St. Petersburg, targeting primarily distant South-West districts: Lomonosov and Petrodvortsovy.³⁰⁶ According to the City Administration Decree from December 2, 2003, “the Administration of the Petrodvortsovy District was to be reorganised by incorporating the Administration of the Lomonosov District of St. Petersburg. The Administration of the Petrodvortsovy District shall exercise the powers on territories which were subjected to the authority of the Administration of the Petrodvortsovy district and the Administration of the Lomonosov District of St. Petersburg (as of 01.12.2003). The Administration of the Petrodvortsovy District is a legal successor of all rights and obligations of the Administration of the Lomonosov District of St. Petersburg”.³⁰⁷ In this way, Lomonosov was once again relegated under subordination of the Petrodvortsovy district and lost its independence and administrative authority.

Two years later, in 2005, a new St. Petersburg Law on Territorial Structure, Article 26, stipulated, that “modification of borders and transformation of municipal units is carried out in compliance with general principles of local self-governance organization in the Russian Federation and specificities of local self-governance in the Federal city of St. Petersburg, by introducing amendments to the present Law of St. Petersburg taking into consideration

³⁰⁵Gubernator Sankt-Peterburga Prikaz ot 17.07.1997 N 49-p *O territorialnyh upravlenijah administracii Sankt-Peterburga (v red. Rasporyazhenija Administracii Sankt-Peterburga ot 13.07.2001 N 508-ra) (utratil silu Postanovlenie Gubernatora Sankt-Peterburga ot 06.07.2004 N 493-pg)*

³⁰⁶ Parakhuda, Vladimir. 2004. *Oranienbaum uezdnyj i zashtatny*, p:64.

³⁰⁷ Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 02.12.2003 N 46 *O reorganizacii administracii Petrodvorcovogo rajona Sankt-Peterburga (s izmenenijami na 1 ijunja 2006 goda)*

public opinion of the residents of respective municipalities. Moreover, the documents confirming that the residents' opinion was considered must be submitted".³⁰⁸

The Article 2 of the new Law on Territorial Structure (2005) enlisted administrative-territorial units (districts) and intracity municipalities (municipal units, towns and settlements) as constituent territorial units of St. Petersburg. According to the Article 3, "a district is an administrative and territorial unit, within which the district administrations, executive public authorities of St. Petersburg, exercise their function".³⁰⁹ The territory of St. Petersburg is delimited into: Admiralty, Vasileostrovsky, Vyborgsky, Kalininsky, Kirovsky, Kolpinsky, Krasnogvardeysky, Krasnoselsky, Kronstadtsky, Kurortny, Moscovsky, Nevsky, Petrogradsky, Petrodvortsovy, Primorsky, Pushkinsky, Frunzensky, Tsentralny (Central) districts. Municipalities are located within the districts in order to ensure an effective implementation of the state power and local self-governance, and to guarantee an efficient collaboration between the administration and local self-governing bodies. Article 7 enlists among the municipalities: 85) Kronstadt town; 86) Lomonosov town; 87) Pavlovsk town; 88) Peterhof town; 89) Pushkin town; 107) Strelna settlement. In compliance with Article 21, the Strelna settlement and towns of Peterhof and Lomonosov constitute the municipal units of the Petrodvortsovy district.³¹⁰

In detail, responsibilities of municipalities (such as Kronstadt, Lomonosov, Pavlovsk, Peterhof, Pushkin, etc.) in accordance with Article 8 imply: approval of address programs regarding retail trade placement; creation of conditions for housing and socio-cultural construction; control over compliance with retail trade legislation; municipal road construction and maintenance of local roads; organisation of ritual services and burials maintenance; preservation of monuments of history and culture of municipal subordination; creation of conditions for the organization of sports and entertainment events; organization of parking lots on the territory of the municipality; beautification and landscaping of the territory of the municipality; creation of conditions for sports development.³¹¹

The Lomonosov Municipality Charter (2008), Art.3, identifies the Lomonosov town as an intracity municipal unit within the Federal city of St. Petersburg. According to Article 20, its governing structure is comprised of: the Municipal Council, the Head of the Municipality, the Administration of the Municipality, the Control and Accounting body of the Municipality.³¹²

³⁰⁸Zakon Sankt-Peterburga ot 25.07.2005 N 411-68 (red. ot 11.12.2013) *O territorialnom ustrojstve Sankt-Peterburga (prinjat ZS SPb 30.06.2005) (s izm. i dop., vstupajushhimi v silu s 01.01.2014)*

³⁰⁹Zakon Sankt-Peterburga ot 25.07.2005 N 411-68 (red. ot 11.12.2013) *O territorialnom ustrojstve Sankt-Peterburga (prinjat ZS SPb 30.06.2005) (s izm. i dop., vstupajushhimi v silu s 01.01.2014)*

³¹⁰Zakon Sankt-Peterburga ot 25.07.2005 N 411-68 (red. ot 11.12.2013) *O territorialnom ustrojstve Sankt-Peterburga (prinjat ZS SPb 30.06.2005) (s izm. i dop., vstupajushhimi v silu s 01.01.2014)*

³¹¹Zakon Sankt-Peterburga ot 25.07.2005 N 411-68 (red. ot 11.12.2013) *O territorialnom ustrojstve Sankt-Peterburga (prinjat ZS SPb 30.06.2005) (s izm. i dop., vstupajushhimi v silu s 01.01.2014)*; Prokopiev, Evgeny. 2005. *Municipalnoe pravo Rossijskoj Federacii*, p:28

³¹²Municipalny Sovet MO Gorod Lomonosov Reshenie ot 29.10.2008 N335 *Ustav Municipalnogo obrazovanija Gorod Lomonosov (s izmenenijami, vnesennymi Resheniem Municipalnogo Soveta municipal'nogo obrazovanija gorod Lomonosov ot 12.09.2013 goda № 499)*

As stated in the Article 21, “the Municipal Council is a permanent representative body of the municipality, elected for 5 years. It represents the local population and carries out on its behalf the tasks of the local governance within the limits prescribed by the Russian Constitution, the Federal laws, the Laws of St. Petersburg and this Charter”.³¹³ In 2010 the elected composition of the Lomonosov Municipal Council (5 members of opposition, 4 deputies supported by the pro-Kremlin “United Russia” party and 1 independent candidate) led to an infamous standoff between the opposition majority and “the United Russia” front.³¹⁴

The competences of the Lomonosov municipal governance are elaborated in the Article 5 of the Charter and include: training and education of unemployed people; provision of solid fuel of the population living in houses with no central heating; issuance of marriage permits; collection and removal of household waste and garbage; identification of territories where retail sale of alcohol is not allowed; issuance of certificates for religious groups; information, advice and assistance in establishment of homeowners' associations, councils of apartment houses; assistance to small business development; prevention of terrorism and extremism; prevention of drug abuse; organization of municipal festivals and other entertainment events; preservation and development of local traditions and rites; mass sports promotion; military and patriotic education of residents; recreational activities for residents of the municipality; beautification of the municipal territory³¹⁵ (maintenance of surrounding areas and yards, driveways, walkways; organization of additional parking lots; installation and maintenance of small architectural forms, street furniture; maintenance of recreation areas, including construction, maintenance and cleaning of playgrounds; design for festive events); maintaining cleanliness and order, including the elimination of unauthorized dumps of household waste, garbage; landscaping of green courtyards, including the compensatory planting; carrying out sanitary felling; maintenance of military burials, memorials; repair and maintenance of roads located within the municipal territory.³¹⁶ Obviously, the list of these

³¹³ Municipalny Sovet MO Gorod Lomonosov Reshenie ot 29.10.2008 N335 Ustav Municipalnogo obrazovanija Gorod Lomonosov (s izmenenijami, vnesennymi Resheniem Municipalnogo Soveta municipal'nogo obrazovanija gorod Lomonosov ot 12.09.2013 goda № 499)

³¹⁴ Belomestnov D., Lavrentiev P. 2011. *I odin v pole vojn ili Chto mozžno sdelat v menshinstve. Municipalny opyt*, p:14-31. For further information: Asotova, Alla; Filippov, German. 2009. *Politicheskie elity malyh i srednih gorodov Rossii: pereputie ili zastoj*.

³¹⁵ Zakon Sankt-Peterburga *O nadelanii organov mestnogo samoupravlenija vnutrigorodskih municipalnyh obrazovanij Sankt-Peterburga, raspolozhennyh v granicah Kolpinskogo, Kronshtadtskogo, Kurortnogo, Petrodvorcovogo, Petrogradskogo, Pushkinskogo rajonov Sankt-Peterburga, otdelnym gosudarstvennym polnomochiem Sankt-Peterburga po organizacii i osushhestvleniju v sootvetstvii s adresnymi programmami, utverzhdaemymi administracijami rajonov Sankt-Peterburga, uborki i sanitarnoj ochistki territorij, za iskljucheniem zemelnyh uchastkov, obespechenie uborki i sanitarnoj ochistki kotoryh osushhestvljaetsja grazhdanami i juridicheskimi licami libo otneseno k polnomochijam ispolnitelnyh organov gosudarstvennoj vlasti Sankt-Peterburga (s izmenenijami na 11 marta 2014 goda)*; Administratsia Sankt-Peterburga Rasporjazhenie ot 23.09.2002 N 1784-ra (red. ot 22.02.2007) *O merah po usileniju kontrolja za sostojaniem vneshnego blagoustrojstva Sankt-Peterburga*

³¹⁶ Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 26.06.2006 N 779 (red. ot 19.09.2014) *O Perechne dorog, raspolozhennyh v predelakh granic vnutrigorodskih municipalnyh obrazovanij Sankt-Peterburga, tekushhij remont i sodержanie kotoryh osushhestvljajut organy mestnogo samoupravlenija v Sankt-Peterburge*

responsibilities provides a vivid illustration of an actual power allocation system adopted in the Federal City.

In fact, Lomonosov is the only municipal unit of St. Petersburg, where local self-governance elections will take place in September 2015. In view of the Municipal Deputy Yuri Kostyaev expressed in June 2015, "the Municipal Council does not play any visible role, for all decisions are taken by the Administration of the Petrodvortsovy district. The election turnover in Lomonosov has always been no more than 20%. This figure clearly demonstrates the real attitude to the local self-governance. Most Lomonosov residents work in St. Petersburg and become so tired by daily commuting, that they do not need any politics. There is almost no business left in the town, well-off residents are leaving for St. Petersburg or private homes somewhere in the Leningrad Region. Competences enforced for the Municipal Council do not allow it to address really important issues".³¹⁷ Indeed, according to the social network opinion poll "Are you informed about the political developments in our town?", only 24% out of total 123 respondents positively confirmed that they are updated on the municipal governance activity in Lomonosov, while 58% of the replies were negative.³¹⁸

Indeed, in September 2015 above-mentioned facts regarding the role of the local self-governance in the life of the local community have been proved by the results of the Lomonosov Municipal Council elections. The general voter turnout was approximated as 21.04%. Nine of ten deputies elected are supported by the pro-Kremlin "United Russia" party.³¹⁹

Criticism/Public opinion

On April 18, 1978 Lomonosov was handed over from the Leningrad Region to the authority of the Petrodvortsovy District of Leningrad. This unusual subordination resulted from the need of the Leningrad authorities to control the site of the perspective Flood Prevention Facility Complex (the Dam) construction. In opinion of residents, Lomonosov fell victim to the ambitious development plans, which did not consider the interests of the local population and were humiliating for the old residents. Although the status of the Leningrad citizenship was considered prestigious, residents of Lomonosov were still regarded as provincials. Initially they were not even entitled to the honorary title of the Leningrad Siege

³¹⁷ Yuri Kostyaev. 2015. *Ustal ot bessmyslennosti raboty oppozitsionnyh deputatov*.

³¹⁸ "Are you informed about the political developments in our town? Are you going to vote in the Lomonosov Municipal Council election on September 4, 2009?" (123 respondents). Social network Vkontakte opinion poll at "My – Lomonosovtsy" (We are Lomonosovers), the largest social group on Lomonosov (11 670 members), https://vk.com/topic-9980803_21643450 (poll started in August 2009, accessed May 12, 2015)

³¹⁹ Objavleny predvaritelnye itogi vyborov v Lomonosove. *Peterburgsky dnevnik*. 14.09.2015; Na vybory v Lomonosove prishli bolee 2,2 tysyach chelovek — ANO "Nabljudateli Peterburga". *IA "Dialog"*. 13.09.2015 <http://topdialog.ru/2015/09/13/na-vybory-v-lomonosove-prishli-bolee-22-tysyach-chelovek-ano-nabljudateli-peterburga/> (accessed: October 6, 2015); "Bjudzhetnye ovoshhi" Lomonosova. *Zaks.ru*, 14.09.2015. <https://munizipal.zaks.ru/archivemo/5384> (accessed: October 6, 2015)

survivors: "in course of time, low-grade Leningraders, residents of Lomonosov, have become third-rate St. Petersburgers".³²⁰

The merger has also resulted in unprecedented situation, when the Lomonosovsky district has become the only municipal unit of the Leningrad Region, which administration is located on a territory of another subject of the Russian Federation, in the Lomonosov town, the Petrodvortsovy district of St. Petersburg.³²¹ Currently the Lomonosovsky district, with 70 298 population, specialises in food production, agriculture, engineering, forestry and wood processing, with future potential in cultural tourism and logistics.³²² Paradoxically, Lomonosov itself, which used to be a center of this district, is separated from it. Although the town still houses the district administration, social services, health care facilities, they are inaccessible for the population, now residents of St. Petersburg, a different Federal Entity. Moreover, there has always been an omnipresent notorious duality, as the town used to accommodate two libraries (town and district), two palaces of culture (town and district), two local history museums (town and district), two police departments (town and district), etc.

In 1989 upon direct resurbodination to the Leningrad City Council (in connection to the Dam construction), the local territorial administration was formed and to a greater enthusiasm of its residents the town started to manage its activities independently from the Petrodvortsovy district.³²³ After disintegration of the Soviet Union, Lomonosov has got even wider degree of local independency, so that its residents did not have to travel to Peterhof any time they needed to solve any administrative issue.

In 2003 at the heyday of Lomonosov municipal governance, the town housed its own territorial administration, social services, police and passport offices, etc.³²⁴

In autumn 2003 after the St. Petersburg Governor election campaign won by Valentina Matvienko, the territorial administration of Lomonosov town was abolished (without consulting public opinion of residents, as it is required by the Federal Law On municipal governance N 131-FZ (2003)).³²⁵ The town was once again relegated from a territorial unit with a legal authority into an intracity municipal unit of the Petrodvortsovy District and thus

³²⁰ Bardysheva, Olga. 2008. *Na puti k trehsotletiju: nashi pechalnye jubilei.*

³²¹ Leningradskaja oblast Zakon ot 24.12.2004. N 117-oz *Ob ustanovlenii granic i nadelanii sootvetstvujushhim statusom municipal'nogo obrazovanija Lomonosovskij municipalny rajon i municipal'nyh obrazovanij v ego sostave (s izmenenijami na 27.06.2013);* Leningradskaja oblast Zakon ot 15.06.2010 N 32-oz (red. ot 13.10.2014) *Ob administrativno-territorialnom ustrojstve Leningradskoj oblasti i porjadke ego izmenenija (prinjat ZS LO 26.05.2010);* Municipalny Sovet MO Lomonosovskij municipalny rajon Reshenie ot 29.04.2009 N 26 *Ustav (v red. Reshenij Soveta deputatov municipalnogo obrazovanija Lomonosovskij municipal'nyj rajon Leningradskoj oblasti ot 27.10.2010 N 104, ot 25.11.2011 N 74)*

³²² Leningradskaja oblast Zakon ot 28.06.2013 N 45-oz *O Konceptii socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija Leningradskoj oblasti na period do 2025 goda*

³²³ Zhuravlev, Vladimir. 2010. *Budushhee Oranienbauma: promzona ili turisticheskij centr?*

³²⁴ Belomestnov D., Lavrentiev P. 2011. *I odin v pole vojn ili Chto možno sdelat v menshinstve. Municipalny opyt, p:14-31.*

³²⁵ Federalny zakon ot 06.10.2003. N 131-FZ *Ob obshhij principah organizacii mestnogo samoupravlenija v Rossijskoj Federacii (s izmenenijami na 30 marta 2015 goda)*

ceased to exist legally.³²⁶ Therefore, since 2003 the locals have been living in “a town”, which administratively does not exist.³²⁷ In view of the above-mentioned factors, Lomonosov is the only municipal unit of St. Petersburg, which doesn't have its own hospital, maternity ward and mortuary.³²⁸ Having appropriate social services in the town, the hospital, in particular, the residents of Lomonosov have to commute to Peterhof instead, whenever there is a necessity.

Official arguments provided by the authorities seek to justify the merger to Peterhof.

According to the St. Petersburg Governor Press Officer Igor Pavlovsky, “after appointment of Vsevolod Khmyrov to the Frunzensky District,³²⁹ Lomonosov was left without the Head of Administration. Since the problems of Lomonosov are very similar to ones of the Petrodvortsovy district, it was decided to merge them”.³³⁰ Contrarily, Nicolay Korobkin, Infotehservis KAD Deputy General Director, claimed that merger of districts “would not bring anything good to Lomonosov in terms of restoration of architectural monuments, as all budget financing would be seized by Petrodvorets, as it used to be before 1994”.³³¹

In 2009 answering a question on merger, the Head of Petrodvortsovy District Administration Valentin Shevchenko stated that the merger was aimed at optimization of the administrative structure and related budget savings in the administrative apparatus. Consecutive 3.5 times increase in St. Petersburg budget expenses for the Petrodvortsovy district has enabled Lomonosov to open new social service centers and dentistry at the children's polyclinic N72; to work on restoration of the local history museum; to start repair works of the local stadium; to resettle and reconstruct dilapidated housing stock; to maintain roads, yards, recreation area at the Krasny pond, etc.³³²

Public opinion regarding the merger was expressively vocal and was reflected upon in numerous articles in the local newspapers. Subordination to the Petrodvortsovy district raised mass arguments and speculation, as there was obvious conflict of interests and priorities. Lomonosov, “a cradle of the Russian military industry” and former center of the agricultural Lomonosov district, has been deprived of its status and was relegated to a mere municipal unit, with Peterhof consuming major resources allocated for the whole district.³³³

³²⁶ According to the commentary provided in September 2003 by then Head of Lomonosov territorial office Vsevolod Khmyrov, during the St. Petersburg Governor election campaign Lomonosov had shown a low level of support to the pro-Kremlin candidate Matvienko (in comparison to other districts of St. Petersburg).

³²⁷ Similarly Lomonosov did not support the election procedure of Valentina Matvienko to the Federation Council in 2011. Therefore, the municipal unit conventionally earned a reputation of “a trouble-maker”.

³²⁸ Zhuravlev, Vladimir. 2008. *Voinskaya slava Oranienbauma*, p: 15; Zhuravlev, Vladimir; Mitjurin, Dmitriy; Saks, Konstantin. 2011. *Forpost Peterburga. Tri veka ratnoj istorii Oranienbauma-Lomonosova*, p:80.

³²⁹ Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga. *Postanovlenie ot 02.12.2003. N54-k*

³³⁰ Zyryanova, Marina. 2003. *Lomonosov slili s Petrodvortsom*.

³³¹ Zyryanova, Marina. 2003. *Lomonosov slili s Petrodvortsom*.

³³² Otveti na voprosy glave administracii Petrodvorcovogo rajona V.D.Shevchenko, v peredache ‘Den rajona’ na 5 kanale. 08.06.2009. http://old.gov.spb.ru/gov/admin/terr/reg_petrodv/vopros/tv5 (accessed April 15, 2015)

³³³ Ulianochkin, Konstantin. 2011. *Petergof i Lomonosov – goroda bratja?* Despite its status as a half-closed town, up till 1970ies Lomonosov was still known as unique palace and park ensemble, as well as attractive recreational destination. Due to the proximity of the Leningrad Nuclear Power Plant, the Southern coast of the

Thus, the town has lost its independence and financing.³³⁴ The hospital, court, social security agency are in Peterhof now (12 km away) and the distance between the authorities and the population has increased.³³⁵

Besides, not a last role in the public argument is played by the unique history of Oranienbaum-Lomonosov. Peterhof (and other historic suburbs of Leningrad) was occupied by Nazis during the WWII, while Oranienbaum (like the besieged Leningrad) has never been defeated by any foreign invaders. This fact is a source of particular pride among the Lomonosov town residents. Thus, not surprisingly, current subordination to Peterhof is referred to as a defeat, symbolically nicknamed “the Invasion” in the local folklore.

In view of Olga Bardysheva, a native resident of Lomonosov, “in course of 30 years of Leningrad-St. Petersburg subordination (since 1978), Lomonosov has gradually lost its individuality, its spirit and soul - the palace and park ensemble. It has lost its military status and its role as a center of Lomonosovsky district. St. Petersburg splendor and the European shine, promised by the authorities, are unlikely to reach the distant outskirts”.³³⁶

In expert opinion, the situation is paradoxical. According to Pobedin, “at a certain moment the administrative enlargement (expansion) becomes irrelevant to the interests of the population, distancing the decision-makers from the living space of residents. At times, no proper economic justification is provided to prove the necessity of the administrative enlargement”.³³⁷

Addressing this example of spatial inconsistency within the St. Petersburg agglomeration, Starodubrovskaja, Slavgorodskaja, Zhavoronkov call it “a territorial overlap, when Lomonosov is a part of St. Peterburg, while its Lomonosovsky district belongs to the Leningrad region”.³³⁸ Moreover, in further elaboration, “the fact that there are 8 towns and 21 settlements of the St. Petersburg agglomeration, which are not included into its core and frequently even do not have a common border with it, makes the principle of integrity of the Federal city’s economy irrelevant in these particular cases. Instead, suburban intracity territories located outside the core should be allocated much wider range of powers, as there is no obvious reason to limit their competences. The status and allocation of powers of

Gulf of Finland was inaccessible for vacationers. For a long time travellers were not allowed further than Lebyazhie checkpoint.

³³⁴ Shergina, Natalia. 2011. *Mandat ot Lomonosova*, p:16.

³³⁵ Ulianochkin, Konstantin. 2011. *Peterhof i Lomonosov – goroda bratja?*

³³⁶ Bardysheva, Olga. 2008. *Na puti k trehsotletiju: nashi pechalnye jubilee.*

³³⁷ Pobedin, A.A. 2013. *Perspektivy mezhmunicipalnogo sotrudnichestva pri razvitii gorodskih aglomeracij opyt zarubezhnyh stran i Rossii*, p:43.

³³⁸ Another example is Vsevolozhsk (Leningrad region), which is located even closer to the urban core than Pushkin and Pavlovsk (St. Petersburg). Starodubrovskaja I., Slavgorodskaja M., Zhavoronkov S. 2004. *Organizacija mestnogo samoupravljenija v gorodah federalnogo znachenija*, p:75.

suburban towns should be particularly defined, due to an essential difference of this type of suburban settlements from other areas within the St. Petersburg territory".³³⁹

Actually, it was Lomonosov, where the experiment by the St. Petersburg Administration had taken place, aiming to allocate to the suburban municipal unit some additional powers, such as to expand the municipal ownership.³⁴⁰ In 2000-2004, in compliance with the St. Petersburg Law on Transfer of the State property to the Municipal Units, about 10 kindergartens were transferred under the Lomonosov municipality supervision.³⁴¹ Although the experiment had proved to be successful, it was terminated in 2010s.

Taking into account the arguments mentioned above, not surprisingly, Lomonosov was known for its support of political opposition.³⁴² Topical issues of local development, urban planning, environmental and housing problems, corruption, etc are openly discussed at the town's unofficial site: www.ramboff.ru.³⁴³ Each Municipal Deputy, an opposition member, runs an official page at the social network Vkontakte.

In 2008 the public organization "Gorod Oranienbaum" was established "to promote favorable living environment for the residents of Oranienbaum (Lomonosov) in interests of present and future generations".³⁴⁴ According to its Charter, "Gorod Oranienbaum" is a public non-commercial association of the residents, established on the basis of their common interests aiming to achieve common goals. The organization fulfils the following tasks: public control over compliance with legislation in the areas of local self-governance, environmental safety in development of Lomonosov; information and public activity, including mass media; promotion of civil activity among the population; participation and assistance in organization of cultural, historical and patriotic events; participation in development of draft plans and programs for the town; cooperation with public organizations, local and state government.³⁴⁵

Indeed, the organisation is primarily known for its periodic campaigns to return the original name of Oranienbaum and to separate from Peterhof. The town with an orange tree as its

³³⁹ Starodubrovskaja I., Slavgorodskaja M., Zhavoronkov S. 2004. *Organizacija mestnogo samoupravljenija v gorodah federalnogo znachenija*, p:80.

³⁴⁰ Starodubrovskaja I., Slavgorodskaja M., Zhavoronkov S. 2004. *Organizacija mestnogo samoupravljenija v gorodah federalnogo znachenija*, p:75.

³⁴¹ Zakon Sankt-Peterburga ot 06.04.2000 N 137-12 *O porjadke peredachi objektov gosudarstvennoj sobstvennosti Sankt-Peterburga v sobstvennost municipalnyh obrazovanij (repealed)*; Zakon Sankt-Peterburga ot 27.11.2001 N 796-103 *O peredache objektov gosudarstvennoj sobstvennosti Sankt-Peterburga v sobstvennost municipalnogo obrazovanija "Gorod Lomonosov" (repealed)*.

³⁴² Shevchuk, Mihail. 2001. *Matvienko podarit sebja na jubilej goroda Lomonosova*. In September 2015 the results of the Lomonosov Municipal Council election have demonstrated an opposite trend, with nine out of ten deputies promoted by the pro-Kremlin "United Russia" party.

³⁴³ Opposition newspaper "KontrasTY!!" (Contrasts) was also distributed. Last update of the site www.konstrust.me took place in 2013. (accessed: September, 2014)

³⁴⁴ MOOL "Gorod Oranienbaum". 2008. *Ustav Mestnoj obshhestvennoj organizacii Lomonosova 'Gorod Oranienbaum'*.

³⁴⁵ MOOL "Gorod Oranienbaum". 2008. *Ustav Mestnoj obshhestvennoj organizacii Lomonosova 'Gorod Oranienbaum'*.

coat of arms is nevertheless called Lomonosov, meanwhile, Peterhof has got its historic name back from the Soviet transliterated “Petrodvorets” already in 2005.³⁴⁶ Actually, the renaming Lomonosov into Oranienbaum was positively approved by 73% respondents of the opinion poll “Should Lomonosov be renamed into Oranienbaum?” at the forum.ramboff.ru.³⁴⁷ Similarly, the recent opinion poll “What is the most appropriate name for our town?” initiated by “Nash Lomonosov” social network group in September 2015 has demonstrated that out of 352 participants, 48.3% stand for historic “Oranienbaum”, while 33% respondents prefer current “Lomonosov”, 11.9% approve colloquial “Rambov”, 4% support “Rambovcity” and 2.3% like informal “Lomonyga”.³⁴⁸

Thereby, there is systematic public protest expressed against environmentally dangerous investment projects in the area.³⁴⁹ In October 2014 the public hearing on new amendments to the General Plan took place, debating the future development of the Petrodvortsovy district and Lomonosov, in particular.³⁵⁰

Finally, to conclude the discussion, an argument raised by Stanislav and Irina Shmelev should be largely considered: “citizens, independent of their age, ethnic and professional group, social status, incomes, and so on would like the life in the city to be happy, full of comfort, healthy, safe, and the environment surrounding them to be convenient, aesthetically pleasing and environmentally clean. Participation in the decision making on the matters of urban development (democratic participation) gives the citizens the feeling of their attachment to the city, place identity, belonging to the community of fellow citizens and opportunities for self-realisation. The experience shows that when the city administration actively follows the principles of sustainable development, they can offer opportunities and create conditions for satisfaction of these needs. In the case, when it does not happen, conflict situations emerge, that could often be focused on the destruction of the historic city centres, destruction of parks and gardens, excessive construction”.³⁵¹

³⁴⁶Kalinin, Yuri. 2005. *Kontrasty*, p:275-278; Bardysheva, Olga. *Gorod utopij, Oranienbaum ili Lomonosov*; Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 01.06.2005 N 285 *O zakonodatelnoj iniciative o prinjatii Federalnogo zakona "O pereimenovanii goroda Petrodvorec, raspolozhennogo na territorii Sankt-Peterburga, v gorod Petergof"*

³⁴⁷ “Should Lomonosov be renamed into Oranienbaum?” opinion poll (59 respondents). Source: unofficial Lomonosov town forum: *forum.ramboff.ru*,

<http://forum.ramboff.ru/index.php?showtopic=347&st=75&p=17017&#entry17017>, (posted in January 2007, accessed May 11, 2015). Only registered forum users could participate in the voting.

³⁴⁸ “What is the most appropriate name for our town?” opinion poll (352 respondents). Social network Vkontakte opinion poll at “Nash Lomonosov” (Our Lomonosov) social group (1138 members), https://vk.com/im?sel=300666144&w=wall-80508369_428 (poll started on September 11, 2015; accessed October 6, 2015)

³⁴⁹ Garmazhapova, Aleksandra. 2011. *Municipalam ne nuzhna perepiska s Medvedevym*.

³⁵⁰ Zakon Sankt-Peterburga ot 05.07.2006 N400-61 *O porjadke organizacii i provedenija publicnyh slushanij i informirovanija naselenija pri osushhestvlenii gradostroitelnoj dejatelnosti v Sankt-Peterburge*; Petrodvortsovy rajon Sankt-Peterburga. *Zakljuchenie o rezultatah publicnyh slushanij*. 17.06.2014.

³⁵¹ Shmelev, S.E., Shmeleva, I.A. 2009. *Sustainable cities: problems of integrated interdisciplinary research*, p:11.

4.1.4. Analysis of the socio-economic situation

First of all, it should be noted that acquiring accurate data on the socio-economic development of the Petrodvortsovy district in general and Lomonosov in particular was a challenging objective. The latest available statistics is provided by the General Census of the Russian Population held in 2010 with the results officialized in 2012. Nevertheless, the data presented in several separate accounts, categorised by some selected topics is highly inconvenient to consult and to study. The annual report issued by the Petrodvortsovy district administration presents the statistics in a form of a percentage rate in relation to the previous year, so unless the initial figures (of the previous year) are known, the report makes a highly informative reading, otherwise the information, for example, on 5% increase of employment rate in the area, is just a constatation of facts. Mikhail Yevdokimov, former Municipal Deputy and one of developers of the Strategic Plan for Lomonosov (2001) (which statistical data will be highly referred to below) has supported this observance, noticing that obtaining relevant data on the socio-economic development of various localities has always been a critical task, therefore in order to get an accurate data for the Strategic Plan at the time, the administrative resource had to be resorted to.³⁵² Thus, the precise and complete data available on the socio-economic development of Lomonosov is provided by the Stratific Plan of the Lomonosov Municipal Unit dating back to 2001.³⁵³

According to the General Census - 2010, the Petrodvortsovy district was regarded one of the least populated areas of St. Petersburg with overall 128 200 residents: Peterhof - 73 199, Lomonosov - 42 505, Strel'na - 12 452.

In Lomonosov specifically, in 2002 there were 37 776 residents: 45.1 % - male and 54.9 % - female, while in 2010 the town population counted 42 505 people, with average age being 41.4 (38.1 - for men and 44.3 – for women).³⁵⁴

Table 1. Demographics (Lomonosov town)

	2001 ³⁵⁵	2010 ³⁵⁶
1. Total population	40.8	42 505
2. Male	18.8	19 597
3. Female	22.0	22 908
4. Under working age	6.3	5 633 (13.3%)

³⁵² Interview with Mikhail Yevdokimov, Lomonosov Municipal Deputy (2000-2011). July, 2015.

³⁵³ Unlike other subjects of the Russian Federation, only the Federal cities of Moscow and St. Petersburg retain the municipal subdivision structure.

³⁵⁴ Federal'naya sluzhba gosudarstvennoj statistiki. 2012. *Vozrastno-polovoj sostav naselenija Sankt-Peterburga i sostojanie v brake. Itogi vserossijskoj perepisi naselenija 2010 goda.*

³⁵⁵ Andrianova, Irina; Evdokimov, Mihail; Shimarek, Leonid. 2001. *Strategicheskij plan MO g. Lomonosov.*

³⁵⁶ Federal'naya sluzhba gosudarstvennoj statistiki. 2012. *Vozrastno-polovoj sostav naselenija Sankt-Peterburga i sostojanie v brake. Itogi vserossijskoj perepisi naselenija 2010 goda.* .

5.	Working age	25.5	25 727 (60.5%)
6.	Older than working age	9.0	11 137 (26.2%)
7.	0-13 years old	7.5	5 296 (0-14)
8.	14-17 years old	1.1	2 107 (15-19)
9.	Birth rate	231	n/a
10.	Mortality rate	740	n/a

Among the main enterprises which are functioning or used to function in Lomonosov there are: “KMT” plant producing machinery for the railway passenger carriages, wood processing factories, a bread plant (closed), a dairy farm (closed), paper factory (closed).

Lomonosov features six schools, several kindergartens, a school of arts and music, a Navy college, a branch of the Northwestern Technical University, three Russian Orthodox churches, a post-office, a market-place, a fire-brigade, a military port, several research institutes: the Polar Marine Geological Research Expedition, the Research Institute “Morteplohtehnika”, the Scientific Research Veterinary Poultry Institute; the Mendeleev Research Metrological Institute; the 40th Institute of the Deep-Sea Works. The Polar Marine Geological Research Expedition organises the studies of the shelf and islands in the Arctic seas, in the World Ocean, in the Antarctica.³⁵⁷

Table 2. Enterprises registered in Lomonosov (01.01.2001)

1.	Branches and representative offices	14
2.	Industrial	148
3.	Commercial	165
4.	Catering	10
5.	Public organizations	60

The total volume of produced goods and services amounted 439.1 million rubles (01.01.2000). Total amount of taxes and fees received in the budget system of Lomonosov in 2000 amounted to 136484.2 thousand rubles. Local economy implied the following sectors:

³⁵⁷ In 2001 the Deep-Sea Works Institute experts facilitated the raising of the Kursk submarine. Some vessels and deep-sea bathyscaphes of the Polar Expedition were used for the deepwater shooting of the Titanic movie (1997). (Zhuravlev, Vladimir; Mitjurin, Dmitrij; Saks, Konstantin. 2011. *Forpost Peterburga. Tri veka ratnoj istorii Oranienbauma-Lomonosova, p:177-178*).

consumer market and hotel business (46.9 %), services to population (about 20 %), construction (4.9 %), processing manufacture (7.5 %).³⁵⁸

As of 2012, the local socio-economic indicators were reported as far from being favorable, with the lowest average salary rate in St. Petersburg.³⁵⁹ An average wage in the Petrodvortsovy district in January-September 2014 was 39 078 roubles (9.6% increase in respect to 2013) and in January-February 2015 it was 41 350 roubles (14.9% increase to similar period in 2014).³⁶⁰

Not surprisingly, number of solvent population is a crucial factor restricting development of the local commercial infrastructure. Massive daily pendulum migration clearly demonstrates the lack of employment opportunities in the town and lower wages.

Table 3. Employment distribution by major sectors on the Lomonosov Municipal Unit (2001)

Sector	People	%
Total	10 953	100,0
Industry	2 172	19,8
Construction	987	9,0
Transport and communications	660	6,0
Agriculture	-	-
Trade and catering	1392	12,7
Housing and household services	900	8,2
Health care, physical training, and social services	1300	11,9
Public education, culture, arts, science	1700	15,6
Management	100	0,9
Other	1742	15,9

In respect to the previous statistics derived from the Lomonosov Strategic Plan 2001, the data presented below is the author's own elaboration. The information was searched for,

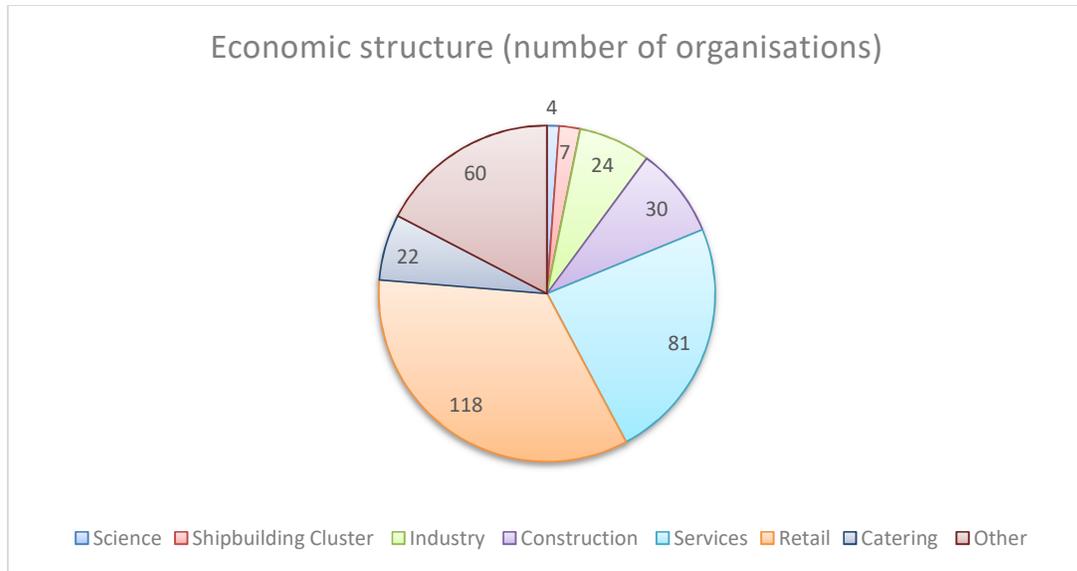
³⁵⁸ Andrianova, Irina; Evdokimov, Mihail; Shimarek, Leonid. 2001. *Strategicheskij plan MO g. Lomonosov*. For more information see: Golikov, Vladislav. 2006. *Strategicheskoe planirovanie razvitija ekonomicheskoy bazy municipalnyh obrazovanij Sankt-Peterburga*.

³⁵⁹ Privalov, Oleg. 2012. *Na orbite bolshogo goroda*.

³⁶⁰ Itogi razvitija Petrodvorcovogo rajona za 9 mesjacev 2014 goda. Oficialny sajt Administracii Sankt-Peterburga. http://www.kbdh.gov.spb.ru/gov/terr/reg_petrodv/statistic/; Itogi razvitija Petrodvorcovogo rajona za za 1 kvartal 2015 goda Oficialny sajt Administracii Sankt-Peterburga; Petrodvortsovy rajon Sankt-Peterburga. *Itogi 2014 - Zadachi 2015*.

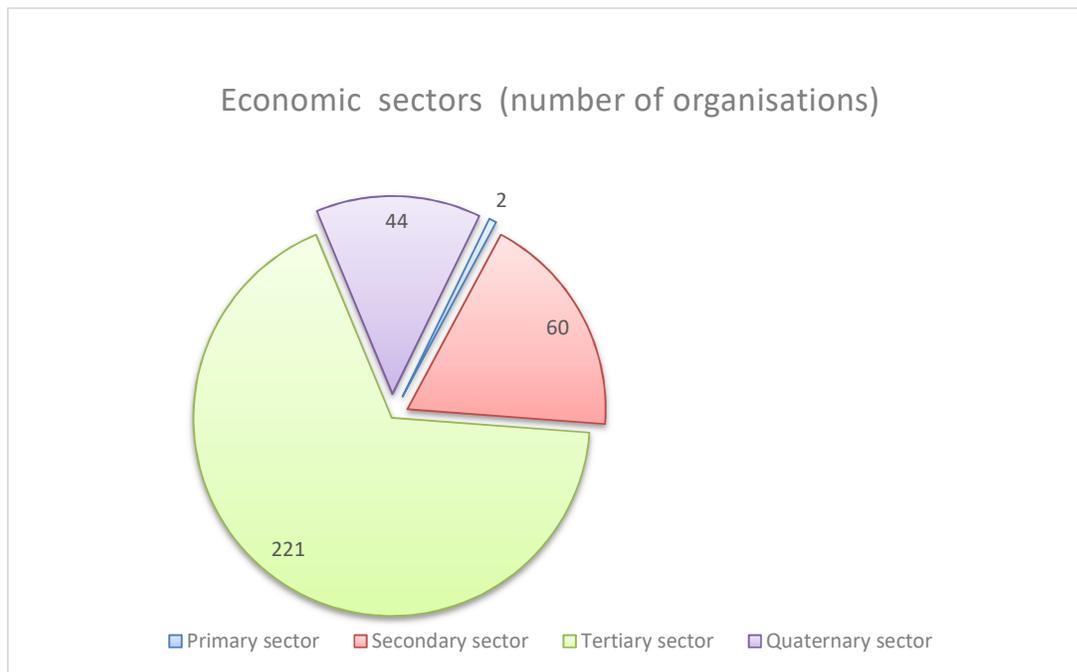
accumulated and systematized in order to provide an illustration of the current situation in the local economic structure and sectors.

Table 4. Economic structure



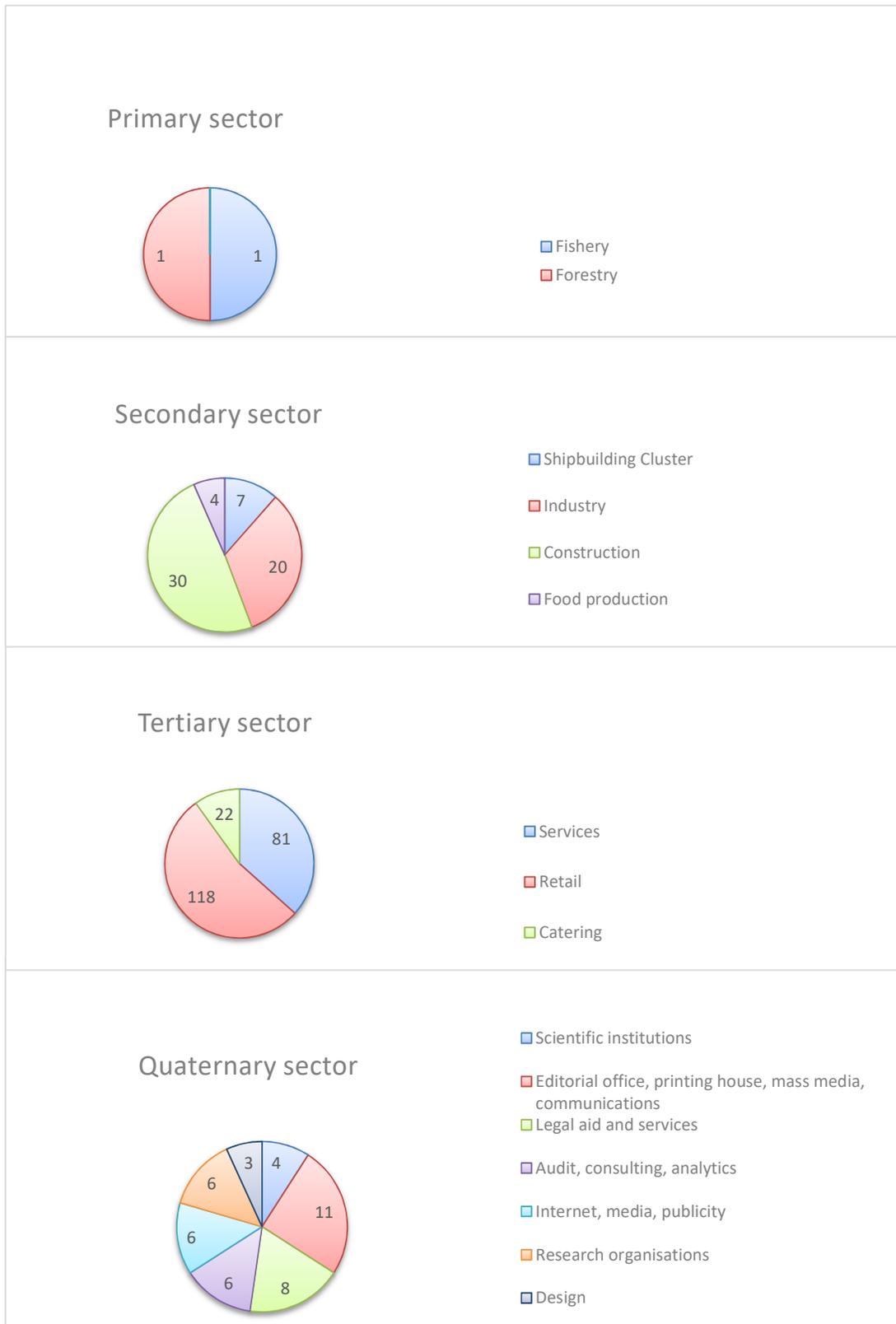
Source: adapted from yellow pages (yp.ru) (accessed: May 4, 2015)

Table 5. Economic sectors



Source: adapted from yellow pages (yp.ru) (accessed: May 4, 2015)

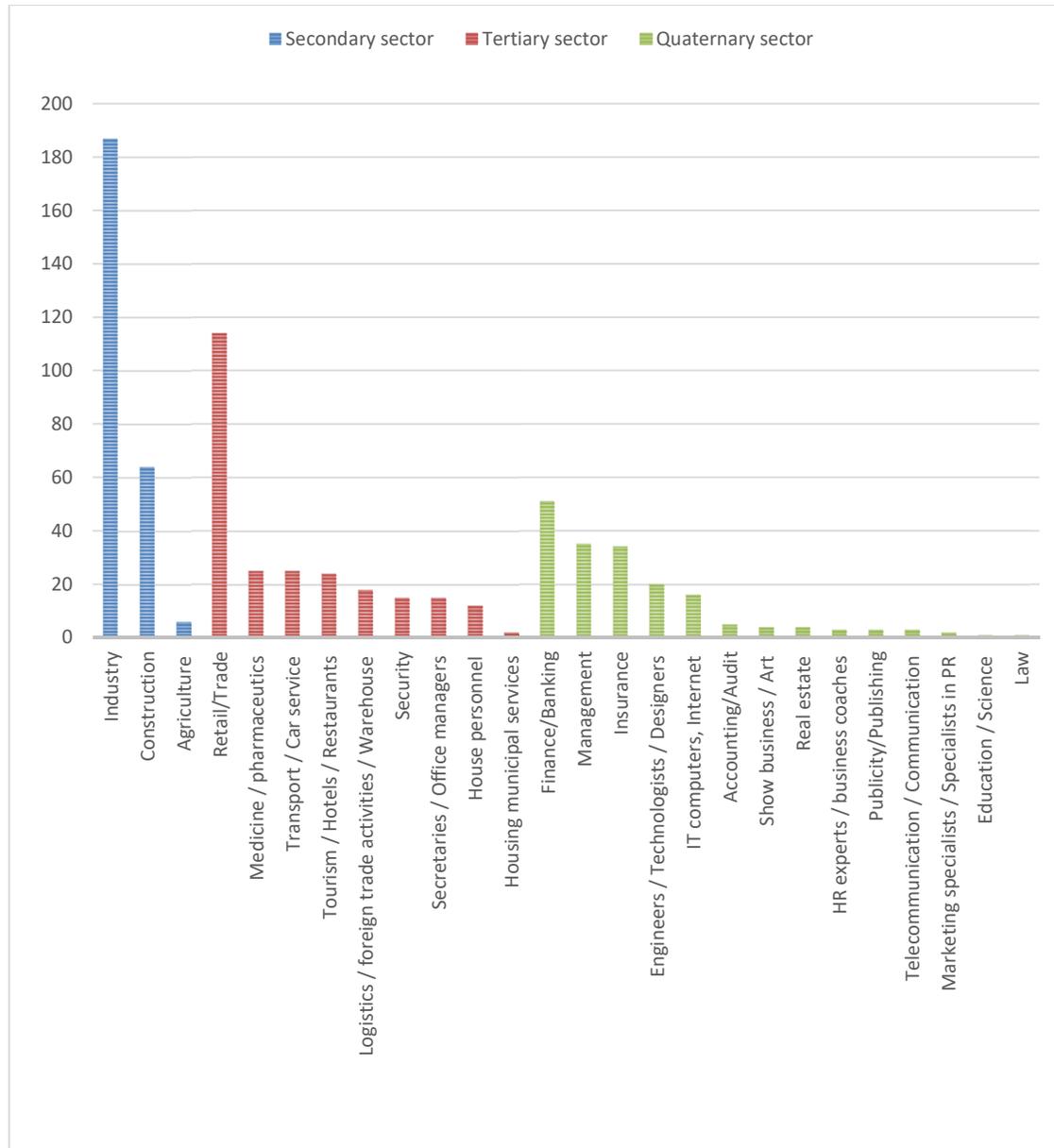
Table 6. Economic sectors



Source: adapted from yellow pages (yp.ru) (accessed: May 4, 2015)

The town has inherited a unique Navy industrial cluster, formed during the Soviet times. It includes companies and factories working on design, production and repair of marine equipment or design, construction and repair of ships, boats, yachts. The Research Institute “Morteploekhnika” carries out research and development of the underwater defence complex and robotics. The cluster might also indirectly involve the Institute of the Deep-Sea Works and the Polar Marine Geological expedition.

Table 7. Local enterprises



Source: adapted from yellow pages (yp.ru) (accessed: May 4, 2015)

Analysis of the collected data has shown that most local enterprises and companies are active within the fields of construction, engineering, surveying and cadastral works. Large amount of repair works and services is also observed. Characteristically, there are established research institutes, numerous shopping malls, but landmark cafes or restaurants are absent. The share of private sector has increased in respect to the public sector in the sphere of service industry, education, medicine. Small and medium business involves consulting, audit, creative technologies, IT, etc.

On the social level, Lomonosov provides the St. Petersburg city residence registration and relevant social infrastructure (kindergartens, schools). However, as demonstrated by the real estate market of Lomonosov, which is traditionally narrow and focused on the local buyers or low-income newcomers, people who work in St. Petersburg are unlikely to buy accommodation here, in the suburban town, because of its remoteness (40 km from the city) and poor transport accessibility. Furthermore, Lomonosov is also characterized by uneven social environment, low social status and purchasing capacity of its residents, poor ecological situation (the Nuclear Plant, chemical agriculture, waste burials), lack of investment in housing and engineering networks and, finally, inadequate use of historical and cultural heritage (the image of the town is not promoted).³⁶¹

4.1.5. SWOT ³⁶²

To summarize the discussion, the following features of the Lomonosov town potential could be identified. Among the strengths of the area, there is convenient geographic position along the Southern coast of the Gulf of Finland (40 km away from St. Petersburg), administratively important role in respect to the Lomonosov district of the Leningrad region, sufficient transport accessibility and a freight port. Historic heritage, plenty of greenery, overall cultural potential of the town might facilitate its perspective role as a regional tourism and recreation center.

Nevertheless, the weaknesses of Lomonosov involve an outflow of the population and qualified professionals to St. Petersburg, fragmented urban environment, poor urban beautification, high maintenance costs of the local engineering systems and depreciation of the public transport rolling stock, overwhelming presence of the old houses, air and water pollution, acoustic noise related to the spatial structure of the town; low rate of employment, lack of opportunities for youth, also in terms of leisure and sport facilities. Moreover, there is no characteristic (positive) image of the town being promoted.

Future opportunities for Lomonosov might be related to the modernization of current socio-economic basis of the town, investment in the tourism sector, enhancement of the town attractiveness by an effective use of the territory and buildings, promotion of Lomonosov

³⁶¹ Privalov, Oleg. 2012. *Na orbite bolshogo goroda*.

³⁶² Efimova I. A., Zazykina I. A. 2013. *Branding sovremennogo goroda putjom prodvizhenija cennostej (na primere goroda Lomonosova)*.

within the St. Petersburg city marketing system, fostering a dialogue between the authorities and the resident population.

However, the threats which might affect the local future perspectives include the rapid decline and aging of population, social tensions, economic stagnation and backwardness, further disintegration of the urban space, poor transport accessibility, loss of patriotism and cultural potential of the town, poor attractiveness for potential investors.

4.2. Development scenarios

In view of the above mentioned socio-economic circumstances, an extensive study of the documents of the strategic and territorial planning has demonstrated that future perspectives for Lomonosov are envisaged in two possible scenarios: industrial zone and culture/tourism attraction.³⁶³

1. The St. Petersburg Ring Road and construction of the Bronka port facilities are forecasted to attract new perspective investment, as the area will gradually transform into container transport-logistical center, an industrial zone with 6000 new workplaces.³⁶⁴

2. Alternatively, the Oranienbaum palace and park ensemble and its coastal line have a potential to transform Lomonosov into "an oasis of coastal recreation near the big city, with esplanades, cafes, restaurants, yachting clubs, sports grounds. Together with neighboring Peterhof museum, recreation and cultural tourism could become major potential specialization for the whole Petrodvortsovy district".³⁶⁵ Restoration of the Oranienbaum palace and park ensemble, renovation of the Strelna Palace into the Presidential Palace of Congresses (with five-star hotels and the Consular village) have raised an interest in further development of the coastline along the highway St. Petersburg – Lomonosov.³⁶⁶

Originally, according to the General Plan of 1961, Oranienbaum was to be developed as an administrative center of the Lomonosovsky district and a recreational area for the Leningrad workers.³⁶⁷ Upon the merger of Lomonosov to the Petrodvortsovy district in 1978, unique historic unity of the Southern coast of the Gulf of Finland ensemble had been reportedly revived.³⁶⁸ The General Plan developed for Lomonosov-Petrodvorets-Strelna (1979) noted that "the town is unfortunately cut from the sea by the highway, railway and numerous port and warehouse facilities on the sea shore".³⁶⁹

³⁶³ Lovetskaya, Nataliya. 2011. *Vozrast privlekatelnosti. K 300-letnemu jubileju Oranienbauma.*

³⁶⁴ Rusakov, Roman. 2008. *Lomonosov zavjazan v uzeli.*

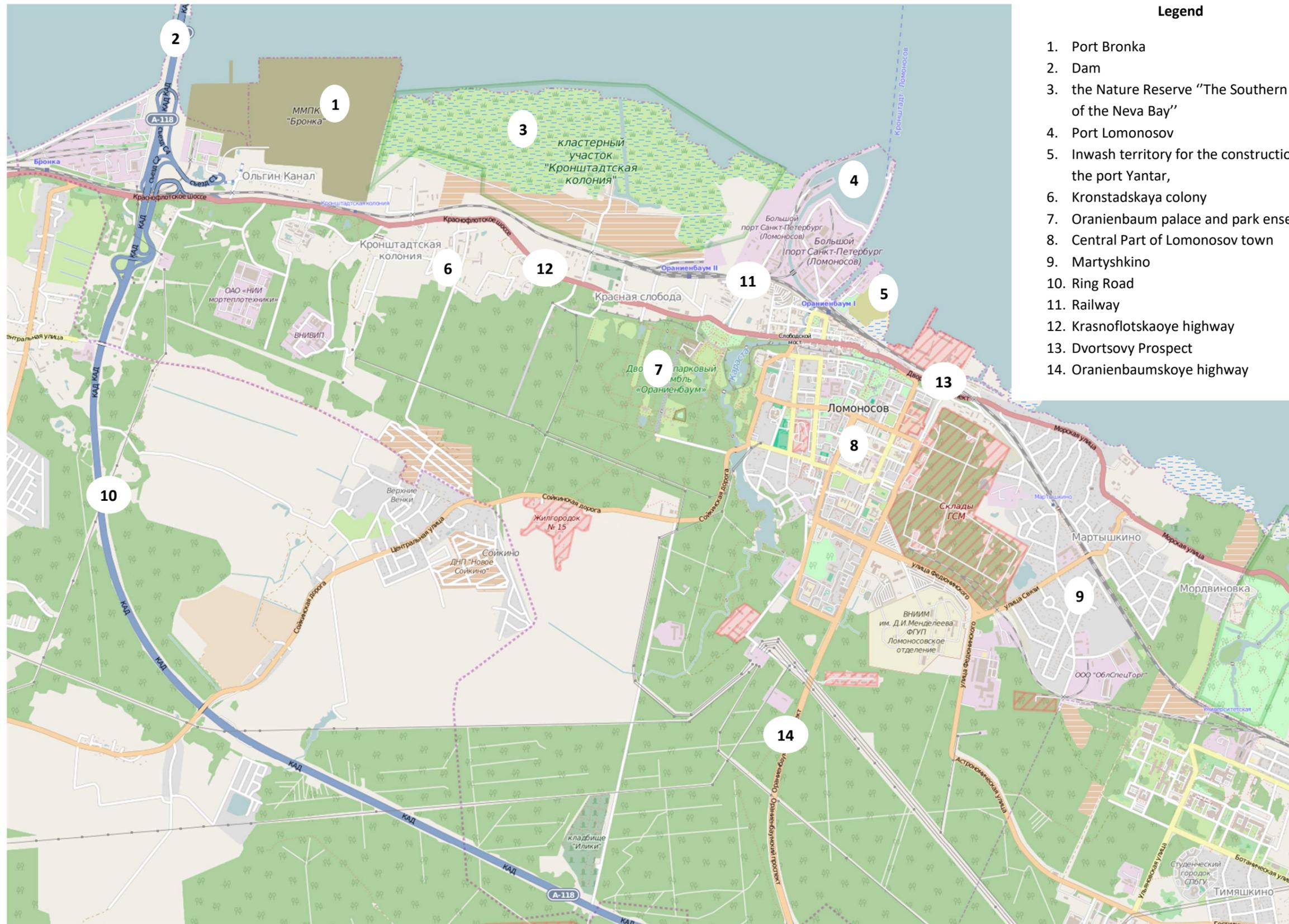
³⁶⁵ *Yuzhnyy bereg Finskogo zaliva. Molodezh issleduet sredu obitanija.* 2011, p: 10; Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 20.03.2003. N 10 *O koncepcii razvitija territorii, primykajushhej k zone kolcevoj avtomobilnoj dorogi vokrug Sankt-Peterburga*

³⁶⁶ Rusakov, Roman. 2012. *Stavka na turistov.*

³⁶⁷ Didenkova, Maya. 2012. *Ulitsa Pobedy, istoria i sovremennost,* p:11.

³⁶⁸ Plekhanova, M.V. 1979. *Budushee proslavlennyh prigorodov,* p:11.

³⁶⁹ Plekhanova, M.V. 1979. *Budushee proslavlennyh prigorodov,* p:11.



Legend

1. Port Bronka
2. Dam
3. the Nature Reserve "The Southern Coast of the Neva Bay"
4. Port Lomonosov
5. Inwash territory for the construction of the port Yantar,
6. Kronstadtskaya colony
7. Oranienbaum palace and park ensemble
8. Central Part of Lomonosov town
9. Martyshkino
10. Ring Road
11. Railway
12. Krasnoflotskoye highway
13. Dvortsovy Prospect
14. Oranienbaumskoye highway

Figure 21. Lomonosov town.
 Source: adapted from OpenStreetMap (accessed September, 2015)

The Plan also encouragingly claimed that “the urban planning role of Lomonosov will increase due to the construction of the Flood Prevention Complex and the town will welcome travellers coming by the highway over the dam. Moreover, the townscape of Lomonosov will be the first element of the sea panorama of Leningrad, observed from the arriving ships”.³⁷⁰ According to the document, by 2010 the area would feature small ecologically clean industries, consumer and cultural service organisations.³⁷¹

Similarly, the Project of the Detailed Planning of the Lomonosov town center (1983) defined Lomonosov “as a social, cultural and commercial centre and residential area, as well as a site for the national and international tourism”.³⁷² Importantly, the coastal railway road and highway were suggested to be removed away from the sea shore to ensure the direct access to the Gulf of Finland, where the Hydro park and a seaside promenade were to be created. A new parkland area of 247 hectares was supposed to be developed: the sea shore Hydro park (6 hectares), nature-reserve of wooden architecture by the Krasny Pond (4.2 hectares), the forest park by the Yuzhny quarter (155 hectares), coastal beaches (6 hectares).³⁷³

Shortly, before the collapse of the Soviet Union, the Project of the Protection Zones of the Cultural and Historical Monuments in Lomonosov-Strelna-Petrodvorets (1989) was elaborated. According to the archive document, the meadows, fields, hills adjacent to the historic palace and park ensembles constituted the surrounding protected landscape, which modification or destruction would cardinaly change appearance and physical existence of historic parks.³⁷⁴ Therefore, the whole system of the Peterhof Road palace and park ensembles stretching along the Southern Coast of the Gulf of Finland, as well as integral elements of the surrounding landscape, hydro system, historic towns and villages were to be designated a joint National nature and culture park. An optimum functional use for the territory was to be ensured by preservation and recreation of its historic and cultural environment. The National nature and culture park should have incorporated among others three artistic-architectural palace and park museum and nature reserves: Strelna, Oranienbaum and Peterhof.³⁷⁵ The Oranienbaum palace and park ensemble should have also involved the Lower Garden, the Upper park and other estate parks located to the west of Lomonosov (for example, Greig, Shitt, Zubov, Trofimovich, Hospital, etc.).³⁷⁶ At the same time, the historic built environment and planning scheme of Lomonosov itself were identified as “valuable” by the document and were set to be preserved as a recreational

³⁷⁰ Plekhanova, M.V. 1979. *Budushee proslavlennyh prigorodov*, p:11.

³⁷¹ Plekhanova, M.V. 1979. *Budushee proslavlennyh prigorodov*, p:11.

³⁷² Leningradskij gorodskoj Sovet narodnyh deputatov Reshenie ot 02.06.1983 N 389 *Ob utverzhdenii proekta detalnoj planirovki centralnoj chasti g.Lomonosova*

³⁷³ Leningradskij gorodskoj Sovet narodnyh deputatov Reshenie ot 02.06.1983 N 389 *Ob utverzhdenii proekta detalnoj planirovki centralnoj chasti g.Lomonosova*

³⁷⁴ Project zon okhrany pamyatnikov istorii i kultury gg Lomonosova – Petrodvortsa – Strelny. Leningrad, 1989. Archive KGIOP, p: 49-50.

³⁷⁵ Project zon okhrany pamyatnikov istorii i kultury gg Lomonosova – Petrodvortsa – Strelny. Leningrad, 1989. Archive KGIOP, p: 61.

³⁷⁶ Project zon okhrany pamyatnikov istorii i kultury gg Lomonosova – Petrodvortsa – Strelny. Leningrad, 1989. Archive KGIOP, p: 61.

landscape.³⁷⁷ The Project also stipulated the development of the new seaside parks in Strelna, Martyshkino, Lomonosov, which would combine the elements of entertainment, amusement and high quality service.³⁷⁸ The most extensive seaside park between Mordvinovka and the Dam should have featured the water sports zone in the area of the Lomonosov port, the landscape zone to the west of Lomonosov with pedestrian routes organised from the Upper parks to the sea coast. According to one of the Project's developers Sergey Gorbatenko, "beauty, diversity and high quality service are necessary components for the future parks, which were meant to attract maximum number of visitors of the Southern Coast".³⁷⁹ Thus, a general objective for the local development within the National nature and culture park was "to revive the unique system of palaces and parks, as well as historic, cultural and aesthetic significance of the Peterhof Road and thus to overcome the utilitarian, indifferent and narrow minded approach to the exceptional environment of the area".³⁸⁰

Further on, in post-Soviet period, the General Plan Concept of Preservation and Development of the Historic Center of St. Petersburg and its Suburbs, including Palace and Park Ensembles (2001) still mentioned the historic suburbs on the Southern coast as a main zone of prospective tourism development and creation of new tourism complexes along the Lower (Tsar's) Road, between the Konstantinovsky Park and Alexandria Park, as well as in Pushkin, Pavlovsk, Peterhof.³⁸¹

However, the draft Strategic Plan of Lomonosov (2001) identifies the town: "an industrial zone with cultural-historical objects of the Oranienbaum palace and park ensemble and tourist-recreational potential, determined by natural qualities of the landscape and proximity of the Gulf of Finland".³⁸² The Plan ambitiously targeted "the improvement of population's living standards based on sustainable development of the municipality, principally by creating a favorable economic climate; development of the branches of territorial specialization; improvement of environment and livelihood; formation of a favorable social climate".³⁸³ Sustainable economic growth of Lomonosov should have been ensured by the development of industries which could efficiently comply with the local

³⁷⁷ Project zon okhrany pamyatnikov istorii i kultury gg Lomonosova – Petrodvortsya – Strelny. Leningrad, 1989. Archive KGIOP, p: 76.

³⁷⁸ Project zon okhrany pamyatnikov istorii i kultury gg Lomonosova – Petrodvortsya – Strelny. Leningrad, 1989. Archive KGIOP, p: 83.

³⁷⁹ Project zon okhrany pamyatnikov istorii i kultury gg Lomonosova – Petrodvortsya – Strelny. Leningrad, 1989. Archive KGIOP, p: 84.

³⁸⁰ Project zon okhrany pamyatnikov istorii i kultury gg Lomonosova – Petrodvortsya – Strelny. Leningrad, 1989. Archive KGIOP, p: 84.

³⁸¹ Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 07.05.2001 N 21 *O Konceptii generalnogo plana sohraneniya i razvitiya istoricheskogo centra Sankt-Peterburga i ego prigorodov, vključaja dvorcovye komplekсы*, Par. 3.2; 4.2.

³⁸² Andrianova, Irina; Evdokimov, Mihail; Shimarek, Leonid. 2001. *Strategičeskij plan MO g. Lomonosov*.

³⁸³ Andrianova, Irina; Evdokimov, Mihail; Shimarek, Leonid. 2001. *Strategičeskij plan MO g. Lomonosov*.

specificity. As a result of this policy, the budget revenues and a number of locally financed initiatives should have increased followed by a consecutive decrease of social tensions.³⁸⁴

Then again, during the 2011 Municipal election campaign, the opposition candidates increasingly spoke in favour of: “development of a proper socio-economic plan for Lomonosov, with the development prospective being changed from an industrial zone into a cultural tourism area; prevention of construction of the environmentally hazardous facilities: a solid waste incinerator in Martyshkino, freight terminal immediately in the town center, industrial zones in the surrounding forests and along the sea coast; organization of the recreation area at the Krasny pond. In order to ensure an adequate living standard, relevant offices and social services should be returned back to the town (from Peterhof). The seaside esplanade, skiing and roller-skating tracks should have been created”.³⁸⁵

4.2.1. Industrial area

Obviously, with the collapse of the Soviet Union, the authorities of Lomonosov became more inclined to consider industrial future for the town rather than the cultural heritage one.³⁸⁶

In 2009 district architect Ekaterina Pavluychuk claimed that “perspectives of the territory are associated primarily with its industrial development”.³⁸⁷ In view of the General Plan amendments (2008-2009) the historic centre of Lomonosov should have been gradually surrounded with the industrial facilities - bitumen and container terminals, water treatment facilities, warehouses, waste incineration plant, snow melting storages and gas distribution station.

A problematic issue of collecting, transporting, processing and utilizing the solid waste in St. Petersburg was supposed to be partially solved by the construction of a waste incineration plant to the south of Martyshkino. Obviously, requirements to comply with the

³⁸⁴ Andrianova, Irina; Evdokimov, Mihail; Shimarek, Leonid. 2001. *Strategicheskij plan MO g. Lomonosov*.

³⁸⁵ Predvybornaja programma k dovyboram deputatov Municipalnogo Soveta MO Gorod Lomonosov. 04.09.2011

³⁸⁶ Mer Sankt-Peterburga Rasporzjazhenie ot 31.07.1992 N 755-r *O pervoocherednyh merah po sozdaniju svobodnoj portovo-tamozhennoj subzony "Oranienbaum" v g. Lomonosove (vmeste s Programmoj o pervoocherednyh meroprijatijah po sozdaniju svobodnoj portovo-tamozhennoj subzony "Oranienbaum" ...)*; Gubernator Sankt-Peterburga Rasporzjazhenie ot 22.03.1999 N 273-r *O zavershenii stroitelstva promkompleksa v g. Lomonosove*; Federalnaja tamozhennaja sluzhba Severo-Zapadnoe tamozhennoe upravlenie Sankt-Peterburgskaja tamozhnja Prikaz ot 15.05.2008 N 380 *O likvidacii postojannoj zony tamozhennogo kontrolja na zheleznodorozhnoj stancii Oranienbaum*; OAO "Rossijskie zheleznye dorogi" Telegramma ot 12.03.2008 N 3646 *Ob otmene dejstvija konvencionnogo zapreshhenija N 1013 na pogruzku nefteproduktov svetlyh, mazuta topochnogo naznacheniem na st.Oranienbaum*; Konstitucionny sud RF Opredelenie ot 25 fevralja 2010 g. N 233-O-O *Ob otkaze v prinjatii k rassmotreniju zhaloby obshhestva s ogranichennoj otvetstvennost'ju "Milorator" na narushenie ego konstitucionnyh prav i svobod proektom ohrany pamjatnikov istorii i kul'tury gorodov Lomonosova, Strelny, Petrodvortsa*

³⁸⁷ Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga. 2009. *Pismo vice-gubernatora Sankt-Peterburga R.E.Filimonova o formirovanii v Lomonosove promyshlennoj zony*; Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga. 2009. *Pismo vice-gubernatora Sankt-Peterburga A. Vahmistrova po povodu musornogo zavoda v Martyshkino (budushhaja promzona 'Lomonosovskoe') dlja poligona othodov namyvnoy porta Bronka v sushhestvujushhih rekreacionnyh lesah TR1 juzhnee Martyshkino i Oraninbauma*.

Petrodvortsovy district timely cleaning have given way to an idea of building a respective facility immediately nearby. The 10.2 hectares site for the solid waste incinerator (Lomonosov, southwest to Astronomichaskaya street) was identified within the St. Petersburg Sanitary Cleaning Scheme based on its optimum proximity to the waste sources, rational route of transportation, environmental and health requirements.³⁸⁸ According to the General Plan amendments (2008), the site was placed in the I1 functional zone, intended for engineering and transport infrastructure, communal facilities, sanitation services, including warehouses and production facilities.³⁸⁹ This project has caused a public protest among the resident community worried about its potentially hazardous effect.³⁹⁰ For example, 39% of respondents of the social network opinion poll confirmed their willingness to sign the petition to the Governor against the project realisation and 22% stated that they would everything possible to prevent the construction.³⁹¹

In 2015 the St. Petersburg Committee for industrial policy and innovation has presented a list of the industrial zones located in the city. Among them, notably, there are four projects in Lomonosov and its environs: “Lomonosovskaya”, “Bronka”, “Military Harbour and Yantar”, “Kronstadtskaya colony”.³⁹²

The industrial zone “Lomonosovskaya”, located at the intersection of Astronomicheskaya and Gostilitskoye streets, is meant for car or machinery production enterprises, as well as metallurgy, textile production, electronics, IT, etc. Its logistics implies: 40 km from St. Petersburg and port, 8.5 km from the port in Lomonosov, 40 km from the Pulkovo airport, 2.8 km from the Ring road. Current residents of the industrial zone include: Rostr Federal

³⁸⁸ Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 28.04.2004 N 661 *O sovershenstvovanii sistemy sbora, vyvoza, razmeshhenija, obezvrezhivaniya i pererabotki kommunal'nyh othodov v Sankt-Peterburge*

³⁸⁹ Zakon Sankt-Peterburga ot 12.05.2008 N 274-44 *O vnesenii izmenenij v Zakon Sankt-Peterburga "O Generalnom plane Sankt-Peterburga i granicah zon ohrany ob'ektov kulturnogo nasledija na territorii Sankt-Peterburga (prinjat ZS SPb 30.04.2008)*; Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Zhilishhnyj Komitet Rasporyazhenie ot 03.08.2004 N 23-r *O meroprijatijah v celjah povyshenija jeffektivnosti sistemy sbora i transportirovaniya kommunal'nyh othodov*; Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Komitet po Gradostroitelstvu i arhitekture Rasporyazhenie ot 17.06.2013 № 1143 *O podgotovke dokumentacii po planirovke territorii proizvodstvennoj zony 'Lomonosovskaja' v Petrodvorcovom rajone*; https://vk.com/topic-9980803_22133906; <https://vk.com/club189329>; MOOL 'Gorod Oranienbaum'. Pismo № 4 ot 16.09.2008 *Zamechanija i predlozhenija k proektu 'Pravil zemlepolzovaniya i zastrojki Sankt-Peterburga', predstavlenomu dlja obsuzhdenija na publichnyh slushanijah v Petrodvortsovom rajone 15.09.2008.*

³⁹⁰ As of December 2014, according the Municipal Deputy Vladimir Zhuravlev, the waste incinerator construction project is abolished. Interview with the Lomonosov Municipal Deputy Vladimir Zhuravlev. July, 2015.

³⁹¹ “Are you ready to take decisive actions against the proposed waste incineration plant construction in Martyshkino?” (141 respondents) Social network vkontakte opinion poll at “My – Lomonosovtsy” (We are Lomonosovers), the largest social group on Lomonosov (11 670 members), https://vk.com/topic-9980803_22133906 (poll started in December 2009, accessed May 12, 2015)

³⁹² Committee for industrial policy and innovation of St. Petersburg. 2015. *Passport of St. Petersburg industrial zones.*

Pipe company (FTK ROSTR), the largest producer of plastic pipes in the Northwestern Russia, and Piteravto transport company.³⁹³

The second zone, “Kronstadskaya colony” (63.7 hectares), situated at the intersection of the Ring road and Krasnoflotskoye Highway is suggested for the industrial facilities, warehouses, engineering infrastructure, public and business constructions, retail trade, etc. It is 57 km from St. Petersburg and 60 km from the Sea port, 48 km from the Pulkovo airport. The Scientific Research Institute Morteplotekhnika is among its notable residents.³⁹⁴

The third zone, “The Military Harbour and Yantar” (238 hectares) is located immediately on the coast, on the territory of the Lomonosov Naval harbour, and specialises in storage and water transportation. 50 km from St. Petersburg and its main port, 49 km from the Pulkovo airport, 6 km from the Ring road, the zone accommodates ‘Spasatelnye komplekсы i akvatekhnika’ (28th Military plant) and hydrometeorological station.³⁹⁵

“Bronka”, the fourth zone (243 hectares) is located in the vicinity of Lomonosov. It is a port complex, which involves proper coastal infrastructure, seven berths and rear terminals, designed for processing of 1.9 million TEUs (20-pound containers) per year. The first launch is planned in 2015, while entire complex will start functioning in 2022.³⁹⁶ The St. Petersburg Law on Avantports (2014) estimates the future perspective of the port development as: the Sea terminal for transshipment of refrigerated cargo is set as 342 ship calls per month in Bronka, 65 ship calls per month in Kronstadt and 79 ship calls per month in Lomonosov. By 2025 an index of automobile transport intensity will reach 13722 truck trains per day, including: 10030 truck trains per day in Bronka, 1686 truck trains in Kronstadt, 2006 truck trains daily in Lomonosov. Also in this period reconstruction of the railway station Oranienbaum is envisaged, as well as construction of second railway track between Oranienbaum and Bronka.³⁹⁷ By 2015 6000 new job positions are to be opened, and 9000 new vacancies by 2025.³⁹⁸

³⁹³ Committee for industrial policy and innovation of St. Petersburg. 2015. *Passport of St. Petersburg industrial zones*, p: 24-25

³⁹⁴ Committee for industrial policy and innovation of St. Petersburg. 2015. *Passport of St. Petersburg industrial zones*, p:30-31

³⁹⁵ Committee for industrial policy and innovation of St. Petersburg. 2015. *Passport of St. Petersburg industrial zones*, p:26-27

³⁹⁶ Committee for industrial policy and innovation of St. Petersburg. 2015. *Passport of St. Petersburg industrial zones*, p:32-33

³⁹⁷Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 20.01.2009 N 8 (red. ot 29.04.2013) *O Konceptii razvitiya perspektivnyh rajonov (avanportov) Bolshogo porta Sankt-Peterburg*; Ministerstvo transporta RF Prikaz ot 30.07.2010. N167 *O sozdanii rabochej gruppy po razrabotke Strategii razvitiya morskikh portov Rossijskoj Federacii*; Pravitelstvo RF Postanovlenie ot 05.12.2001 N 848 *O Federalnoj celevoj programme "Razvitie transportnoj sistemy Rossii (2010 - 2015 gody)" (s izm., vnesennymi rasporyazhenijami Pravitelstva RF ot 21.10.2004 N 1355-r, ot 21.04.2006 N 553-r, Postanovleniem Pravitelstva RF ot 21.12.2009 N 1035)*; Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 03.07.2007 N 741 *O Strategii razvitiya transportno-logisticheskogo kompleksa Sankt-Peterburga (s izmenenijami na 22 marta 2013 goda)*

³⁹⁸ <http://www.port-bronka.ru/>, Nigmatullina, Kamilla. 2009. *Oranienbaum zazhimajut v promyshlennom koltse*; Goncharova, Olesya; Romanyuk, Roman. 2013. *Yuzhny Peterburg – novaja investicionnaja dolina*;

Judging by such a high concentration of industrial zones in and around Lomonosov, the projects should be expectedly evaluated regarding the risks they might incur to the local urban and social environment.³⁹⁹

According to the environmental impact assessment (2005), the alluvium created for the Bronka port (114.5 hectares) violates urban development regulations, damages the coast line and unique historic landscape of the Peterhof road between Oranienbaum and Bronka, as well as infringes the Helsinki Convention (on the Protection of the Natural environment of the Baltic sea and its Coast) (1992), which promotes conservation of ecosystems and biological diversity of the coastal areas.⁴⁰⁰ Somehow the Bronka's development zone does include the Olgin canal settlement, with its residents still desperately trying to reach an agreement regarding their relocation or compensation. The territory which is now a port construction site used to accommodate protected natural objects (historic oaks), which have expectedly perished thereafter. Seemingly, connection of the port to the railway road is also problematic, as freight cargo transportation will require major reconstruction of the railway station and railway tracks. Actually even the scheduled navigation to the Bronka port may get sporadically interrupted, as the shipping openings are controlled by the St. Petersburg Flood Prevention Facility (the Dam).

Another project, the "Yantar" port is set to be built immediately in the town center, by the Sidovosvkiy canal and "Oranienbaum" railway station, in the recreational area, previously envisaged as a marine facade of Lomonosov.⁴⁰¹ In compliance with the regulations (2012), the joint-stock company "Lomonosov cargo terminal" ("Yantar") should complete the construction of facilities for containers and ro-ro cargo in December 2015.⁴⁰² "Yantar"

Obukhova, Kira. 2008. *Lomonosov: proekty porta v mutnoj vode*. Obukhova, Kira. 2009. *Na zaschity Oranienbauma vstali uchyonie*.

³⁹⁹ Ramazanov I.M. *Spravka o portovyh proektah v rajone g. Lomonosov*; Institut Problem Predprinimatelstva. 2005. *Opredelenie vozdeystviya na okruzhajushhuyu sredu stroitelstva portovyh kompleksov. Razrabotka meroprijatij po obespecheniju mer ekologicheskoy bezopasnosti zony dvorcovo-parkovyh kompleksov i zony ohranjaemogo landshafta juzhnogo poberezhja Finskogo zaliva s uchetom stroitelstva portovyh kompleksov g. Lomonosov*.

⁴⁰⁰ Institut Problem Predprinimatelstva. 2005. *Opredelenie vozdeystviya na okruzhajushhuyu sredu stroitelstva portovyh kompleksov. Razrabotka meroprijatij po obespecheniju mer ekologicheskoy bezopasnosti zony dvorcovo-parkovyh kompleksov i zony ohranjaemogo landshafta juzhnogo poberezhja Finskogo zaliva s uchetom stroitelstva portovyh kompleksov g. Lomonosov*.

⁴⁰¹ Zhuravlev, Vladimir. 2010. *Budushhee Oranienbauma: promzona ili turisticheskij centr?*

⁴⁰² Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 16.12.2008 N 1598 *O proektirovanii i stroitelstve morskogo peregruzochnogo kompleksa po adresam: g. Lomonosov, ul. Evgenija Efeta, uchastok 1 (severo-vostochnnee peresechenija s Krasnoflotskim shosse); uchastok 2 (severo-vostochnnee peresechenija s Krasnoflotskim shosse); uchastok 3 (severo-vostochnnee peresechenija s Krasnoflotskim shosse)*; Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 03.02.2009 N 125 *O vnesenii izmenenija v rasporyazhenie Administracii Sankt-Peterburga ot 22.10.2003 N 2494-ra (s izmenenijami na 04.06.2012)*; Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 04.06.2012 N 578 *O vnesenii izmenenija v postanovlenie Pravitelstva Sankt-Peterburga ot 03.02.2009 N 125*; Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Komitet po transportno-tranzitnoj politike Rasporyazhenie ot 16.11.2005 N 3 *O sozdanii rabochej gruppy po razvitiju zony Bronka - Lomonosov kak transportno-logisticheskogo uzla na baze sozdaniya novogo morskogo gruzovogo bolshogo porta Sankt-Peterburga*; Administracija Sankt-Peterburga Rasporyazhenie ot 22.10.2003 N 2494-ra *O proektirovanii i stroitelstve morskogo torgovogo porta po adresu: g.Lomonosov, nab.Sidorovskogo kan. (severo-vostochnnee doma N 2a, litera A, po nab.Sidorovskogo kan.) (jugo-*

project is infamously known for: annulled permit for the land survey works, close proximity of the nature reserve (recreational zone R5), perspectives of cargo transportation through the Lomonosov residential areas, questionable possibility of the direct railway road connection, and active protest of the local community against the project.⁴⁰³ In 2012 during the public hearing on the General Plan amendments, the “Yantar” land survey was dismissed in favour of recreation and tourism perspective for the area.⁴⁰⁴ During the public hearing of 2014, the General Plan was reprimanded for its wider support of industrial future for Lomonosov and its environs, permitting realisation of controversial projects.⁴⁰⁵ In view of the above-listed projects, the coastal landscape of the town is observably degrading. Oil storage terminals obstruct the seaside perspective of the Oranienbaum ensemble and its protected canal. Negative impact on the ecosystem is provided by the Leningrad Nuclear Power Plant. Most part of the Southern Coast of the Gulf of Finland is occupied by transport and industrial infrastructure. The sea coast of Lomonosov is being gradually transformed into an industrial area, supplied with transport corridors for the freight cargo.⁴⁰⁶

Another important issue for Lomonosov which should be analysed while discussing environmental situation and development projects concerns untreated domestic waste water from the town, other seaside settlements and villages, as well as runoff from agricultural fields (mainly nitrogen and phosphorus) which fall directly into the Gulf of Finland. Namely, new residential construction in Lomonosov is realised without available wastewater treatment facilities, thus sewers of 40 000 population go entirely untreated directly into the town waterfront area.

As noted by Trumbull in 2005, “St. Petersburg did not have a divided sewer and street drainage system, there was only a single set of pipes”.⁴⁰⁷ Indeed, according to the General Sewer Schemes (2015-2025), 70% of the city territory feature combined sewers (collecting together domestic, industrial, and rain or snowmelt runoff). The rest of the territory is canalized by a divided system (rain and snowmelt water is collected separately from other waste and discarded without treatment). Prospectively, the General Sewer Schemes identify

vostochnee doma N 3, litera A, po nab.Sidorovskogo kan.) (s izmenenijami na 03.02.2009); Otvety na voprosy, zadannye 08.09.2009 glave administracii Petrodvorcovogo rajona V.D.Shevchenko, v peredache ‘Den rajona’ na 5 kanale http://old.gov.spb.ru/gov/admin/terr/reg_petrodv/vopros/tv5

⁴⁰³ MOOL ‘Gorod Oranienbaum’. 2014. *Predlozhenija zhitelej goroda Lomonosova po projektu izmenenij v Generalny plan Sankt-Peterburga*.

⁴⁰⁴ Petrodvortsovy rajon Sankt-Peterburga. *Zakljuchenie o rezultatah publicnyh slushanij*. 26.04.2012. St. Peterburg. According to the Municipal Deputy Vladimir Zhuravlev, currently a project of the yachting center and recreational zone is being developed at this waterfront site, initiated by the Oranienbaum Sea Festival organisers in collaboration the Deputy Irina Komolova. Interview with the Municipal Deputy Vladimir Zhuravlev. July, 2015.

⁴⁰⁵ MOOL ‘Gorod Oranienbaum’. Pismo ot 04.06.2014 *Predlozhenija zhitelej goroda Lomonosova po projektu izmenenij v Generalny plan Sankt-Peterburga*; Znak UNESCO pojavitsja na 36 pamjatnikah Peterburga v kontse 2015 goda. 27.03.2015.

⁴⁰⁶ *Yuzhny bereg Finskogo zaliva. Molodezh issleduet sredu obitanija*. St. Peetersburg: Lomonosov. 2011, p:8-9.

⁴⁰⁷ Trumbull, Nathaniel S. *Views on Water Resources and Urban Planning in the Transition Economies*.

14 sites for the new wastewater treatment plants, including the Lomonosov area.⁴⁰⁸ In this respect, it should be noted that construction of the sewage treatment facility, a crucial issue for the town, has been systematically postponed. According to the Sewer Schemes (2007), the sewage treatment facility in Lomonosov should have been built by 2012.⁴⁰⁹ Nowadays the deadline horizon is approximated by 2014-2030.⁴¹⁰

In addition, today Lomonosov (together with Sergievka, Prosveschenie, Martyshkino, Strelna, etc) is also among 70 settlements of St. Petersburg which are partially/not equipped with proper water supply system.⁴¹¹ In fact, according to the social network V Kontakte opinion poll, 22.3% of respondents labelled the water supply in Lomonosov “a disaster” and 15.8% poll participants also reported frequent problems.

Table 8. Are you satisfied with the water supply of our town?

Social network vkontakte opinion poll at “My – Lomonosovtsy” (We are Lomonosovers), the largest social group on Lomonosov (12 243 members), https://vk.com/welomonosovs?w=wall-9980803_76408%2Fall (poll started on June 5, 2015, accessed: June 8, 2015)

Completely	60 (23.1%)
Have not noticed any problems	48 (18.5%)
There are occasional problems, but nothing serious	53 (20.4%)
Frequent problems, respective measures must be taken	41 (15.8%)
Disastrous situation, especially for the owners of geysers (gas-fired water heaters)	58 (22.3%)

To sum up the arguments regarding the industrial development scenario and respective environmental challenges it brings, some positive progress observed recently should be also reported. In 2013 the State Natural Reserve of regional importance, “the Southern Coast of the Neva Bay” was established, covering 266 hectares total area, including “Kronstadtская

⁴⁰⁸Generalnye shemy vodosnabzhenija i vodootvedenija Sankt-Peterburga na period do 2015 goda s uchetom perspektivy do 2025

⁴⁰⁹Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 11.12.2007 N 1587 O Otrasevoj sheme vodosnabzhenija i Otrasevoj sheme vodootvedenija (kanalizacii) Sankt -Peterburga na period do 2015 goda s uchetom perspektivy do 2025 goda (s izmenenijami na 20.04.2011)

⁴¹⁰ Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 11.12.2013 N 989 Ob utverzhdenii shemy vodosnabzhenija i vodootvedenija Sankt-Peterburga na period do 2025 goda s uchetom perspektivy do 2030 goda; Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 24.05.2011 N 625 (red. ot 14.06.2011) Ob utverzhdenii Programmy "Regionalnaja programma "Chistaja voda Sankt-Peterburga" na 2011-2025 gody

⁴¹¹Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 11.12.2013 N 989 Ob utverzhdenii shemy vodosnabzhenija i vodootvedenija Sankt-Peterburga na period do 2025 goda s uchetom perspektivy do 2030 goda; Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 24.05.2011 N 625 (red. ot 14.06.2011) Ob utverzhdenii Programmy "Regionalnaja programma "Chistaja voda Sankt-Peterburga" na 2011-2025

colony” cluster (100,8 hectares), “Sobstvennaya datcha” cluster (37.3 ha), “Znamenka” cluster (127.9 ha).⁴¹²

Moreover, in future Lomonosov might also accommodate a new specially protected natural reserve of regional significance “The Forests and Parks of Oranienbaum”. The total area of 1473.4 hectares of Oranienbaum flora and fauna is set to be thoroughly surveyed and documented in 2015.⁴¹³

However, in general, the local territorial and socio-economic development is largely determined by the fact that industries and enterprises situated in the town pay taxes directly to the St. Petersburg City budget, not locally, to the resident municipality. Thus, it is the City Administration, which decides in the very end in which district to place the industries and in which area to promote the green space.⁴¹⁴

Taking this aspect into consideration, most probably in future Lomonosov will play a secondary supplementary role within the St. Petersburg agglomeration. The boost innovative/technological/industrial development is highly unlikely, while perspective increase of transportation problems, high rate of daily pendulum migration and lack of workplaces in the town seems to be the most possible scenario.⁴¹⁵

4.2.2. Culture and tourism

The town has a potential to become a tourism destination. According to Alekseev, unique selling points of Lomonosov as a tourist attraction involve: “characteristic coat of arms, an anthem and a name legend related its Imperial past; favourable coastal location convenient for water sports and festivals, not far from St. Petersburg, the Ring Road and the railway road (actually, Lomonosov is the only settlement on the Southern coast of the Gulf of Finland, which railway station is situated directly on the sea shore), heroic history of the undefeated Oranienbaum stronghold, which played a crucial role in lifting the Siege of Leningrad in 1944”.⁴¹⁶

Besides, the Oranienbaum palace and park ensemble in Lomonosov, the only original among the suburban residences of St. Petersburg, is not far from the Peterhof museum (visited by 5 million tourists annually), the Presidential Congress Palace in Strelna, the “Russian Village

⁴¹² Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 10 oktjabrja 2013 g. N 766 *Ob obrazovanii gosudarstvennogo prirodnogo zakaznika regionalnogo znachenija "Juzhnoe poberezhje Nevskoj guby"*. However, already in September 2015, 4 hectares of valuable territories of “Kronstadtskaya colony” were reportedly proposed for an exclusion from the protected nature reserve area. Belovranin Andzhej. *Issledovanie kak prigovor. Novaja gazeta Sankt-Peterburg*. 27.09.2015. <http://novayagazeta.spb.ru/articles/9953/> (accessed: October 6, 2015)

⁴¹³ Zakon Sankt-Peterburga ot 02.07.2014 N 421-83 *O perechne uchastkov territorij, v otnoshenii kotoryh predpolagaetsja provesti kompleksnye ekologicheskie obsledovanija*

⁴¹⁴ Oranienbaum mozhnet stat promyshlennym gigantom. 09.06.2009.

⁴¹⁵ Zheltov, Artyom. 2009. *Lomonosovskij rajon: scenarij razvitija*; Kozhin, Denis. 2012. *Pribrezhnyj gorod*.

⁴¹⁶ Alekseev R.V. 2012. *Opyt sohraneniya istoriko-kulturnogo nasledija kak faktor razvitija kulturno-poznavatel'nogo turizma na sovremennom jetape (na primere goroda Lomonosova Petrodvortsovogo rajona g. Sankt-Peterburga)*, p:106.

Shuvalovka” entertainment center, Kronstadt island and its forts.⁴¹⁷ Indeed, unique features combining the sea with its panoramic marina, greenery of the parks and historic monuments could have facilitated the territory’s development into a zone of the short term cultural recreation.⁴¹⁸

However, already mentioned environmental problems and expanding industrial zones present major challenges for this scenario. From ecological perspective, in comparison to the opposite Kurortny district shore, the Southern Coast is considered a poor recreational destination, as water by the dam and now Bronka port is polluted and overgrown with algae.⁴¹⁹ Already in 1989, degradation of the Gulf was explained by the lack of sewage treatment facilities in the area.⁴²⁰ Besides, there is obvious destruction of the historic Menshikov canal and looming expansion of the multi-storey housing (former military warehouse site) rather than parkland development.⁴²¹

At the same time, the Oranienbaum museum has always been considered a potential tool for the development of Lomonosov and its community welfare. In 2006 the Minister of Economics Herman Gref expressed his belief that “the revival of the Oranienbaum palace and park ensemble should contribute to the development of Lomonosov as such. Transformation of the provincial town into a tourist attraction will solve many problems, such as new work places or urban beautification”.⁴²² Similarly, in 2011 the Head of the St. Petersburg Committee for Culture Anton Goubankov stated that “Oranienbaum is principally associated with culture, it is a brand of the town worth developing”.⁴²³ Finally, in words of the former Sosnovy Bor town official Gennady Filatov, “many still hope that development of tourism infrastructure and increase of economic significance of the territory will eventually result in Lomonosov’s coming out of the Peterhof’s shade, gaining administrative independence and direct access to the St. Petersburg City administration and financing”.⁴²⁴

⁴¹⁷ Rusakov, Roman. 2012. *Stavka na turistov*.

⁴¹⁸ Project zon okhrany pamyatnikov istorii i kultury gg Lomonosova – Petrodvortsya – Strelny. 1989. Archive KGIOP, p: 46.

⁴¹⁹ Institut Problem Predprinimatelstva. 2005. *Opređenje vozdeystvija na okružhajushhuju sredu stroitelstva portovyh kompleksov. Razrabotka meroprijatij po obespečeniju mer ekologičeskoj bezopasnosti zony dvorcovo-parkovyh kompleksov i zony ohranjaemogo landshafta južnogo poberezhja Finskogo zaliva s učetom stroitelstva portovyh kompleksov g. Lomonosov; Yuzhny bereg Finskogo zaliva. Molodezh issleduet sredu obitanija*. 2011.

⁴²⁰ Project zon okhrany pamyatnikov istorii i kultury gg Lomonosova – Petrodvortsya – Strelny. 1989. Archive KGIOP, p: 52.

⁴²¹ MOOL ‘Gorod Oranienbaum’. Pismo № 4 ot 16.09.2008 *Zamechanija i predložhenija k proektu ‘Pravil zemlepolzovanija i zastrojki Sankt-Peterburga’, predstavlenomu dlja obsuzhdenija na publicnyh slushanijah v Petrodvortsovom rajone 15.09.2008*

⁴²² Apelsinovoe otkrytie. *Gorodok info*. 07.06.2006.

⁴²³ Spb. Rayony. Petrodvortsovy. 12.09.2011.

⁴²⁴ Filatov, Gennady. 2011. *Oranienbaum-Lomonosov v nashey zhizni: k 300 letiu Oranienbauma-Lomonosova*, p: 38

4.2.2.1. Oranienbaum palace and park ensemble⁴²⁵

“The St. Petersburg Pearl (Emerald/Golden) Necklace” consists of six suburban Imperial residences-museums: Peterhof (1709), Tsarskoye Selo (1710), Oranienbaum (1711), Strelna (1720), Gatchina (1766), Pavlovsk (1777). Historically, these aristocratic domains had largely influenced the development of landscape and gardening culture in Russia.⁴²⁶ By assimilating the European artistic tradition, the St. Petersburg Imperial residences emerged after a model of a palace and park ensemble, which had been already developed in Europe.⁴²⁷ Notably, each Imperial residence is characterised by certain predominant style and period, for example: “the epoch of Peter the Great can be studied only in Peterhof, Oranienbaum and partially Strelna. Peterhof, Tsarskoye Selo, Gatchina are multi-layer residences, while Pavlovsk and Oranienbaum serve as an amazingly complete illustration of individual historic periods”.⁴²⁸

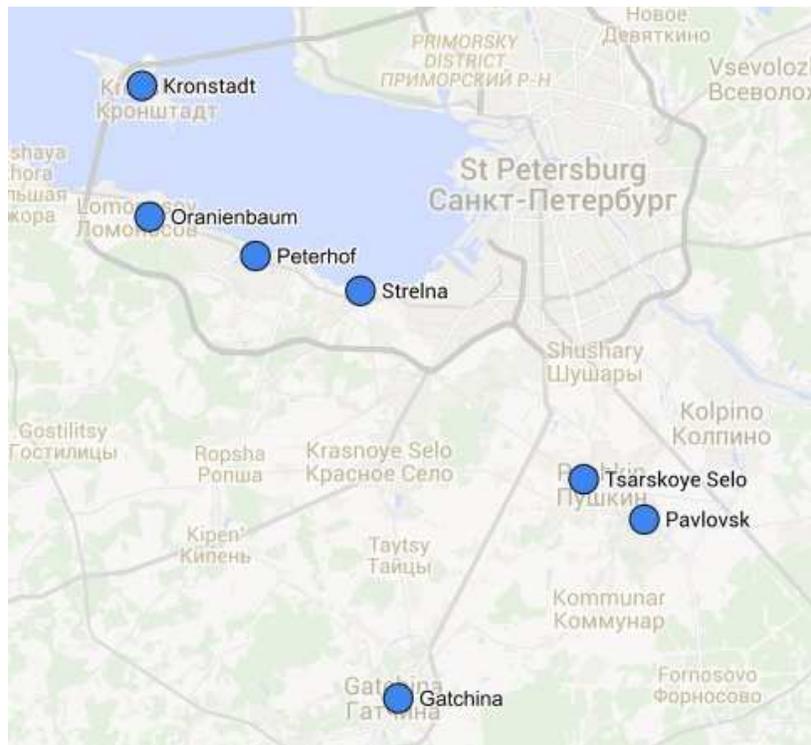


Figure 22. Historical suburban satellites of St. Petersburg. Residences (Peterhof, Tsarskoye Selo, Pavlovsk, Strelna, Oraniebaum, Gatchina); Fortress (Kronstadt)

Source: Smirnova, Svetlana. 2014. *Managing the UNESCO World Heritage Serial Property in Russia*. PhD Thesis, IMT Institute for Advanced Studies, Lucca

⁴²⁵ Uspensky, Alexander. 1913. *Peterhof, Oranienbaum i Gatchina. Istoricheskaja panorama Sankt-Peterburga i okrestnostej*; Shemansky, Anatoly. 1933. *Peterhof i Oranienbaum*.

⁴²⁶ Sokolskaya, O.B. 2004. *Istorija sadovo-parkovogo iskusstva*, p:171-174

⁴²⁷ Nikiforova, Larisa. 2006. *Dvorets v istorii russkoj kultury. Opyt tipologii*; Malafeeva, Svetlana. 2000. *Specifika stolichnyh dvorcovo-parkovyh ansamblej Rossii kak ob'ektov kulturnogo nasledija, 18 - nach. 20 vv.*

⁴²⁸ Sapozhnikova, Tatiana. 1927. *Peterhof. Oranienbaum. Strelna: putevoditel*, p:13-14.

The Oranienbaum residence museum is located in Lomonosov, to the west of St. Petersburg along the coastal Peterhof Road, which also houses the palaces of Peterhof and Strelna. According to Dmitry Shvidkovsky, “it is the most important Rococo ensemble in Russia, as there is nothing in the country to match the richness and freshness of Oranienbaum Rococo”.⁴²⁹

Therefore, Vladimir Parakhuda identifies three unique features which distinguish the Oranienbaum palace and park complex among other suburban residences of St. Petersburg: “topography (the territory of the park (162 hectares) is located separately from the town and does not wedge into residential quarters (before the Revolution the area of the park was about 500 hectares)); artistry (all palaces were built in a short period of time within 50 years (1720s-1770s), with some representing the only example of the Rococo style in its entirety in Russia); history (Oranienbaum was not occupied by foreign military troops, and due to minor extent of its damages can be regarded as an authentic monument of architecture)”.⁴³⁰

Initially Oranienbaum was founded as a residence of the St. Petersburg Governor Alexander Menshikov, not an Imperial one. Together with the Kronstadt fortress island, it was a strategic sea gate to St. Petersburg.

The palace and park ensemble consists of three independent parts: the Grand Palace with the Lower Gardens, “Her Own Majesty’s Dacha” with the Chinese Palace and Roller Coaster Pavilion, and the Peter’s park with the Palace of Peter III and remains of the Peterstadt Fortress.⁴³¹

The Grand Menshikov Palace has preserved the atmosphere of the Petrine Baroque despite consecutive reconstructions. In the 18th century it was one of the largest architectural complexes in Russia.⁴³² In fact, under Menshikov Oranienbaum residence in its grandiosity and splendor considerably surpassed Peterhof.⁴³³ At that time, the Lower Garden in front of the Palace, one of the first regular parks in Russia, was decorated with wooden statues, painted in imitation of marble, and fountains.⁴³⁴

⁴²⁹ Shvidkovsky, Dmitry. 2007. *Russian Architecture and the West*, p: 238.

⁴³⁰ Parakhuda, Vladimir. 2010. *Serebryany vek Oranienbauma. Dvortsy i parki*, p: 13-14.

⁴³¹ State Oranienbaum Museum. 2002. *Zabyty imperator*; State Oranienbaum Museum. 2006. *Zdes on postroil sebe krepostcu*.

⁴³² Pavlova, Marina. 2006. *Interiery Bolshogo Oranienbaumskogo dvortsa 18-seredina 19 veka*.

⁴³³ Dyomkina, Nadezhda. 2011. *Rambovsckaja mozaika*.

⁴³⁴ Kuchariants, Juliet; Raskin, Abraham. 2006. *Oranienbaum: dvortsy, paviliony, parki*; Aronova, Alla. 2013. *Otrazhenie idej Anre Lenotra v sadovo-parkovom iskusstve Rossii pervoj treti 18 veka*; Lomonosov. *Dvortsy i parki*. 1968; Ivanova, Larisa; Rummyantseva, Nadezhda. 1986. *Lomonosov: dvortsovo-parkovy muzei-zapovednik*.



Figure 23. Grand Menshikov Palace.

Source: <http://www.citywalls.ru/> (accessed September, 2015)

Although the Peterstadt play fortress did not survive, today its Gate of Honour does not have analogies in any other St. Petersburg suburban residence. The Palace of Peter III is decorated with unique 18th century lacquered panels painted by Feodor Vasiliev, which have not survived elsewhere in other suburban estates of St. Petersburg.⁴³⁵ Peter III has also arranged a chamber of curiosities, a theatre, a library and a picture gallery in the Painting House by the Grand Palace.⁴³⁶



Figure 24. Gate of Honour.

Source: <http://www.citywalls.ru/> (accessed September, 2015)



Figure 25. Palace of Peter III.

Source: <http://www.citywalls.ru/> (accessed September, 2015)

⁴³⁵ The Chinese Rooms of the Grand Palace in Peterhof, for example, feature the panels masterfully painted by the restorers after the WWII. For more information: Korentsvit, Viktor. 1994. *Krepost Petershtadt v Oranienbaume*.

⁴³⁶ State Oranienbaum Museum. 2008. *Kollektsia zhivopisi 18-nachala 20 vekov*.



Figure 26. Chinese Palace.

Source: <http://www.citywalls.ru/> (accessed September, 2015)

Finally, “Her Own Majesty’s Dacha” (1762-1774) presents a chamber character ensemble museum, with its Chinese Palace and Roller Coaster Pavilion, featuring small-size rooms and intricate interior design.⁴³⁷ According to Dmitry Shvidkovsky, “architect Antonio Rinaldi (1710-1794) gave the ensemble an atmosphere of freshness and divertissement which



Figure 27. Glass Beads Room.
1984. Postcard.

Source: <http://www.citywalls.ru/> (accessed July1, 2015)

caught the tone of the early part of Catherine’s the Great reign and filled in a whole stage of Russian architectural evolution between Elizabethan Baroque and Catherinian Neoclassicism, covering almost entire brief life of Rococo in Russia”.⁴³⁸ The Chinese Palace, a genuine marvel of the marvellous 18th century⁴³⁹ is closely reminiscent of Friedrich the Great’s Sanssouci.⁴⁴⁰ According to the Museum Director Elena Kalnitskaya, “the Chinese palace of Oranienbaum does not have analogies in Russia, as no other suburban palace can boast such magnificently preserved 18th century interior decorations”.⁴⁴¹ The Palace features the only one in the world Glass

⁴³⁷ Klementiev, Vladimir. 1998. *Chinese Palace in Oranienbaum*; Klementiev, Vladimir. 1993. *Proizvedeniya Stefano Torelli v Kitajskom dvorce*; Klementiev, Vladimir. 1997. *Rospisi Serafino Barozzi v Oranienbaume*.

⁴³⁸ Shvidkovsky, Dmitry. 1996. *The Empress and the Architect*, p:235

⁴³⁹ Grabar, Igor. *Istorija russkogo iskusstva*. 1909-1917, p:292.

⁴⁴⁰ Shvidkovsky, Dmitry. 2007. *Russian Architecture and the West*, p:241.

⁴⁴¹ Petrova, Elena. 2011. *V sentjabre Oranienbaum otprazduet 300-letie*.

Beads Room, which could be compared to the notorious Amber Room in Tsarskoye Selo.⁴⁴² The interior decoration consists of 12 glass beaded panels, created in 1760s by Russian embroideresses.⁴⁴³ In early 2000s, in view of the Chinese Palace international significance, the World Monuments Fund in Britain allocated \$300 thousand for its restoration to fix the building's leaking roof and drainpipes.⁴⁴⁴



Figure 28. Roller Coaster Pavilion.

Source: <http://www.citywalls.ru/>
(accessed September, 2015)

Located nearby the Roller Coaster Pavilion was used to be a part of the Roller Coaster complex, adjusted with the 500 meter long slope for sliding down in special carriages. The complex did not have any analogies in Europe.⁴⁴⁵ The Pavilion itself accommodates the artificial marble flooring, the only one in Europe that came to our days, and the Porcelain room with a famous series of the Meissen porcelain groups by Johan Joachim Kaendler and Victor Acier.⁴⁴⁶ In its outer appearance, the Roller Coaster Pavilion reminds the Belvedere in Berlin Charlottenburg park.⁴⁴⁷

The park of Oranienbaum combines ornamentality of German Rococo gardens with the picturesque artifice of the Anglo-Chinois garden, which was fashionable in France at this time.⁴⁴⁸ Less visited part of the park is “the Russian Switzerland”, with its Alpine

⁴⁴² Nikiforova, Larisa. 2010. *Stekljarusnyj kabinet Kitajskogo dvortsa v Oranienbaume: szuzhety i obrazy*; Nikiforova, Larisa. 2006. *Dvoret v istorii russoj kultury. Opyt tipologii*.

⁴⁴³ Moudrov, Yuri. 2005. *Oranienbaum: Chinese Palace*.

⁴⁴⁴ <http://www.wmf.org/project/chinese-palace-oranienbaum-state-museum>;
http://www.wmf.org.uk/projects/view/chinese_palace/overview; Oranienbaum Palace Restoration to Be Completed by 2013. *The Art Newspaper*, April 14, 2010; Black, Will. 2003. *The Chinese Palace at Oranienbaum. Catherine the Great's Private Passion*. Bunker Hill Publishing Inc., Boston and London; Allen, Zoe. Restoration programme of the Chinese Palace, Oranienbaum, St Petersburg. *Conservation Journal V&A*. Spring 2006. Issue 52; Varoli, John. Oranienbaum Palace restoration speeds up. *The Art Newspaper*. 2009. 18 (199):26; The World Monuments Fund in Britain. 2004. Samuel H. Kress Foundation Symposium. For the Production of a Phased Conservation Plan for the Fixed and Free Standing Interior Decorative Features of the Chinese Palace. April 27-29, 2004. St. Petersburg.

⁴⁴⁵ *Istoricheskoye obozrenie i khronika Oranienbauma*. Published manuscript of 1872, p:60.

⁴⁴⁶ Klementiev, Vladimir. 1990. *Farforovy kabinet pavilona Katalnoy gorki v Oranienbaume-Lomonosove*.

⁴⁴⁷ Menshikova, M. 2012. *Uvlechenie Kitayem i stilem chinoiserie v Peterburge v seredine-II polovine 18 veka*, p: 277-278.

⁴⁴⁸ Shvidkovsky, Dmitry. 1996. *The Empress and the Architect*, p: 176.

landscape, cascades and terraces.⁴⁴⁹ Developed in 1830-1850s, “the Switzerland” and the palace forest also have no analogies among similar aristocratic domains.⁴⁵⁰

Historically, since 1743 the residence had been a property of the Russian Emperors: Peter III, Catherine the Great, Paul I, Alexander I and witnessed some of the most dramatic events in the Russian history: the rise and fall of Menshikov recorded at his own palace, Catherine the Great’s coup d’état and arrest of her husband Emperor Peter III.

From mid-19th century till 1917 the domain belonged to the Mecklenburg - Strelitz Grand Ducal family, whose aesthetic taste and limited finances spared the original ensemble from major reconstructions. During the October revolution the domain’s last owners were chased out, and their property was nationalized.⁴⁵¹

During the WWII Oranienbaum was the only suburban Imperial residence which was not captured by Nazis due to the heroism of the Oranienbaum stronghold defenders.⁴⁵² Thus, the palace and park ensemble, which has been preserved almost unchanged since the 18th century, is a unique phenomenon in the context of the Russian and world culture.⁴⁵³

Although its value and significance have dramatically increased after the War, the complex went into a rapid decline afterwards as the undamaged estate was not earmarked for significant funds and was neglected in favour of the revival of destroyed residences of Pavlovsk, Tsarskoye Selo and Peterhof. Even today, according to an unofficial table of ranks of palace and park ensembles of St. Petersburg, the Oranienbaum residence museum is the last ranked after Peterhof, Tsarskoye Selo, Pavlovsk, Strelina and Gatchina.⁴⁵⁴

In 1980s the residence received an official status of the museum and nature reserve. In compliance with the USSR Council of Ministers Decree (1983), the State artistic architectural palace and park museums and nature reserves in Lomonosov (Oranienbaum), Pushkin (Tsarskoye Selo), Pavlovsk, Petrodvorets (Peterhof) were established “in order to protect, recover and use more efficiently these outstanding ensembles in patriotic, ideological, moral and aesthetic education”.⁴⁵⁵ Thereafter, in post-Soviet period, the St. Petersburg Mayor’s

⁴⁴⁹ For more information on the Upper and Lower Gardens of Oranienbaum see: Chekmaryev, Vladimir. 2015. *Vlyanie Angliyskoy khudozhestvennoi kultury na stanovlenie i razvitie russkogo sadovo-parkovogo iskusstva*. Thesis. Moscow: Moscow State University.

⁴⁵⁰ Project zon okhrany pamyatnikov istorii i kultury gg Lomonosova – Petrodvortsa – Strelny. 1989. Archive KGIOP, p: 43

⁴⁵¹ After 1918 Oranienbaum’s last owners moved to the Remplin Schloss in Mecklenburg. <http://www.mecklenburg-strelitz.org>. The Schloss was destroyed in 1940 by fascists suspecting its owners were Russian spies. Zhuravlev, Vladimir. 2008. *Voinskaya slava Oranienbauma*. P.61. For more information: State Oranienbaum Museum. 2006. *Oranienbaum. Vek 19y...: Russkaja vetv Meklenburg-Strelitskogo doma* edited by E. Konyukhova. 2005.

⁴⁵² Doctorow, Larisa. 2002. *Distant, secluded and beautiful*.

⁴⁵³ Gribanov, Viktor; Zotova, Irina. 2004. *Sokrovishha Oranienbauma. (Sudba prigoroda St. Peterburga nachinaja s XVIII v.)*.

⁴⁵⁴ Syrov, Andrey. 2011. *Zabytie dostoprimechatelnoski yuzhnogo berega Finskogo zaliva*, p: 168.

⁴⁵⁵ USSR Council of Ministers Decree No. 4 from January 5, 1983 *On creation of the State artistic-architectural palace and park museum and nature reserves in Lomonosov, Pavlovsk, Petrodvorets and Pushkin*.

Decree (1992) acknowledged “an international importance and unique character of the artistic-architectural ensembles and natural complexes comprising the State museums-reserves of Lomonosov, Pushkin, Pavlovsk and Petrodvorets”.⁴⁵⁶

Actually, thanks to these legislative acts, the Oranienbaum ensemble was saved from an imminent disintegration. Already by 1980ies two thirds of its forest park belonged to the Lomonosov town.⁴⁵⁷ The Coast of the Gulf of Finland with a Grand Canal was owned by the military navy and the town. The Grand Menshikov Palace was under the Military Department, with a football field in the Lower Garden, a secondary school in the Painting House, a library in the Palace of Peter III, soldiers’ club in the Lower Houses, a technical school in the Cavalier’s House, a cinema in the Stone Hall, sports equipment storage in the Roller Coaster Pavilion, a restaurant in the Chinese Kitchen. The Chinese Palace was the only museum open for visitors.⁴⁵⁸ Eventually, the Decrees had helped to clearly identify the boundaries of the museum and nature reserve and its natural and architectural components were returned under the museum ownership.⁴⁵⁹

In early 1990 the museum gained a status as a world cultural monument within the UNESCO’s World Cultural Heritage List as a component “The Palace and Park Ensembles of the Town of Lomonosov and its Historical Center” within “Historic Center of St. Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments” serial property nomination [UNESCO WHS №540/1990].⁴⁶⁰

In detail the components of “the Palace and Park Ensemble of the Upper Park and the Lower Garden” (this is how Oranienbaum is identified, without the name) are enlisted in the official Registry of the Monuments of History and Culture of the Peoples of the Russian Federation, no. 7810305000. The complex of monuments of federal significance is comprised of the following elements among others: “the Upper Park (busts of Antinous, Diana, Mars, Omphale, Emperor Hadrian, Athene, Hera; vases, the Roller Coaster Pond spillway, the Krasny Pond spillway, the Lower Pond spillway, the entrance to the Palace Park (gatehouse and the gate), the drainage system of the Chinese Palace, canal, the Chinese Kitchen Pavilion, the Chinese Palace, the Concert Hall Pavilion (The Stone Hall), The Cavaliers’ Houses, water labyrinth, the Stone (Ruin) bridge, the Peter’s bridge, the dam bridges at the Krasny Pond and the Lower pond, The Roller Coaster Pavilion, the Hermitage

⁴⁵⁶ Mayor of St. Petersburg. Decree No. 334-r from April 9, 1992 *On Strengthening of the Status of the Museum and Nature-Reserves*.

⁴⁵⁷ At its heyday (under Grand Duchesses Elena Pavlovna (1849-1873) and Ekaterina Mikhailovna (1873-1894), the territory of the Oranienbaum residence amounted 600 hectares (shrinking to 162 hectares after the Revolution (1917)). Since then, its forest and water landscapes became four times smaller due to expansion of Lomonosov town and numerous closed military zones from the eastern, southern and northern sides (only the western park boundary has been preserved near the Roller Coaster Pavilion). Parakhuda, Vladimir. 2009. *Aktualnye istoricheskie aspekty prazdnovanija 300letija Oranienbauma*, p:121.

⁴⁵⁸ Gorbatenko, Sergey. 2001. *Petergofskaya doroga. Istoriko-arhitekturny putevoditel*, p: 325-326.

⁴⁵⁹ Nikolskaya, Galina. 2008. *Dva vzgljada na odnu bedu*.

⁴⁶⁰ ICOMOS. 1990. *Historic Centre of St. Petersburg and Surroundings. Advisory Body Evaluation, World Heritage List No. 540*.

Pavilion (foundation), Pergola, Peterstadt fortress, arsenal (foundation), guardhouse (foundation), the Palace of Peter III, the house of General Levin (foundation), the house of General Forster (foundation), the commandant's house (foundation), the garrison Church (foundation), the Gate of honor, earthen ramparts (fragments), the Lower Pond, an U-shaped Pond, the Horseshoe Pond, the Carp Pond, sculptures of 'Cupid and Psyche', 'Cupid with a bow', Apollino, Apollo Belvedere, Diana of Versailles, Medici Venus, Mercury, Laocoon, the Nymph, Omphale, Paris, Dog (two statues), Dragon (two statues), Three graces, Triton, the Palace power house, the Grand (Menshikov) Palace with terraces, Sea Canal with a pond, the Painting House, Lower houses, Greenhouse (fragment), the Hermitage pavilion (foundation), The Lower Garden, fountain (foundation)".⁴⁶¹

A concluding stage of the Oranienbaum residence development took place in 2007, when the State Oranienbaum Museum and Nature-Reserve was liquidated as an independent cultural institution and on subsidiary rights was merged with the State Peterhof Museum.⁴⁶² Today the Peterhof Museum Empire includes about 30 different museums in Strelna, Peterhof, Oranienbaum.⁴⁶³

In its nature, the merger of the Oranienbaum-Peterhof museums closely resembles of preciously described Lomonosov-Peterhof resubordination, which had taken place four years earlier in 2003. In fact, this procedure of the museum merger represents a highly indicative example of practices of the administrative enlargement and management adopted by the Russian authorities, this time realised in the sphere of cultural heritage. Due to the striking similarity of this case to the Lomonosov-Peterhof territorial management situation and its high relevance regarding the historical perspective, this topic will be thoroughly examined in the paragraphs to follow.

Previously Oranienbaum had been affiliated with Peterhof in 1925-1939 following the Decree on Concentration of the State museums.⁴⁶⁴ Further on, in 1980s and early 2000s the joint administration idea was newly discussed.⁴⁶⁵

In post-Soviet period, poor state of preservation of the Oraniebaum palaces and parks was often criticized: "Oranienbaum is perhaps the least visited of St. Petersburg's suburban palaces, despite the rich and unique treasures it has to offer. This can partly be attributed to

⁴⁶¹ <http://kulturnoe-nasledie.ru/monuments.php?id=7810305000>

⁴⁶² Ministry for Culture. Law No. 599 from June 1, 2011 *Approval of the New Edition of the Statute of the Federal State Budget Cultural Institution 'The State Peterhof Museum and Nature Reserve'*

⁴⁶³ Mayor of St. Petersburg. Decree No. 1250-r from December 13, 1994 *On Revival of architectural and landscape monuments of the State Peterhof Museum and Nature Reserve and creation of the recreational and tourism zones*

⁴⁶⁴ Among the masterpieces which were moved to Peterhof and lost during WWII, there was an icon wall by Ivan Zarudny and 'The Repose of Mars' ceiling painting by Giovanni Battista Tiepolo. Rozhnova, Olga. 2013. *Organizacija muzejnogo dela v Oranienbaume i Petergofe v 1920—1930-e gody.*

⁴⁶⁵ Gribanov, Viktor; Zotova, Irina. 2004. *Sokrovishha Oranienbauma. (Sudba prigoroda St. Peterburga nachinaja s XVIII v.);* Bode, Mihail. 2007. *Povysit v chine i uprazdnit Po povodu likvidacii Muzeja-zapovednika 'Oranienbaum'.*

the decades of neglect that have left most of the buildings in critical condition and allowed the park to be overrun by nature".⁴⁶⁶

Lack of financial support, inadequate promotion, frequent change of directors gave way to speculation that Oranienbaum was "the most deserted palace and park ensemble of St. Petersburg", "a poverty-stricken beggar in comparison to other palace and park museums".⁴⁶⁷

Therefore, an idea of a merger with Peterhof was born again aiming to provide Oranienbaum with a Federal museum status, proper financial support, enhanced image and overall modernization.⁴⁶⁸

In the beginning, a newly emerged structure was to retain the title of "the Joint State Museum and Nature Reserve Peterhof-Oranienbaum".⁴⁶⁹ Two months later, the Law stipulated the creation of "a structural unit within the Peterhof museum based on the objects of federal cultural heritage of the Oranienbaum palace and park ensemble after the liquidation of the State Museum and Nature Reserve Oranienbaum in April 2007".⁴⁷⁰ The merger was followed by the immediate massive restoration works⁴⁷¹, attracting wider media attention to the museum.⁴⁷² New palaces and exhibitions were opened for 300th anniversary in 2011.⁴⁷³

Despite this major progress, on the other hand, Oranienbaum indeed has lost its institutional status and its name. Admission tickets to the museum feature the Grand Palace and Fountains of Peterhof. Officially the palaces and parks of Oranienbaum are presented online

⁴⁶⁶ <http://www.saint-petersburg.com/lomonosov/visiting-lomonosov.asp> (accessed January 19, 2015)

⁴⁶⁷ Surkov. A. 1997. *Bolshoy dvorets - bolshie tajny*; Vo dvortse, gde igrali svireli. 1996; GMZ v kvadrate. *Gorodok info*. 24.01.2007; Khmelnik, Tatjana. 2003. *Oranienbaum vinovat tem, chto ucelel*.

⁴⁶⁸ Zhemchuschina Oranienbauma. *Baltiysky luch*. 15.11.2002; GMZ Oranienbaum: sredstva na restavraciju est, vazhno ih osvoit. *Petergofskij Vestnik*. 14.09.2006.

⁴⁶⁹ Ministry for Culture. Decree N483 from August 20, 2007 *New Title for the Cultural Institution' Federal State cultural institution Joint State Museum and Nature Reserve Peterhof-Oranienbaum'*, abolished by: Ministry of Culture and Mass Communications. Decree N579 from October 16, 2007.

⁴⁷⁰ Ministry for Culture. Decree N 599 from June 1, 2011 *Approval of the New Edition of the Statute of the Federal State Budget Cultural Institution 'The State Peterhof Museum and Nature Reserve'*; Federal Agency for State Property Management. Decree No 1239-r from May 25, 2006 (amended October 20, 2006) *Transfer of the Operative Management of the Federal Property of the Palace and Park Ensemble Oranienbaum to the State Cultural Institution The State Peterhof Museum and Nature Reserve*; Ministry for Culture. Decree N 650 from November 13, 2006 *Inclusion into the Federal state cultural institution "State Museum-reserve "Peterhof" the objects of cultural heritage of Federal importance of the Palace and Park ensemble Oranienbaum" (Lomonosov, St. Petersburg)*; Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Decree No. 408 from April 17, 2007. *On Liquidation of the State St. Petersburg Cultural Institution 'The State Oranienbaum Museum and Nature Reserve'*.

⁴⁷¹ Ministry for Culture. Prikaz ot 06.06.2009 N378 *O merah po povysheniju urovnja organizacii rabot po restavracii ob'ektov Dvorcovo-parkovogo ansamblja "Oranienbaum" FGUK "Gosudarstvennyj muzej-zapovednik "Peterhof"*

⁴⁷² Dvorets vosstanovjat k jubileju. *Peterburgskij dnevnik*. 26.10.2009.

⁴⁷³ Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 10.08.2011. N 1147 *O predostavlenii v 2011 godu subsidij na provedenie torzhestvennogo priema ot imeni Pravitelstva Sankt-Peterburga i narodnogo guljanija v ramkah meroprijatij v svjazi s 300-letiem Oranienbauma*. For more information on restoration of the Oranienbaum ensemble see: Reliquia. 2011. No. 25.

as a page of the Peterhof museum site.⁴⁷⁴ Eventually, in October 2014 the massive ongoing restoration of the complex was revealed to be of poor quality.⁴⁷⁵

Table 9. Synthetic information. The State Museum and Nature Reserve Oranienbaum

Born	Founded in 1711, nationalized in 1918, opened to public in 1922
Legal structure	The State Oranienbaum Museum and Nature Reserve Since 2007 – a subsidiary (structural unit) of the State Peterhof Museum and Nature – Reserve
Buildings	18 Federal monuments and 10 monuments of local importance There are 9 museums in Oranienbaum 3 palaces (the Chinese Palace, Peter III’s Palace and the Grand Menshikov Place) 6 pavilions, which feature permanent and temporary displays (the Chinese Kitchen, the Roller Coaster Pavilion, the Stone Hall, the Church Pavilion, the Japanese Pavilion, the Painting House) In summer 2015 the Grand Menshikov Palace (some interiors), the Chinese Palace (several rooms), the Palace of Peter III, the Chinese Kitchen and the Stone Hall Pavilion are opened. ⁴⁷⁶ In June 2015 the Painting House was also opened for the first time after the restoration. ⁴⁷⁷
Park area	166.8 hectares The Lower Park – 4.8 hectares The Upper Park – 162 hectares
Collection	7 818 items (2006)
Program (2006)	6 exhibitions 4 temporary displays 2 permanent displays
Other activities	Events, concerts
Services	Café, boat and bike rental, downloadable internet application
Admission fee (2006) (approximated)	Park entry (2006): adults €2.5/reduced €1.2 (students, groups) Collections: adults €7/reduced €3.5(students, groups) Temporary exhibitions: adults €2.5/reduced €1.2(students, groups) Park entry (2012): foreign - €5, Russian – €2.5 Palaces: foreign - €10, Russian- €6.5 Pavilions: foreign - €5, Russian – €2.5
Revenues (2006)	6.623.900 rubles /191.221€

⁴⁷⁴ <http://peterhofmuseum.ru/page.php?id=7>

⁴⁷⁵ Asanova, Antonina. 2014. *Restavratsia Oranienbauma poshla na vtoroy krug.*

⁴⁷⁶ <http://peterhofmuseum.ru/page.php?id=11>

⁴⁷⁷ The Painting House Museum. <http://www.peterhofmuseum.ru/page.php?id=354>

Statistics

First of all, it should be noted that obtaining precise visitor statistics to evaluate the museum performance has constituted one of the principal challenges for the research. The figures shown in the following table have been collected investigating the periodicals' archive of the Lomonosov town library. Actually, it presents an overview over a time span of 1949-2011. However, due to sporadic and random character of the data acquired, it is not possible to expand accurately on the changes in visitation over the time. Nevertheless, the statistics presented below is intended to provide an illustration of the museum performance in a historical perspective.

Table 10. Visitor statistics

Summer 1949	25.000 visitors
1960	180.000 ⁴⁷⁸
1964	166.500
1974	25.500 ⁴⁷⁹
1986	400.000 (!) 'The staff is 140 employees; among them 90 seasonal workers'. ⁴⁸⁰
1996	less than 100.000 'The guides do not have much work, as they would like to. Lately the museum was visited by less than 100,000 guests, which is extremely small number in comparison to Peterhof'. ⁴⁸¹
2000	102.400 9.500 to the Sanatorium Cavalier's House ⁴⁸²
2002	80.000 ⁴⁸³
2005	125.000 (Pavlovsk – 600.000, Tsarskoye Selo – 1.4 million, Peterhof - over 6 million visitors).
2006	150.000
2011	150 000 people visited the Grand Menshikov palace ⁴⁸⁴

⁴⁷⁸Gurevich, Ilija; Plaksin, Aleksey. 1961. *Gorod Lomonosov*, p:127.

⁴⁷⁹ Lomonosov: an album. Edited by L. Ivanova, V, Yeliseeva. L.; Lenizidat, 1975.

⁴⁸⁰ Karmazin, Nikolay. 1986. *Priglasaem v starinny park*.

⁴⁸¹ Gollandskij domik 230 let spustja. *Baltijsky luch*. 11.06.1995.

⁴⁸² Andrianova, Irina; Evdokimov, Mihail; Shimarek, Leonid. 2001. *Strategicheskij plan MO g. Lomonosov*.

⁴⁸³ Fedoseeva, Olga. 2003. *Zapovednik dlja torped*.

⁴⁸⁴ Artemenko, Galina, Sheromova Aleksandra. 2012. *Elena Kalnickaja: Vsego vazhnee dom, družja i pamjat'*.

In the Soviet times the park was a common public recreational space, open for everyone daily and nightly. Examining the guidebooks one can see amusement and entertainment facilities installed in the Upper Park. In post-Soviet period, pursuant to the UNESCO WHS nomination, the attractions had been gradually removed and the territory was protected by the fence.

Already in 1986, the Museum Director Nicolay Karmasin acknowledged the museum was poorly technically and service wise (infrastructurally) equipped due to insufficient financing. New initiatives (for instance, concert series) did not receive wider public attendance. To increase the number of visitors the museum had to operate the Chinese Kitchen Pavilion and the Palace of Peter III all- the- year- round.⁴⁸⁵ Moreover, in contrast to other suburban estate museums reconstructed after the WWII aiming at their use as museums, the public access to the palaces in Oranienbaum is largely determined by the necessity to preserve unique 18th century structures. Originality of the ensemble imposes numerous restrictions on its visitors (small groups, no admission during highly humid days, no facilities, central heating or electricity in the palaces).

Table 11. The State Oranienbaum Museum. Visitor Statistics 2001-2006⁴⁸⁶

Year	Annual revenues (rubles)	Number of Visitors	Exhibitions in the Museum	Cultural events
2001	2.250.000 (83.436€)	105 000	6	15
2003	6.575.604,2 (4.359.956,6 entrance tickets, excursions)	119 264	7	20
2004	6.760.809 (3.325.584 entrance tickets, excursions)	126 950	8	21
2005	7.809.600 (4.123.400 entrance tickets, excursions)	191 853	13	53
2006	6.623.900 (191.221€) (3.955.000 tickets, excursions)	150 000	6	14

This more precise statistics collected shortly before the liquidation of the State Oranienbaum Museum shows the number of displays at the museum, cultural events and revenues acquired from the direct museum activity – tickets and guided tours.

Firstly, before the liquidation, the State Oranienbaum Museum had a regional subordination, administered by the Committee for Culture of St. Petersburg. Last years before the merger, the St. Petersburg Committee did not provide much substantial support due to uncertain

⁴⁸⁵ Karmazin, Nikolay. 1986. *Priglasaem v starinny park*.

⁴⁸⁶ State Oranienbaum Museum and Nature Reserve. *Annual Reports 2003-2006*. (Unpublished).

prospects of the cultural institution. The question of the Oranienbaum museum's future had been pigeonholed by the Russian Ministry for Culture since 2004, thus no long-term planning was possible and the museum missed the opportunities.

Secondly, there was characteristic disproportion in sources of income, which largely depended on the attendance of the Chinese palace, the main breadwinner for whole museum. Other exhibition premises were generally ignored, in part, because of the lack of proper promotion. Following an ongoing restoration of the park and the Chinese palace, other museum initiatives could not compensate for the partial closure of the major attraction. In 2007 the number of visitors has decreased significantly, as there were only 3 pavilions with temporary displays open for public.

Finally, a significant visitor growth in 2005 is justified by the increasing number of exhibitions and almost twofold rise of cultural events. Nevertheless, if visitor numbers are estimated in their correlation to the revenues earned from the principal museum activity (excursions and tickets), the resulting figures will show that the monetary contribution of each visitor in 2003 was higher than the one in 2005. If compared, the statistics demonstrates that 119 264 visitors in 2003 had more positive effect on the museum revenues than 191 853 tourists in 2005. This fact brings a logical conclusion that in a situation when the cultural heritage preservation plays a vital role, it would make more sense to welcome lower number of tourists for a higher price than to attract the marching crowds. Meanwhile, of course, a factor of socially vulnerable or privileged categories of visitors (children, families, retired, orphaned, military, museum employees, etc.) should also be taken into account.

Currently, obtaining the data on visitor statistics is somewhat complicated. Following an official request regarding materials for the research, the Peterhof museum has declined to provide any figures of visitor statistics. It was explained that by multiplying a number of visitors by a ticket price one would learn the revenues of the State museum, which is a financial documentation. This approach to the data management came as a surprise in view of the European practices, when complete annual reports of the State museums, including financial information and visitor statistics, are published online in a free access.⁴⁸⁷

Characteristically, the following table presents the visitor statistics the way it is given in the official Annual Report 2009-2011 of the State Peterhof Museum and Nature Reserve.

⁴⁸⁷ For example, Stiftung Preußische Schlösser und Gärten Berlin-Brandenburg Jahresbilanz- 2013; Regione Toscana. Musei della Toscana: rapporto 2012; Regione Piemonte. Musei e turismo: una relazione in crescita. Il pubblico dei musei piemontesi nell'indagine dell'Osservatorio Culturale del Piemonte, 2007-2008; Polo Museale Firenze. Rapporto di attività del Polo Museale 2011-2012; Osservatorio Culturale del Piemonte. Cultura in Piemonte, Relazione Annuale 2013.

Table 12. The State Peterhof Museum. Visitor Statistics (2009-2011)⁴⁸⁸

Name	Visitors number/percentage of overall number of guided tours		
	2009	2010	2011
Grand Palace	22/17	26/17	24/16
Lower Gardens with fountains	16/66	18/68	18/64
Museums of the Lower park	25/8	24/7	22/7
New specialised museums	3/1	3/1	3/1
Cottage, Island pavilions	12/4	12/4	12/6
Fountains Museum, Grottos	22/4	17/3	22/4
Oranienbaum (the park, Grand Menshikov Palace, the Chinese palace, the Palace of Peter III, the Stone Hall Pavilion, the Chinese Kitchen Pavilion)	n/a	n/a	6/4

Specifically, in 2008-2014, according to the information by the Peterhof museum, visitor statistics to the Oranienbaum museum park has impressively increased by 450%.⁴⁸⁹

In a wider national perspective, the Guidelines for Museums-Reserve Visiting Rate, issued by the Russian Ministry for Culture (2013) note a high annual visitation and high pressure experienced by the St. Petersburg suburban palace and park ensembles and urge for an infrastructural development and visitor monitoring, necessary for the heritage preservation.⁴⁹⁰

According to the 2011-2012 data, there are 11 most visited museum and nature-reserves (more than 500 000 visitors annually) in Russia, among them: ⁴⁹¹

Table 13. Most visited museum and nature-reserves in Russia

The State historical, architectural, artistic and landscape museum-reserve "Tsaritsyno" (Moscow)	6 113.2 thousand
Moscow State joint artistic, historical, architectural and natural landscape museum-reserve "Kolomenskoye-Lefortovo-Lyublino-Izmaylovo" (Moscow)	6 086.4 thousand

⁴⁸⁸ The State Peterhof Museum and Nature Reserve. 2011. *The Annual Report 2009-2011*.

⁴⁸⁹ Following an official request, only the percentage rate was provided during the phone conversation with the Peterhof museum representative on July 10, 2015.

⁴⁹⁰ Ministerstvo Kultury of the Russian Federation. 2013. *Metodicheskie rekomendacii po razrabotke normativov poseshhaemosti muzeev-zapovednikov v zavisimosti ot ih vozmozhnostej po priemu posetitelej*, p:42.

⁴⁹¹ Ministerstvo Kultury of the Russian Federation. 2013. *Metodicheskie rekomendacii po razrabotke normativov poseshhaemosti muzeev-zapovednikov v zavisimosti ot ih vozmozhnostej po priemu posetitelej*, p:20,24

The State museum-reserve “Peterhof” (including Oranienbaum) (St. Petersburg)	4 661.7 thousand
The State artistic and architectural palace and park museum-reserve “Tsarskoye Selo” (St. Petersburg)	1541.6 thousand (2005) 2668.7 thousand (2012)
The State historical-cultural museum-preserve “Moscow Kremlin” (Moscow)	1 735.6 thousand
The State artistic and architectural palace and park museum-reserve “Pavlovsk” (St. Petersburg)	659.9 thousand

Communication/Mass media/Internet presence

Upon reviewing the visitor statistics it is also important to analyse the communication strategies used by the museum for a wider public outreach and to study an actual response of the audiences regarding their visiting experience.

Although social significance of museums was initially determined by the quality of their displays and cultural programs, today the key role is played by the Internet presence, which helps the cultural institutions to integrate into an international museum community, to present the collections online, to foster an exchange of professional information and to appeal to wider audiences possible. To evaluate the level of visibility of the Oranienbaum museum, the monitoring of relevant information was conducted on the Internet and mass media, including newspaper articles, social networks and professional tourism sites.

Firstly, after the merger Peterhof has started gradually introduce the multimedia projects to Oranienbaum aiming to visualize the lost heritage of the estate: “Oranienbaum through the centuries” in the Grand Menshikov Palace (awarded the ‘Changing Museum in a Changing World’ grant)⁴⁹², “Living archeology”⁴⁹³, downloadable free smartphone application “Oranienbaum through the centuries” with augmented reality, the theater of Peter III in the Painting House.⁴⁹⁴ In fact, according to Gregory Ashworth, “in addition to books, museums might also resort to live interpretation and interpretation by design, including computers, maps, leaflets, signage and displays. Live interpretation can vary from using a guide to fully costumed re enactment”.⁴⁹⁵

Secondly, the articles studied in 2013 in the Lomonosov library periodicals’ archive (1972-2013) have demonstrated that news and information about the Oranienbaum museum is

⁴⁹² Multimedijnaja ekspozicija dvortsa v Oranienbaume vyigrala grant. *Regnum*. 12.05.2010.

⁴⁹³ Artemenko, Galina. 2013. *Stekljarsny kabinet porazhaet voobrazhenie*.

⁴⁹⁴ Pushkash Aleksandr. 2011. *Apelsinovoe derevo dlja Oranienbauma*; Petrova, Elena. 2011. *Direktor ‘Petergofa’ Elena Kalnickaja: Muzej rabotaet na molodjozh*; Kalnitskaya, Elena. 2011. *Obshhenarodnaja roskosh*.

⁴⁹⁵ Ashworth, Gregory. 1999. *European heritage, planning and management*, p: 127.

mostly featured in the local newspapers with a limited readership of the Petrodvortsovy district residents. Characteristically, the articles' themes covered two periods of the museum's history: before and after the merger. Until 2007, major topics discussed were new exhibitions, history of Russia and its significant actors related to the residence. Negative information about the museum, its management and activities was also present, and overall criticism created an overly unfavourable image of a decaying and crumbling historical venue. After the merger, when the complex became a major scientific restoration site, the articles' stance has got a new focus, concentrating on the topics of restoration, progress, modernisation and revival.

Thirdly, the Oranienbaum residence museum has arguably low Internet presence, as it has never had an official site. The potential of the Internet as a tool of reach out to new audiences, to promote the museum and maximize its visitation was overly underestimated. The Internet would have helped a museum, located in a distant suburb, with limited local newspaper readership, to get closer to broader, younger, geographically diverse audience outside the area, as well as to attract, to promote, to educate and to advertise.

Nowadays, after the merger, the palace and park ensemble is featured at the official site of the Peterhof museum.⁴⁹⁶ Unofficial site, created as an independent initiative, operates in the Russian language only.⁴⁹⁷ Thus, availability of useful updated information in foreign languages still remains an issue. Not surprisingly, the 300th anniversary of Oranienbaum (2011) did not have much public response (unlike in the cases of Peterhof and Tsarskoye Selo), indicating that the historic site is clearly oriented towards potential Russian visitors.

Consequently, the analysis of available travel sites performed in 2014 has shown that Oranienbaum is overly underrepresented, even in the Russian Internet segment. Before the merger in 2007, there was no defined and clearly articulated PR strategy. After the merger Oranienbaum is conventionally presented as Peterhof, with entry tickets featuring the fountains and palaces of Peterhof and an Internet page at the official site of the Peterhof museum.

Table 14. Museum evaluation and rating at the Russian travel site.

<http://travel.imhonet.ru/city/312231/rates/> (accessed May, 2014)

Museum	Number of evaluations	Rating
Peterhof	1297	8.8
Tsarskoye Selo	406	7.8
Pavlovsk	199	7.7
Gatchina	113	7

⁴⁹⁶ <http://peterhofmuseum.ru/page.php?id=7>

⁴⁹⁷ <http://www.oranienbaum.org/>

Oranienbaum	42	7.5
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On May 28, 2015 the Tripadvisor site, one of the major travel information sources with shared evaluations, was analysed to understand the visitors' experience to Oranienbaum.⁴⁹⁸ "The State Oranienbaum Museum-Reserve" has got 103 reviews. In general, the museum is positively evaluated regarding its peaceful, serene, calm atmosphere in contrast to Peterhof and Pushkin (Tsarskoye Selo). In this sense, more modest museum it is also complimented for the absence of tourist crowds and queuing. It was also praised for freshly restored and well-maintained palaces and parks. The museum services noted include: free audioguide applications, interesting guided tours, Wi-Fi, dining facilities, parking, boat and bike rentals, zoo with deer and peacocks, feeding swans and ducks. Frequently it was mentioned that travelers prefer to visit more promoted Peterhof and Pushkin and forget Oranienbaum.

Negative aspects of a visit to the Oranienbaum museum were described as: modest displays, totally reconstructed palace not interesting from a historic point of view, neverending restoration process, not much time given for guided tours for individuals, no orientation signage in the park, paid admission to every single museum, unreasonably very expensive tickets and food, Peterhof-high entry charges not corresponding with rummaged alleys and empty museums.

To summarize the above-mentioned arguments, in words of Arno Brandt and Michael Rohde, "visitor satisfaction can be decisive for the likelihood of a second visit and can thus lead to the cultivation and consolidation of existing visitor segments and contribute to an increase in ticket sales".⁴⁹⁹

Relationship with the local community

The relationship between the museum and local community has proved to be complicated. Conflict of interests is caused by the large number of stakeholders involved: federal and regional authorities; political and professional (administrative) goals of local authorities; various offices, committees on federal and regional levels; public and private sectors of economy; local tourism market and international travel operators; residents and local administration, with a host of memories and meanings invested in the site; residents and tourists, seeking education, entertainment.⁵⁰⁰

⁴⁹⁸ http://www.tripadvisor.de/Attraction_Review-g815506-d2615285-Reviews-Oranienbaum_State_Museum_Reserve-Lomonosov_Petrodvortsovy_District_St_Petersburg_.html

⁴⁹⁹ Brandt, Arno; Rohde, Michael. 2007. *Sustainable Marketing for Historic Gardens*.

⁵⁰⁰ State Oranienbaum Museum. *Protokol zasedanija Uchenogo soveta. 26.09.2003. Prosba glavy Territorialnogo upravljenija Lomonosovskogo administrativnogo rajona Khmyrova V. L., deputata Zakonodatel'nogo Sobranija Sankt - Peterburga Nikitina A. A. o rezhime organizacii vhoda posetitelej na territoriju muzeja-zapovednika 'Oranienbaum' v svjazi s zhalobami grazhdan, prozhivajushhij v g.Lomonosove*. (Unpublished)

In this respect, the most controversial issue is related directly to the public use of the park and indirectly sets a question to whom the cultural heritage actually belongs to. In Soviet times, the ensemble was almost dissolved in the town as a common public space. There was no fence and the parkland was perceived as a natural continuation of the town, its integral part. The premises were used for the community recreation, sports and transit, with numerous cycling and walking routes, connecting distant western and south-western town districts.

Local public holidays were also celebrated in the park. As the Lomonosov's "Baltiysky Luch" newspaper reported in 1972, "thousands of residents and visitors come to the Russian Switzerland area on the sunny days. In winter the park is highly popular with sledding children, skiing young couples and elderly people".⁵⁰¹

Similarly, in 1974, in words of the Museum Director Nikita Khmara, "Oranienbaum is not only unique architecture and museums. In summer there are children's playgrounds with a merry-go-round, a boating station, an open air concert hall, a cinema and dancing hall and sledges, skates and kick sleds rental in winter. Everyone is welcome to attend the public festivities, theatrical performances and other events".⁵⁰²

In 1990ies the local community's festivals, such as the Shrovetide or the Neptune's Day were celebrated in the park.⁵⁰³ In 2001 the last public celebration "The Day of the Town" took place in the park. In 2002 claiming vandalism, park misuse and necessity to preserve the natural heritage, the Museum Director Victor Gribanov prohibited any public festivities, cycling and skiing in the protected reserve. Although the children's playgrounds were dismantled, the park zoo was introduced instead in imitation of the historic menagerie. Thus, families with children started to visit the park to see swans, Siberian deer, peacocks, to feed or to stroke domesticated animals.⁵⁰⁴

In this period, the municipal authorities have received numerous complaints of the local community regarding accessibility of the park, perceived as an integral part of the town crucial for the local identity and sense of belonging.⁵⁰⁵

Since 2007 after the merger the palace and park ensemble has expectedly isolated itself from the town. Today, as a part of the Federal Peterhof museum, it is dissociated from the local community. However, according to Gregory Ashworth, "the creation of a favourable image among residents is critical because only this can establish the local self-confidence needed as a basis for further successful activity. A civic consciousness among the existing inhabitants should be stimulated by organising programs (such as exhibitions or festivals)

⁵⁰¹ Russkaja Shvejtsarija. *Baltiysky luch*. 01.08.1970.

⁵⁰² Priglasenie v dvortsy i parki. *Baltiysky luch*. 17.05.1974

⁵⁰³ Savenkova, S. 2007. *Eto budet sovsem drugoj muzej?*

⁵⁰⁴ Administracija Sankt-Peterburga Komitet po kulture Prikaz ot 19.08.2002 N 127 *O peremeshhenii loshadej Przheval'skogo iz GUP 'Leningradskij zoologicheskij park' v GMZ "Oranienbaum"*

⁵⁰⁵ Pustynnye allei. *Baltiysky luch*. 14.06.2002; Kalinin, Yuri. 2005. *Kontrasty*.

that reinforce a sense of not only identity but also empowerment”.⁵⁰⁶ Nevertheless, in author’s personal experience, due to the characteristic black and white striped guard posts by the entrance and abundant security staff everywhere, a visit to the Oranienbaum park creates an impression of crossing a border, entering a heavily protected treasure island and being permanently watched and controlled. Nowadays in summer the Lomonosov residents can access the park for free only on workdays upon presenting an ID with a local registration. In winter there is no admission fee charged whatsoever. Expectedly, this situation is negatively perceived by 83.39% of respondents to the social network opinion poll regarding free admission to the park for the town residents.

“Should the park admission be free for the Lomonosov residents?”

Social network vkontakte opinion poll at “My - Lomonosovtsy” (We are Lomonosovers), the largest social group on Lomonosov (11670 members), https://vk.com/topic-9980803_21644655 (poll started in August 2009, accessed: May 12, 2015)

Table 15. Should the park admission be free for the Lomonosov residents?

Admission fee for residents is not acceptable	482 (83.39%)
Admission fee should be charged	56 (9.69%)
I don’t visit the park on weekends	40 (6.92%)

Obviously, the Oranienbaum residence park has lost its role of an important recreational and cultural resource, as the following opinion poll shows 26.33% respondents visit the park once a month and 31.51% come once in six months.

“How often do you visit the Oranienbaum park?”

Social network vkontakte opinion poll at the Lomonosov town social group “Ramboff” (3282 members). https://vk.com/topic-22387_312037 (posted in September 2007, accessed June 1, 2014)

Table 16. How often do you visit the Oranienbaum park?

Frequently. Once in a week.	210 (9.72%)
Once a month	569 (26.33%)
Once in 6 months	681 (31.51%)
Once a year	337 (15.59%)
Several years ago	293 (13.56%)

⁵⁰⁶Ashworth, Gregory. 1998. *The transition to market economies and market cities*, p:131.

Never have been there	71 (3.29%)
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Apparently, the “invisibility” of the park in the local life remains a continuous trend, as a recent opinion poll “How often do you visit the Oranienbaum park?” initiated by “Nash Lomonosov” social network group in September 2015 has shown that 55.2% out of 308 respondents rarely visit the nature reserve, 18.2% go there once or twice a month, while 17.9% “even do not remember when they have been in the park for the last time”.⁵⁰⁷

Respectively, formerly popular local recreational activities have also lost their attractiveness, as, for example, 25.5% of respondents used to hire boats in the park, but not sure if they do it in future.

“Boat rental in the Oranienbaum Lower Park Pricing: 30 minutes - 300 rubles. How often do you use boat rental service in the Oranienbaum park?”

Social network vkontakte opinion poll at “Nash Lomonosov” group (590 members) reposted by “My – Lomonosovtsy” (We are Lomonosovers), the largest social group on Lomonosov (12 242 members), http://vk.com/welomonosovs?w=wall-9980803_80570%2Fall (posted on June 18, 2015; accessed June 18, 2015)

Table 17. How often do you use boat rental service in the Oranienbaum park?

Every year and will probably use this year	31 (11.2%)
Used to. Not sure, if I do it in future...	71 (25.5%)
Used to do it many times, but now I don't have time for this	42 (15.1%)
Used to visit your beautiful park and also rented a boat	40 (14.4%)
Just want to see the results	94 (33.8%)

In respect to the Oranienbaum palaces, the Chinese Palace, the most popular landmark of the ensemble, enjoys wider popularity with 62.4 % respondents confirming their visit there.

“Have you ever been to the Chinese Palace?” Social network vkontakte opinion poll at ‘My - Lomonosovtsy’ (‘We are Lomonosovers’), the largest social group on Lomonosov (12 242 members), https://vk.com/im?sel=5332934&w=wall-9980803_77662 (poll started on June 10, 2015; accessed June 11, 2015)

⁵⁰⁷ *“How often do you visit the Oranienbaum park?”* (308 respondents) Social network Vkontakte opinion poll at “Nash Lomonosov” group (1140 members) https://vk.com/im?sel=300666144&w=wall-80508369_438 (posted on September 16, 2015; accessed: October 6, 2015)

Table 18. Have you ever been to the Chinese Palace?

Yes	156 (62.4%)
No	58 (23.2%)
I really want to visit it!	36 (14.4%)

“Have you ever visited the Grand Menshikov Palace?” Social network vkontakte opinion poll at “Nash Lomonosov” group (590 members) reposted by “My - Lomonosovtsy” (We are Lomonosovers), the largest social group on Lomonosov (11 670 members), https://vk.com/lomonosovcity?w=wall-80508369_110 (poll started on May 20, 2015; accessed May 27, 2015)

Table 19. Have you ever visited the Grand Menshikov Palace?

Yes	164 (49%)
No, but I have been walking around)	161 (48.1%)
When I will reach your town, will visit the palace undoubtedly	18 (3%)

In this case, low visitation of the Grand Menshikov Palace may be explained by the fact, that it was opened for the first time as a museum in 1996. Before that, accommodating a closed military institute, the palace had been perennially inaccessible, hence many respondents “had just been walking around”.

Likewise, the Roller Coaster Pavilion closed for the restoration since early 2000s has been visited by 44.9% of respondents, while 48.2% confirmed that they have never been there.⁵⁰⁸

The problematic issue related to the park does not only involve the aspects of identity, prosaically it also serves as an evidence of the lack of green spaces and recreational area in the town. Ironically, there is practically nowhere to go for a walk in a suburban seaside town. Since 2003 after the Lomonosov town was resubordinated to the Peterhof town, local recreational zones have decreased and areas designated for the new parkland development have become a private property. A forest park which used to exist in early 20th century is now reserved for fuel storage.⁵⁰⁹

⁵⁰⁸ *“Have you ever been inside the Roller Coaster Pavilion?”* (463 respondents) Social network Vkontakte opinion poll at “Nash Lomonosov” group (1140 members) reposted by “My - Lomonosovtsy” (We are Lomonosovers), the largest social group on Lomonosov (14254 members), https://vk.com/im?sel=300666144&w=wall-9980803_119483, (poll started on October 3, 2015; accessed: October 6, 2015)

⁵⁰⁹ Bardysheva, Olga. 2008. *Gorod utopij, Oranienbaum ili Lomonosov*.

The only recreational area in the town is located by the Krasny pond. However, its level of beautification and the state of preservation is unfavourably commented upon in the social network opinion polls.

“Do you spend time vacationing at the Krasny Pond?” Source: social network vkontakte group “Nash Lomonosov” (Our Lomonosov), with 468 members. https://vk.com/topic-80508369_32208764 (poll started on May 4, 2015; accessed May 27, 2015)

Table 20. Do you spend time vacationing at the Krasny Pond?

Yes, both hiking and picnicking	28 (35%)
Yes, swimming, sunbathing, skiing in winter	10 (12.5%)
No, but sometimes do hike nearby	21 (26.25%)
No, there is nothing to do there, it is very polluted!	10 (12.5%)
I spend my vacation time elsewhere	11 (13.75%)

“How is it possible to prevent the pollution of the Krasny Pond environs?” Social network vkontakte opinion poll at “My – Lomonosovtsy” (We are Lomonosovers), the largest social group on Lomonosov (11 670 members), https://vk.com/topic-9980803_30138331 (poll initiative in May 2014, accessed May 12, 2015)

Table 21. How is it possible to prevent the pollution of the Krasny Pond environs?

By assigning the cleanup to the authorities	124 (34.83%)
By tidying up the picnicking site after yourself and others	176 (49.44%)
By organising a community cleaning work day once a month	38 (10.67%)
I am not a local resident (just want to see the results)	18 (5.06%)

To summarize the discussion, pro and contra arguments regarding restricted admission to the park should be addressed. In fact, introduction of an entry fee and closure of the park is a necessary measure due to: the special regime of preservation and maintenance of the nature reserve and its unique architectural structures; the UNESCO World Heritage status; threats of vandalism and misuse; museum profit-generation to support the restoration works. Meanwhile, negative aspects of this policy imply: the lack of other recreational opportunities for the town residents; public transit routes through the park used to connect

distant town districts; access to the local cultural heritage is now restricted for the community.

4.2.2.2. Events

Local events, in particular annual ones, constitute an important element of the cultural scenario development. Characteristically, most of these projects were devised by the active members of the community, predominantly on the eve of the 300 anniversary of Lomonosov. As noted by Mikhail Yevdokimov, “there are many enthusiastic and creative people with new ideas in the town, but somehow the District Administration does not hold an encouraging attitude towards them”.⁵¹⁰

*The Stravinsky-Fest*⁵¹¹

In September 2012 to commemorate 130th anniversary since the birth of composer Igor Stravinsky (1882-1971), the first Stravinsky-Fest was organised in Lomonosov by a local initiative group. According to its Provisions (2012, 2014), “the Festival aims to perpetuate the memory of the great Musician; to popularise the works of Igor Stravinsky; to search for talented performers of Stravinsky’ music; to create favorable conditions for a dialogue between musicians and connoisseurs; to attract international interest in the Stravinsky’s birth place”.⁵¹² Participation in the Festival, exhibitions, concerts, conferences, is free of charge. The topic addressed during the Festival revolve around the renaming of the local street/square after the composer; building a monument to Stravinsky; creation of a memorial composition “Home porch” at the place of a cottage where the composer was born; foundation of the Theatre square at the place of the former Oranienbaum theatre.⁵¹³

Since then, two festivals have already taken place in 2013 and 2014. The square in the town was named after Igor Stravinsky.⁵¹⁴ In March 2015 a bronze monument to Stravinsky was unveiled in Lomonosov, created after drawing by Pablo Picasso (1920) by sculptor Alexander Taratynov.⁵¹⁵ The foundation has been laid for the Arts school named after Stravinsky. Thus, gradually the Stravinsky-Fest, an initiative of the active residents, reaches its proclaimed objectives.

*The Oranienbaum Yachting Sea Festival*⁵¹⁶

Since 2011 an annual “Oranienbaum Yachting Sea Festival” has been taking place in the town. Ambitions of this event and its organising committee are set: to position Lomonosov (Oranienbaum) as a seaside location; to develop of yachting and water motor sports in the

⁵¹⁰ Interview with Mikhail Yevdokimov, Lomonosov Municipal Deputy (2000-2011). July, 2015.

⁵¹¹ https://vk.com/stravinsky_fest_oranienbaum

⁵¹² https://vk.com/stravinsky_fest_oranienbaum

⁵¹³ Kuchuk, Yulia. 2013. *Praktika ispolzovaniya izobrazhenij muzejnyh predmetov v ekspozitsijah i vystavkah Kraevedcheskogo muzeja g. Lomonosova*, p:41.

⁵¹⁴ Правительство Санкт-Петербурга Постановление от 30 января 2013 года N 67 О присвоении названия безымянной площади в г.Ломоносове

⁵¹⁵ V kompanii s poljarnikom. *Gorodok info*. 25.03.2015.

⁵¹⁶ <http://www.omfestival.ru>

Petrodvortsovy District; to promote an active and healthy lifestyle; to develop the Southern Coast of the Gulf of Finland as a recreational zone of St. Petersburg.⁵¹⁷

According to its President Yevgeny Zakharov, “the Festival is a part of a complex work on gradual transformation of the Southern Coast of the Gulf of Finland into a recreational area, friendly to yachtsmen and water-motor sports”.⁵¹⁸

In 2011-2014 within the Festival framework, the Sidorovsky canal has been cleared of shipwrecks, the Sea Post building has been renovated and amendments have been introduced during the General Plan public hearing regarding some modifications of the territorial zoning of the Southern Coast.⁵¹⁹

The social network opinion polls have shown the Festival to be a minor event for the respective audiences.

“Did you like the Oranienbaum Yachting Sea Festival-2013?” Social network vkontakte opinion poll at “My – Lomonosovtsy” (We are Lomonosovers), the largest social group on Lomonosov (11 670 members), https://vk.com/topic-9980803_28584430 (posted in June 2013, accessed May 12, 2015)

Table 22. Did you like the Oranienbaum Yachting Sea Festival-2013?

Yes, it was a top level event.	34 (29.06%)
No, did not like it.	17 (14.53%)
Have never been there.	66 (56.41%)

Would you participate in the tent camping night during the Festival-2015 for informal interaction with the “Orange Race” regatta yachtsmen? Social network vkontakte opinion poll initiated by “the Oranienbaum Yachting Sea Festival” group (1 035 members) and reposted at “My – Lomonosovtsy” (We are Lomonosovers), the largest social group on Lomonosov (11 670 members), https://vk.com/omfestival?w=wall-54361102_1421 (posted on May 20, 2015; accessed May 27, 2015)

⁵¹⁷ V Lomonosove gotovjatsja k morskomu festivalju. *Fontanka. ru*, 23.07.2011.

⁵¹⁸ <http://www.omfestival.ru>

⁵¹⁹ Yevgeny Zakharov, the President of the Festival, has initiated the development of ‘The General Plan of the Southern Coast from Strelna to Lomonosov’, supported by the Deputy Irina Komolova.

Table 23. Would you participate in the tent camping night during the Festival-2015?

Yes, with my own tent.	28 (33.7%)
Yes, if there is a tent rent.	15 (18.1%)
Would like to come, but have some questions.	40 (48.2%)

Moreover, specialised events organised locally within the sailing framework have also failed to attract wider attention (within the social network group respondents).

“Are you going to attend the First Oranienbaum Ship Modelling Festival?”

Social network vkontakte opinion poll initiated by “the Oranienbaum Ship Modelling Festival” group (78 members) and reposted at “My – Lomonosovtsy” (We are Lomonosovers), the largest social group on Lomonosov (11 670 members), https://vk.com/miniorangerace?w=wall-79038915_86%2Fall (posted on May 28, 2015; accessed May 28, 2015)

Table 24. Are you going to attend the First Oranienbaum Ship Modelling Festival?

Yes, as a model maker	3 (6%)
Yes, as a spectator on the bank	14 (28%)
Yes, as a photographer or mass media representative	2 (4%)
Will not attend	31(62%)

Another annual event which regularly takes place in the town is an annual “Day of the Lomonosov Town”, celebrated with a traditional parade, fireworks and a concert.

“Have you been to the Lomonosov Day Parade-2015?” Social network vkontakte opinion poll at “My – Lomonosovtsy” (We are Lomonosovers), the largest social group on Lomonosov (11 670 members), https://vk.com/im?sel=300666144&w=wall-9980803_73483 (poll initiated on May 27, 2015; accessed May 28, 2015)

Table 25. Have you been to the Lomonosov Day Parade-2015?

Yes	44 (13.9%)
No	273 (86.1%)

In this particular case, the results might be justified by the weather, as it was literally “raining on the parade”. According to the following social network opinion polls, the event itself enjoyed a low profile, as vast majority of respondents has chosen not to attend it.

“Would you like to participate in the Lomonosov Day Parade-2015 in a procession organised by the Oranienbaum Yachting Sea Festival carrying its flags?” Social network *vkontakte* opinion poll initiated by “the Oranienbaum Yachting Sea Festival” group (1 035 members) and reposted at “My – Lomonosovtsy” (We are Lomonosovers), the largest social group on Lomonosov (11 670 members), https://vk.com/omfestival?w=wall-54361102_1426 (posted on May 22, 2015; accessed May 27, 2015)

Table 26. Would you like to participate in the Lomonosov Day Parade-2015?

Yes, surely, you can rely on me	22 (14%)
Not sure, yes – no – maybe	21 (13.4%)
Will not come, but I am sending you my best wishes)	114 (72.6%)

“How would you rate the Lomonosov Day-2015 celebrations?” (5 – excellent, 1 – very bad) Social network *Vkontakte* opinion poll at “My – Lomonosovtsy” (We are Lomonosovers), the largest social group on Lomonosov (11670 members), https://vk.com/im?sel=300666144&w=wall-9980803_72340 (poll initiated May 23, 2015; accessed May 27, 2015)

Table 27. How would you rate the Lomonosov Day-2015 celebrations?

5 (excellent)	101 (20%)
4 (fair)	74 (14.6%)
3 (satisfactory)	62 (12.3%)
2 (bad)	22 (4.3%)
1 (very bad)	21 (4.2%)
Have not been there	226 (44.7%)

Consequently, among other sporadically surfacing attempts to diversify the cultural life in Lomonosov “the Lilac Town” event might be of interest, what, judging by its date selection, was organised as a patriotically-oriented happening. Similarly, the Olympic torch procession dedicated to the Winter Olympics in Sochi- 2014 was also aimed to boost the local spirit. The results of the social network opinion polls below demonstrate that neither of these events had managed to attract wider attention of the groupmembers.

“Will you attend “The Lilac Town” action (planting of an alley of lilac bushes in Lomonosov) on the Russia Day (a national holiday, celebrated on June 12)? Is the Russia Day a day off for you?” Social network *Vkontakte* opinion poll at “Lilac bush alley in Lomonosov. The Lilac

town” (Sirenevaya alleya v Lomonosove. Sirenevyy gorod) social group (28 members), reposted “My – Lomonosovtsy” (We are Lomonosovers), the largest social group on Lomonosov (12 242 members), https://vk.com/event95713112?w=wall-95713112_3 (poll initiated June 7, 2015; accessed June 11, 2015)

Table 28. Will you attend “The Lilac Town” action on the Russia Day?

A day off. Will definitely attend	61 (37.7%)
A working day. Will ask for a leave.	4 (2.5%)
A day off. Will not attend.	51 (31.5%)
A working day. Will not attend.	46 (28.4%)

“What is your impression of the Olympic torch relay taking place in Lomonosov in 2013?” Social network Vkontakte opinion poll at “My – Lomonosovtsy” (We are Lomonosovers), the largest social group on Lomonosov (11 670 members), https://vk.com/topic-9980803_29158264 (poll initiated in October 2013, accessed May 12, 2015)

Table 29. What is your impression of the Olympic torch relay taking place in Lomonosov in 2013?

It was just awesome	30 (9.09%)
It was cool with gifts being distributed	34 (10.3%)
Nothing special, just a holiday	27 (8.18%)
Rather poor. Not worth the effort and money spent.	79 (23.94%)
Did not go, did not see.	107 (32.42%)
Check the results (without voting)	53 (16.06%)

In future in view of the FIFA World Cup-2018 taking place in Russia, Lomonosov will also be somehow involved into organisation of this sports event of international importance, as the town is set to become a base for some team, providing accommodation, facilities and training grounds.⁵²⁰

⁵²⁰Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 04.04.2014. N 233 O Programme podgotovki Sankt-Peterburga k provedeniju v 2018 godu Chempionata mira po futbolu na 2014-2018 gody (s izmenenijami na 03.09.2014) (redakcija, dejstvujushhaja s 01.01.2015);Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 23.06.2014. N 498 O gosudarstvennoj programme Sankt-Peterburga Razvitie fizicheskoj kultury i sporta v Sankt-Peterburge na 2015-2020 gody (s izmenenijami na 17.02.2015)

In conclusion, a few words should be said about the Oranienbaum museum. Unlike other suburban residence museums, Oranienbaum still does not have any signature annual festivity or special event. Previously, once, it was Elena Badmaeva’s fashion show “Restoration or Russian Seasons” which looked innovative against the background of the cracking palace façades.⁵²¹ In 2013 the museum took part in the “Museum Night”, annually held in St. Petersburg.⁵²²

The 300th anniversary (2011)

Tercentenary of Lomonosov-Oranienbaum in 2011 was envisaged to attract wider public attention to the museum and the town.⁵²³ However, unlike pompous tercentenary events in Peterhof (2006) and Tsarskoye Selo (2010), it was celebrated mostly locally.⁵²⁴ Thereby, as shown by the following social network opinion poll, the event was evaluated mostly positively.

“What is your opinion on the festivities organised for the 300th anniversary of our town?” Social network Vkintakte opinion poll at “My – Lomonosovtsy” (We are Lomonosovers), the largest social group on Lomonosov (11 670 members) https://vk.com/topic-9980803_25393132, (poll initiated on September 11, 2011 (right after the celebrations), accessed: May 12, 2015)

Table 30. What is your opinion on the festivities organised for the 300th anniversary of our town?

It was really impressive.	83 (23.92%)
It was fine and fun. Should happen more often.	108 (31.12%)
First time an event of such magnitude. Awesome.	76 (21.9%)
Well, mediocre. But still better than usual.	37 (10.66%)
Did not reach the main square	17 (4.9%)
Not really, many failings. Organisation should have been better.	11 (3.17%)
Just did not like it	2 (0.58%)

⁵²¹ Evgenieva, K. 2005. *Defile na ruinah*.

⁵²² Complete schedule of ‘the Museum Night’ in St. Petersburg. 812 online. 14.05.2013 <http://www.online812.ru/2013/05/14/014/>(accessed April 15, 2015)

⁵²³ Yubilej popal pod krizis – prazdnovat budem skromnee. K 300-letiju Oranienbauma. *Petergofsky vestnik*. 2009:14.

⁵²⁴ Zhabsky, Aleksandr. 2011. *Prazdnik v parterre*; Do jubileja rukoj podat. *Petergofsky Vestnik*. 06.05.2010; Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 10.08.2011 N 1147 O predostavlenii v 2011 godu subsidij na provedenie torzhestvennogo priema ot imeni Pravitelstva Sankt-Peterburga i narodnogo guljanija v ramkah meroprijatij v svjazi s 300-letiem Oranienbauma; Municipalny Sovet MO Gorod Lomonosov Reshenie ot 23.09.2010 N130 Ob utverzhenii Polozhenija O provedenii otkrytogo konkursa na sozdanie Gimna goroda Lomonosova

Did not manage to reach your town	13 (3.75%)
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The “Program of the 300th anniversary of Oranienbaum (Lomonosov)” (2008-2011) was focused on three major spheres: development of the economy and formation of positive investment image of St. Petersburg and Lomonosov; development of infrastructure, quality of life and living conditions of residents of Lomonosov (Oranienbaum); development of educational, cultural and spiritual potential of residents and guests of Lomonosov (Oranienbaum).⁵²⁵

The first sphere involved the launch of infrastructure projects fundamentally important for the long-term development of Lomonosov, such as major restoration of the Oranienbaum Palace and Park ensemble, construction of the trade seaport, the dam and the Ring Road. As a result of the restoration, 10 interiors in the Grand Menshikov Palace and 4 rooms in the Chinese Palace, including the Glass Beads Room were opened.

The second sphere implied planning of some socially important facilities, for example, a 36 apartment residential house for seniors, a new building for the gymnasium N426 with arts and aesthetics department, children's art school, a kindergarten. Moreover, some projects have already been realised including restoration of the Local History Museum, renovation of the Lomonosov town palace of culture, the Center for social assistance to families and children, Children's polyclinic N72, ongoing gasification to the private housing in Martyshkino, etc. ⁵²⁶ Development of educational, cultural and spiritual potential of residents and guests of Lomonosov (Oranienbaum) involved: beautification of military burials and memorials, meetings with veterans, the Day of Town (sports competitions and festivities), initiative of 300 deeds for the Lomonosov town anniversary, twin towns relations.⁵²⁷

One of the crucial issues was the resettlement of 79 wreck and dilapidated houses, where 655 families used to live. 350 families have already moved into new apartments, 250 families have given their consent to relocate.⁵²⁸ By August 2011 22 wreck houses have been demolished. In total, Lomonosov featured 86 wreck residential houses, among them 7 houses were sold for investment purposes, 42 houses were to be demolished; 37 houses were subject to reconstruction.

⁵²⁵ Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga. *O khode podgotovki k provedeniju na territorii Petrodvorcovogo rajona Sankt-Peterburga meroprijaty, svjazannyh s 300-letiem Oranienbauma (g. Lomonosov)* http://gov.spb.ru/Files/file/poslednyaya%2009_08_2011%20spravka.doc (accessed May 12, 2015)

⁵²⁶ Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 07.12.2010 N 1618 *O podgotovke k prazdnovaniju 300-letija Oranienbauma (g.Lomonosova) (s izmenenijami na 31 oktjabrja 2011 goda)*; Petrodvortsovy rajon. MO Lomonosov. 2011. *Gorod Lomonosov*.

⁵²⁷ Petrodvortsovy Raion. 2008. *Navstrechu 300 letiu Oranienbauma-Lomonosova*.

⁵²⁸ Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga. *O khode podgotovki k provedeniju na territorii Petrodvorcovogo rajona Sankt-Peterburga meroprijaty, svjazannyh s 300-letiem Oranienbauma (g. Lomonosov)* http://gov.spb.ru/Files/file/poslednyaya%2009_08_2011%20spravka.doc (accessed May 12, 2015)

Interestingly enough, the issues mentioned within the Tercentenary Program framework, are highly indicative of the socio-economic situation in the town in general and quality of life in particular: with a massive amount of wreck housing stock where 655 families used to live and with some areas still without a direct gas supply to the houses. On the other hand, residents were resettled away from their traditional living habitat to the other city districts, in some cases without regard to their particular needs.⁵²⁹

“Where is your family being relocated out the wreck houses?” Social network Vkontakte opinion poll at “My – Lomonosovtsy” (We are Lomonosovers), the largest social group on Lomonosov (11 670 members), https://vk.com/topic-9980803_23620358 (poll started in October 2010, accessed: May 12, 2015)

Table 31. Where is your family being relocated out the wreck houses?

Krasnoye Selo	9 (32.14%)
The Southwest of St. Petersburg	3 (10.71%)
Peterhof	0 (0%)
Strelna	1 (3.57%)
Lomonosov	0 (0%)
Other	1 (3.57%)
Relocation is not planned	14 (50%)

4.2.2.3. Further considerations

Alternatively, the cultural development scenario might also be conveniently integrated within a wider framework of several complex projects realised across the territory of the St. Petersburg agglomeration.

Development of Peterhof as a science town of the Russian Federation

In 2005 Peterhof as a unique educational, scientific and cultural centre was awarded the status of the Science town of the Russian Federation.⁵³⁰ Establishment of the innovation-technological complex was fostered by the St. Petersburg University, its research institutes and departments (chemistry, physics, mathematics and control processes), located in Peterhof.⁵³¹

Innovative experimental development should have been realised in the fields of ecology, information and telecommunication technologies and electronics, methods for synthesis of complex organic molecules, technologies of living systems and genetic processes, restoration

⁵²⁹ According to Mikhail Yevdokimov, some elderly people have been resettled into the new apartments on the top floors (9th floor) of the modern high-rises, making them totally dependable on proper functioning of an elevator. Interview with Mikhail Yevdokimov, Lomonosov Municipal Deputy (2000-2011). July, 2015.

⁵³⁰ Pravitelstvo RF Postanovlenie ot 23.07.2005. N449 *O prisvoenii statusa naukograda rossijskoj federacii g. Petergofu*

⁵³¹ Okrepilov, V. 2010. *Fundamentalnye problemy prostranstvennogo razvitija makroregiona pri perehode k innovacionnoj ekonomike (na primere Severo-Zapada Rossii)*, p: 469-470; Ivanova, Valentina. 2002. *Celesoobraznost razvitija Petergofa kak naukograda Rossijskoj Federacii*.

and maintenance of the monuments of culture, history and museums, training of personnel, including the experts in preservation and restoration of monuments. Establishment of the Innovation and Technology complex with an IT park, centre of biotechnology and business incubator, was considered the most important project within the Science town program.⁵³²

According to the General Plan Report (2012), the Peterhof Science town should have combined 44 research and innovation enterprises and 3 major educational institutions: the St. Petersburg State University, the Kuznetsov Maritime Academy and Khrulev Academy of Logistics and Transport.⁵³³ However, in June 2012 Peterhof has reportedly lost its status of a Science town, as it has not been renewed after 5 years.⁵³⁴ Indeed, the project has not been realised in its entirety, as only some schools were built and surveillance systems installed.⁵³⁵

Another major ongoing development carried out in the Petrodvortsovy district in the field of research and education involves the creation of a business-school in Mikhailovka.⁵³⁶ As noted by Lovetskaya, "people who work on these innovative projects are unwilling to reside in the area, which has a provincial and remote image. Poor transport connection and low quality of life (in terms of housing, catering, social sphere) make economically active population settle to St. Petersburg".⁵³⁷

⁵³² Komitet po ekonomicheskoy politike i strategicheskomu planirovaniyu Sankt-Peterburga. 2013. *Strategiya socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitiya Sankt-Peterburga do 2030 goda: Analiz socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitiya Sankt-Peterburga*, p:368-369.

⁵³³ Komitet po gradostroitelstvu i arhitekture. 2013. *Doklad Pravitelstvu Sankt-Peterburga i Zakonodatelnomu sobraniju Sankt-Peterburga o hode realizacii Generalnogo Plana Sankt-Peterburga v 2012 godu na osnovanii analiza effektivnosti territorialnyh resursov Sankt-Peterburga*, p:30-31

⁵³⁴ SPbGU: Peterhof lishilsja statusa naukograda. *Fontanka.ru*, 26.06.2012; Tsygankova, Maria. 2010. *Naukograda net, no status ego zivet*.

⁵³⁵ <http://www.naukograd-peterhof.ru>, Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 22.11.2005. N 1792 O naukograde Rossijskoj Federacii g. Petergofe; Pravitelstvo RF Postanovlenie ot 22.10.2007 N 690 Ob utverzhdenii Pravil predostavlenija subsidij iz federalnogo bjudzheta dlja osushhestvlenija meroprijatij po razvitiyu i podderzhke socialnoj, inzhenernoj i innovacionnoj infrastruktury g. Petergofa kak naukograda Rossijskoj Federacii; Pravitelstvo RF Postanovlenie ot 31.03.2006. N 174 Ob utverzhdenii Pravil predostavlenija v 2006 godu iz federalnogo bjudzheta subvencij dlja finansirovanija meroprijatij po razvitiyu i podderzhke socialnoj, inzhenernoj i innovacionnoj infrastruktury g. Petergofa kak naukograda Rossijskoj Federacii; Pravitelstvo RF Postanovlenie ot 22.12.2007. N 917 Ob utverzhdenii pravil pravil predostavlenija subsidij iz federalnogo bjudzheta dlja osushhestvlenija meroprijatij po razvitiyu i podderzhke socialnoj, inzhenernoj i innovacionnoj infrastruktury naukogradov Rossijskoj Federacii; Pravitelstvo RF Postanovlenie ot 25.11.2004. N 681 (v red. Postanovlenij Pravitelstva RF ot 19.08.2009 N 672, ot 17.12.2010 N 1045) Ob utverzhdenii Porjadka rassmotrenija predlozhenij o prisvoenii municipalnomu obrazovaniju statusa naukograda Rossijskoj Federacii i prekrashhenii takogo statusa; Federalny zakon ot 07.04.1999 N 70-FZ (v red. ot 27.12.2009) O statuse naukograda Rossijskoj Federacii; Federalny zakon ot 02.08.2009 N 217-FZ O vnesenii izmenenij v otdelnye zakonodatelnye akty Rossijskoj Federacii po voprosam sozdaniya bjudzhetnymi nauchnymi i obrazovatelnyimi uchrezhdenijami hozjajstvennyh obshhestv v celjah prakticheskogo primenenija (vnedrenija) rezultatov intellektualnoj dejatelnosti; Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 27.01.2012 N 59 O sozdanii Sankt-Peterburgskogo gosudarstvennogo kazennogo uchrezhdenija "Direkcija naukograda Rossijskoj Federacii g. Petergofa" putem izmenenija tipa sushhestvujushhego Sankt-Peterburgskogo gosudarstvennogo uchrezhdenija "Direkcija naukograda Rossijskoj Federacii g. Petergofa"

⁵³⁶ Pravitelstvo RF Rasporjazhenie ot 25.04.2006 N 576-r O sozdanii na baze fakulteta menedzhmenta Sankt-Peterburgskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta strukturnogo podrazdelenija - biznes-shkoly - Vysšej shkoly menedzhmenta

⁵³⁷ Lovetskaya, Nataliya. 2011. *Vozrast privlekatelnosti. K 300-letnemu jubileju Oranienbauma*.

Coordination Unit for the UNESCO World Heritage Site Management

In October 2014 the Coordination Unit for the UNESCO World Heritage “Historic Center of St. Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments” was established in order to “jointly preserve, manage and popularise the site”, split between the Leningrad Region and the city of St. Petersburg.⁵³⁸ The Unit comprised of 18 representatives (six from the Russian Ministry of Culture, six from the Leningrad Region and six from the City of St. Petersburg) is aimed to coordinate the development of the Management Plan for the multi-component UNESCO World Heritage serial property.⁵³⁹

Specifically, the Coordination Unit facilitates raising awareness of the UNESCO WHS in the social life of St. Petersburg and the Leningrad region; inscription of the WHS preservation aspect into the plans of St. Petersburg and the Region; enhancement of the scientific research, methods of preservation, management and popularisation of WHS. It also participates in development and implementation of the joint plans of St. Petersburg and the Region regarding management, monitoring, state protection and promotion of the WHS; investigates the international and national practices of the World Heritage promotion and legislation; consults the executive public authorities on the World Heritage preservation and management; takes part in the development and maintenance of a specialized Internet resource and database on issues of conservation, management and promotion of the WHS; etc.⁵⁴⁰

The Imperial Ring Project (Imperatorskoye Koltso)

“The Imperial Ring”, in compliance with the Leningrad Region Development Concept (2013), is a joint project of St. Petersburg and the Region, aimed to develop the touristic and scientific hub, based on the local cultural heritage and nuclear research.⁵⁴¹

The cultural and historical potential of the project is primarily determined by the State Museums (Gatchina, Tsarskoye Selo, Peterghof, Pavlovsk), as well as minor estates, parks,

⁵³⁸Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 17.10.2014 N 962 *Ob odobrenii proekta soglashenija o sotrudnichestve po voprosam sohraneniya, upravleniya i popularizacii objekta vseirnogo nasledija UNESCO "Istoricheskij centr Sankt-Peterburga i svjazannye s nim gruppy pamjatnikov*

⁵³⁹ Dlya razrabotki strategii sohraneniya istoricheskogo Peterburga sozdan koordinatsionny sovet s uchastiem Minculta. *Fontanka.ru*, 20.10.2014; Voltskaya, Tatiana. 2014. *Spasti istoriu Peterburga*.

⁵⁴⁰ Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 17.10.2014 N 962 *Ob odobrenii proekta soglashenija o sotrudnichestve po voprosam sohraneniya, upravleniya i popularizacii objekta vseirnogo nasledija UNESCO "Istoricheskij centr Sankt-Peterburga i svjazannye s nim gruppy pamjatnikov*

⁵⁴¹Leningradskaja oblast Zakon ot 28.06.2013 N 45-oz *O koncepcii socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija Leningradskoj oblasti na period do 2025 goda*; Gilmshina, Juliya. 2013. *Na Gatchinu nadenut 'Imperatorskoe koltso'*; Kramareva, Tatiana. 2013. *Gatchinu vyvedut na imperatorskij uroven*; Romanova, Anna. 2014. *S imperatorskim razmahom*.

historic sites, etc., while its scientific foundation is formed by the St. Petersburg Institute of Nuclear Physics in Gatchina.⁵⁴²

Indeed, in opinion of Ostrovskaya and Mironov, the revival of the palace and park ensembles and related cultural monuments within a Ring system might enhance the quality of urban space and facilitate the establishment of direct horizontal relations between the suburbs within the agglomeration.⁵⁴³

According to the Road Map of the Leningrad Region Investment Strategy (2014), implementation of “the Imperial Ring” project would “synchronise the spatial development of the investment processes in the Region”.⁵⁴⁴

Thus, the project will facilitate the formation of a scientific and innovation cluster, combining high-tech production and tourism within the St. Petersburg suburbs.⁵⁴⁵

Upon checking the Project’s map, it is possible to identify the suburban towns intended for the tourism and scientific development within the project framework, such as: Pushkin (Tsarskoye Selo palace and park museum and two Universities), Pavlovsk (palace and park museum), Gatchina (palace and park museum and the Nuclear Physics Institute), Ropsha (Ropsha estate), Peterhof (palace and park museum and the St. Petersburg University campus), Strelna (palace and park museum). At the same time, Lomonosov, “a Navy science town” with its authentic palaces and park ensemble, is visibly outside the zone of the project’s involvement and immediate action.

Eventually, in December 2014 upon the project modification related to the current unfavourable economic situation in the country, “The Minor Imperial Ring” was proposed instead, concentrating solely on Pulkovo, Taitsy, Krasnoye Selo and Gatchina. Thus, probably in future, “the Imperial Ring” might expand again to involve Petrodvortsovy, Pushkinsky, Moscovsky and Kronstadtsky districts of St. Petersburg, as well as some territories of the Leningrad Region (Lomonosovsky, Gatchinsky, Kirovsky districts).⁵⁴⁶

Peterhof Road Tourism Cluster (Tsarsky Put)

⁵⁴² Egorov, Pavel. 2014. *Management of agglomeration development through policy coordination on the example of St. Petersburg and Leningrad region.*

⁵⁴³ Ostrovskaya, Olga, Mironov, Denis. 2014. *Proektny podhod k resheniju problem aglomeracionnogo razvitiya subiektov Rossijskoy Federacii (na primere Sankt-Peterburga i Leningradskoj oblasti)*, p:28.

⁵⁴⁴ Leningradskaja oblast Rasporjazhenie ot 14.05.2014 N 213-r *Ob utverzhenii Plana meroprijatij (“dorozhnoj karty”) po realizacii Investicionnoj strategii Leningradskoj oblasti na period do 2025 goda;* Komitet ekonomicheskogo razvitiya i investicionnoj dejatelnosti Leningradskoy Oblasti. 2013. *Proekty kompleksnogo razvitiya i gosudarstvenno-chastnogo Partnerstva Leningradskoj oblasti*, p:14-15.

⁵⁴⁵ Fond strategicheskikh razrabotok Severo-Zapad. 2013. *Kontseptsia kompleksnogo razvitiya territorii Leningradskoy oblasti, prilegauschih k granitsam St. Peterburga*, p:49, 66-67.

⁵⁴⁶ Imperatorskaja koltsevaja reakcija. *Expert Severo-Zapad*. 16.12.2014. In this respect, there also should be mentioned wider regional projects ‘the Silver Ring’ and ‘Baltic Silver Ring’. Ievlev, Nicolay; Kirsanov, Sergey. 2012. *Serebryanae koltso Rossii: U istokov gosudarstva;* Chistyakova, Tamara; Kobelskaya, Olga. 2013. *Turistsko-rekreacionnaya sistema ‘Serebryanae Koltso Rossii’;* Ievlev, Nicolay. 2013. *Serebryanae koltso Rossii i duhovnye dominanty Severo-Zapadnogo regiona Rossii.*

Today the historic suburbs form two respective clusters around St. Petersburg: the inland (Tsarskoye Selo and Pavlovsk) and the sea-shore (the Southern coast of the Gulf of Finland, Peterhof, Strelina, Oranienbaum, etc).⁵⁴⁷

Eventually, aiming to boost the economic development of the Southern coast, “the Tsar’s Road” (Tsarsky Put) project was elaborated by an initiative group of businessmen in cooperation with the local administration. Based on the thematic route along the Peterhof Road and following a German tradition of thematic trails, the project became one of the most dynamic clusters of St. Petersburg in 2011.⁵⁴⁸

The ambition of the project was related to the promotion of the local private business initiative, as well as economic cooperation and investment into the cultural heritage. Despite its complex mix of entertainment, recreation and culture, in the very end, “the Tsar’s Road” was criticised for its unlikely capacity to make customers stay in the area for a longer time (more than one day).⁵⁴⁹ Currently this private entrepreneurial initiative is halted due to the political changes and lack of support from the St. Petersburg Administration.

4.3. Conclusion/Recommendations

A ring of Imperial and princely residences located around St. Petersburg is a unique feature of the city as a tourist destination. Having been restored after enduring heavy losses and destruction during the WWII, the richness of the remaining collections and the value of the interiors and park ensembles of the suburbs of St. Petersburg are among the leading tourist attractions in Europe.

Unfortunately the St. Petersburg suburban palace and park ensembles are not promoted at large at the international events, tourism exhibitions and fairs. For instance, at 2012 Leipzig Denkmal (European Trade Fair for Conservation, Restoration and Old Building Renovation),⁵⁵⁰ the restoration project of the Oranienbaum residence was presented by restoration companies. Supplementary information useful for potential visitors (leaflets, brochures, etc) about the museum and its activities was notably absent though.

Suburban palaces with their exuberant interiors make it possible to recreate an atmosphere of grandeur and splendor of the Russian Empire. Thus, one of the most popular activities, for which a specialized group of tourists arrives in St. Petersburg, is the so called “Tsar’s Ball in the Catherine Palace” in Pushkin. Despite the relatively high cost of participation (more than 1200 euros per person) and the lack of general advertising, the event is enjoyed by tourists’

⁵⁴⁷ Savvina, Karina. 2012. *Peterburg ohotitsja na turistov*; Gorbatenko, Sergey. 2010. *Gorod v nasledstvo*. <http://www.zaks.ru/new/archive/view/71616> (accessed: September 9, 2014); Ivanova, Valentina. 2002. *Celesoobraznost razvitija Petergofa kak naukograda Rossijskoj Federacii*.

⁵⁴⁸ Turizm v Sankt-Peterburge razvivajut predprijatija malogo biznisa, 22.12.2011, http://www.ratanews.ru/news/news_22122011_5.stm (accessed: 09.09.2014). *Turisticheskij marshrut ‘Carskij put’ na baze istoriko-kulturnogo nasledija Petergofskoj dorogi St. Petersburg –Petergof*. 2011.

⁵⁴⁹ Goncharova, Olesya. 2012. *Tsarsky put ot Narvskih vorot do Oranienbauma zhdet turistov*.

⁵⁵⁰ <http://www.denkmal-leipzig.de/>

constantly growing demand.⁵⁵¹ Peterhof on the contrary strives to promote winter ballroom events for regular visitors or history enthusiasts. Interactivity of the cultural product can be increased by cooperation between the museums, exhibition halls and performing artists.⁵⁵² Lomonosov has the Stravinsky music school, which students and graduates could give open concerts in low seasons at the palaces of Oranienbaum, acquiring an experience of performing in public. In low seasons the tourism facilities could be used by residents, encouraged to participate in activities carried out under various forms of tourism (recreational, cultural, etc).⁵⁵³

Restoration of Oranienbaum is set to be completed by 2018.⁵⁵⁴ The tourism market of St. Petersburg is already well saturated, with a major share taken by Peterhof and Tsarskoye Selo, offering a wide spectrum of programs, activities and entertainment. According to architect Irina Voinova, the Oranienbaum complex should be turned into “a leisure park featuring renovated architectural monuments, a greenhouse, several hiking routes, stables, a zoo, cafes, restaurants and new small hotels”.⁵⁵⁵

Thus, Oranienbaum museum restored to its full capacity will have to choose a strategy of positioning itself among other residence museums, to define its own unique selling point. In this respect, firstly, the priority should be given to the uniqueness of the ensemble – the only one original palace and park complex among the suburban residences of St. Petersburg. Secondly, there is the only one in the world Glass Beads Room, which could be compared only to the Amber Room in Tsarskoye Selo. However, uniqueness of the site requires special preservation regulations and its chamber character do not allow maximum entry capacity. Vadim Znamenov, the President of Peterhof museum, warned against excessive commercialization of the estate, as “Oranienbaum is such a delicate, charming structure, such a great monument with an interesting history that one shouldn't treat it roughly”.⁵⁵⁶

Many original historical monuments of Oranienbaum did not survive, among them the Roller Coaster, the Peterstadt play Fortress. Museum Director Elena Kalnitskaya suggested recreating “Oranienbaum in Miniature”, in order to reconstruct in a smaller scale the lost elements of the palace and park ensemble, crucial for understanding of its history. Lost greenhouse with orange trees is planned to be reconstructed, with orange trees being sold as souvenirs. The Chapel at the Grand Menshikov Palace will be opened as a regular Orthodox church.⁵⁵⁷

⁵⁵¹Gordin, Valery. 2011. *Development of Cultural Tourism in a Megacity: The St Petersburg*, p:348-349

⁵⁵² Gordin, Valery. 2009. *Novye podhody k razvitiyu kulturnogo potentsiala v Sankt-Peterburge*.

⁵⁵³ Gordin, Valery. 2011. *Development of Cultural Tourism in a Megacity: The St Petersburg Phenomenon*, p:346.

⁵⁵⁴ Asanova, Antonina. 2014. *Restavratsia Oranienbauma poshla na vtoroy krug*.

⁵⁵⁵ City has plan to revive Oranienbaum. *The St. Petersburg Times*. May 17, 2005.

⁵⁵⁶ Goncharov, Mihail. 2007. *Vadim Znamenov: V Oranienbaume budet chto posmotret!*

⁵⁵⁷ Leusskaya, Liudmila. 2001. *Vykhod iz tupika*.

The concept of the permanent display in the Grand Menshikov Palace is being developed, as vast exhibition premises have been proposed for an opening of a Museum of Toys, Museum of Russian Childhood or Museum of Imperial amusements.

Some initiatives could be organised in cooperation with the Lomonosov town, promoting it as a potential tourism center. Lomonosov is a birthplace of composer Igor Stravinsky. Unique selling point could be the annual Stravinsky-Fest, held on the natural stage of the Lower Garden terraces.⁵⁵⁸ In addition to the palace and park ensemble, a new museum could be founded in the town itself, highlighting heroic military past of the site. Open-air Museum of Fleet and Military Equipment in the Military Harbour would feature old equipped military vessels, armored cars, aircrafts, and helicopters.⁵⁵⁹ Unique geographical location close to Peterhof, opposite the Kronstadt Fortress will promote boat tours to the island, its forts and as well as Krasnaya Gorka Fortress. Oranienbaum is only 12km along the coast from Peterhof, so it is possible for those with some stamina to combine the two in a single daytrip.

Merchandise/souvenirs

The image of Oranienbaum as a distinctive and unique cultural good should be overall promoted. Potential of merchandise in Oranienbaum is underestimated. Souvenir kiosks provide the merchandise heavily promoting Peterhof symbolic, books, CDs.⁵⁶⁰

In 2007 the Lomonosov historian Vladimir Parakhuda wrote, that “300th anniversary celebration would promote the souvenir production featuring a trademark orange tree designed for the Russian and foreign guests. Souvenirs should be made of various materials (porcelain, glass, semi-precious stone, wood, metal, plastic, papier-mâché, paraffin, textiles) in different techniques. Paintings, glassware, chandeliers, accessories, ornaments would evoke interest to the Russian and European history in a pleasant and festive way”.⁵⁶¹ In reality, an assortment designed for the anniversary was a limited edition, mostly of printed materials: books, notebooks, postcards, flags, etc.

Up till now the lack of proper guidebooks, important publications or fine souvenirs with symbolic of Oranienbaum-Lomonosov still remains a topical issue, “highlighting the fact that the unique suburb of St. Petersburg and a heroic stronghold of the Leningrad defence is gradually losing its individuality”.⁵⁶²

International cooperation

⁵⁵⁸ Shkurenok, Natalia. 2007. *Dvortsovo-parkovy perevorot*.

⁵⁵⁹ Edinstvennyj v Rossii plavuchij majak osenju mozhet stat chastju muzeja. *Ria.ru*, 06.07.2015, <http://ria.ru/culture/20150706/1117217903.html>. (accessed: July 15, 2015)

⁵⁶⁰ Zhuravlev, Vladimir. 2008. *Istorija povtorjaetsja*; Korteweg, Anton. 2005. *Project report 'Oranienbaum'*. PUM expert mission (unpublished).

⁵⁶¹ Parakhuda, Vladimir. *Peterhofsky vestnik* .14.03.2007.

⁵⁶² Parakhuda, Vladimir. 2008. *Kakoj jubilej nam nuzhen?*; Glezerov, Sergey. 2011. *V Rambov - na den rozhdenija ili na imeniny?*

Oranienbaum targets mostly local Russian speaking audiences. However, its historical background naturally suggests the direction in which its international relations could be developed. With Peterhof obviously oriented towards France (Versailles), Oranienbaum's focus could be Germany and the Netherlands.

The name of Oranienbaum refers to the genealogy of the Dutch House of Orange-Nassau, with the coat-of-arms bearing resemblance to the coat of arms of Orange, a town located in southern France, founded in the 10th century. Oranges are also represented in the coat-of-arms of German town Related to the Dutch House of Orange are other sites in Germany, such as Oranienbaum (by Dessau in Sachsen-Anhalt), Oranienstein, Oranienburg Castle in Brandenburg, and lost Oranienhof Castle by Bad Kreuznach.⁵⁶³

In Europe the history of the House of Orange is elaborated through the Orange Route (The "Oranje" cultural route), which encompasses 25 German and Dutch towns, running for about 2.400 km across Germany and the Netherlands: "the fusion of Dutch and German architecture and craftsmanship is striking. This journey of discovery through the history of the House of Orange really has something to suit every taste with a tremendous wealth of art, culture and history. This tourist route is absolutely packed full of highlights and surprises".⁵⁶⁴ Thus, Oranienbaum/Lomonosov could broaden the House of Orange discussion further to Russia.

Similarly, thematic Chinoiserie route can be developed at the local St. Petersburg scale, leading visitors through the palaces and parks of Tsarskoye Selo (Chinese Village), Peterhof (Grand Palace/Monplaisir), Oranienbaum (Chinese Palace) or international scale, focusing also on Sweden (Drottningholm) or Germany (Sanssouci).

To conclude the discussion, in 2005 one of the most comprehensive and coherent development proposals was elaborated by Irina Tsapovetskaya and colleagues. Initiatives suggested for the "Program on complex development and reconstruction of the State Oranienbaum museum and nature reserve" implied events and cultural activities, closely associated with the history of the site. In addition to conferences, exhibitions, series of concerts, cultural programs, multimedia projects, family packages, it also featured proposals regarding merchandise and souvenirs. In this respect, calendars dedicated solely to one object or interior, for example, "Guaches of the Chinese Palace", or "the Glass Beads Room" or "the Hall of Muses" were of particular interest. The souvenir assortment was defined taking into consideration variety of materials, such as ceramics (porcelain services with the Oranienbaum coat of arms), textiles (shawls with Rinaldi's flower, napkins with the monograms of the Oranienbaum owners), glass beads embroideries, envelopes, painting reproductions, small scale sculptures, etc. Cultural program specifically included revival of

⁵⁶³ Parakhuda, Vladimir. 2009. *Aktualnye istoricheskie aspekty prazdnovanija 300letija Oranienbauma*; Gorbatenko, Sergey. 2011. *O proishozhdenii i simbolike nazvanija "Oranienbaum"*.

⁵⁶⁴ <http://www.travelwizard.com/europe/germany-vacations/scenic-routes/oranieroute/#sthash.9ZY1z7sk.dpuf> <http://www.germany.travel/en/leisure-and-recreation/scenic-routes/house-of-orange-route.html> <http://www.holland.com/de/tourist/artikel/oranieroute-1.htm>

the musical salon of the Grand Princess Elena Pavlovna, featuring a concert series at the palaces. Historical festivities at Oranienbaum were also set to be revived, including the opera performance at the Painting House. The feast day of St. Panteleimon, Great Martyr and Unmercenary Healer (9 August), was set to become a traditional festival day at the residence. The Oranienbaum ball was also envisaged with a participation of the descendants of the Mecklenburg-Strelitz Family of Princes.⁵⁶⁵ The proposals, which had been developed before the merger, were largely focused on rendering the aura of the place, conveying its unique history and related events.

⁵⁶⁵Tsapovetskaya, Irina; Yurueva, Natalia; Ibraeva, Zinaida. 2005. *Predlozhenija k programme kompleksnogo razvitija i rekonstruktsii Gosudarstvennogo muzeja-zapovednika "Oranienbaum" k 300-letiju dvortsovo-parkovogo ansamblya* (Unpublished).

5. LOMONOSOV (ORANIENBAUM): ANALYSIS OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND ITS POTENTIAL

5.1. Urban development: timeline

The town, located to the North, East and South of the architectural palace and park ensemble, is characterised by its rectilinear planning with an outlet to the coast of the Gulf of Finland. The first general plan, designed by architect Ivan Lehm (1738 – 1810) and approved by Catherine the Great, was dated January 16, 1784.⁵⁶⁶ By late 18th century a rectangular grid of streets of the Lower (coastal) part was developed simultaneously to a similar planning system of the Upper part. The main street of the town is the Dvortsovy Prospect (since 1869)⁵⁶⁷, extending from the West to East and to the North of the palace and park ensemble. To the West it merges into the Krasnoflotskaoye highway, to the East into the Morskaya street in Martyshkino, further in into the Oranienbaumskoeye highway and the St. Petersburg Prospect in Peterhof.

From the North to South there is the Oranienbaumsky Prospect stretching to the Ring Road. Along the Fedyninsky street there is an exit towards the Gostilitsy highway, the Ring Road, etc. Distantly located there are historic areas of Kronstadskaaya colony (west) and Martyshkino (east), connected to the Fedyninsky street and the Gostilitsy highway via Svyazi street.

In the first half of the 19th century public and private buildings were constructed in compliance with designs of the Construction Commission architects: Vasily Stasov, Luigi Rusca, Andrey Mikhailov 2nd, Joseph Charlemagne 1st (1782 – 1861), etc. In the second half of 19th century Georg Preis (1820-1892) and Constantine Preis (1851—1903) worked on the town beautification.

In 1864 the railway road (opened in 1857 till Peterhof) was extended further to Oranienbaum, making its coastline highly accessible for wider public and fostering wider urban transformations.⁵⁶⁸

Since mid-19th century, the palace and park residence, garrison, favourable seaside position, railway road communication had stimulated intensive suburban development in the town and its surroundings. According to the St. Petersburg Reference Book of 1851, Oranienbaum, its hilly environs, as well as nearby Martyshkino were noted for country-side houses and dachas (countryside cottages) of many private individuals 'who preferred fresh seaside air to an immediate vicinity of the marshy and hazardous to health capital (St. Petersburg)'.⁵⁶⁹

⁵⁶⁶ Parakhuda, Vladimir. 2004. *Oranienbaum uezdny i zashtatny*, p:65.

⁵⁶⁷ *Istoricheskoye obozrenie i khronika Oranienbauma. Published manuscript dated 1872*, p:118.

⁵⁶⁸ *Project zon okhrany pamyatnikov istorii i kultury gg Lomonosova – Petrodvortsa – Strel'ny*. 1989. Archive KGIOP, p:44.

⁵⁶⁹ *Ves Peterburg v karmane: sprav. kn. dlja stolich. zhitelej i priezzhiv s pl. Sankt-Peterburga i 4 teatrov* edited by Alexey Grech. 1851, p: 411-412.

The main town square was expanded along with the railway station construction (1866-1868) and a summer theatre, which had become the center of the local public life.⁵⁷⁰

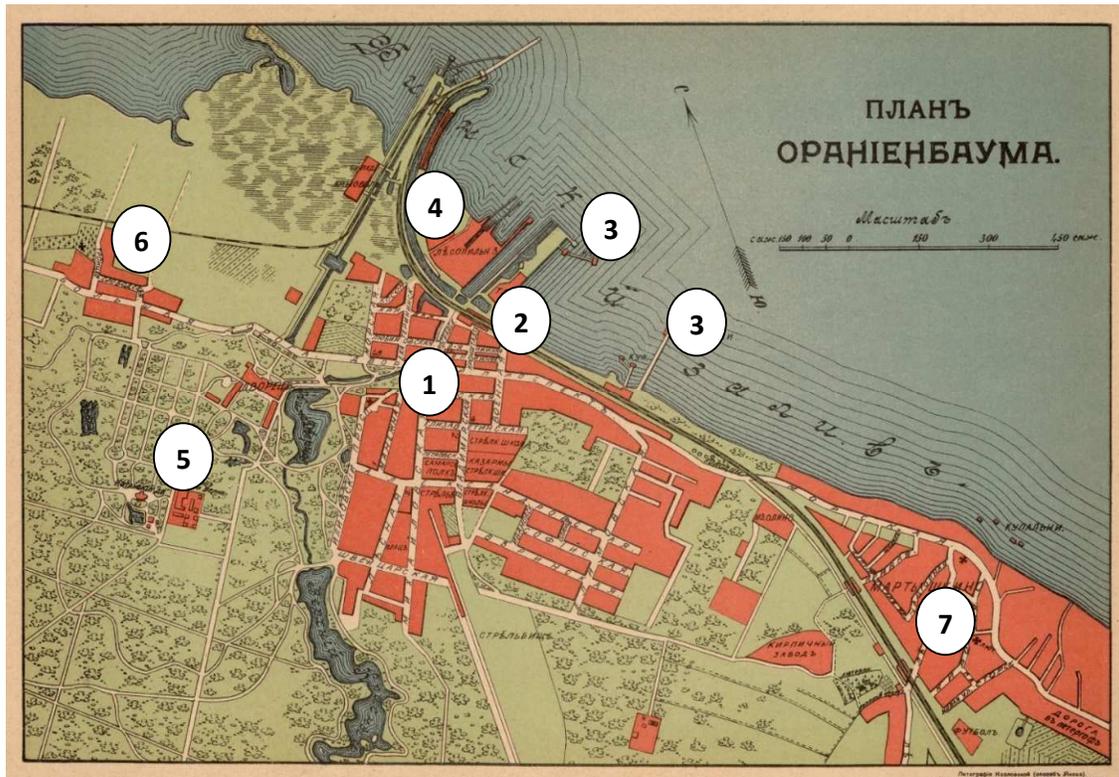


Figure 29. Plan of Oranienbaum. ca. 1914.

Source: adapted from <https://vk.com/gorod.ramboff> (accessed April 2015)

1. Main train station
2. Town theater
3. Sea bathing facilities
4. Sawmill
5. Palace and park ensemble

⁵⁷⁰ Gromova, I. Oranienbaum: puteshestvie vo vremeni. *Baltiysky luch*. 04.01.2013; 08.02.2013; 22.03.2013; 12.04.2013; 24.05.2013; 14.06.2013; 19.06.2013; 13.12.2013.



Figure 31. Oranienbaum. Theater. 1900s. Postcard.
Source: available online at https://vk.com/photo-1054906_276505183 (accessed April 2015)

The Guidebook of 1901 described “the stone railway station of beautiful architecture with a nearby pier for St. Petersburg-bound steamers. Picturesque location, sea bathing, plenty of gardens, convenient transport communication with St. Petersburg made Oranienbaum a favourite center of suburban life. In addition, the town served as a transit point to the Kronstadt island.



Figure 30. Oranienbaum. Seaside. 1900s. Postcard.
Source: available online at https://vk.com/photo-1054906_140663525 (accessed April 2015)

Picturesque environs of Oranienbaum accommodating several villages (Dubki, Venki, Martyshkino, Kronstadtskaya colony, etc.) were inhabited by summer vacationers. There was an excellent road along the sea shore leading from Oranienbaum to Peterhof”.⁵⁷¹ Similarly a New Guidebook of 1909 highlighted that “Oranienbaum with its gardens and palace buildings produced a memorable impression”.⁵⁷²

Indeed, since the second half of the 19th century construction of dachas (countryside cottages) in Russia had been developed at an extraordinary scale. Picturesque suburban towns, including Pavlovsk, Peterhof, Tsarskoye Selo, Gatchina, Oranienbaum were built over with dacha cottage villages. In 1895, as the Brockhaus-Efron encyclopaedia informed, “the main income of the Oranienbaum population was renting out homes in the summer season to the residents of St. Petersburg”.⁵⁷³ In 1905 it was acknowledged that “conditions of summer vacationing in Oranienbaum were largely similar to Peterhof, only with lower boarding fees and more relaxed social life”.⁵⁷⁴ Popularity of summer vacationing in

⁵⁷¹ Arepiev, Nikolay. 1901. *Putevoditel po okrestnostjam Peterburga*, p:19.

⁵⁷² Pritulin, Kirill. 1909. *Novyj putevoditel g. St. Peterburga i ego okrestnostej*, p:94.

⁵⁷³ *Ensiklopedichesky slovar F. Brockhaus i Efron*. 1890-1907.

⁵⁷⁴ *Putevoditel po Dachnym Okrestnostjam goroda Peterburga*. 1905, p:48

Oranienbaum and surroundings was determined by its “favourable marine location, sea bathing, fresh air, picturesque environment, abundant greenery”.⁵⁷⁵

In second half of 19th century – early 20th century new three storey stone houses were built along Dvortsovy Propsect, Yeleninskaya street, etc. The Cathedral of Archangel St. Michael (1913-1914), designed by architect Aleskander Minyaev (1862-1919) became a prominent landmark of the town.

In general, by 1917 (The October Revolution) Oranienbaum was mentioned in the guidebooks as “a quiet, cosy, full of lilac bushes, almost European seaside town”.⁵⁷⁶

Thus, initially the town developed as the Imperial/Grand Ducal residence neighbourhood. After the October Revolution, when the aristocratic domain was nationalised and partially opened as a museum, the town had lost its characteristic ‘elite’ status and became one of the historic city suburbs.

Further on, during the WWII (1941-1945) Oranienbaum was defeated and occupied by Nazis, thus did not suffer that massive destruction like other suburban residences, Therefore, according to former Oranienbaum Museum Chief Curator Vera Liskova, “the town became the only suburb of Leningrad with largely preserved pre-war urban structure and architecture, including unique wooden cottages”.⁵⁷⁷

In the 1950s and 1960s, in compliance with a new building plan, Lomonosov was built over with multi-story houses. Since 1960s many houses were built following the standardised projects.

According to the General plan of 1961, Lomonosov should have featured an intensive housing construction of 4-5 storey brick houses in the center and new quarters, as well as sporadic development of 9-12 storey houses.⁵⁷⁸

In 1979 the first General plan of Lomonosov, Strelina and Petrodvorets (Peterhof) was elaborated and approved on April 21, 1980. According to Sergey Gorbatenko, “provisions which were enlisted in the Petrodvorets Planning Project (1952) are still topical for the development of the territory today, for example, decision not to expand industries and to establish the recreation centers and sanatoria, to limit the residential housing to 2-4 storeys”.⁵⁷⁹ The General Plan was conveniently elaborated after Lomonosov had been removed from the Leningrad District under subordination of the Petrodvortsovy district of Leningrad in 1978.

⁵⁷⁵ *Petrograd i ego okrestnosti*. 1915, p:325

⁵⁷⁶ Zhuravlev, Vladimir. 2008. *Voinskaya slava Oranienbauma*, p: 76

⁵⁷⁷ Project zon okhrany pamyatnikov istorii i kultury gg Lomonosova – Petrodvortsa – Strelny. 1989. Archive KGIOP. H-30006/2, p:19.

⁵⁷⁸ Didenkova, Maya. 2012. *Ulitsa Pobedy, istoria i sovremennost*, p:11.

⁵⁷⁹ Project zon okhrany pamyatnikov istorii i kultury gg Lomonosova – Petrodvortsa – Strelny. 1989. Archive KGIOP. H-30006/2, p:8.

According to the Plan developer M. Plekhanova, Lomonosov was set to undergo a number of major transformations. At the same time, among the problematic issues identified for the town there was a lack of general planning organisation of Lomonosov, comprised of the palace and park complex, a central residential district, a port, settlements of Martyshkino, Olgino, Kronstadtskaya colony, with the land plots for non residential purposes having been arbitrarily provided. The most organised from a planning perspective area was the central residential district located on two terraces (the Lower one, with old buildings) and the Upper one. Historic houses along the Dvorstovy prospect and Yeleninskaya street retained an individual distinctive architectural design.⁵⁸⁰

The second major critical aspect noted was the fact that the district and the town itself were cut from the sea by the highway and railway lines, as well as numerous port and warehouse facilities on the sea shore. The palace and park complex had also lost its outlet to the sea, the banks of the historic canal were built over, while adjacent forest area was also reportedly in an unsatisfactory state. Small industrial enterprises were located within the residential districts.⁵⁸¹

Following the dam construction, the role of Lomonosov as the first element of the sea panorama of Leningrad would be increased. Its territory for the residential construction would be expanded and the local population would reach 60 000 residents with equal to Petrodvorets provision of housing.

The General Plan suggested the development of the town in two directions: the Western and the Southern, while Martyshkino should have been preserved as a recreational area with consecutive transformation of the estates into the state sanatoria.

The center of the Lomonosov town planning structure should have become the palace and park ensemble, stretching out to the sea to the North and connected to the forest areas to the South. The planning structure of the central nucleus: the park and two residential quarters to the West and East would be delineated by the compositional axes, directed towards the Gulf and a perspective Ring Road.

Importantly, the General Plan proposed a transfer of railway road and a highway from the sea coast outside the residential quarters in Lomonosov and Martyshkino. Thus, the town should have received a direct access to the sea, with a potential development of new park areas and residential quarters.

The main planning axis of the Lomonosov town center would stretch along the eastern border of the park, from the Sea station to the future railway station with a further exit to the Ring Road. Accordingly, a new town center would be created at the intersection of the new axis with the Yunogo Lenintsa (Dvortsovy) prospect and Yeleninskaya street. Essentially, the town center would represent an ensemble of several squares, starting from the Grand

⁵⁸⁰ Plekhanova, M.V. 1979. *Budushee proslavlennyh prigorodov*, p:11.

⁵⁸¹ Plekhanova, M.V. 1979. *Budushee proslavlennyh prigorodov*, p:11.

Menshikov Palace and ending at the Pobeda street square, considered the main square of Lomonosov. In fact, the town should have become the only one historic Imperial suburb of Leningrad to get an extensive architectural town center, overlooking the Gulf of Finland. Ironically, the project implied construction of interconnected towering high-rises and seven storey apartment buildings flanking the main square along with a cinema and a hotel in its center.⁵⁸²

The central part of the town would be populated with 40 000 residents, while other 20 000 would settle in the developing Western district. From the south the district will be bordered with the railway road and the highway transferred here from the sea coast and on the north by the park, perspective zone of short term recreation of the residents. The district would accommodate major scientific and research institutes, a hospital, residential quarters, including ones for the dam construction workers. Thus, shabby houses of Olgin canal and Kronstadskaya colony should have been substituted with new modern buildings, constituting a sea side panorama for travellers coming by the dam highway.

Meanwhile, Martyshkino should have become a zone of a visual pause between Peterhof and Lomonosov, a buffer zone, forming a part of the seaside recreational area.⁵⁸³

By 2010, according to the General Plan planning horizon, the population of the Petrodvorets-Strelna-Lomonosov area should have increase two times, industries should have been reoriented towards small ecologically friendly enterprises, consumer and cultural service organisations.⁵⁸⁴

Further on, in 1983 the Project of the Detailed Planning of the Lomonosov town center was elaborated in compliance with the above mentioned General Plan Lomonosov – Peterhof – Strelna. Development and beautification of the Lomonosov town center were to be realized in architectural-compositional unity with the historical palace and park complex. Housing construction in the town was to be carried out by means of prefabricated construction and individual brick houses. The height of buildings in the town center was restricted. Besides, the plan envisaged the construction of hotels, fire station and numerous sports facilities: indoor swimming pools, yacht club, children's sports school, stadiums, sports halls and playgrounds. Main streets of the town were identified as the Yeleninskaya street, Dvortsovy Prospect (then Yunogo Lenintsa), and Kostylev street. Public transportation was to be realised principally by means of bus lines, thereby construction of three underground pedestrian tunnels under the highway and the projected railway line were projected.⁵⁸⁵

Eventually, in 1989, the Project on Protection of the Monument of Culture and History of Lomonosov-Strelna-Petrodvorets stated that urbanization of the Lomonosov town center

⁵⁸² Rozen, A. 1978. *Zdes budet ploshhad.*

⁵⁸³ Plekhanova, M.V. 1979. *Budushee proslavlennyh prigorodov*, p:12.

⁵⁸⁴ Plekhanova, M.V. 1979. *Budushee proslavlennyh prigorodov*, p:12.

⁵⁸⁵ Leningradskij gorodskoj Sovet narodnyh deputatov Reshenie ot 02.06.1983 N 389 *Ob utverzhdenii proekta detalnoj planirovki centralnoj chasti g.Lomonosova*

had resulted in new residential quarters developed adjacent to the Oranienbaum palace and park ensemble actively disrupting its historic panoramas.⁵⁸⁶ Meanwhile, in further elaboration of Gorbatenko, the local urban environment was composed of: “historic center and its buildings in an immediate vicinity to the palace and park ensembles; low storey, mostly wooden construction not disrupting the historic environment and, finally, the residential construction of 1960-1980s, dissonant with its surroundings”.⁵⁸⁷ Further on, according to the General Plan Concept of Preservation and Development of the Historic Center of St. Petersburg and its Suburbs, including Palace and Park Ensembles (2001), main principles of urban policy should have implied preservation of historical and cultural heritage and territorial development in harmony with surrounding urban environment.⁵⁸⁸

However, in practice, since the General Plan Lomonosov-Strelina-Petrodvorets (1979), the resettlement and demolition of historic buildings had been realised methodically. In early 1980s the garden and mansion of former Khanykov’s estate were destroyed. Buildings of the historic Yerakov’s dacha related to the memory of poet Nicolay Nekrasov and writer Mikhail Saltykov-Shchedrin were also demolished.

To sum up, throughout 1950s, 1970s, 1980s numerous unprotected historical buildings were demolished in favour of new industrial and housing construction. Lomonosov was set to become a typical socialist town with multi-storey constructions and regular urban planning layout overlooking the Gulf of Finland. In contrast to the historic center of Peterhof where most housing stock is constituted of the brick buildings, Lomonosov features numerous prefabricated constructions (khrushchevka) and multi-storey panel concrete buildings (brezhnevka).

In general, Lomonosov does not have any significant architectural ensemble which could complement its famous palaces and parks. In addition, there is obvious lack of housing development planning integrity characteristic of other suburbs, for example, Pushkin or Peterhof. Possibly, Lomonosov’s urban space might be enhanced by harmonization of its architectural legacy and modernity, considerate construction of proper scale housing and thoughtful reference to the Imperial residence complex museum and historic routes.

Since 1950s the central part of Lomonosov close to the park was built up with 3-5 storey brick buildings. Those houses typically featured spacious 2-3 room apartments, populated as communal apartments.

⁵⁸⁶ Project zon okhrany pamyatnikov istorii i kultury gg Lomonosova – Petrodvortsa – Strelny. 1989. Archive KGIOP. H-30006/2, p:47.

⁵⁸⁷ Project zon okhrany pamyatnikov istorii i kultury gg Lomonosova – Petrodvortsa – Strelny. 1989. Archive KGIOP. H-30006/2, p:49.

⁵⁸⁸ Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 07.05.2001 N 21 *O Konceptii generalnogo plana sohraneniya i razvitiya istoricheskogo centra Sankt-Peterburga i ego prigorodov, vkluchaya dvorcovye komplekсы*, Par. 3.2; 4.2.

Since 1960s the quarters of old estates were demolished in favour of consecutive urban development, with standard brick houses, accommodating the employees of local scientific and research institutes.

In 1960s-1970s significant population increase was registered when the Yuzhny quarter was developed with multi-storey houses. Thus, urban environment became characterised by standard 5 storey houses (panel buildings with compact apartments) and 9 storey houses series 600 (“cruise-liners”). Panel buildings of 1960s-1980s are expectedly concentrated in the Yuzhny quarter. In addition, residential quarters between Pobeda and Aleksandrovskaya streets, Oranienbaumsky Prospect and Poligonny street also feature a vast diversity of panel housing.

Thus, conventionally the town could be divided into three parts: the Lower (historic), at the foot of the littarina terrace along the Dvortsovy prospect, the Upper one with homogeneously developed housing and a new Yuzhny quarter, commonly labelled ‘the heroine slums’.

Since 2000s there have been sporadic projects realised in the town. For example, in 2007 a new four storey residential house was built, supplied with an underground parking and office spaces (Yeleninskaya street, 4). Lomonosov residents consider this house an elite one due its splendid panoramic views over the park and the Gulf of Finland. At the same time new dominants were put up within residential area near the Fountain square: two monolith-brick high-rises (Kostylev street, 18-19), multi-storey residential buildings with high angular towers. The houses were built in an already formed urban environment inconsiderate of relatively homogeneous in height Soviet construction of the town center. Similarly, a massive glass and concrete building of a hotel was put up in Yeleninskaya street, 19a, actively disrupting the historic atmosphere of the preserved quarter. Obvious examples of violation of the height regulations, these cases highlight the lack of coordinated urban policy in the area, which allows developers to build sporadically on vacant lots which are conveniently connected to the engineering infrastructure. Thereby, the Deputy Mikhail Yevdokimov refers to the urban development policy in Lomonosov as “eclectic”, while in view of the Local History Museum representative, ‘it is a total chaos, aggravated by the fact that all plans for the town development have been produced by people who know nothing about Lomonosov. Thus, the plans have nothing in common with the reality’.⁵⁸⁹

Another characteristic feature implies the presence of private townhouses in Lomonosov, forming three clusters: in the Ilikovsky prospect, overlooking the Oranienbaum park, Mikhailovskaya street and the Krasny Pond area. The latter occupying a wide green territory in Krasnoprudsky, 1 constitutes a large holiday complex with cottages and castles, maintained by designer Elena Amshinskaya. One of these houses, a preserved wooden

⁵⁸⁹ Interview with Mikhail Yevdokimov, Lomonosov Municipal Deputy (2000-2011). July, 2015; Interview with the Lomonosov Local History Museum representative. July, 2015.

cottage, accommodates the children’s artistic center, museum and archives.⁵⁹⁰ Others represent quite a striking view, specifically, the castle with dragons on its roof looking like theatrical props. Particularly strange is that this modern fairy-tale complex has been developed just across the street from the site of Igor Stravinsky’s birthplace.

Notably, these elite townhouses built within the historic environment present an extraordinary sight against the background of crumbling or dilapidated apartment houses surrounding them.⁵⁹¹ Indeed, according to Podkorytova, “after the collapse of Soviet Union the history of those places (Imperial suburbs) influenced their further development. Considered as a special and elite from one point of view and being quite far from the city, those historic suburbs became the places where expensive and cheap housing could be build at the same time. In some suburbs the new buildings might be designed for completely different groups of customers, demonstrating one of the fundamental collisions of post-Soviet suburban development. Characteristic examples are Strelna and Peterhof, where the average prices are quite low, but the projects include middle-class and cheap housing, as well as expensive gated communities”.⁵⁹²

Among the current ongoing projects realised in the town there is construction of a new kindergarten and school of arts in the Yuzhny quarter.⁵⁹³ Most recent developments concern renovation or construction of new retail premises. For example, a half ruined building of former “Baltika” restaurant is being reconstructed into a trade center.

“How do you find the glass remake of the former “Baltika” restaurant?” Social network vkontakte opinion poll at “Nash Lomonosov”, reposted by “My – Lomonosovtsy” (We are Lomonosovers), the largest social group on Lomonosov (12 884 members), https://vk.com/im?sel=5332934&w=poll-9980803_89880 (poll started July 14, 2015, accessed July 22, 2015)

Table 32. How do you find the glass remake of the former “Baltika” restaurant?

Ok, normal.	236 (43%)
Average, but it will do.	71 (12.9%)
Nothing special!	46 (8.4%)
Better than the previous structure!	172 (31.3%)
Results only	24 (4.4%)

⁵⁹⁰ One of the houses was used as a scenery for Alexander Sokurov’s ‘Mournful Unconcern’ movie (1983) http://amshinskaya.ru/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=17&Itemid=16

⁵⁹¹ Kuksenkova, Daria. 2007. *Prigorody Peterburga izbavlyaytsa ot vetchogo zhilia.*

⁵⁹² Podkorytova, Maria. 2014. *Transformation of suburbs of St. Petersburg in post-Soviet period*, p:2-3.

⁵⁹³ Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 24.02.2015 N 213 *Ob utverzhdenii proekta planirovki s proektom mezhevanija territorii, ogranichennoj ul. Pobedy, Poligonnym per., Oranienbaumskim pr., proektiruemoj ulicej N 1, Mihajlovskoj ul., v Petrodvorcovom rajone; Detsad v mkrn Juzhny Lomonosova vvedut k kontsy goda. Bn.ru*, 26.06.2015 <http://www.bn.ru/news/2015/06/26/220039.html> (accessed: August 16, 2015)

5.2. Typology of residential housing⁵⁹⁴

The classification of the housing stock of Lomonosov is carefully elaborated using the web-based sources: reformagkh.ru online database, Googlemaps, Streetview and represented in several maps. Reformagkh.ru is official online database, containing precise information on characteristics of residential housing stock in Russia featuring the year of construction, the type of construction, number of floors, living area etc. Thus, it makes it possible to examine in a visual form the trends, specificities, territorial groupings, as well as precise characteristics regarding wear and tear of the residential buildings in Lomonosov.

In central part of Lomonosov there are 287 registered apartment houses (with residential area of 787,190.00 square meters), accommodating about 30.5 thousand people⁵⁹⁵. Pre-revolutionary residential fund comprises 3% of the total housing stock. It is represented by 2-3 storey buildings of former tenement houses and officers' barracks. The houses differ by degree of wear and tear. Accordingly, one third of the housing stock is resettled and dilapidated. In the last decade major repair and reconstruction works took place in the town, including the house (Yeleninskaya st., 24) and buildings along Dvortsovy Prospect (no.33, 35, 37, 39). The wear and tear degree of such houses reaches about 30-45% and 60% for not repaired buildings.

The town accommodates few pre-war buildings of 1930ies (about 3%). 4-5 storey brick residential houses are located next to the Navy College (between Safronova and Krasnogo Flota streets) and close to the Infantry barracks (Aleksandrovskaya street), forming two perimeter quarters with the courtyards. In this case, a wear and tear degree is about 45%.

After the WWII historic buildings (except for a few associated with the October Revolution) were not listed as protected by the state. In this manner historical and cultural potential of the town was largely ignored. In course of urban development plans historical buildings were destroyed, resettled disassembled or burned.

Preserved historic buildings constitute a small part of the total housing stock in the town. Historic districts are characterized by low building density and low density on-site resident population, high proportion of non-residential buildings of different functions (social, business administrative, production, etc.) within urban fabric. In part, Dvortsovy Prospect, Yeleninskaya, Mikhailovskaya, Privoksalnaya and adjoining streets, Aleksandrovskaya street with now desolated barracks and stalinkas have retained their historic character.

Houses constructed in 1950ies are represented by 2,3,4 storey brick houses in the style of Stalinist Neoclassicism (about 22%). 8 houses were put up in course of further quarter development by the Navy College along Krasnogo Flota, Safronova and Aleksandrovskaya

⁵⁹⁴ See Annex 1 p:214,216,217.

⁵⁹⁵ Reformagkh.ru (accessed: March, 2015)

streets. A quarter of two storey residential houses with cosy courtyards was formed near the former Officer Shooting School (at the intersection of Lomonosov and Kostylev streets). Plastered buildings with pitched roofs and high ceilings feature 45% wear and tear degree.

In 1960ies mass housing construction (25%) was initiated with active development in the southern direction and constructions, in the Safronov street and Ilikovsky Prospect. Two quarters between the Aleksandrovskaya, Mikhailovskaya, Shveitsarskaya and Pobeda streets were built over with 2-4 storey standard brick houses with inner courtyards. The quarter between the Pobeda, Aleksandrovskaya, Shveitsarskaya streets and Oranienbaumsky Prospect is principally developed with five storey brick and prefabricated constructions. The brick houses are of 1-528, 1-247, 1-447 series, while prefabricated constructions are 1-464. The general wear and tear constitutes about 30- 45%.

In 1970-1980ies an active construction in the southwest direction was continued. In 1970ies new quarters were formed in Shveitsarskaya, Fedyninsky, Mikhailovskaya, Pobeda streets and Oranienbaumsky Prospect, featuring 5 storey brick houses (series 1-528 kp, 1-447s, 1-467s (30%)) and 5 storey prefabricated constructions (series 1-464a(45%)).

In 1980ies a new Yuzhny quarter was formed, in Fedyninsky, Poligonny, Pobeda streets and Oranienbaumsky Prospect. Residential development is largely represented by 9 storey prefabricated constructions (series 600) with 30-45% wear degree. Some buildings of 1960-1980ies are present in the historic center.

Since 1990ies extensive urban development gave way to infill development. Building of social infrastructure: schools, polyclinic, call station, shopping centers, was carried out within already developed neighbourhoods. Several 9 storey residential houses were also constructed in Yuzhny quarter.

In 2000-2014 new construction has been mainly realised in a historic centre and the territory adjacent to the park. Characteristically, this period is noted for the construction of private houses, reminiscent of palaces by their scale and opulence. Townhouses were built in Mikhailovskaya street, Ilikovsky Prospect. The town stadium was reconstructed. New buildings of hotel and the Federal Treasury Management (in the Neoclassical style) were created. There is an ongoing reconstruction of pre-revolutionary buildings in the historic centre (Yeleninskaya street, Dvortsovy Prospect). New apartment houses built in Yeleninskaya street resemble the standard Soviet series, but, in contrast, feature plenty of built-in areas, raised (higher) ground floor, slightly imitating historic buildings in their facade design. The main axis of Pobeda street has got a logical continuation in a new town square with a fountain dedicated to the 300th anniversary. A vacant plot of land situated behind the Fountain square was transformed into a recreational park. Two 6-12 storey apartment houses were built opposite the town square.

Table 33. Distribution of housing in Lomonosov by year of construction

(Source: reformagkh.ru)

Construction Year	% of total residential premises	Number of residential houses	Area of premises (thousand sq.m.)
Before 1917	3%	60	20 498.87
1937 -1939	3%	8	22 559.4
1945 – 1959	5%	64	42 594.08
1960 – 1969	20%	71	155 686,55
1970 – 1979	29%	52	228 767,00
1980 – 1989	26%	22	205 522.9
1990-2000	8%	10	24 933.1

Thus, according to the Table, which is a product of the author’s own elaboration, it is possible to characterise the housing stock of the town as composed of mostly Soviet period housing from 1970s, while in the post-Soviet period new housing development is rather scarce.

Further on, this elaboration is supported by the real estate market estimates. In May 2014 Lomonosov was labeled “the cheapest accommodation provider among the St. Petersburg districts”.⁵⁹⁶ As shown by the tables below, in contrast to Peterhof with 65% of the brick housing market share, Lomonosov is primarily characterized by low quality prefabricated constructions, which constitute almost half of its real estate market (47.7%).

Table 34. Average real estate price in selected suburban towns and the Kupchino district of St. Petersburg (thousand rubles) in 2014.

(Source: Urban, Philip. 2014. Goroda-sputniki: spalniki na morskome beregu)

	Lomonosov	Peterhof	Kronstadt	Kupchino
1bedroom	2 896	2 871,4	3 078,8	3 949,6
2bedroom	3 429	4 014,0	4 071,6	4 977,6

⁵⁹⁶ Urban. Philip. 2014. *Gorod Lomonosov: samoye dostupnoye zhillie vnutri KAD*; Murashko, Olga. 2012. *Horosho li zhit v prigorodah Peterburga?* Rusakov, Roman. 2015. *Rajon obitanija prezidenta*.

Table 35. Housing typology and its real estate market share in Lomonosov and Peterhof in 2014.

(Source: Urban, Philip. 2014. Kwartiry mezhdy parkom i naukogradom; Urban. Philip. 2014. Gorod Lomonosov: samoye dostupnoye zhilie vnutri KAD)

House typology	Lomonosov (real estate market share, %)	Peterhof (real estate market share, %)
Brick	38.5	65
Brick/Monolyth	1.7	9
New panel (prefabricated construction)	2.3	6
Stalinkas	4.0	5
Old panel (prefabricated construction)	47.7	15
Old housing stock with capital repair	5.7	n/a

5.3. Urban Heritage⁵⁹⁷

Supervision of the local urban heritage is carried out by the St. Petersburg Committee on State Control, Use and Protection of Historical and Cultural Monuments (KGIOP).

In compliance with the St. Petersburg Laws on General Plan and on Boundaries of the Cultural Heritage Protection Zones, Lomonosov (Oranienbaum), a minor historic town, is an element of the historic settlement system of the St. Petersburg agglomeration with a number of protected components, such as:⁵⁹⁸

- the planning structure of the town (for example routing of historic streets Alexandrovskaya, Vladimirskaaya, Degtyarev, Yeleninskaya, Ilikovsky, Krasnogo Flota, Krasnoprudskaya, Kronstadtskaya, Manezhnaya, Mikhailovskaya, Peterburgskaya, Petrovsky, Pobeda, Poleyaya, Privokzalnaya, Rubakin, Shveitsarskaya, etc.) and established historic zoning (for example, Troitskoye cemetery);
- historically valuable town forming objects (Peterhof road (within the town borders); Baltic Railway line (St. Petersburg - Lomonosov), Oranienbaum railways station; routing of the road, railway line and the station location). Freight traffic is prohibited along the Dvortsovy Prospect and Krasnoflotskoye highway adjacent to the park.
- elements of the historic landscape composition structure: water system (Karasta river, Boat canal) and others; glint relief of Lomonosov and relief along Karasta river, etc; existing dominants of the Cathedral of the Archangel Michael, Grand (Menshikov) Palace

⁵⁹⁷ See Annex 1 p:215, 218, 219; Annex 2 p:228

⁵⁹⁸Zakon Sankt-Peterburga ot 19.01.2009 N 820-7 (red. ot 26.06.2014) *O granichah zon ohrany oblektov kulturnogo nasledija na territorii Sankt-Peterburga i rezhimah ispolzovaniya zemel v granichah ukazannyh zon i o vnesenii izmenenij v Zakon Sankt-Peterburga O Generalnom plane Sankt-Peterburga i granichah zon ohrany obiektov kulturnogo nasledija na territorii Sankt-Peterburga (prinjat ZS SPb 24.12.2008)*

with terraces, the Roller Coaster Pavilion; local accents of the Church of St. Spyridon, Bishop of Trimythous (Ilikovsky, 1); the Town Gate; device storages building (with the spire) of the Officer Infantry school (Yeleninskaya, 25), house (with the spire) in Yeleninskaya street, 26; etc.

- panoramas, views and visual directions, such as panorama of Lomonosov from the Gulf of Finland, Peterhof road and Baltic railway road; main visual directions and views of the park and Karosta valley from Ilikovsky road; of the palace and park ensemble of the Upper Park and the Lower Gardens from Sea canal; panorama of Kronstadt and the Gulf of Finland from Grand (Menshikov) Palace; current view of the Cathedral of the Archangel Michael from intersection of Mikhailovskaya and Yeleninskaya streets, from Dvortsovy Prospect from Kronstadt'skaya street.

Territory of the town historic centre is located within zones of cultural heritage protection (032, 033). Therefore, there are supposedly consecutive restrictions on new objects' construction, regulations on height and dimensions of buildings, prohibition on construction of industrial and engineering objects, objects polluting environment. In this case, important prerequisite also concerns the preservation of valuable characteristics of environment and observance of compositional principles inherent in historical buildings. The territory adjacent to the historic center is situated within the zone of building and economic activity regulation, which imposes major restrictions on new construction developments.⁵⁹⁹

Currently there are 210 monuments of culture in the town, such as the Estate of Greig (1720), the Mordvinov Estate (18th- 20th century), the palace stables, the Town Gate (1826-1829), Evangelical-Lutheran Church of St. John (1831), the Maximov Estate (1892), the Church of St. Spyridon, Bishop of Trimythous (1896), the Trinity Church (1903-1904), the Cathedral of Archangel Michael (1914),⁶⁰⁰ the Palace of Culture (1950s), monument to Mikhail Lomonosov (1955), the communal grave in Martyshkino (1975), the House of an Arctic explorer admiral Pyotr Anjou (1796 – 1869).

⁵⁹⁹Zakon Sankt-Peterburga ot 19.01.2009 N 820-7 (red. ot 26.06.2014) *O granicah zon ohrany ob'ektov kulturnogo nasledija na territorii Sankt-Peterburga i rezhimah ispolzovanija zemel v granicah ukazannyh zon i o vnesenii izmenenij v Zakon Sankt-Peterburga O Generalnom plane Sankt-Peterburga i granicah zon ohrany ob'ektov kulturnogo nasledija na territorii Sankt-Peterburga (prinjat ZS SPb 24.12.2008)*

⁶⁰⁰ Grebenyuk, Vladimir. 2014. Pod seniu Archangela Mikhaila: k 100 letiu sobora v Oranienbaume. St. Petersburg.



Figure 32. View of Dvortsovy Prospekt. The Cathedral of Archangel Michael (1914). Architect Alexander Minyaev.

Source: Photograph by the author. 2015.

According to the Law of St. Petersburg on Protected Historical and Cultural Monuments of Local Value (1999), the State List of immovable monuments of town planning and architecture of local importance includes: The Orphanage complex (1850s; 1871-1872, architect R. Goedicke; 1895, architect K. Preis; 1912, architect O. Paulson) in Yeleninskaya street 13, Military Hospital (1838-1840) in Kostylev 15, Treasurer's House (mid-19th century) in Krasnoflotskoye highway 10, Railway Station Building (1862-1864, architect F. Miller; 1940s-1950s), Power plant (early 20th century) in Privokzalnaya square 2, Town Hospital (1876, 1907) in Rubakin street 15, Zubov Estate 'Otrada' ('Roschinskoye') (first quarter of the 18th century - first half of the 19th century) in Tokarev street .⁶⁰¹

Meanwhile, the State List of immovable monuments of history of local importance comprises: the house (where Nicolay Filatov, firearms theorist and practitioner, used to live and work in 1901-1918 and Alexander Filatov, surgeon and haematologist, was born in 1902) in Aleksandrovsкая 15, the house (where weapons designer Vasily Degtyarev used to live in 1915-1916) in Ilikovsky Prospekt 24b, the Officer School building (with experimental part, where Vasily Degtyaryov, Fedor Tokarev, Vladimir Fedorov, Nicolay Filatov used to work in 1905-1916) in Mikhailovskaya street .⁶⁰²

⁶⁰¹Zakon Sankt-Peterburga ot 05.07. 1999 N 174-27 *Ob obijavlenii ohranjaemymi pamjatnikami istorii i kultury mestnogo znachenija*

⁶⁰²Zakon Sankt-Peterburga ot 05.07. 1999 N 174-27 *Ob obijavlenii ohranjaemymi pamjatnikami istorii i kultury mestnogo znachenija*



Figure 34. Town Gate (1826-1829). Architect Aleksey Gornostayev.

Source: Photograph by the author. 2015.



Figure 33. House of Admiral Pyotr Anjoux (1797-1869). Yeleninskaya street.

Source: Photograph by the author. 2015.

Notably, Oranienbaum/Lomonosov which had survived during the WWII, was once considered an unofficial open air museum of wooden architecture.⁶⁰³ In 1790s, according to geographer Johann Georgi (1729-1802), except for a church and a tavern there were only wooden houses in Oranienbaum.⁶⁰⁴

Indeed, in 1983 the Project of the Lomonosov Center Planning proposed the creation of a nature-reserve of wooden architecture by the Krasny Pond (4.2 hectares).⁶⁰⁵ However, eventually, the state museums did not register the catalogue of the wooden structures which had disappeared in 1950s-1990s.⁶⁰⁶ Today only some rare examples remind of former wooden heritage of Lomonosov.⁶⁰⁷ The only quarter

⁶⁰³ Project zon okhrany pamyatnikov istorii i kultury gg Lomonosova – Petrodvortsa – Strelny. 1989. Archive KGIOP. H-30006/2, p:19.

⁶⁰⁴ Georgi, Johan. 1996. *Opisanie rossijsko-imperatorskogo stolichnogo goroda Sankt-Peterburga i dostoprimechatelnostej v okrestnostjah onogo, s planom 1794 – 1796*, p:522-525

⁶⁰⁵ Leningradskij gorodskoj Sovet narodnyh deputatov Reshenie ot 02.06.1983 N 389 *Ob utverzhdenii proekta detalnoj planirovki centralnoj chasti g.Lomonosova*

⁶⁰⁶ Art historian Sergey is Gorbatenko reportedly preparing for publication a volume on ‘Wooden Architecture of Oranienbaum/ Lomonosov’.

⁶⁰⁷ V Lomonosove gorel derevjannyj dom. *Fontanka.ru*. 06.04.2011;

https://vk.com/album30857666_195404811; S molotka ushli 7 derevjannyh pamjatnikov v Lomonosove.

with historical houses is partially preserved along Dvortsovy Prospect, Yeleninskaya and Mikhailovskaya streets.

There are some other examples of the local cultural heritage preservation, such as the house of Admiral Pyotr Anjoux (1797-1869), handed over to creative workshops of the St. Petersburg Artists Union⁶⁰⁸; the dacha in Degtyarev, 23 restored for the International Creative center; the House of Gaponov hosting the Arts Department of the Stravinsky Arts School; the Church of St. Spyridon, Bishop of Trimythous.



Figure 35. Residential house (Ilikovsky, 26).
Source: Photograph by the author. 2015.



Figure 36. The Parish house of the Cathedral of the Archangel Michael.
Source: Photograph by the author. 2015.

However, in view of the urban development practices described in the previous paragraph, it is not surprising that many architectural landmarks had survived to the present day with major losses. For example, vacated Stepanov's house (late 19th century, architectural monument), requires major repair works. The Singer's Tenement house (19th century) is also in an extremely poor state with greenery growing on its roof.

Frequently, wooden houses, recognised as dilapidated, remain abandoned for a long time. For example, a residential house (Ilikovsky, 26) featuring a rare diamond cut wood carving motif has been registered as an apartment house to be reconstructed or demolished. Volkov's house with a tower (regional architectural monument, late 19th – early 20th centuries, Yeleninskaya, 26) is considered one of symbols of the town and an important architectural dominant. After the resettled wooden building was set on fire in 2013, its roof has never been repaired, causing further damage.

Vacated buildings get periodically burnt. The abandoned Palace Dacha (regional architectural monument) in Krasnoprudsky, 3 was turned into ruins upon catching fire. In 2009 the House of ballerina Anna Pavlova (regional architectural monument, architect Ivan Ropet (1845-

Fontanka.ru, 02.11.2006; Gorevshij derevjanny dom na Yeleninskoy v Lomonosove snesut. *Kanoner* 06.05.2015; MVD otkazyvaetsja ot usadby-pamjatnika v Martyshkine posle pozhara. *Kanoner*, 25.03.2015.

⁶⁰⁸ Gusarov, Andrey. 2011. *Oranienbaum: tri veka istorii*, p:356.

1980), Neorussian style) overlooking the Gulf of Finland was almost completely destroyed by the fire. The Parish house of the Cathedral of the Archangel Michael (2nd half of the 19th century, Art Nouveau) in Rubakin street was eventually ruined by catching fire in 2012.

In 2011 for the tercentenary about 40 wooden constructions were disassembled, including wooden monuments of regional importance and buildings not registered by the KGIOP. In 2011 after several fire incidents the Yakovlev's mansion (Dvortsovy, 2) was eventually demolished. In 2010 - 2011 wooden houses for the Oranienbaum residence gardeners (1820s, architect Vasily Stasov) in the Trinity settlement were demolished.⁶⁰⁹

The wooden Barracks of Invalids Regiment in Krasnoflotskoe highway had been used as residential houses since 1917. Located by the palace and park ensemble and enjoying spectacular views, the houses were substituted with modern cottages to rent.⁶¹⁰

Finally, to conclude the discussion, the words of Nicolay Shadrinov (1933-2007) from his "Ramboviana" series should be quoted: "Whole our town was stolen, the wooden one. Developers had moved it away, so that the authorities had to build a new town, the concrete one".⁶¹¹

UNESCO World Heritage Site

"The Palace and Park Ensembles of the Town of Lomonosov and its Historical Center" are enlisted into the UNESCO World Heritage List as a component of "Historic Center of St. Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments" serial property [UNESCO WHS №540/1990].⁶¹²

⁶⁰⁹ Volodina, M. 2011. *Kompleks rubjat - shhepki letjat*; Bardysheva, Olga. 2011. *Prost, kak kirpich, ili Chto imeem – ne hranim?*

⁶¹⁰ Pravitelstvo RF Rasporjazhenie ot 13.10.2008 N 1480-r *Ob iskljuchenii iz edinogo gosudarstvennogo reestra objektov kulturnogo nasledija (pamjatnikov istorii i kul'tury) narodov Rossijskoj Federacii*. The Decree has delisted: The Barracks of Invalids Regiment (1820, architect Vasily Stasov, Krasnoflotsloye 5, 7, 9, 13) and the Houses of the garden apprentices (1820, architect Vasily Stasov, Krasnoflotsloye 15, 17, 19).

⁶¹¹ Shadrinov, Nicolay. 1998. *Psychi*, p:289.

⁶¹² ICOMOS. 1990. Historic Centre of St. Petersburg and Surroundings. Advisory Body Evaluation, World Heritage List No. 540; World Heritage Committee. 2006. Historic Centre of St. Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments. Periodic Reporting (Cycle 1) Section II Summary; World Heritage Committee. 2014. Historic Centre of St. Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments. Periodic Reporting (Cycle 2) Section II; World Heritage Committee. 2013-2014. Historic Center of St. Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments. Summary of the State of Conservation Report; World Heritage Committee. 1993. Decision - 17COM X - SOC: St. Petersburg (Russian Federation); World Heritage Committee. 2006. Decision - 30COM 7B.78 - State of Conservation (Historic Centre of St. Petersburg); World Heritage Committee. 2006. Item 11 of the Provisional Agenda: Periodic Reports (WHC-06/30.COM-INF.11Ae); World Heritage Committee. 2008. Decision - 32COM 7B.105 - Historic Centre of St. Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments (Russian Federation) (C 540); World Heritage Committee. 2008. Item 7B of the Provisional Agenda: State of conservation of World Heritage properties inscribed on the World Heritage List (WHC-08/32.COM7B); World Heritage Committee. 2009. Decision - 33COM 7B.118 - Historic Centre of St. Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments (Russian Federation) (C 540); World Heritage Committee. 2009. Item 7B of the Provisional Agenda: State of conservation of World Heritage properties inscribed on the World Heritage List (WHC- 09/33.COM7B.Add); World Heritage Committee. 2010. Decision - 34COM 7B.95 - Historic Centre of St. Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments (Russian Federation) (C 540); World Heritage Committee. 2010. Item 7B of the Provisional Agenda:

The component No.540-020 (within administrative borders of Lomonosov town) is comprised of one major element 'Historical Centre of the Town of Lomonosov (Oranienbaum) (including the Palace and Park Ensemble of the Upper park and Lower garden) (756.9ha) and some smaller elements along the Peterhof highway: the Mordvinov's estate (51.2ha), the Maximov Dacha (10.5ha), the Zubov's estate 'Otrada' (12.1ha) the Ratkov-Rozhnov's estate 'Dubki'(13.1ha), Greig's estate 'Sans Ennui' (13ha), the Hospital Dacha (6ha).⁶¹³

According to the UNESCO Periodic Report of 2014, current negative factors affecting the St. Petersburg heritage are: transport infrastructure and effects arising from its usage; air pollution; unfavourable climatic conditions: high relative humidity and as a consequence quickly developing microorganisms. Furthermore, during last decade the quality of new design projects, high-rise development were major threats for the historical sites.⁶¹⁴

The problems identified for the UNESCO World Heritage Site in the report are related to financing, management, maintenance, monitoring, cooperation, education, and other issues.

Firstly, the information on the universal value of heritage is not adequately presented and interpreted, as education materials, information books are insufficient. Awareness and understanding of the World Heritage is low among the local communities, municipal authorities, landowners, businesses and others.

Secondly, the budget available for conservation and provided by federal and regional governments is inadequate for basic management needs.

Thirdly, the management, maintenance and monitoring functions are localized and sporadic. There is still no management plan and buffer zone clarification elaborated for the site.

Cooperation and coordination between the local authorities, communities, tourism industry and business in the field of urban heritage is poor.

In the Lomonosov case, an ongoing destruction of wooden houses reportedly takes place with a silent consent of the administration.⁶¹⁵ Price for a land without necessity to maintain its wooden heritage is favourably higher. Thereby, many destroyed buildings picturesquely located, overlooking the park, the Gulf of Finland, the Krasny pond, were substituted with the elite town houses. Meanwhile, representatives of the local community did not take part in the decision-making process regarding demolition of wooden constructions for the town's

State of conservation of World Heritage properties inscribed on the World Heritage List (WHC-10/34.COM7B.Add).

⁶¹³ In 2013 64 components (including historic centers of the St. Petersburg suburbs) were reportedly suggested for withdrawal from the UNESCO World Heritage Site nomination. Among them, there was the historic center of Lomonosov, Otrada and Dubki estates, Maksimov's dacha, etc.

⁶¹⁴ World Heritage Committee. 2014. *Historic Centre of St. Petersburg and Related Groups of Monuments. Periodic Reporting (Cycle 2) Section II.*

⁶¹⁵ Interview with Municipal Deputy Vladimir Zhuravlev. July, 2015.

300th anniversary. Today, in view of Sergey Gorbatenko, “wooden architecture, an original building fabric of the town, is completely lost”.⁶¹⁶

Arguably, according to the St. Petersburg Law on Boundaries of Cultural Heritage Protection Zones, Article 3 (Par. 1.1): “demolition of historic buildings is possible when their state of preservation is declared extremely poor and requires subsequent reconstruction of the exterior of a historic building in compliance with the KGIOP regulations”.⁶¹⁷ In practice, however, historic Barracks of Invalids Regiment were demolished, but never reconstructed in their outer appearance again.⁶¹⁸

5.4. Density and population distribution⁶¹⁹.

There is no official data available online on density of population in Lomonosov town. Density and population distribution in the central part of Lomonosov is carefully elaborated using the website reformagkh.ru and represented in special map. Reformagkh.ru is online database containing information on residential housing stock in Russia and registered there residents. It features the number of apartments in residential buildings and the number of residents registered per housing unit (apartment).

The estimated average density is about 13 residents/ha (5,6 apartment /ha). The lowest density is about 0,25residents/ha (0,1 apartment /ha) and the highest is 38,2 residents/ha (13,3 apartment /ha). As revealed, the most populated area is Yuzhny quarter, mass housing construction development of 80-90s. The less populated areas located close to historic center and adjacent to the park. The map documents, that interestingly majority of residents actually live on the fringe of the town, on the opposite side from historic center and coast, while historic center is the less populated area.

5.5. Public transport

Lomonosov, located 40 km away from St. Petersburg, is considered the most remote city district. Taking into consideration, that major part of Lomonosov residents works in St. Petersburg, the town is uncomfortable from transportation point of view, as it takes about 40-60 minutes to reach the nearest metro station travelling by public transport. Transport

⁶¹⁶ Gorbatenko, Sergey. 2014. *Arhitektura Oranienbauma. Zapadnaya distantsia Peterhofskoy dorogi*, p:406.

⁶¹⁷ Zakon Sankt-Peterburga ot 19.01.2009 N 820-7 (red. ot 26.06.2014) *O granicah zon ohrany ob'ektov kulturnogo nasledija na territorii Sankt-Peterburga i rezhimah ispolzovanija zemel v granicah ukazannyh zon i o vnesenii izmenenij v Zakon Sankt-Peterburga O Generalnom plane Sankt-Peterburga i granicah zon ohrany ob'ektov kulturnogo nasledija na territorii Sankt-Peterburga (prinjat ZS SPb 24.12.2008)*

⁶¹⁸ Compare to Kalnciema Street Quarter in Historic Center of Riga, UNESCO World Heritage Site [WHS №852/1997], effectively raising awareness about the unique wooden architecture heritage. An ensemble of 18th/19th century buildings renovated by entrepreneurial business – BC Grupa Ltd is an example of new multifunctional urban space which provides a platform for diverse economic and cultural activities, such as fairs, farmers markets, festivals, concerts, cinema, exhibitions, etc.

⁶¹⁹ See Annex p:220.

connection is realised by chartered minibuses and buses, as well as by trains of the Oktyabrskaya railway Baltic direction.⁶²⁰

There is a central railway station in the town and three peripheral stations (Martyshkino, Oranienbaum II, Kronstadskaya colony). Railway traffic is carried out in two directions: St. Petersburg and Sosnovy Bor within 20-40 minutes intervals. For majority of Lomonosov residents employed in St. Petersburg convenient alternative to the railway connection is provided by the chartered minibus service, which covers the whole territory of the town.

The railway station is a main transport hub of the town. Starting from the Privoksalnaya (railway) square the bus lines connect the town with neighboring settlements (Kronstadt, Malaya Izhora, Peterhof), with villages of the Lomonosov district (Globitsy, Gorki, Klyasino, etc) with the nearest metro station in St. Petersburg. The transit bus route to Sosnovy Bor also passes through the town. Moreover, among ten urban social bus lines in St. Petersburg, five circulate within Lomonosov town and seven suburban lines connect to the Lomonosov district settlements.⁶²¹

In addition to social bus lines there are numerous commercial routes. For example, Lomonosov and St. Petersburg are connected by about five commercial routes and only one social with estimated 10-15 minutes intervals. Chartered minibus service is available throughout the town, including the transit road St. Petersburg – Sosnovy Bor/Ruchyi (Krasnoflotskoye highway, Dvortsovy Prospect, Morskaya street, Oranienbaumskoye highway).

Since its connection to the Ring Road (2011) Lomonosov has shown an increased accessibility for private means of transportation. The Ring Road is bound to the town with the junctions at Oranienbaumsky Prospect and Krasnoflotskoye highway (near Bronka railway station). The travel time along the Ring Road to the nearest metro station comprises 30 minutes.

5.6. Urban Morphology and Public space⁶²²

Historical center arranged around Privoksalnaya (railway) square and Market place. Historic districts are characterized by low building density and low density on-site resident population, high proportion of non-residential buildings of different functions (social, business administrative, production, etc.) within urban fabric.

Upon resettlement of previously populated apartment houses, many historic buildings in the center, as well as old dilapidated structures have been abandoned (Mikhailovskaya street, Dvortsovy Prospect). The future of these numerous empty constructions, including some

⁶²⁰Bereznichenko, Vjacheslav. 2013. *Zhilie vblizi parka 'Oranienbaum'*.

⁶²¹ St. Petersburg Public transportation, <http://transport.org.spb.ru/Portal/transport/stop/22295> (accessed May 8, 2015)

⁶²² See Annex 1 p:221.

protected buildings, is unknown.⁶²³ Thus, some central quarters of the town close to the palace and park ensemble are now deserted, with boards placed across the windows. Accordingly, the shops located in these quarters have lost their customers, as the traditional settlement pattern has been drastically changed, substituted with plentiful uninhabitable residential stock.



Figure 37. Mikhailovskaya street.
Source: Photograph by the author. 2015.

Similar changes may be observed in the case of the main transport hub of the town (railway station, passenger port, bus station, Privoksalnaya (railway) square), which is also gradually losing its significance as a town center. Firstly, the ferryboat connection to the Kronstadt island ceased its activity due to the Dam completion.

Secondly, there is an obvious decline observed with regard to the railway transportation, demonstrated by infrequent operation hours and shorter six carriages trains (in early 2000s the trains were more frequent and normally consisted of ten carriages). Most residents working in St. Petersburg resort to the chartered minibuses instead, which conveniently pick up the passengers in close vicinity of their homes and transport them faster to any available destination. The demand for this kind of transportation service is supplied with newly developed routes, not only traditional ones, but, for example, a direct express line from Lomonosov to the Kupchino metro station along the Ring Road without intermediate stops. The Railway (Privoksalnaya) square retains its importance in respect to the district connections, as a terminal station of bus routes to villages, settlements and gardening sites of the Lomonosovsky district. Besides, a district hospital, district court, district administration and the town market are also in immediate vicinity.

Other important centers of the local social life are presented in the following opinion poll.

Table 36. Where is the center of Ramboff?

Social network vkontakte opinion poll at the “Ramboff” social group on Lomonosov (3 282 members), https://vk.com/topic-22387_14228 (poll started in April 2007, accessed May 12, 2015)

Victory square (with monument)	62 (10%)
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⁶²³ Interview with Mikhail Yevdokimov, Lomonosov Municipal Deputy (2000-2011). July, 2015.

Intersection of Pobeda and Krasnoarmeyskaya streets	
Square with a fountain	439 (70.81%)
Intersection at the “Ars” food store	44 (7.1%)
Intersection at the minimarket	10 (1.61%)
“Gringo” night club (or adjacent territories)	19 (3.06%)
Yuzhny (Southern) quarter	23 (3.71%)
Railway station	11 (1.77%)
Other	12 (1.94%)

As shown by the opinion poll, the Fountain square is unanimously considered the center of the Lomonosov town. Indeed, all local events: festivals, concerts, trade fairs take place here. Thereby, major food stores (24 hours), mobile network shop, photo shop, beauty salon, travel agency, the Neo-Burger fast food cafe are concentrated in the square, busy with an everyday activity.



Figure 38. Privoksalnaya (railway) square.

Source: Google maps, street view, (accessed October 2016)



Figure 39. Square with fountain.

Source: Google maps, street view, (accessed April 2015)



Figure 40. Intersection at the “Ars” food store.
Source: Google maps, street view, (accessed April 2015)



Figure 41. Victory square.
Source: Google maps, street view, (accessed April 2015)



Figure 42. Market and retail trade center of Yuzhny quarter. Oranienbaumsky Prospect.
Source: Google maps, street view, (accessed April 2015)

Few words should be said about the courtyard public space, where sporadic beautification attempts are undertaken in respect to the children playgrounds.⁶²⁴ For example, the inner yard of Alexandrovskaya street, 27-29 initially housed a small gypsum sculpture of a boy

⁶²⁴ Bardysheva, Olga. On samy bledny v mire krokodil. *Baltiysky luch*. 01.06.2011, p:7.

typical of the Soviet monumental program. It has eventually disappeared to be substituted with a new standard playground, bridges, benches, sculptural group “Deer” (almost immediately vandalised). The courtyard is known among its residents as “33 litter boxes yard” due to an overwhelming concentration of decorative garbage boxes on the site. Similarly, the yard in Pobeda 16-18 was beautified with the “Melodies of Love” stone group, the Lovers bench, etc. Consequently, artistic design of these serially produced sculptural compositions led to a mass argument regarding beautification of the local public space with low quality poorly executed objects.⁶²⁵ Therefore, above mentioned multiple examples have shown that urban beautification process in Lomonosov is administered by the principle “the more - the better” irrespective of artistic quality and aesthetic features.⁶²⁶

5.7. Image of the town



Figure 43. View of Dvortsovy Prospect.

Source: Photograph by the author. 2015

Despite the fact that the historic town center (near the railway station) loses its significance, preserved buildings and their architecture remind of history and identity of the place. Important landmarks, constituting the image of the place, are the Town Gate (1826-1829, architect Aleksey Gornostayev (1808-1862)), the Railway Station (1862-1864, architect Ferdinand Miller (1832-1900); reconstructed in 1940-1950ies), the Cathedral of the Archangel Michael (1914, architect Alexander Minyaev (1862-1919)), the Monument to Mikhail Lomonosov (1955, by Gavriil GliECKman (1913 - 2003)), the Palace of Culture (1950ies).

⁶²⁵ Mukhamedzhanova, Viktoriya. 2012. *Netrivialnoe reshenie*.

⁶²⁶ Beautification works of the yard (11,500 sq.m.) costed 12 million rubles. Dmitrieva, M. 2012. *Simfonija ljubvi*.

There are several entry routes to the town. Therefore, depending on the itinerary chosen, visitors might get a different glimpse of the place. Those travelling by railway road are welcomed by vast sea panorama of the Gulf of Finland. Then after a short walk they might reach the palace and park museum. Travellers immediately plunge into an atmosphere of a small provincial town, enjoying the sight of the historic railway station and its square, passing by the town market, the Cathedral, the Theatre bridge, Karosta river.



Figure 44. Railway entry from St. Petersburg. Sea panorama of the Gulf of Finland.

Source: Google maps, street view, (accessed April 2015)



Figure 45. Railway entry from Sosnovy Bor.

View of Railway station.

Source: Google maps, street view, (accessed April 2015)

On the way from St. Petersburg along Dvortsovy Prospect one might see the Town Gate, the Palace of Culture, tenement houses and a towering dominant of the Cathedral. In 1904 art historian Alexander Benois wrote: “the entry to Oranienbaum, a poor and remote provincial town, is through the “triumphal”, classical style gate, followed by the street with very plain houses and further on the garden of the Oranienbaum Palace with a canal stretching though the desolated lands and marshes to the sea”.⁶²⁷ Indeed, those travelling along the Krasnoflotskoye Highway from Sosnovy Bor have a spectacular view of the Grand Menshikov

⁶²⁷ Benois, Alexandre. 1980. *Moi vospominaniya v pjati knigah*, p:25-26.

Palace, the Stone Hall Pavilion, the Roller Coaster Pavilion of the Oranienbaum museum palace and park ensemble.



Figure 46. Entry from St. Petersburg/Peterhof along Dvortsovy Prospekt.
View of the historic Town Gate.

Source: Google maps, street view, (accessed April 2015)



Figure 47. Entry from Krasnoflotskoye Highway from SosnovyBor/Kronstadt.
View of the Grand Menshikov Palace.

Source: Google maps, street view, (accessed April 2015)

On the contrary, an exit from the Ring Road along Oranienbaumsky Prospect and an entry from the Fedyninsky street are located in the quarters of modern mass housing construction. Accordingly, following the development of chartered minibus service and completion of the Ring Road connection, a number of travellers taking the route along the Oranienbaumsky Prospect and Fedyninsky street has increased, while a number of guests arriving to the railway road station has decreased significantly.



Figure 48. Entry from St. Petersburg/Peterhof along Fedyuninskogo street.
View of mass housing residential quarter.
Source: Google maps, street view, (accessed April 2015)



Figure 49. Entry from the Ring Road along Oranienbaumsky Prospect.
View of mass housing residential quarter.
Source: Google maps, street view, (accessed April 2015)

5.8. Monuments

The topic of urban beautification of Lomonosov public space is a subject of a challenging discussion. Obvious Navy profile of the town and its distant location from the city contributed to rather scarce and reserved approach to urban environment beautification. Imperial and later Grand Ducal Oranienbaum town with its magnificent palaces and parks, prominent historic actors, the Officer Shooting School and its legendary rifle designs, outstanding act of heroism during WWII, gave way to a Soviet military Lomonosov, a half closed area, virtually 'invisible' for wider visiting audiences, provincial suburb of Leningrad/St. Petersburg in a pale shade of Peterhof.



Figure 50. Monument to Mikhail Lomonosov.
Sculptor Gavriil GliECKman. 1955.
Source: Photograph by the author. 2015

The following paragraph discusses the public space of the town itself without considering the palace and park ensemble. Accordingly, two characteristic time frameworks could be indentified: the Soviet and post-Soviet periods with respective examples of public space decoration. Collapse of the Soviet Union has given opportunity to a wider public involvement; therefore, most of examples further discussed emerged after the Soviet Union disintegration, when a collection of official monuments commemorating historic actors, military history and memorial sites, was expanded by a new category of informal light-hearted folkloric characters. In general, the urban beautification is insufficient in Lomonosov, in particular taking into consideration that the town had survived the WWII. 300th anniversary celebrated in 2011 has also played a crucial role in this respect.

One of the highlights of the Soviet period is "the Monument to Mikhail Lomonosov" by sculptor Gavriil GliECKman (1913-2003) unveiled in 1955.⁶²⁸ Initially the sculpture created in 1954 was located on the platform of the Baltiysky railway station in Leningrad.

In 1955 the monument was transferred to Lomonosov and placed by the Oranienbaum railway station platform. Finally, during 250 anniversary of the Lomonosov town, the monument was placed in a small green square by the Palace of Culture. The monument represents a granite pillar pedestal topped with a bronze bust of Mikhail Lomonosov. By the foot of the monument there is a bronze figure of a young boy in a plain peasant's clothes, wearing lapti (bast shoes), sitting on the rough animal skin, and pensively looking in a

⁶²⁸ For Gavriil GliECKman had emigrated from the USSR to Germany in 1980, his name was not officialised in the Soviet times. For more information on sculptor: GliECKman, Gavriil. 2011. *Ya zhivu, potomu chto vizhu*. Saratov: Orion.

distance. This composition might symbolize young Lomonosov, who as a common illiterate peasant travelled from his home northern Archangelsk to Moscow to study at the University. Having achieved a fame of the Russian Leonardo, Lomonosov erected an eternal monument to himself by his exceptional knowledge and talents.

The monument refers to a life time it takes to progress from an illiterate peasant to an illustrious academic, a pillar of the Russian science, thus symbolically hinting at aiming high and "impossible is nothing". Striking contrast between young peasant boy and prominent researcher does not leave people uncompassionate.⁶²⁹ Location of the monument is also well-thought and strategic. It is situated in the old Lower part of the town, in a small square by the solemn Palace of Culture along the Dvortsovy prospect. Travellers entering the town through the Town Gate, see it from in a panorama of the historic old buildings along the prospect. Due to its artistic merits and elegant classical design, this monument perfectly fits within the context of historic urban environment. It is also considered one of the symbols of the town featured in infrequent guidebooks on Lomonosov.



Figure 51. Monument to Mikhail Lomonosov.

Sculptor Kochukov N., architects Alymov A., Roschin V. 1985.

Source: <http://wikimapia.org> (accessed July 5, 2017)

Surprisingly, there is another monument to Lomonosov in the town as well. The granite statue of the scientist referred to as "the first Russian University" was placed in front of the technical school in Oranienbaumsky Prospect.⁶³⁰ Judging by its location in the new Yuzhny quarter with plenty of high-rises, reputation of the area in general and students of technical schools in particular, this monument could be considered a symbol of a new young dynamic Lomonosov town in contrast to the old traditional one. Nowadays it is also situated by a new exit to the town by the Ring Road. The monument unveiled on November 12, 1985, was created by sculptor N. Kochukov and architects A. Alymov, V. Roschin as a gift of the artists to the Lomonosov town. It shows a figure of Lomonosov standing on a historic pedestal taken from a monument to Francis I in Peterhof.⁶³¹ Although strategically placed in a vast green open space along the Oranienbaumsky

Prospect, used for the dog walking by the quarter residents, a small statue made of grey granite is barely recognisable against the background of a grey facade of the technical school.

⁶²⁹ For example, my mother always used to point at the sculpture as a part of education morals saying: 'Look at that boy, this is what you can achieve by studying well'.

⁶³⁰ Simonova, N. 1985. *Russkomu geniju*, p:4.

⁶³¹ The monument to Francis I was located in the Peterhof Upper Gardens. Created by the French sculptor Augustin-Alexandre Dumont (1801 – 1884), it was a present of Havre to Emperor Nicholas I. In 1929 the monument was destroyed labelled 'an uninteresting work of art'. Gnedovskaja, Ljudmila. 2014. *Rastseretelim?*, p:5.

Naming the town after Lomonosov, as well as a presence of two monuments to the scientist who had reportedly never been here is one of the perennial dilemmas of the local history and folklore.⁶³² It also makes one question the logic of having two monuments to the same person in the same place, neglecting other prominent people historically associated with the territory.⁶³³ In addition, it also raises an important question of the consistency of the local urban beautification policy.

However, there might be an explanation to that. Taking into consideration renaming of the town after the WWII, it was important to establish and promote a new identity of the territory by placing new visual symbols. Thus, in contrast to the palaces and parks of the old Oranienbaum, a new identity of the Lomonosov town imposed in 1948 was propagated not by one, but two monuments to Mikhail Lomonosov. The first monument by G. Gliekman was created when Lomonosov was still a center of the Lomonosovsky district and an important town of the Leningrad Region, while the second monument was built when the town had



Figure 52. Two cadets.
Sculptor Alexander Ignatiev. 1980.
Source: <http://wikimapia.org>
(accessed July, 2017)

lost its independency and was included as a provincial unit within the Petrodvortsovy District of Leningrad.⁶³⁴ Accordingly, the monument by Gliekman, which perfectly reflected local history and urban development, might also be associated with the former territorial importance, independency and authority of the town having being lost. For example, a local folklore joke conventionally stated that “a monument to Mikhail Lomonosov is located in the old historic part of the town, while the sculpture in a new Yuzhny quarter is dedicated to certain Mikha Oranienbaum’.⁶³⁵

Unlike the previous monument dedicated to the town itself, a new landmark was set to focus instead on the memory of a great scientist, “representing Lomonosov pensively looking at the working town

⁶³² The chapter discusses publicly available monuments, for there are busts to Lomonosov within closed territories and museums.

⁶³³ For example, to Alexander Menshikov or bibliographer and writer Nicolay Rubakin (1862 - 1946), etc. Aleksandrova, Viktorija. 2004. *Puskin!*, p:7.

⁶³⁴ For Lomonosov still remained the location of the Lomonosovsky district administration, characteristic feature of the town was a double nature of its institutions simultaneously present: two police departments (district and the town), two palaces of culture (district and the town), two call stations (district and the town), etc. Therefore, two monuments to the same person (as a symbol of district and then of the town only) might conveniently fall within this pattern. Bardysheva, Olga. 2009. *Uroki babushki*, p:8.

⁶³⁵ Bardysheva, Olga. 2009. *Uroki babushki*, p:8.

named after him 37 years before”.⁶³⁶ However, remarkably, even in 2004 residents still do not accept this monument, identifying the standing figure as: “Lenin”, “Pushkin”, “technical school student in a uniform”.⁶³⁷

Another important cycle of monuments defining the identity of the place is related to the military history of Oranienbaum. In this respect, important memorial sites commemorating the local history involve: “Small Piskarevka” cemetery (Krasnoflotskoye highway), “Small Road of Life”, the monument commemorating the death place of General A.I. Safronov (unveiled in 1952), memorial sign “the Pier” commemorating the revolutionary Aurora cruiser during the WWII (unveiled in 1975, Ugolnaya street), Ilikovksy military memorial, Martyshkino military memorial, etc.



Figure 53. Monument dedicated to the 50th WWII anniversary. Sculptor Anatoly Blonsky. 1995. Source: Photograph by the author. 2015.

In 1980 “Two cadets” sculpture was installed in front of the Navy college in the Krasnogo flota street. An example of the Socialist realism, the sculpture was created by “a poet of labour heroics” Alexander Ignatiev (1912-1998). Placed on a low pedestal of a rough stone, it represents a couple of young military men looking in a distance. Among the trees of the small square, their elongated smooth black silhouettes are distinguished in winter, while in summer they become invisible from the street disappearing behind the greenery. The monument is conventionally known in the local folklore as “Two waiting for a messenger”.⁶³⁸

Collapse of the Soviet Union (1991) and resulting poor financial situation in the country had its impact on the design of “the Monument dedicated to the 50th WWII anniversary” built in heroic Lomonosov town.⁶³⁹ Unveiled on May 9, 1995 in previously dilapidated Pobeda street square, the monument produces a chaotic impression of an assemblage of different available components, combining traditional Communist symbolic (inscriptions) with unconventional elements. One part of the monument consists of a large rough stone, topped with a four meter grey granite stele bearing inscriptions: “Glory to the Motherland defenders” and “50th Victory anniversary”. The model of the Order of the Patriotic War is attached to the stele’s top. The second part of the monument is composed

⁶³⁶ Simonova, N. 1985. *Russkomu geniju*, p:4.

⁶³⁷ Aleksandrova, Viktorija. 2004. *Puskin!*, p:7.

⁶³⁸ Due to an unusual for military men intimate hugging gesture, the monument was locally referred to as the “Gay couple”. The square by the monument had a reputation of a bad place, as its bushy abundant greenery was used as a resting place by local marginals or a meeting point by informal youth.

⁶³⁹ The project envisaged as a preliminary design costed 20 million rubles. Vladimirova, T. 1995. *Na shirokoj ploshhadi veselili nas*.

of a bas-relief depicting three armed military men and “Undeafed stronghold” inscription. The sculptor is Anatoly Blonsky (born 1939) from Martyshkino.⁶⁴⁰ Originally this hastily and not properly designed monument was suggested as a temporary project.⁶⁴¹ However, as of today, its disorganised layout with minor changes is largely preserved. At first, the stele was topped with some gypsum figurine of questionable symbolic: possibly a soldier carrying a banner, an angel by a tree or alternatively, St. George, which was locally nicknamed “The Dwarf”.⁶⁴² Five years later (in 2000) due to its poor quality and gradual decay, “the Gnome Angel” was eventually replaced with a copy of an Order of the Patriotic War, which in its turn has been removed from the Town gate.⁶⁴³ Modification of the composition probably aimed to attain more reserved look of solemnity. Nevertheless, the monument and the



Figure 54. The Commandor.
Sculptor Vladimir Labutov, 1998.
Source: Photograph by the author. 2015

square are mostly known in relation to frequent road accidents taking place in the area.

The post-Soviet period has also fostered a remarkable typological diversity of the monuments, with now introduced folkloric characters. Previously usurped by the authorities in manifested glorification of the local military history,⁶⁴⁴ post-Soviet urban space of Lomonosov has witnessed a newly achieved freedom of expression and public involvement. Up till now the municipal authorities strive to encourage private initiatives on installation of new monuments, but at the initiators’ full financial expense.

The first private initiative was “the Commandor” (in the local folklore: “the Bird”, “the Raven”, etc.), one of the most mysteriously incomprehensible monuments of the town.⁶⁴⁵ It was unveiled on December 2, 1998 at the

⁶⁴⁰ For more information: Blonsky, Anatoly. 2014. *Anatoly Blonsky: khudozhestvennyy albom*. .

⁶⁴¹ Zolotonosov, Mihail. 2005. *Bronzovy vek: Katalog pamjatnikov, pamjatnyh znakov, gorodskoj i dekorativnoj skulptury Leningrada-Peterburga 1985-2003*, p: 297-298.

⁶⁴² Vladimirova, T. 1995. *Na shirokoj ploshhadi veselili nas*.

⁶⁴³ There are several examples of this exchange practice in the town, for instance already mentioned Monument to Mikhail Lomonosov in the Yuzhny quarter. Another example is the Monument to Vladimir Lenin (sculptor V. Kozlov) installed in the Oranienbaum park in 1927 reportedly on a pedestal assembled of slabs taken from a destroyed grave of the Oranienbaum owner Georg Mecklenburg Strelitz (1859-1909). Gorbatenko, Sergey. 2014. *Architektura Oranienbauma*, p. 262. In 1990s the monument to Lenin was disassembled and the Mecklenburg-Strelitz gravesite was marked with a memorial stone.

⁶⁴⁴ It is also reflected in topography of the place, the streets are named after the historic owners and military men.

⁶⁴⁵ ‘A surreal figure symbolizing God knows what’. Viktorova, T. 2006. *Ptitsa-nebylitsa*, p:19. ‘In its overall appearance it reminds of a monument to someone’. I dlya voinov-tozhe. *Perspektiva*. 1999, p:1.

crossing of Aleksandrovsкая and Krasnogo Flota streets in a small square adjacent to “the Fortuna” cafe. An abstract monument nicknamed by its author, Peterhof sculptor Vladimir Labutov, “a transcendental construction” represents a robust metal torso clad in armour, topped with a spade-shaped faceless head with a protruding beak.⁶⁴⁶ Later on, a red painted ribbon crossing the chest and a military cross were added. Ominous, coffin-like Commander’s silhouette is particularly impressive against the background of shabby grey Soviet khrushchevkas.

According to the town folklore, the monument illustrates “The Tale of the Iron Ivan”, a story about a certain Lomonosov resident who came back from the war and could not recognise dear to his heart home town. Importantly, the Tale metaphorically refers to the post-Soviet transition period and provides a striking account of the Lomonosov town urban environment and social differentiation in 1990s: “There were almost no lilac bushes left, empty were the stone houses in the centre, burnt were the wooden houses in the outskirts, strangers ruled the town, the Falsehood reigned in the streets entrapping residents into drinking, drug doing, gambling. Ivan looked sadly at the factories standing still and the destroyed stadium. His friends had walked away in different directions: some laughing, looking to multiply their



Figure 55. “The Frogs’ Square”
Sculptor Nicolay Karlykhanov. 2008
Source: Photograph by the author. 2015.

fortune, others crying, looking for a job and shelter”.⁶⁴⁷ Indeed, the monument was commissioned by the owner of the neighbouring “Fortuna” cafe to symbolise depression and shabbiness of the post-Soviet time.⁶⁴⁸

In 2008 the Lomonosov Municipality and its honorary resident sculptor Nicolay Karlykhanov transformed a derelict swampy site between two kindergartens in the Krasnoarmeyskaya street into a landscaped “Municipal Square Dedicated to the 300th Anniversary of Oranienbaum”.⁶⁴⁹ Alternatively known as

“the Frogs’ Square”, the site features several toads carved in stone. The sculptures have a very smooth low relief design without outstanding elements, most likely to prevent vandalism.⁶⁵⁰ In general, the creatures look like shaped boulders with carved details. Two of

⁶⁴⁶ I dlya voinov-tozhe. *Perspektiva*. 1999, p:1.

⁶⁴⁷ Polukhin, Alexey. *The Tale of the Iron Ivan*. Available at: http://vkontakte.ru/photo-1054906_113686127. In a similar way, the post Soviet situation in Lomonosov was described in the Ramboviana cycle by Nicolay Shadrinov (1933-2007): ‘There was a troubled period in the Rambov’s history, when the basic rules were broken, when all the ties were severed, when traders and charlatans, swindlers and thieves, ruthless people came into prominence’. Shadrinov, Nicolay. 1998. *Psychi*, p:67.

⁶⁴⁸ http://vkontakte.ru/photo-1054906_113686127

⁶⁴⁹ Terentieva, M. 2008. *Sadu cvest*, p:2.

⁶⁵⁰ Gusarov, Andrey. 2011. *Oranienbaum: tri veka istorii*, p: 359-360.

them hold a five ruble coin in their mouths in imitation of Jin Chan, the Chinese lucky money frog, a popular Feng Shui charm for prosperity. Accordingly, unpretentious locals have developed a tradition to rub the frogs' head to attract wealth.⁶⁵¹ In this case, an idea derived from the Chinese mythology, which has nothing in common with the place, nevertheless, presents a better solution to an abandoned marshy land.



Figure 56. The Morning star. Sculptor Nicolay Karlykhanov. 2011. Source: Photograph by the author. 2015.

The artist Nicolay Karlykhanov is an author of numerous sculptures in the town. Since 1999 the house of Anjoux in Yeleninskaya street (since 1994 restored and maintained by the sculptor and his wife Svetlana) has become a principal local artistic and cultural center.⁶⁵² Thus, Karlykhanov is obviously a major artistic contributor to the local sculptural design.

Accordingly, in September 2011 “the Morning star” monument by Nicolay Karlykhanov was unveiled in the Dvortsovy Prospect. Commissioned by the German twin town Oberursel (Hessen), it was a present for the 300th anniversary of Lomonosov. The sculpture symbolizes a

fisherman’s wife waiting by the sea. Placed at an exceptionally panoramic, strategically important location, at the foot of the picturesque hill and crossroads of the main streets, the sculpture, made of grey granite, is perceived from a distance as a rough stone block. “The Morning Star” is shown as a seated figure, with its head abruptly turned left. It has disturbingly alien like appearance, as there are almost no facial features of human profile present (a nose is missing and its face features are barely there).⁶⁵³

In this sense, the following opinion could be shared: “I cannot say that I personally like Karlykhanov’s ‘frogs and mermaids’, they did not really beautify Oranienbaum... and if you remember the old houses, which used to be where these sculptures are now, it might be a very sad feeling. Stone sculptures in Lomonosov are just to provide for the artist’s livelihood. I do not like his creations, I would rather enjoy the sight of Laocoon, Artemis (in the palace park)... Lomonosov (by G. Gliekman), etc.”⁶⁵⁴

⁶⁵¹ <http://forum.citywalls.ru/topic724-page15.html?s=fsd63b0r1j2fvvatetje66amh1>

⁶⁵² Zhuravlev, Vladimir; Mitjurin, Dmitrij; Saksa, Konstantin. 2011. *Forpost Peterburga. Tri veka ratnoj istorii Oranienbauma-Lomonosova*, p: 63

⁶⁵³ No explanatory information signs accompany the sculptures in the town. Skvoz formu – v prostranstvo i vremja. *Spb. rajony.rf. Petrodvortsovy*. 30.08.2011;

⁶⁵⁴ <http://forum.citywalls.ru/topic724-page18.html> (accessed May 28, 2015)



Figure 57. Square of Polar Explorers
Different artists. 2012

Source: Photograph by the author. 2015.

Another addition to the local urban space is “the Square of Polar Explorers”, laid out in 2012 commemorating 50th anniversary of the Polar Marine Geological Expedition. It is located in Pobeda street, 24 in front of the Expedition building. The square accommodates a busy collection of sculptures made by different artists from different materials featuring polar bears, penguins, walrus, seal, unicorn-fish and the

Geologist (by Nicolay Karlykhanov).⁶⁵⁵ Taken all together the sculptural ensemble produces rather chaotic overall impression.⁶⁵⁶



Figure 58. Monument to composer
Igor Stravinsky.

Sculptor Alexandr Taratinov. 2015.

Source: Photograph by the author. 2015.

Inconsistency of this public space program is further revealed by “the Monument to composer Igor Stravinsky” installed in the square in March 2015. An elongated figure of aristocratic composer dressed in a costume and seated in a chair presents an awkward sight against the background of the sea creatures. Even temporarily placement of Stravinsky ‘in a company of penguins’ (until the Stravinsky Arts School is built, which might take several years) seems downgrading for the whole idea of the monument, raising questions regarding strategic vision of the local decision-makers and consistency of respective urban policy, as well as what kind of educational message this public square monumental program sends to younger audiences.⁶⁵⁷

Finally, some words should be said about the 300th anniversary of Oranienbaum/Lomonosov, celebrated in 2011. As it was previously mentioned, in course of the preparations the urban space of the town was significantly modified and reshaped. In terms of urban beautification it primarily deals with the central square of the town. Already in 2003 the Lomonosov central square, then dilapidated marshy land, was reconstructed.

⁶⁵⁵ Skver poljarnikov v Lomonosove popolnitsja novoj skulpturoj ‘Geolog’. Oficialny sajt Administracii Peterburga. 30.10.2014, http://gov.spb.ru/gov/terr/reg_petrodv/news/55402/

⁶⁵⁶Some observers though find certain logic behind the arrangement of sculptures. Guljajut tam zhivotnye nevidannoj krasj. *Gorodok info*. 12.09.2012, p:1-2.

⁶⁵⁷ V kompanii s poljarnikom. *Gorodok info*. 25.03.2015.

The fountain built had practically never been put into operation, for its pumps located in the basement of the nearby apartment house disturbed the daily routine of the house inhabitants.⁶⁵⁸ Thereafter, an empty fountain basin was turned into “a giant ash-tray” in the town center. The square and the adjacent territory were landscaped for the 300th



Figure 59. Fountain sculpture dedicated to the 300th anniversary of Oranienbaum/Lomonosov. 2011.

Source: <http://www.etovidel.net/> accessed July 5, 2017

anniversary celebrations and in September 2011 a reconstructed fountain was newly unveiled. In words of Sergey Gorbatenko, “in a situation, when the authorities totally neglect preservation of local historic monuments, a new fountain looks absolutely inappropriate”.⁶⁵⁹ It represents a vast polished granite water basin decorated with a six meter tall bronze lion putting its front paws on the orange tree. Symbolic of the sculpture locally nicknamed “a Lion with a Lollipop” or “the Chupa-Chups” is nevertheless unclear.⁶⁶⁰ The presence of an orange tree (irrespectively the way it is depicted in this composition) is logically explained. Mass argument was raised by the lion figure. Locally, a lion is most famously known as a part of the Peterhof iconic fountain “Samson tearing apart the jaws of the lion”, where the lion (an element of the Swedish coat of arms) stands for a symbol of Sweden defeated by the Russian army in the Great Northern War. Therefore, the presence of a heraldic figure which has no relation to Oranienbaum/Lomonosov in its main square is unexplainable.⁶⁶¹ Some interpretations though refer

to a lion as “an aggressive symbol of Peterhof, trying to bend, shake, break or destroy the Oranienbaum orange tree”.⁶⁶² To conclude the discussion, in fact the project was not an individual elaboration specifically for Lomonosov; the lion figure installed is reportedly a serially produced modular design common for the Baltic States.⁶⁶³

⁶⁵⁸ Danilova, Evgenija. 2004. *Fontanu - byt!*, p:5.

⁶⁵⁹ Gorbatenko, Sergey. 2013. *Peterhofskaya doroga. Istoriko-architekturny putevoditel*, p:406

⁶⁶⁰ Kaznacheeva, Kseniya. 2011. *Vivat, voda!*

⁶⁶¹ Gorbatenko, Sergey. 2013. *Peterhofskaya doroga. Istoriko-architekturny putevoditel*, p:406.

⁶⁶² Bardysheva, Olga. 2011. ‘*Tebja tam vstretit ognegrivyj lev...*’; https://vk.com/page-9980803_11033021

⁶⁶³ Interview with Mikhail Yevdokimov, Lomonosov Municipal Deputy (2000-2011). July, 2015.



Figure 60. Memorial Sign dedicated to Alexander Menshikov.

Sculptors Tatiana Laska and Sergey Golubkov. 2011.

Source: <http://peterburg.center/> accessed July 5, 2017

It should be mentioned that simultaneously in September 2011 “the Memorial Sign dedicated to Alexander Menshikov” was unveiled on the territory of the Oranienbaum museum. Necessity to commemorate Menshikov, the founder of Oranienbaum, had been a topical issue for a long time, so that the 300th anniversary of the town was considered a right opportunity. The Peterhof museum organised a contest for the best design. Eventual product unveiled in 2011 represents a three meter tall orange tree made of plumber and gilded bronze placed in front of the

Grand Menshikov Palace. The granite pedestal is decorated with a mosaic coat of arms of Menshikov. Moreover, according to its authors, sculptors Tatiana Laska and Sergey Golubkov, in summer the Sign can be removed and substituted with a real orange tree.⁶⁶⁴ Therefore, instead of an actual monument to Alexander Menshikov another orange tree “has emerged”, so that for its 300th anniversary the town known as Lomonosov had accommodated two monumental orange trees.⁶⁶⁵ To explain this case, one should address the relations between the Petrodvorstovy district authorities and the Peterhof museum, their coordinated actions and policy, if any. Finally, Sergey Gorbatenko also expressed his concerns regarding artistic quality of the monument, its proportions, choice of location, as well as questioned “if there was an actual necessity to introduce a new accent into the historic composition of the Grand Palace (itself a monument to Menshikov), and to use a symbol of the ancient House of Orange to commemorate a person whose rise into power was due to a happy coincidence”.⁶⁶⁶

Therefore, an image promoted in course of the 300th anniversary of Lomonosov was a multiple orange tree. It seems particularly ironic taking into account the social network opinion poll (initiated in May 2010), when most voters supported the idea of new monuments creation in the town, especially for its 300th anniversary.

Table 37. Does the town need new monuments?

Social network vkontakte opinion poll at “My – Lomonosovtsy” (We are Lomonosovers), the largest social group on Lomonosov (11 670 members), https://vk.com/topic-9980803_22575837 (posted in May 2010, accessed May 12, 2015)

⁶⁶⁴ V chest osnovatelja goroda. *Spb.rajony.rf. Petrodvortsovy*. 30.08.2011, p:2

⁶⁶⁵ Kaznacheeva, Kseniya. 2011. *Vivat, voda!*

⁶⁶⁶ Gorbatenko, Sergey. 2011. *O proishozhdenii i simbolike nazvania ‘Oranienbaum’*, p:48.

Yes, in particular for the 300 th anniversary of the town	46 (46.46%)
No, there are lots of them already	16 (16.16%)
The more, the better	15 (15.15%)
There are no monuments in the Yuzhny (Southern) quarter	13 (13.13%)
We have a park already, still it seems not enough for the town. Too much.	9 (9.09%)



Figure 61. Stele commemorating Lomonosov as “the town of military glory”. Sculptor Shcherbakov S. and architect Voskresensky I. 2015.

Source: Photograph by the author. 2015

In 2011 a vast area, locally nicknamed “the Field of Fools”, behind the central square was turned into a large park of the 300th anniversary.⁶⁶⁷ In course of the beautification process inconsiderate to the historic layout of the territory, the remains of the Khanykov’s estate garden were eventually demolished, with only a few trees left.⁶⁶⁸ Previously, the territory of the historic Khanykov’s dacha, its garden and pond were also affected by the sewage collector construction from the Yuzhny quarter to the Gulf of Finland.⁶⁶⁹

In May 2015 a standard modular stele was unveiled in the park commemorating Lomonosov as a military glory town. Located on the top of the hill overlooking the Dvorstovy Prospect and the Gulf of Finland, it has become a new visual dominant almost

opposite the Town Gate. The stele represents a granite Doric column surmounted with a bronze Coat of Arms of Russia. The presence of the double-headed eagle, a historic coat of arms of the Tsarist Russia, in a monument dedicated to the people defending their Soviet USSR homeland during the WWII, is more than questionable. The pedestal features the text of the presidential decree on awarding Lomonosov the title of “the town of military glory”

⁶⁶⁷ Investitsii v krasotu. *Spb. rajony.rf. Petrodvortsovy*. 30.08.2011, p:3. So-called ‘Field of Fools’ is the remains of the historic dacha of admiral Khanykov, which layout had been somehow initially preserved in the Pobeda street project. Zhuravlev, Vladimir. 2008. *Voinskaya slava Oranienbauma*, p:41. Other popular local toponyms include: ‘Shanghai’ (district), ‘the Red Riding Hood’ (high rise apartment house), ‘Humped Back Camel’ (high rise apartment house), ‘Heroine/Slum district’ (Yuzhny quarter), etc. For more information on St. Petersburg topography see: Sindalovskij, Naum. 2014. *Gorodskie imena vchera i segodnja. Sudby peterburgskoj toponimiki v gorodskom folklоре*. Moskva, Centrpoligraf.

⁶⁶⁸ Gorbatenko, Sergey. 2013. *Peterhofskaya doroga: Istoriko-architekturny putevoditel*, p:406.

⁶⁶⁹ Zhuravlev, Vladimir. 2008. *Voinskaya slava Oranienbauma*, p:41.

and bas-reliefs dedicated to events and historic actors related to Lomonosov, for example, the defence of Oranienbaum stronghold, Officer Shooting school, etc. Design of the monument was carried out by sculptor S. Shcherbakov and architect I. Voskresensky.⁶⁷⁰ Providing an overall monumental impression, the stele in its general appearance is a typical modular standard design, which is placed in the Russian towns of military glory. In summer 2015 construction of the main staircase leading to the stele was initiated.

Table 38. What is your opinion on the construction of the staircase to the stele?

Social network vkontakte opinion poll at “My – Lomonosovtsy” (We are Lomonosovers), the largest social group on Lomonosov (12 884 members), https://vk.com/im?sel=5332934&w=poll-9980803_89868 (poll started July 14, 2015, accessed July 22, 2015)

Good	232 (62.2%)
Bad	11 (2.9%)
The trees are destroyed, but the project is fine	114 (30.6%)
The trees are destroyed and the project is bad	16 (4.3%)

Finally, to conclude the discussion, it should be mentioned that in June 2015 noting that the artistic contests, held in St. Petersburg since 2009, had demonstrated a disturbingly low aesthetic quality of works of art aimed for the monuments, the City Committee for Urban Planning and Architecture has introduced some amendments to the Decree on Installation of Monumental Works of Art.⁶⁷¹ In particular, it was proposed “to strengthen the control over unauthorized installation of monumental art objects, which due to their low quality design and finish, unjustified choice of location, cause a significant damage to the image of the city, its cultural and historical traditions, traditions of monumental and decorative art of Leningrad - St. Petersburg’.⁶⁷²

5.9. Coastline development

The seaside location is a trademark of the town, overlooking a vast panorama of the Gulf of Finland, the Kronstadt island and St. Petersburg. Nevertheless, as it was previously

⁶⁷⁰ V osnovanie stely ‘Lomonosov - gorod Voinskoj slavy’ budet zalozhena kapsula s poslanijem k budushhim pokolenijam *Oficialnyj sajt Administracii Peterburga*. 02.12.2014 http://gov.spb.ru/gov/terr/reg_petrodv/news/56696/

⁶⁷¹ Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 21.08.2009. N 944 *O porjadke vzaimodejstvija ispolnitelnyh organov gosudarstvennoj vlasti Sankt-Peterburga pri ustanovke proizvedenij monumentalnogo iskusstva v Sankt-Peterburge (s izmenenijami na 28.03.2013)*

⁶⁷² Komitet po gradostroitelstvu i arhitekture. *Razyasnenija po predlozhenijam po sovershenstvovaniju porjadka ustanovki proizvedenij monumentalnogo iskusstva v Sankt-Peterburge*. 01.07.2015; Asanova, Antonina. 2015. Kto zh ego postavit; Smolny ne budet snosit Chizhika-Pyzhika i koshku s Maloj Sadovoj. *Fontanka.ru*. 01.07.2015

mentioned, Lomonosov is cut from the sea by highway and railway, as well as by the proposed port facilities development.

Indeed, in compliance with the General Plan zoning, in order to reload the Bronka port cargo traffic and properly connect Lomonosov port with the Ring road, the construction of an additional highway from Kronstadskaya Colony to Oranienbaumsky Prospect along sea shore is projected.

Vast coastline territories, situated in close proximity to the historical town center are located in the military and transport infrastructure zones. The coastline is built over with military and port facilities, the gated territory of the Institute of Emergency Rescue Technologies, some small industrial enterprises, storages, garages and marshy reed thickets. There is no official access to the sea shore organized for promenades or bathing. According to the General Plan zoning, future establishment of the public beaches is even not projected. The water in the harbour, adjacent to the railway is polluted by immediate pour of the untreated waste water of the town. Filled in territory for the former Yantar port is still listed in the General Plan as an area for extensive development of engineering and transport infrastructure and industrial use. Only a small plot of greenery along the Sidorovsky canal is designated for the leisure, sports and tourism activities.

Nevertheless, the residents take advantage of newly inwash sandy coast for summer leisure, informal bathing and fishing. During the Oranienbaum Sea Festival it is a site for a summer camp arrangement. The coastline of Kronstadskaya Colony from the Bronka port to Lomonosov is the Nature Reserve "The Southern Coast of the Neva Bay", a vast territory (266 ha) of marshy sea shore overgrown with reed, protected for water birds colonies. The territories between the Nature Reserve and Krasnoflotskoe Highway are registered as forests and leisure/recreation zone. The coastline of Martishkino settlement is partially occupied by sporadic individual housing and garden lots, industrial and engineering infrastructure sites, marshy forests and reed. According to wikimapia public map, there are some small wild unofficial beaches organised here⁶⁷³. The biggest and most picturesque one is located near the former "Parus" paper enterprise. Although the territory of the enterprise is set to be transferred from an industrial zone to a business one, the whole idea of summer bathing in this area might be destroyed by the planned construction of sewage treatment plant nearby. Besides the pier on the Sidorovsky canal in Lomonosov, there are two local harbours for private boats and yachts: "Neptune" Marine club in Martyshkino and a boating site in Kronstadskaya colony.

Current situation with a coastline use does differ from the previously quoted historic accounts, praising Oranienbaum as an idyllic place for a summer vacation, with fresh air and bathing opportunities.

⁶⁷³ <http://wikimapia.org/#lang=de&lat=59.910000&lon=29.750000&z=13&m=b&search=lomonosov> (accessed: August, 2015)

For example, according to the Town Plan of 1915, both seaside road and railway were located on the sea shore. Nevertheless, there were also numerous bathing facilities, stretching far away into the sea from the coast, and the Oranienbaum theatre located immediately on the sea shore, behind the railway station. Characteristically, at this time the historic Menshikov canal was also not cut from the sea like it is today, but sparingly curved around by the railway road. Besides, historical photos also document the organized bathing facilities: special houses, supposedly changing rooms; passenger boating pier; yachting pier; seaside promenade; wooden esplanades. The site near the Boating canal behind Railway station used to be the boating pier with commuting routes from Oranienbaum to Kronstadt and St. Petersburg. Nowadays this site is abandoned. The railway station and the sea port used to be important passenger transportation nodes, consolidating summer social life. In view of these elaborations, the present coastline use does not comply with its historical function. Furthermore the envisaged development of the coastline seems only to worsen the situation, favouring large commercial infrastructural projects. Therefore, to conclude the discussion, the Southern coast of the Gulf of Finland with its historical ensembles located directly of the sea shore, might be beneficially developed for the pedestrian walking routes or cycling lanes connecting the picturesque residences along the sea shore with St. Petersburg.



Figure 62. Oranienbaum. Railway and gulf quay. Tarasov, P. Photography. 1900s.

Source: https://vk.com/photo-1054906_140672503 accessed August 2015



Figure 63. Lomonosov. Inwashterritory for the construction of the port Yantar. 2013.

Source: <http://www.panoramio.com/photo/98333680> accessed August 2015



Figure 64. Oranienbaum.
Railway station and
boating canal.
Graf, A., Photography.
1900s.

Source: available online at
<https://vk.com/gorod.ramboff>
accessed August 2015



Figure 65. Lomonosov.
Railway station and
abandoned boating canal.
2013.

Source: Google maps, Street
view. accessed August 2015



Figure 66. Oranienbaum.
Seabathing facilities.
Photography. 1900s.

Source:
<https://vk.com/gorod.ramboff>
accessed August 2015



Figure 67. Lomonosov.
Discharge of untreated
waste water. 2000s.

Source:
<http://www.panoramio.com/>
accessed August 2015

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Figure 68. Oranienbaum.
Health resort in
Martyshkino.
Photography. 1934.

Source: https://vk.com/photo-1054906_130436440
accessed August 2015



Figure 69. Lomonosov.
Wild beach in
Martyshkino. 2012.

Source:
<http://www.panoramio.com/photo/67934518>
accessed August 2015

5.10. Lomonosov in strategic and territorial planning documents

In order to analyse in which relation, environment and frequency Lomonosov/Ornienbaum is mentioned in the Strategy and General Plan, context analysis and key-word search have been implemented. The key-word search implied the terms related to Lomonosov, Oranienbaum museum, the district, as well as related settlement (key-words: *Lomonosov (town; district), Oranienbaum, Petrodvortsovy district, Peterhof, Petrodvorets (town), Strelna*)⁶⁷⁴

According to the Strategy-2030 and the General Plan, prospective of Peterhof is related to the development of business centers and scientific complex, Strelna's future is envisaged in the connection to the Neudorf economic zone, while economic development of Lomonosov is associated with the Bronka port facilities.

Although the Strategy-2030 mentions the cultural heritage and tourism as one of major resources of St. Petersburg, worth developing, there is no direct relationship observed in relation to: cultural heritage – tourism – Lomonosov town.

In the General plan and the Strategy-2030, Lomonosov is mentioned in the context of the necessity to develop proper engineering infrastructure, as poor facilities and lack of sewage treatment plant prevent favourable growth of the town and respective new construction.

Analysis of the St. Petersburg state planning and environmental documents has shown that there are no individual strategic development plans at the local level directed at Peterhof,

⁶⁷⁴ See Annex 2 p:229.

Strelna and Lomonosov. The municipal units are presented uniformly within a wider context of St. Petersburg or the Petrodvortsovy district.

The General Plan (2005) enlists activities required for the modernization and development of engineering infrastructure in Lomonosov. However, the lack of online monitoring of the General Plan provisions implementation does not enable to estimate potential progress and the current state of affairs.

Development plans presented in the General Plan: construction of port facilities along the town's coastline, location of the sewage facilities on the recreational (beach) territory, wastewater treatment facilities, expansion of industrial areas, organization of freight transportation along the seaside and through residential quarters, do not correspond with the local community interests, which prioritize the development of water sports, establishment of the yacht club and the town's beach.

5.11. Tourism infrastructure

The tourism infrastructure of the town is not developed. There is no tourist information, no maps, information leaflets, scarce signs, showing directions to the museum, etc. in the town. There are still no shields or street signs informing about the local cultural heritage, not even the UNESCO World Heritage status of the town.⁶⁷⁵

The newspaper kiosks though sell guidebooks and souvenirs, mostly related to the Peterhof Fountains. Lomonosov also does not have proper dining and accommodation facilities. There is one hotel in the town "Domik na prichale", opened in 2010.

In mid 2000s hotel development in Lomonosov has become a lucrative idea.⁶⁷⁶ At this period the construction of a wooden hotel was initiated in Mikhailovskaya street. Unfinished building was burnt thereafter. In 2009 another projected hotel, a massive glass and concrete building was put up in Yeleninskaya street, provided with an underground parking.⁶⁷⁷ This hotel has never been opened, with a poster on its facade currently informing about "selling apartments".

Despite these facts, in view of the upcoming FIFA World Championship-2018 in Russia, the tourism infrastructure of the town might get a chance for enhancement.

5.12. Residents' opinion survey (2001)

In 2001 the opinion survey of the residents of the Lomonosov town municipality was carried out by the Municipal Council aiming at the Lomonosov Strategic Plan development. At this time Lomonosov had a status of an administrative district of St. Petersburg, independent from the Petrodvortsovy district. The survey consisted of three parts. Firstly, about 540

⁶⁷⁵ Obukhova, Kira. 2009. *Oranienbaum v koltse promzoni*; Tikhomirova, Svetlana; Obuhova, Kira. 2008. *Vzryvoopasny Lomonosov*.

⁶⁷⁶ Kalinin, Yuri. 2005. *Kontrasty*, p:275-278.

⁶⁷⁷ <http://www.vid-proekt.ru/portfolio.php>

respondents were supposed to answer the question on preferable, in their opinion, scenario of the Lomonosov development. Secondly, students of five Lomonosov schools were asked to write an essay “Lomonosov-2010”. Finally, students of the graduate classes were asked, if they saw their future in Lomonosov.

Firstly, several objectives of the Lomonosov development were presented for the respondents’ to choose: “tourism, educational, cultural, medical therapeutic, recreational, resort center, recreation area”, “transit hub, industrial zone of St. Petersburg” or “both scenarios”. Out of 540 respondents, 404 have chosen the cultural scenario, 98 supported both scenarios and 36 voted for the industrial development. Respondent profile was predominantly presented by women (382 in respect to 166 men), aged under 45, with civil service occupation (262 clerks) and secondary special (214) or higher education (191).

Secondly, in October-December 2000 518 students (5th -11th grades) of five local schools were asked to submit an essay on the envisioned future of the town “Lomonosov-2010”. Accordingly, 64 most popular proposals on perspective town development were identified. Top ten among them was comprised of: Clean town (beautification, landscaping); Restoration of museums and parks; Construction of the thematic park/amusements; Green landscaping of streets and yards; Beautification (construction of playgrounds, cleanliness of yards, stairwells); Proper law enforcement; Road repair works; Renovation of the stadium, construction of the sports grounds; Renovation of residential houses; Cleaning of water basins.

Finally, the 11th graders (about to graduate) were asked on their future plans. Only 10% considered an option of living and working in Lomonosov, 65% replied negatively, 25% mentioned only “the living here” factor. According to the students, 70% of parents did not want them to work and live in Lomonosov. In respondents’ opinion, the prospects of Lomonosov were favourable (49%), stagnating (35%), negative (16%). In order to stay, live and work in Lomonosov the students claimed the following factors: provision of job opportunities and housing, reduction of the crime level, organization of opportunities for studying and entertainment/leisure, as well as improvement of the ecological situation.

To summarize the arguments, according to the survey, Lomonosov was characterized as a town for:

Table 39. Typical lomonosov resident

A quiet natured resident, who does not like hustle and bustle of the big city, enjoys nature, fresh air	107
A person who was born here, likes the place, a patriot, who sees the town’s future perspectives and wants to help	65
A person who does not see his/her own future, does not have an ambition in life, does not want to develop, does	36

not care about him/herself	
Criminals, drug addicts, alcoholics, bums	31
Those who are well-off, want to achieve something, knows how to live and to get in the town all what he/she wants	20
Those who are interested in culture and art	11
Children and elderly people	9
Those who have nowhere to live	3

5.13. Tourism potential

In order to understand the reason why people come to Lomonosov, the statistics of the accommodation facility with maximum capacity of 4 people, advertised at airbnb was studied. Until recently it used to be the only accommodation in the town rented out privately on daily basis or for short periods. The data obtained cover almost three year period from October 2012 till June 2015 following the demand for the accommodation in the area.

The principal objective was to analyze why individuals come and stay in Lomonosov. The data was collected in course of October 2012-June 2015. Total number of visitors is 399.

Table 40. Number of visitors come and stay in Lomonosov per month

	2012	2013	2014	2015
Jan		8	9	19
Feb		12	17	11
Mar		7	12	19
Apr		2	10	14
May		10	19	17
June		13	17	16
July		8	13	
August		16	18	
Sept		18	14	
Oct	2	18	12	
Nov	5	12	14	
Dec	10	5	2	
	17	129	157	96

Among the visitors there were 23 foreign guests: from Armenia (university enrollment), Ukraine, Belorussia, Moldova (employment).

Table 41. Most popular reasons to come by visitors from other regions (outside St. Petersburg)

Tourism/local events	60
Employment	37
Household visitors (relatives)	27
Military school students and relatives	27
University studies	21

In summer 2013 some guests who came to Lomonosov for the tourism purposes were asked to further elaborate on their choice of location. In response, the tourists claimed inexpensive accommodation and developed road network, which makes the town a convenient base for car outings to St. Petersburg and other suburbs. On rare occasions, particular fascination in suburban locations, willingness to visit previously unknown Imperial residence museums was acknowledged, as well as professional interest as art historians or landscape photographers. In course of the stay these guests normally visited the Kronstadt Island and the Peterhof museum.

However, the tourists admitted that it was the fact that Lomonosov was a part of Petrodvortsovy (Peterhof) District with famous fountains located nearby, which had actually attracted them to choose Lomonosov, alternatively they would have considered coming. In June 2015 the visitors also confirmed that due to major events in St. Petersburg taking place simultaneously in late June (The St. Petersburg Economic Forum and the Red Sails School Proms) it was impossible to find any available accommodation elsewhere rather than Lomonosov, otherwise they would have preferred to stay in the city or in Peterhof.

The guests who had been to the Oranienbaum palace and park ensemble during their stay highlighted its romantic peacefulness in respect to other suburban residences.

The visitors who came to Lomonosov for employment reasons were affiliated with temporary construction projects realized in the town, for example, the restoration of the Oranienbaum museum, translation services at the Bronka port, some local enterprises.

The students arrived in late August – early September, in the beginning of the semester, to study at the St. Petersburg State University, the Navy Cadet school or the Police Academy, located in the Petrodvortsovy District. Therefore, three major categories of visitors to Lomonosov have been identified: tourists, students, workers. The tourists, coming only in

summer, choose Lomonosov as a place to stay, attracted by the brand of Peterhof-the Capital of Fountains located in vicinity.

However, in respect to the high seasonality of tourism, job related arrivals and in particular the Navy Cadet School enrolments provide a stable number of guests throughout the year.

In 2015 the situation has drastically changed due to ongoing economic instability in the country, therefore, the local real estate market became characteristically oversaturated with the short term rent advertisements. The number of visitors and their length of stay have also notably decreased.

Similarly, some additional clarification on Lomonosov as a potential tourist destination was provided by Olga Zavialova, Manager of “Domik u prichala”, the only hotel in the town.⁶⁷⁸ In general, the presence of the museum-reserve and events organised in the town do not contribute to attracting visitors. Nevertheless, upon restoration of the ensemble, the hotel provides catering services for the organised tour groups. Individual guests staying at the hotel frequently even do not know about the Oranienbaum palace and park 5 minutes walk away, choosing Lomonosov only for its proximity to Peterhof. Other visiting categories include: the St. Petersburg residents, who want to spend an out-of-town weekend, as well as second time visitors who have already been to St. Petersburg and thus want to see other attractions. On average, the tourists stay in Lomonosov for 2-3 days: visiting Peterhof (possibly with Oranienbaum), St. Petersburg on a night tour, Tsarskoye Selo (Pushkin) and depending on time – Kronstadt. During “the White Nights” high season (May-July) 80% of guests come for the tourism purposes. In the low season 80% of visitors are job-related travellers and 15% are weekend getaway seekers. Foreign visitors make 10% of total arrivals. These are mostly Germans, Finns, the nationals of the Baltic States coming solely for business-related purposes (to the “KMT” enterprise, the Bronka port, 40th Institute of the Deep-Sea Works, etc). Although 2 years ago there were also foreign tourists from Finland.

5.14. Conclusions

Lomonosov retains historical center, situated around Railway square and along the Dvortsovy Prospect. Historic districts are characterized by low building density and low density of resident population, high proportion of non-residential buildings of different functions (social, business administrative, production, etc.) within urban fabric.

Most part of the town was built up during 1960-80s by means of mass housing construction where majority of residents lives.

In the 19th century Oranienbaum (Lomonosov) was a popular destination for leisure and summer stay, so that local urban fabric was composed of private wooden houses. The town featured a summer theatre, a seaside esplanade, an access to the Gulf of Finland, with designated places for bathing, yachting. Since that time Lomonosov has undergone a gradual dissolution of its historic fabric, change of the seaside area functional use, resettlement and

⁶⁷⁸ Interview with Olga Zavialova, Manager of ‘the Domik u Prichala’ Hotel in Lomonosov. July, 2015.

consecutive deterioration of historic buildings, destruction of remaining objects of the wooden architecture.

The main transport hub of the town the Railway (Privoksalnaya) square is gradually losing its significance as a town center. Most residents working in St. Petersburg resort to the chartered minibuses instead of a railway. However the square retains its importance in respect to the district connections, as a terminal station of bus routes to villages, settlements and gardening sites of the Lomonosovsky district.

Despite the fact that the historic town center loses its significance, preserved buildings and their architecture still remind of history and identity of the place. Historical entry routes to the town are the most picturesque, while entries located in the quarters of modern mass housing construction are most popular and convenient.

Soviet monuments are related mostly to the military history of Lomonosov town, while the post-Soviet period has also fostered a remarkable typological diversity of the monuments, with now introduced folkloric characters. The modern monuments are rather designed for the local community than for the tourists to the town or visitors of the Oranienbaum museum.

Contemporary condition of urban environment is rather poor and tourist infrastructure insufficient for reception of tourists.

Three major categories of visitors to Lomonosov have been identified: tourists, students, workers. The tourists, coming only in summer, choose Lomonosov as a place to stay, attracted by the brand of "Peterhof-the Capital of Fountains" located in vicinity.

According to the official strategic planning documents, prospective economic development of Lomonosov is associated with the cargo port facilities.

The town is presented uniformly within a wider context of St. Petersburg or the Petrodvortsovy district. There are no individual strategic development plans at the local level directed specifically at Lomonosov development.

Development plans presented in the General Plan involve: construction of port facilities along the town's coastline, location of the sewage facilities on the recreational (beach) territory, wastewater treatment facilities, expansion of industrial areas, organization of freight transportation along the seaside and through residential quarters, do not correspond with the local community interests, which prioritize the development of tourism, educational, cultural, medical therapeutic, recreational, resort center, recreation area.

5.15. Recommendations

Analysis of the socio-economic development within the Strategy - 2030 has revealed a number of problems related to imbalances of the territorial development. The monocentric agglomeration has higher traffic load, increased concentration of work places, services, educational, cultural and leisure

facilities in the centre and their lack in the suburbs, extensive development of the city, poor quality of the urban environment both in old and new quarters.

The Strategy -2030 identifies the principles according to which the city should develop in the future, namely: polycentricity and creation of new growth points, regeneration instead of urban sprawl, sustainable economic development, creation of humane and comfortable living environment, creation and maintenance of the local identity, protection of the cultural heritage?

Elaboration of the local strategy based on these principles might be an important step towards potential development of the Lomonosov town. The conflict of interest involving industries and transport companies on the one hand and the resident community and cultural heritage protection on the other, requires an integrated approach to problem solving and coordinated policy regarding the future of the town. Within the concept of sustainable development (The Strategy-2030) and the Strategy for the Cultural Heritage Protection (2005), the cultural scenario becomes a priority for the development of Lomonosov.

Firstly, resources of the town should be carefully accessed. Available resources and potential of the town should be thoroughly analysed. Decision making process should be coherent, well-grounded and consistent.

Moreover, requirements of the cultural heritage protection should be considered in relation to environment (air pollution), preservation of cultural and natural landscape (Littorina terrace, access to the Gulf) and historic recreational function of the town (dachas).

Public opinion should be taken into consideration, implying an active participation and involvement of residents in the process of local urban development (bottom up approach), opinion surveys, public hearing proposals introduced by the local community, rather than an authoritative necessity to amend the General Plan. In addition, there should be a discussion platform developed in order to negotiate, the current issues of the town development in a transparent and accessible way, as well as to monitor the immediate decisions' implementation.

Lomonosov, a small historic town, has retained its identity and railway square with the 19th station, the market square with the Cathedral which somehow serves as an entry portal to the town. Local urban environment is also characterised by the river, bridges, arches, elevated relief, staircases, proximity of the Gulf and the palaces and parks. Thus, there is obvious mix of epochs, with both old and new elements. Low-rise houses (humane scale) make the place look picturesque, with a remarkably diverse architectural appearance.

Proximity of the Gulf and port, potential yacht club, the road stretching along the park. Houses feature dachas and cottages. There are two churches, yellow stalinkas and red barracks, historic Yeleninskaya street, plenty of greenery. Development of an individual program for the revitalization of this part of the city could facilitate the revival of this old

dilapidated historic center. The program should be directed at the creation of favorable conditions for the development of tourist infrastructure.

The influx of tourists could be achieved by redirecting excessive tourism flow from Peterhof. The Oranienbaum museum could also establish partnership relation with the University scientific complex in terms of conferences and congresses organisation and cultural program.

6. CONCLUSION

The title of this research “Kennst du das Land, wo blüht Oranienbaum?” is a quoted epigraph of the poem “Kennst du das Land?” by the Russian poet Pyotr Vyazemsky (1792 - 1878). Published in 1836, this lyrical verse was dedicated to Oranienbaum, then the residence of the Grand Duchess Yelena Pavlovna (born: Princess Charlotte of Württemberg). The poem’s title and epigraph are in fact the paraphrases of the first strophe of the Mignon’s song from “Wilhelm Meisters Lehrjahre” by Johann Wolfgang von Goethe.

Likewise, Vyazemsky’s poetic opus addresses “shaded hills”, “meadows with blooming roses”, “gold of oranges and emeralds of fragrant greenery”, “light and green shore going down to the blue Gulf”, “a happy world of magic and miracles, where is a temple to the arts and sciences”, “dahin, dahin, where is a muse of inspiration for poetic lira and nymph of beauty for a painter’s brush”.⁶⁷⁹

This romantic stance is hardly applicable to Lomonosov (Oranienbaum) today, which at this stage obviously fails to exhibit its untapped cultural potential.

In the light of the data analysed, the future of the municipal town within the St. Petersburg agglomeration is seemingly tied to its industrial role, viewed as a prime consideration, and serving as a further facilitating factor promoting consecutive expansion of similar ventures in the area. In its turn, it gives rise to series of setbacks, creating considerable difficulties from a public awareness stand point and does not respond to local needs in an appropriate manner.

Although there are diverse needs to be met, the state authorities, recognised as the main players, deliver their leadership role by triggering respective mechanisms of strategic and territorial planning. In this regard, a further difficulty stems from the inability at the local municipal level to establish and promote collaborative relations of various character and territorial extent, depending entirely on the city government decisions.

Thus, the situation is also exacerbated by “a gap between spatial and strategic socioeconomic planning, which is one of the weak points of existing spatial development. A poor correlation of aims and objectives, the strategic and territorial planning in Russia is a mix of various documents which are hardly connected and integrated”.⁶⁸⁰ Actually, on one hand, the Strategy-2030 propagates the polycentric city model by means of territorial economic zones and their peculiar characteristic features, reinstating the idea of local individuality. At the same time, the General Plan ‘oblivious’ of these structural divisions promotes industrial developments in Lomonosov, putting at odds the aspects of local cultural heritage preservation and individuality, making the town one of many typical districts of the city.

⁶⁷⁹ Vyazemsky, Pyotr. 1836. *Kennst du das Land?* (Translation into English by Svetlana Smirnova)

⁶⁸⁰ Slepukhina, Irina. 2014. *Russian cities at the crossroads: getting lost in transition or moving towards regeneration*, p:70.

The study aimed to demonstrate the current state planning policy and issues in development of the St. Petersburg agglomeration by providing an example of the Lomonosov town. This case was selected due to an opportunity to examine several important transition phases: historic Imperial suburb and recreational area, then Soviet half-closed town with almost dissolved palace and park ensemble and finally post-Soviet transformation. Uniqueness of Lomonosov/Oranienbaum in this sense is that its original historic urban environment was largely preserved due to the heroism of the Oranienbaum stronghold (in contrast to other suburbs of St. Petersburg/Leningrad). This unique cultural resource and potential of the area, however, has not been recognised and is being methodically destroyed.

In current circumstances, accentuation on the historic heritage preservation and the Oranienbaum past is somewhat vague, for it obviously clashes with an idea of development of new massive industrial zones in the area. There is no consistent policy regarding local urban development and beautification, which are carried out on a sporadic not fully-fledged basis. Low quality urban space in the town does not correlate with uniqueness of the palace and park ensemble.

Thus, there is a lack of harmonious urban ensembles, as the modern high rises might get in-filled within the old Soviet five storey housing, creating new dominants in the town center. The same might be attributed to the local monumental 'program'. Even 300 anniversary of the town has resulted in certain misapprehensions and defaults, leaving whole residential quarter abandoned with vacated empty historic houses. Lastly, there is no plan for the socio-economic development of the municipal unit itself, which is a part of Petrodvortsovy district, where Strelna settlement is identified as the residence of President, Peterhof is the museum and Lomonosov is an industrial site.

Similarly, the Oranienbaum palace and park museum is also subordinated to Peterhof and does not maintain relations with the local community.

The image of the town is not promoted (for example, one can compare the number of enterprises (cafe, hotels, shops, etc.) called "Oranienbaum" and the number of those featuring "Peterhof" (or "Samson", etc.) in their title). So far, the policy implemented is aimed to satisfy the short-term business or industrial goals, eliminating the local peculiarities and characteristic features.

Thus, the top down approach is widely implemented, with the authoritative decisions having been taken without regard of public opinion. Authoritative policy is inconsiderate of public interest, does not encouraging local empowerment or democratic participation in the urban governance process. There is the lack of horizontal relations between the municipalities, complicated relations with the neighbouring Leningrad Region.

According to the research findings, tourists come and stay in Lomonosov, attracted by its low prices and close proximity to the Peterhof fountains, sometimes without knowing that there is an original Oranienbaum palace and park museum located in the town.

Previously, the territorial planning documents developed in Soviet times favoured the recreational functions for the town, close to the Dam and Peterhof, even suggesting the removal of the railway road from the sea shore. Paradoxical situation is that today the suburban seaside town does not have proper recreational areas and access to the coast.

Local urban environment is characterised by dilapidated housing stock, lack of landmark architecture, poor urban beautification.

Current socio-economic and political situation in Russia does not make it possible to forecast consecutive perspectives of local territorial development. Real situation has changed even with regard to 2014, when the Strategy-2030 was adopted aiming at different economic and geo-political circumstances.

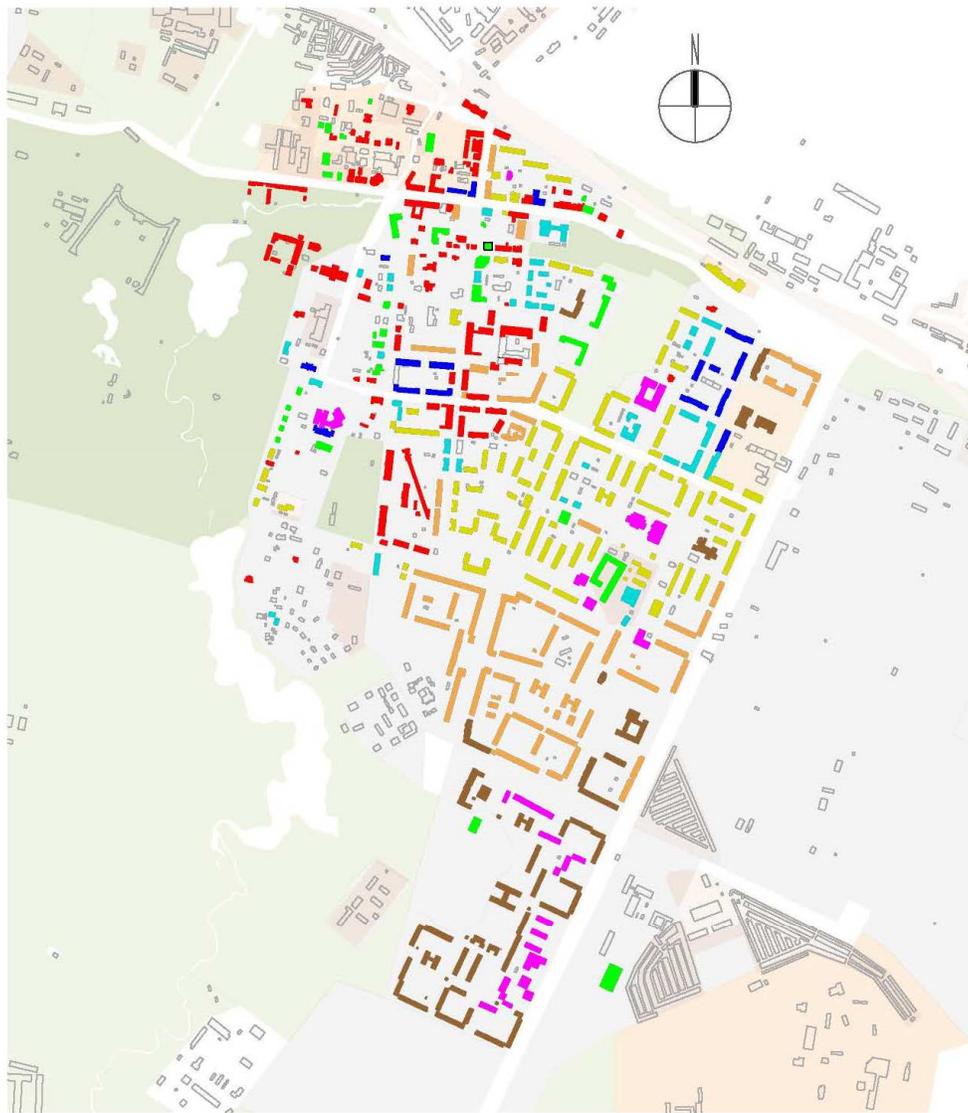
In the light of the data observed, admittedly, “the current situation in spatial (territorial and urban) planning in Russia is critical”.⁶⁸¹ Thus, a further research on the aspects of territorial and strategic planning would become an important step in investigating the urban processes and transformations in Russia, especially in given current socio-economic situation.

Altogether, the research on the present case study has demonstrated characteristic flaws inherent in the current system of the state planning, developed in a transition from Soviet to post-Soviet planning, marking the gaps in correlation between suggested initiatives and actual state of affairs.

In the same way, a wider encompassing research on suburbs forming the historic St. Petersburg Imperial Ring could be beneficial, which would not be restricted to analysis of urban environment transformation, but also would investigate the role cultural establishments play in the local socio-economic development.

⁶⁸¹ Slepukhina, Irina. 2014. *Russian cities at the crossroads: getting lost in transition or moving towards regeneration*, p:71.

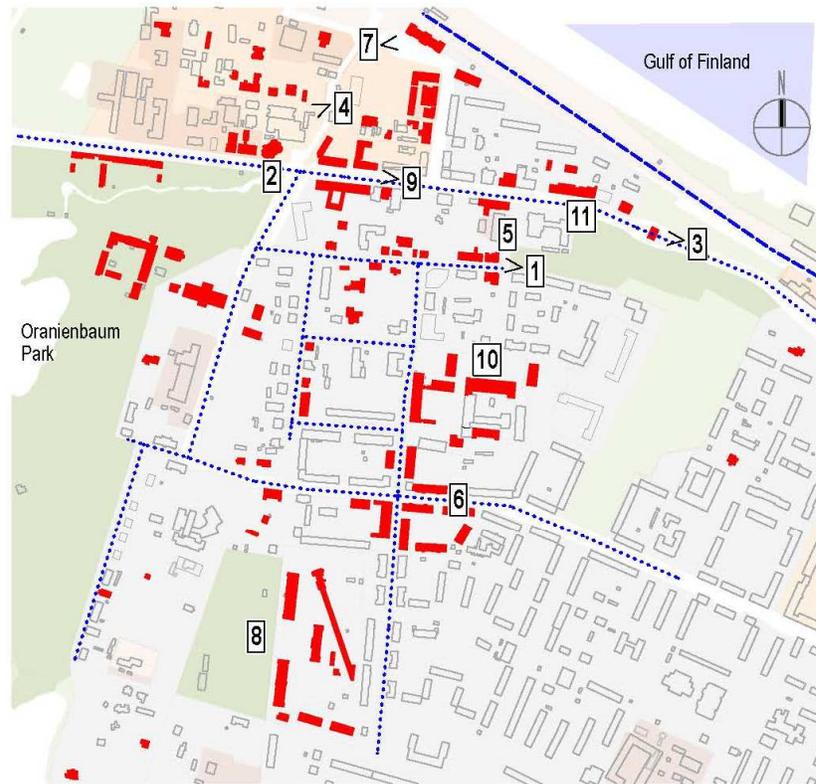
Annex 1



Urban Environment (by the year of construction)

Location: central districts of Lomonosov town

Sources: produced by PhD research/analysis, based on data from googlemaps, streetview; websites: www.citywalls.ru, www.reformagkh.ru (accessed February 2015)



1. Eleninskaya street



2



3



4. Market square



5



6



7. Railway square



8



9. Dvortsovy Prospect



10

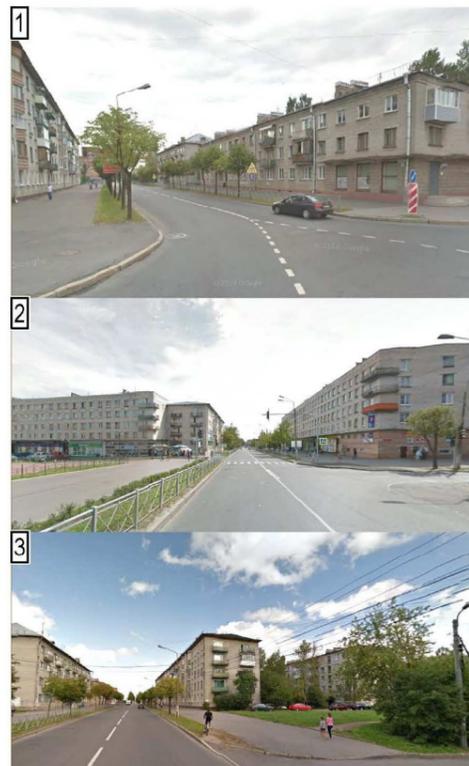
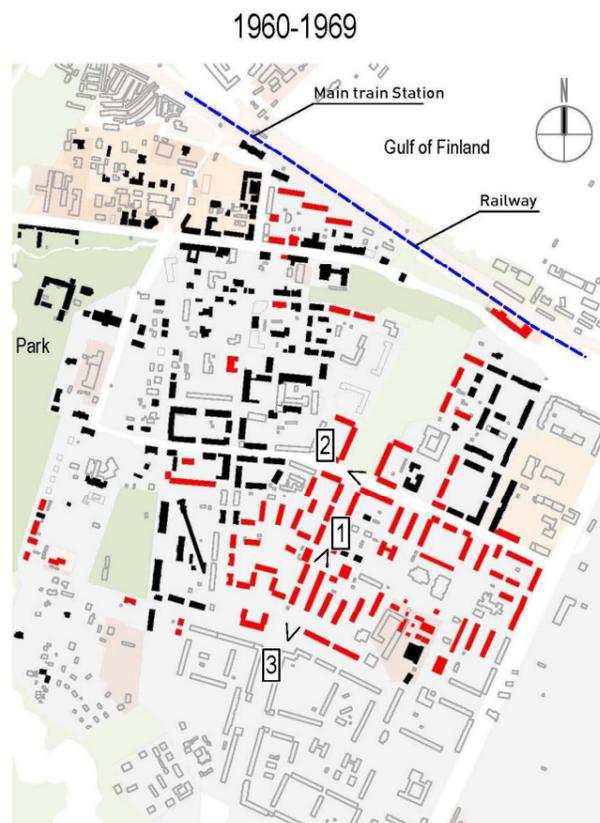
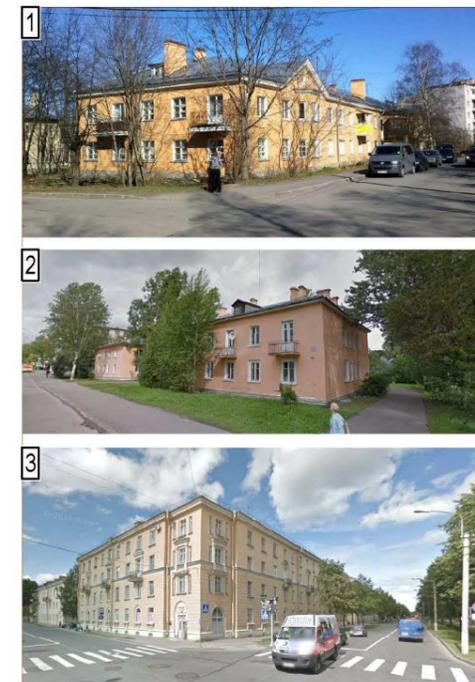
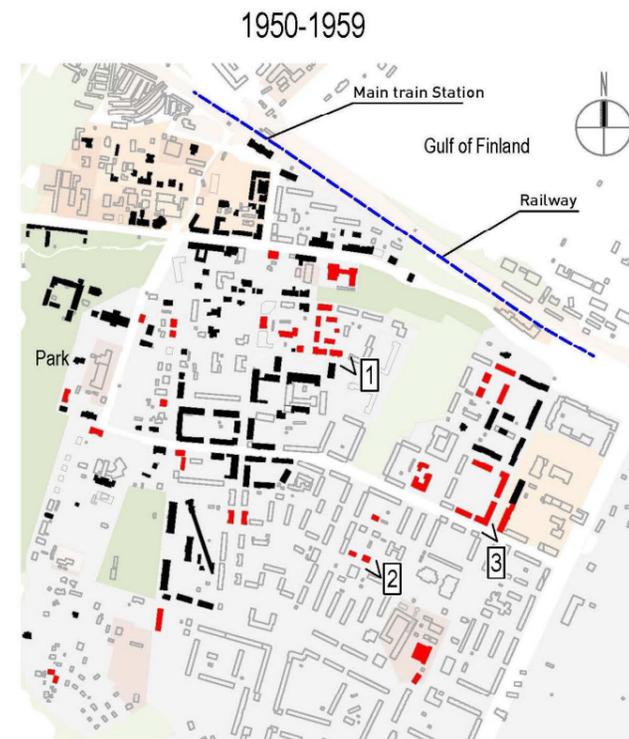
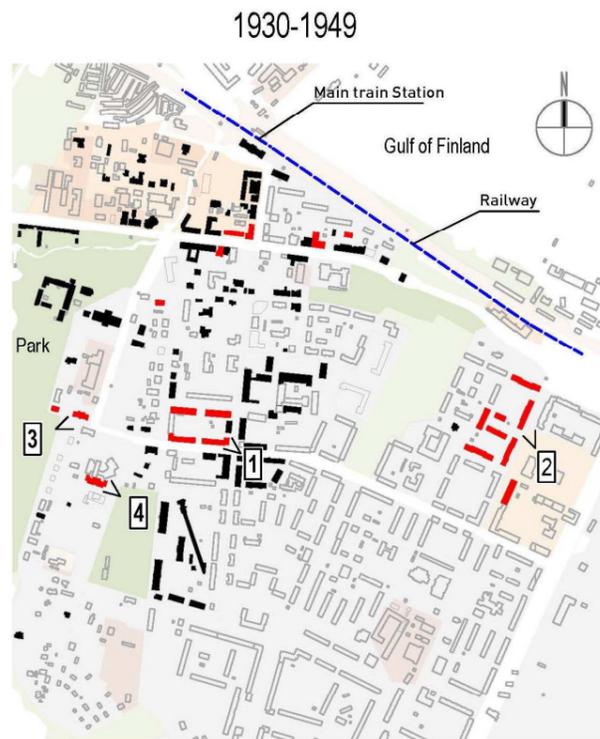


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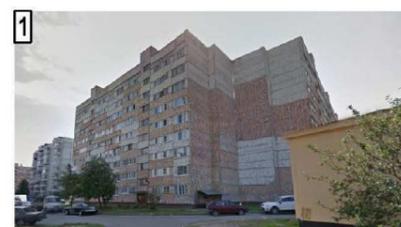
Historic Center

Sources: produced by PhD research/analysis, based on data from googlemaps, streetview; websites: www.citywalls.ru, www.reformagkh.ru (accessed February 2015)



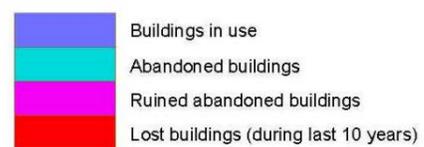
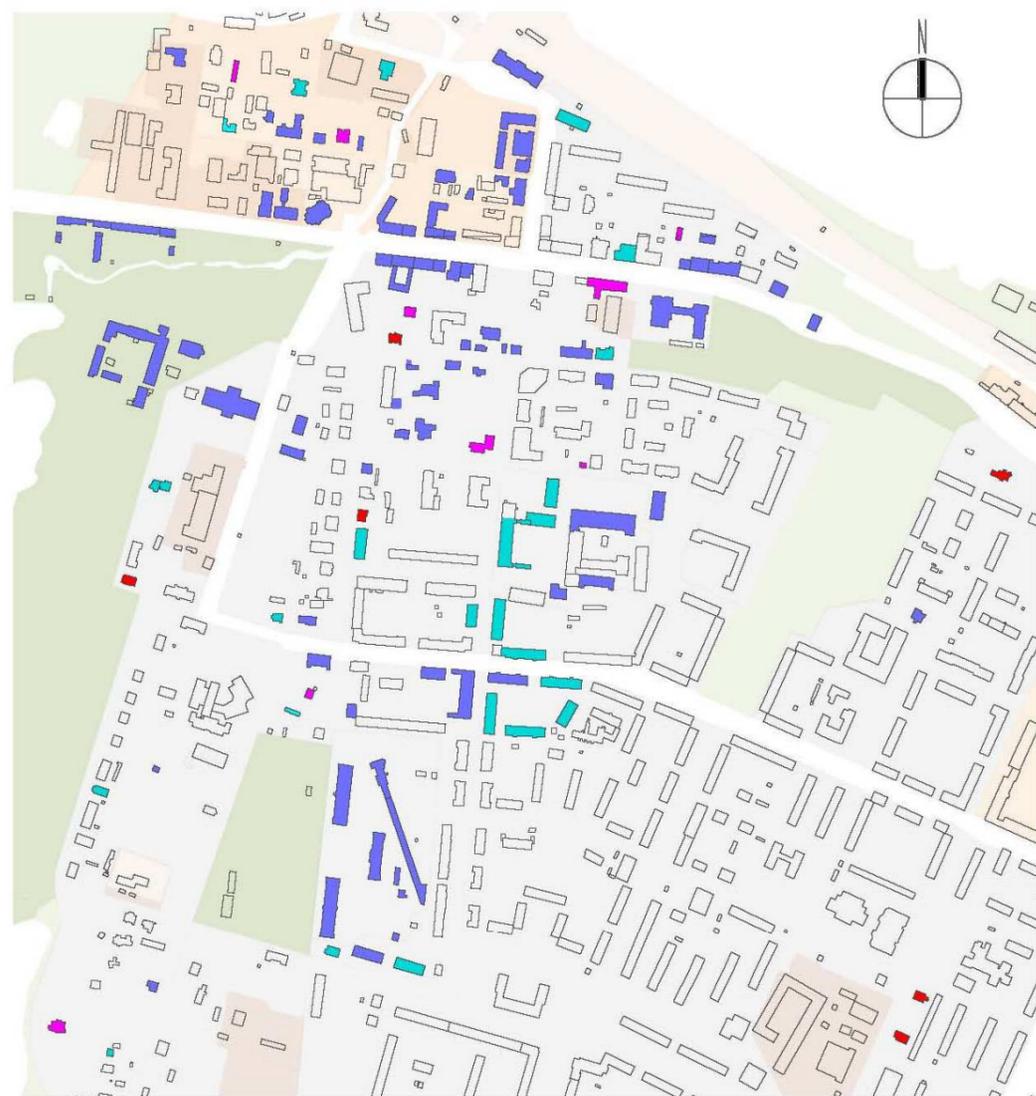
Urban Environment (by the year of construction)

Sources: produced by PhD research/analysis, based on data from googlemaps, streetview; websites: www.citywalls.ru, www.reformagkh.ru (accessed February 2015)



Urban Environment (by the year of construction)

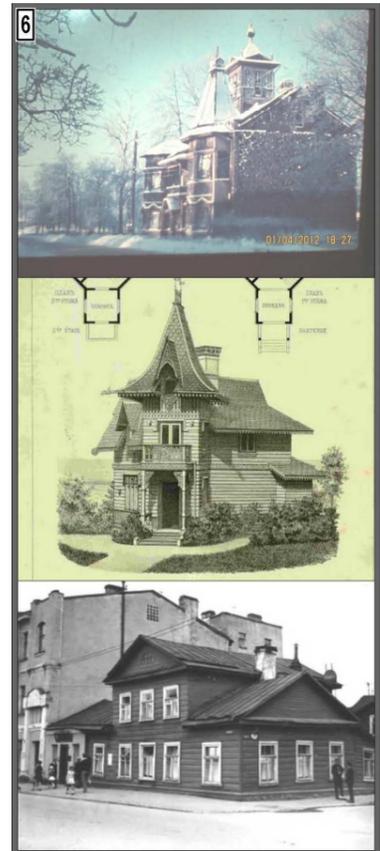
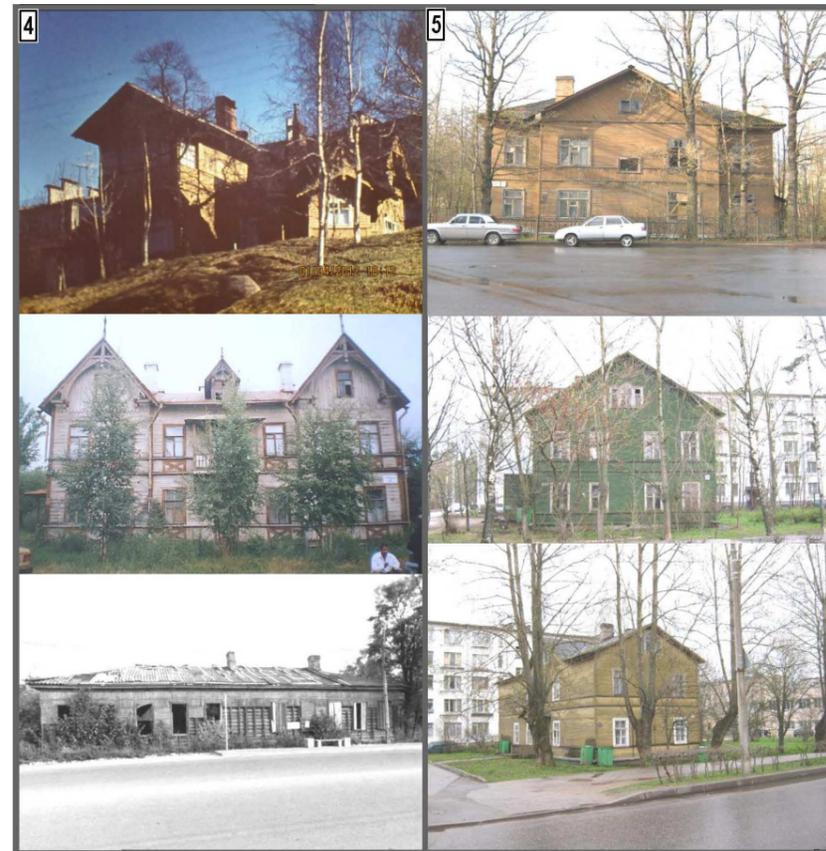
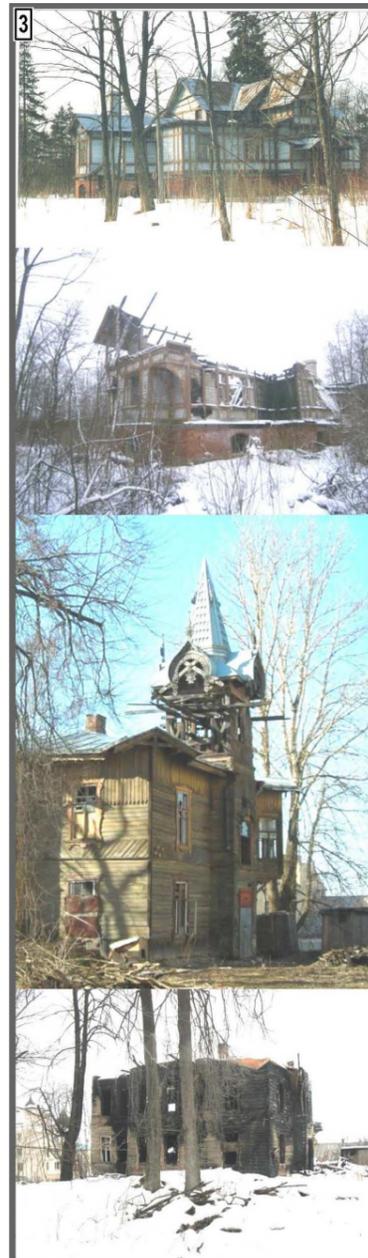
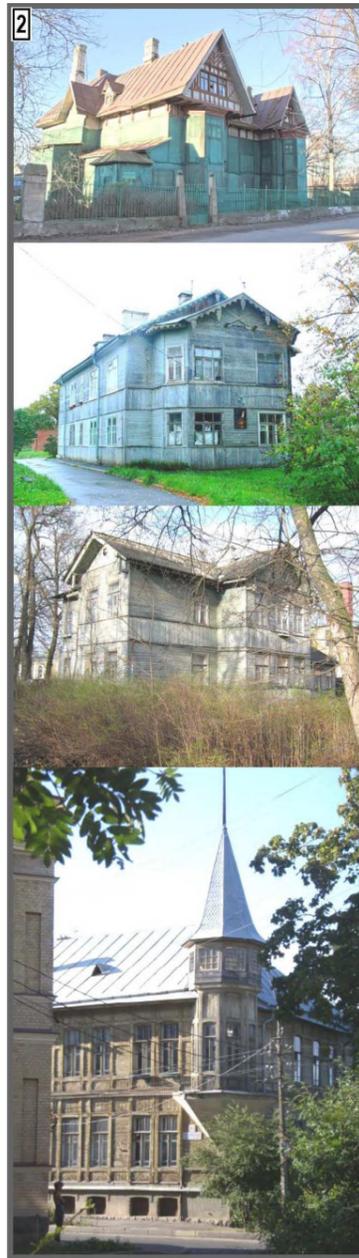
Sources: produced by PhD research/analysis, based on data from googlemaps, streetview; websites: www.citywalls.ru, www.reformagkh.ru (accessed February 2015)



Historic buildings

Location: historic center of Lomonosov town

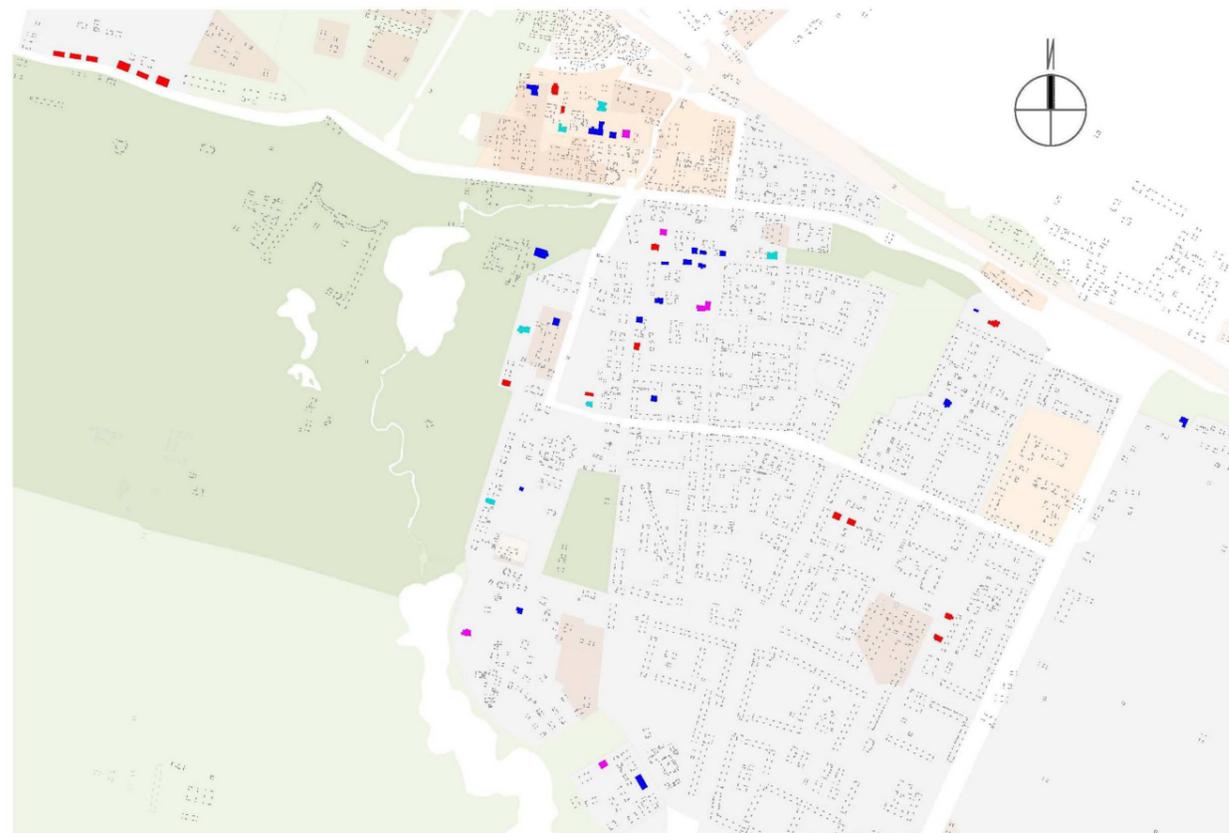
Sources: produced by PhD research/analysis, based on data from googlemaps, streetview;
websites: www.citywalls.ru, www.reformagkh.ru (accessed February 2015)

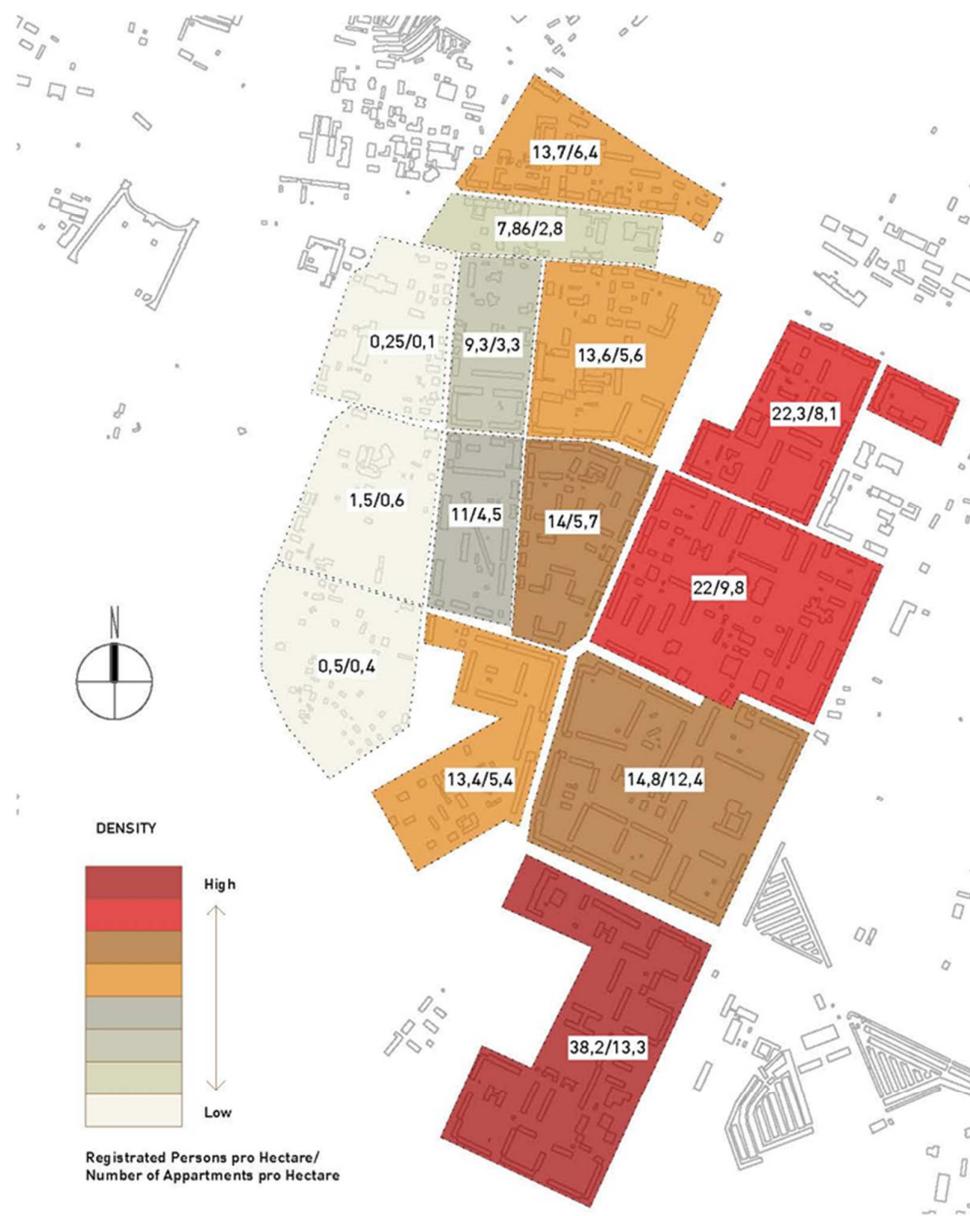


HISTORICAL WOOD BUILDINGS

Location: main historical center of Lomonosov town; Kronstadt Colony
Sources: map: elaboration by the author; photos: googlemaps; street view; citywalls.ru, reformagkh.ru (accessed in Feb 2015)
 The goal of the map to present a general overview of development patterns.

- 1 Buildings in use
- 2 Abandoned buildings
- 3 Ruined abandoned buildings
- 4-5 Lost buildings (during last 10 years)
- 6 examples of demolished buildings in 1970-80s

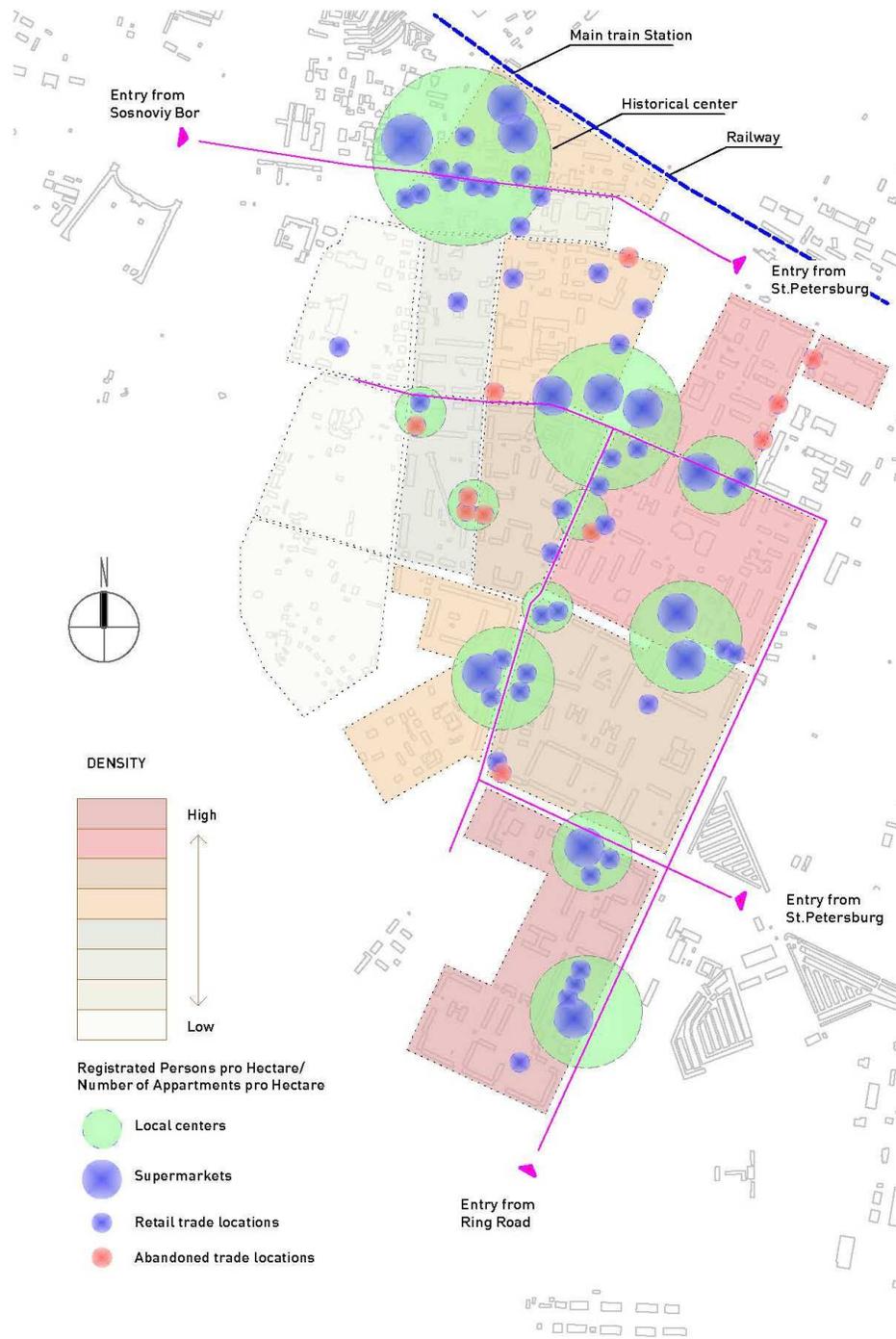




Density of population, population distribution in central districts of Lomonosov. 2015.

Location: central districts of Lomonosov town

Sources: produced by PhD research/analysis, based on data from www.reformagkh.ru (accessed February 2015)



Local centers. 2015

Location: central districts of Lomonosov town

Sources: produced by PhD research/analysis, based on data from www.reformagkh.ru (accessed February 2015)

Annex 2

Statistics of online proposals. November 2013. (Source: Spravka ob uchete predlozhenij, postupivshih pri obsuzhdenii «Strategii social'no-jekonomicheskogo razvitija Sankt-Peterburga do 2030 goda» <http://spbstrategy2030.cedipt.gov.spb.ru/>).

Area	All Comments	Proposals among them	Proposals considered in the Strategy
Healthcare	34	22	12
Education	30	17	8
Social support, social services	14	12	7
Sports	33	21	19
Transport system development	221	195	125
Public order and crime prevention	35	21	11
Communal infrastructure modernization and development	16	10	7
Culture and tourism	30	27	15
Provision of quality housing and communal services to the residents	44	34	18
Urban beautification and environmental protection	54	41	17
Economic development and knowledge economy	6	5	2
Industries, entrepreneurship and consumer market	16	14	10
Public administration efficiency enhancement	19	12	9
State property management	11	7	4
Integrated territorial development	45	35	8
Other	25	16	11
Total	633	489	283

Key issues of spatial development of the St. Petersburg agglomeration in expert evaluation. (Source: Limonov, Leonid. 2012. Osobennosti i faktory prostranstvennogo razvitija aglomeracii v postsovetskij period (na primere Sankt-Peterburga). In XIII Mezhdunarodnaja nauchnaja konferencija po problemam razvitija ekonomiki i obshhestva. 3:433-441.)

	Issue	Rating of Importance
1	Traffic trips	4,8
2	Old industrial areas in the Central districts of St. Petersburg	3,9
3	Reduction of green areas and public space	3,8
4	Ecological situation	3,8
5	Development of the peripheral zone of the agglomeration	3,7
6	Architectural and design decisions for the center and the periphery	3,4

Statistics of the selected districts (2012). (Source: Komitet po jekonomicheskoj politike i strategicheskomu planirovaniju Sankt-Peterburga Strategija social'no-jekonomicheskogo razvitija Sankt-Peterburga do 2030 goda: Analiz social'no-jekonomicheskogo razvitija Sankt-Peterburga. Versija 2. Sankt-Peterburg, dekabr' 2013, 96-98).

	Kronstadtsky District	Petrodvortsovy District	Pushkinsky District	Central (Tsentralny) District
Volume of investments in fixed capital, (mln rub)	123	2510	6557	46676
Availability of public green areas, (Sq.m. per person)	14,0	87,4	47,4	4,8
Availability of the retail space, (Sq.m. per 1000 persons)	507	444	875	1831
Actual availability of places in pre-school educational institutions, (%)	90,9	100,0	88,5	100,0
Number of workplaces, (thousand people)	10,7	45,7	59,3	465,6
Population, (thousand people)	43,7	129,8	139,6	215,7
Ratio between population and workplaces' number	4,07	2,84	2,36	0,48
Salary, (thousand rubles)	29,827	29,194	34,118	45,396

Population density, (Person/sq.m)	2,24	1,21	0,58	12,14
Availability of medical personnel, (number of doctors per 1000 people)	47,0	38,0	58,0	420,0

Profile of the selected suburban TEZ and Economic Zones with Specific Conditions. (Source: Ivanovskij, Leonid. 2013. Novyj podhod k prostranstvenno- territorial'nomu razvitiju Sankt-Peterburga. Territorial'nye jekonomicheskie zony. Presentation. Sankt-Peterburg.)

Yuzhnaya (Southern)	Territories of Kolpino, Pushkinsky districts, and territories of Moskovsky and Krasnoselsky districts located to the south of the Ring Road	Formation of new multifunctional sub-centers of agglomeration; development of public and business, exhibition, cultural and recreation projects; development of transport-logistics complex; development of joint projects with the Leningrad region in the sphere of transport, engineering infrastructure, housing construction, etc; development of power engineering, industrial services; development of recreational areas and environmental projects; development of new building areas infrastructure.
Petrodvortsovaya	Within the borders of Petrodvortsovy district	Development of industries in the Special Economic Zone 'Neudorf'; development of the educational centre and research and Development on the basis of current educational institutions; preservation and modern use of the world cultural heritage, development of the Greater Sea Port facilities (port Bronka)
Kronstadtskaya	Within the borders of Kronstadtsky district	Development of logistics projects; creation of quality urban environment; work places creation, development of recreational projects and tourism; realisation of new state (federal) functions.

Investment projects in Lomonosov (2001) (Source: Andrianova, Irina; Evdokimov, Mihail; Shimarek, Leonid. 2001. Strategicheskij plan MO g. Lomonosov. Sankt-Peterburg: Municipalny Sovet g. Lomonosova)

Bitumen terminal at the port of Lomonosov, in the zone of the historic site "Marine (Menshikov) canal"	Nunas Company, Sweden	High risk of environmental disaster, increasing the impact on the central historic part of the town. Winter-frozen port	Not supported by population. Lack of involvement of the municipal unit in the project.
Container port at the Alluvial area between the Lomonosov port and Kogan warehouses.	Yantar Company	Does not regard the local sewage system, waste disposal.	Not supported by the population. Lack of involvement of the municipal unit in the project.

Flood Prevention Facility Complex, St. Petersburg Ring Road	St. Petersburg City Administration	Hazardous environmental impact on the Gulf of Finland.	Lack of involvement of the municipal unit in the project.
Entertainment park "Montagne Russe"	The State Oranienbaum Museum	Low return on the project, in part due to the high costs included in the ticket price. Cheaper options are possible.	
Restoration of the Grand Menshikov Palace		Possibility of misappropriation of funds.	
Reconstruction of the Lomonosov port		Affiliation with the Navy Ministry. Opposition to the local administration.	
The project "Municipal enterprise"	Municipal Council, St. Petersburg State University, Management department		
Zoo, pet hotel and cemetery	Public organization "Zeleny dom"		
Project of coastal recreational zone in Martyshkino	School 417		

Objectives of the St. Petersburg spatial development in 2014-2030. (Source: Komitet po ekonomicheskoy politike i strategicheskomu planirovaniyu Sankt-Peterburga. 2013. Strategija socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija Sankt-Peterburga do 2030 goda: vybor osnovnyh napravlenij i celej socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija Sankt-Peterburga do 2030 goda, p: 421-422)

2014-2020	<p><i>elimination of disparities of socio-economic development of St. Petersburg; increase of border areas development collaboration between St. Petersburg and the Leningrad region; development of priority areas (historical center of the city, Southern TEZ).</i></p> <p>These goals could be achieved by the creation of new points of economic growth and social activity (TEZ); organization of feasibility studies regarding development programs of certain city areas (TEZ); implementation of socio-economic development programs for certain territories of St. Petersburg; increase of living and business attractiveness of certain areas of St. Petersburg; provision of a balanced and comfortable distribution of population, workplaces, education and recreation facilities in certain areas; implementation of the mechanisms for joint projects of two federal entities; provision of coherent development of certain areas of St. Petersburg and the Leningrad region, adjacent to the administrative border of the federal entities.</p>
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2021-2030	<p><i>improvement of the economic efficiency of the territories of St. Petersburg; formation of urban planning and architectural policy of the territories of St. Petersburg.</i></p> <p>These goals could be achieved by: increase of private investment efficiency in the development of territories; branding of certain areas of St. Petersburg (territorial economic zones) as areas attractive for living and doing business; increase of budget investment efficiency in the social sphere; etc. .</p>
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Factors restricting visits to museums-reserves

(Source: Metodicheskie rekomendacii po razrabotke normativov poseshhaemosti muzeev-zapovednikov v zavisimosti ot ih vozmozhnostej po priemu posetitelej. Ukazannye normativy poseshhaemosti muzeev-zapovednikov razrabotany FGBNIU «Rossijskij nauchno-issledovatel'skij institut kul'turnogo i prirodnoho nasledija imeni D.S.Lihachjova 06.12.2013, p.38)

	Threats					
Type	Violation of natural systems of cultural landscape	Degradation of vulnerable archaeological sites	Damage to unique interiors, parquetry, painting etc.	Exceeding physical capacity of the premises	Exceeding psychological capacity	Violation of the sacredness of the place
Palace and park ensembles	+	-	+	+	+	+ -

Reviews of the State Oranienbaum Museum.

(Source: Tripadvisor (accessed: May 28, 2015) ⁶⁸²)

Reviews	Comments
103 reviews	<p>Not many people</p> <p>Not crowded</p> <p>Still ongoing reconstruction of pathways and monuments</p> <p>Freshly restored, clean, well-maintained park</p> <p>Beautiful park like a forest</p>

⁶⁸² http://www.tripadvisor.de/Attraction_Review-g815506-d2615285-Reviews-Oranienbaum_State_Museum_Reserve-Lomonosov_Petrodvortsovy_District_St_Petersburg_.html

	<p>Not everyone reaches Oranienbaum, staying in Peterhof on the way</p> <p>Calm and quiet place in contrast to popular Peterhof and Pushkin</p> <p>It's not famous as Peterhof or as other royal residences worth seeing</p> <p>Zoo with deer and peacocks</p> <p>Bike and boat rental</p> <p>The palace and park ensemble has regained its splendour in course of last 3 years</p> <p>A place for calm recreation with almost no visitors</p> <p>Clean and well maintained pathways, restored palaces</p> <p>Expensive, insufficient exhibitions, no guided tours</p> <p>Each step is a new payment, no combined tickets</p> <p>Unique Chinese palace</p> <p>Upon seeing everything in St. Petersburg one could visit it</p> <p>Free audioguide application, Wi-Fi</p> <p>No eateries</p> <p>Audioguides in the palaces</p>
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The 2018 FIFA World Cup planned infrastructure in Lomonosov (Pravitel'stvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 4 aprelja 2014 goda N 233 O Programme podgotovki Sankt-Peterburga k provedeniju v 2018 godu Chempionata mira po futbolu na 2014-2018 gody (s izmenenijami na 3 sentjabrja 2014 goda) (redakcija, dejstvujushhaja s 1 janvarja 2015 goda); Pravitel'stvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 23 ijunja 2014 goda N 498 O gosudarstvennoj programme Sankt-Peterburga "Razvitie fizicheskoj kul'tury i sporta v Sankt-Peterburge na 2015-2020 gody" (s izmenenijami na 17 fevralja 2015 goda)

Title	Period	Financing sources	Financing amount, million roubles					
			2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Total
Reconstruction of 'Spartak' stadium (training ground), Mikhailovskaya 29a	2014-2018	Federal	-	-	18,81	65,84	9,41	94,0
		St. Petersburg	2,00	7,60	16,80	13,32	0,59	40,31
		Total	2,00	7,60	35,61	79,16	10,00	134,37
Beatification of the territory adjacent to the 'Spartak' stadium, Mikhailovskaya 29a	2016-2018	St. Petersburg	-	-	7,20	9,80	-	17,00
			-	-	-	-	7,40	7,40
		Total	-	-	7,20	9,80	7,40	24,40

Preparation of the "Oranienbaum" hotel as a suburban base for a football team, Yeleninskaya, 19	2017-2018	Extrabudgetary sources	Financing amount is to be clarified
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Perspective Hotel Development in Lomonosov. (Source: Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 6 iyulya 2004 goda N 1268 O Programme razmescheniya ob'ektov gostinichnoy infrastrukturyi v Sankt-Peterburge (s izmeneniyami na 31 yanvarya 2014 goda)

4.1.10	Lomonosov, Dvortsovy prospect, 20
4.1.11	Lomonosov, the intersection of A-121 highway and the St. Petersburg Ring road near Bronka

4.2	Buildings and land plots which (in accordance to the orders of the Administration of St. Petersburg or decrees of the Government of St. Petersburg) are to be subjected to the survey, design and construction (reconstruction) works
4.2.1	Lomonosov, Yeleninskaya street (to the west of no. 21, at the intersection of Yeleninskaya and Vladimirskaia streets)

The List of the Lost Architectural Monuments (since 1998) on the Territory of Lomonosov.
(Posted by Vladimir Zhuravlev in Gorod Oranienbaum social group vkontakte)

Datcha of V. Shitt Main building	Hospitalnaya, 1	Wooden	Delisted from protection and disassembled
Mordvinov Estate Greenhouse	Vereschagina, 6		Larger part is disassembled, remaining fragment is in ruins
Residential house	Dvortsovy, 2	Wooden	Dissassembled after several fire incidents
Residential house ⁶⁸³	Yeleninskaya, 8	Wooden	Disassembled

⁶⁸³ The case of this house catching fire is mentioned in the Chapter 7 of the St. Petersburg Strategy of Cultural Heritage Preservation. Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 01.11.2005 N 1681 "O Peterburgskoy strategii sohraneniya kulturnogo naslediya".

Residential house	Yeleninskaya, 10	Wooden	In ruins after several fire incidents
Town elementary school ⁶⁸⁴	Ilikovsky, 2	Wooden	Disassembled
Datcha: house and cellar	Krasnoprudskaya, 3	Wooden	In ruins after several fire incidents
Barracks	Krasnoflotskoye, 5,7,9,13	Wooden	Delisted from protection and disassembled. New residential housing constructed.
Houses of gardening apprentices	Krasnoflotskoye, 15,17,19	Wooden	Delisted from protection and disassembled.
Residential house	Mikhailovskaya, 8	Wooden	In ruins after several fire incidents
Church representation of Gorodischensky monastery of the Nativity	Aleksandrovskaya, 14 Mikhailovskaya, 19-a	Wooden Wooden	In ruins after several fire incidents. Construction fence is put up. In ruins.
Greig's Estate	Krasnoflotskoye, Olgin Canal.		Park sculptures are partially lost and partially removed
Gurianov's house	Oranzhereynaya, 9	Wooden	Disassembled. Protection status lifted. Construction fence is put up.
Residential house	Rubakina, 11	Wooden	In ruins after several fire incidents.
Town hospital Barack for contagious patients	Rubakina, 19	Wooden	Disassembled. New construction is under way.
Zubov estate 'Otrada': Main house	Oruzheinika Tokareva, 2		In ruins
Datcha with a cellar (Swiss)	Tsentralnaya, 5		Destroyed
Datcha	Shveitsarskaya, 28	Wooden	Disassembled

**Lomonosov in strategic and territorial planning documents.
Context analysis and key-word search.**

Lomonosov in the Strategy 2030. 3 Volumes. (accessed July 4, 2014 available online at <http://spbstrategy2030.ru/>)

⁶⁸⁴ The case of this house catching fire is mentioned in the Chapter 7 of the St. Petersburg Strategy of Cultural Heritage Preservation. Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 01.11.2005 N 1681 "O Peterburgskoy strategii sohraneniya kulturnogo naslediya".

Key-words:

Frequency of mention of key-words:

1. Lomonosov town;
Lomonosov district
2. Oranienbaum
3. Petrodvortsovy district
4. Peterhof, Petrodvorets (town)
5. Strelna

Key word	1	2	3	4	5
Strategy 2030 Vol. 1	11 ; 5	1	29	16	0
Strategy 2030 Vol. 2	0 ; 0	0	0	0	0
Strategy 2030 Vol. 3	0 ; 1	0	5	0	1
	11; 6	1	34	16	1

Lomonosov town; Lomonosov district

(2) Presence of port of Lomonosov within water transport infrastructure

Unveiling of a fountain dedicated to 300 anniversary of Oranienbaum-Lomonosov

5% housing stock of Lomonosov are one-storey houses

By the end 2016 the construction of the social house for seniors is set to be completed

(3) Sewerage treatment plant in Lomonosov

Lomonosov town is a satellite-town within monocentric agglomeration of St. Petersburg

(2) Lomonosovsky district together with other Leningrad region districts plays an important role defining perspectives of city development

(2) Lomonosovsky district has become a place of development and continuation of industrial functions of the city

Peterhof, Petrodvorets

(7) Project of a science town development in Peterhof with the state federal support; in 2005 Peterhof has been awarded a Russian Federation science town status; creation of an information-technological complex of Peterhof.

(4) Sewerage treatment plant of Petrodvorets town

9% of housing stock of Petrodvorets are one-storey houses

(1) By end 2016 the construction of the social housing for elderly people is set to be completed in Peterhof

(1) Petrodvorets is a satellite town within monocentric agglomeration of St. Petersburg

Petrodvortsovy district

Large amount of individual houses are located in the suburban areas (in Petrodvortsovy district)

(1) Small reserve capacity of the GDS (gas distribution station) in the South-West technological area of gas supply restricts development of individual low rise apartment housing and multi-apartment mid-rise (till 11 storeys) residential development in Petrodvortsovy district.

- (1) Petrodvortsovy district is an area with a high level of provision of natural green spaces
- (1) The population of Petrodvortsovy district experiences lack of certain types of retail and service organizations: discount food stores, department stores of small retail space, bakeries, household shops, economy-class shops selling clothes and shoes, haberdashery, repair stores.
- (1) Petrodvortsovy district has 100% provision of secondary schools places
- (1) According to an agreement with the Government of the Russian Federation, a special economic zone in St. Petersburg will be located in Neudorf of Petrodvortsovy district
- (1) Petrodvortsovy district is also mentioned in relation to the territorial economic zone description

Ecological portal of St. Petersburg with official data on the city environment.

<http://www.infoeco.ru/index.php?id=53> (accessed on July 4, 2014)

Air pollution in the district which does not exceed maximum limit values is classified as low. Official information and statistics regarding water pollution is publicly available for the central districts, regarding soil pollution is available for other districts and Peterhof, but not for Lomonosov. Lomonosov territory in part accommodates the nature reserve of the Neva Bay Southern Coast (created in 2013 including the clusters Kronstadtskaya colony, Sobstvennaya dacha and Znamenka.

Report on ecological situation in St. Petersburg in 2013.

<http://www.infoeco.ru/index.php?id=982> (accessed: July 4, 2014)

Key-words:

1. Lomonosov
2. Oranienbaum
3. Petrodvortsovy district
4. Peterhof
5. Strelna

Key-word	1	2	3	4	5
Frequency of mention	12	0	15	1	4

Lomonosov

- (2) Lomonosov: there is automatic stations monitoring air pollution
- (2) Lomonosov shoal, deposit of building sand, is considered as a promising development site
- (3) Underground waters are main source of water supply
- (1) The cluster Kronstadskaya colony (100,8 hectares) of the Neva Bay Southern Coast nature reserve is located between Bronka port construction site and Lomonosov town

Petrodvortsovy District

- (2) Groundwater is a main source of water supply of Petrodvorets
- (2) Data on green spaces in Petrodvortsovy district
- (3) specially protected natural territories located in Petrodvortsovy district include Strelna coast, The Neva Bay Southern Coast, etc. monitoring of air, water, green spaces, coastal erosion.

Strelna

- (2) availability of groundwater resources
- (2) presence of specially protected natural territories (Strelna coast)

General Plan of St. Petersburg (2006-2008)

Key-words:

1. Lomonosov
2. Oranienbaum
3. Petrodvortsovy District
4. Peterhof
5. Strelna

Key-word	1	2	3	4	5
Frequency of mention	16	0	0	9	4

Lomonosov

(one of the tasks of the St. Petersburg territorial planning) is preservation of valuable natural complexes in the suburbs (including Lomonosov)

In 2005-2010: development of a detailed water supply schemes for Lomonosov is envisaged

In 2005-2010: extension of Ilikovskoye cemetery

In 2011-2015: construction and reconstruction of water conduits to Lomonosov

In 2011-2015 construction of sewage treatment plants, sewer collectors of Lomonosov

In 2011-2015 reconstruction of boiler plants, '2nd Lomonosovskaya'

In 2011-2015 construction of centralized heating sources LM-1 and LM-2

Beyond the design life of the General plan: construction of the electrical substation; reconstruction of gas distribution station Lomonosov Reconstruction and cleaning of the water supply system of palace complexes

Peterhof/ Strelna

(one of the tasks of the St. Petersburg territorial planning) is preservation of valuable natural complexes in the suburbs (including Peterhof)

Among the St. Petersburg territorial planning activities:

1. Formation and development of public and business zones to guarantee development and placement of executive, commercial and business infrastructure of federal and international importance, including area of the Pulkovo Observatory, towns of Peterhof, Pushkin, Strelna, etc., as well as development of the road network connecting these areas with the Pulkovo airport, the center of St. Petersburg, the Palace and Park ensembles of Pushkin, Pavlovsk and Peterhof.
2. /Formation and development of public and business zones to guarantee development and placement of objects of science, culture and education, including: complexes of higher education institutions and formation of specialized infrastructure of their maintenance in Peterhof./
3. Creation of new cultural centers (including the international festival centre, the Centre of the Delphic movement) in the territories adjacent to the historic center of St. Petersburg, and in Pushkin, Pavlovsk, Peterhof

In 2005-2010: reconstruction of water treatment facilities of Peterhof

In 2011-2015: construction of sewers, including: water treatment facilities pf Peterhof to sewage treatment plant of Lomonosov.

Construction of centralized heating sources in Petrodvortsovy district PD-1 (Marino, Peterhof). Reconstruction and cleaning of water supply system of the Peterhof palaces and parks

General Plan of St. Petersburg, Amendments

- Key-words:
1. Lomonosov (town, district)
 2. Oranienbaum
 3. Petrodvortsovy district
 4. Peterhof, Petrodvorets (town)
 5. Strel'na

Key-word \ Amendment	1	2	3	4	5
2010	11; 5	1	29	16	0
2013	0; 1	0	5	0	1

The General Plan also facilitates development of low-rise construction, for example in Peterhof and Lomonosov among others.

The paragraph 2.2.1. 'Development and modification of functional-planning structure' specifies that 'open space and valuable nature complexes should be preserved while developing new territories for construction located between completely built-up (urban) part of St. Petersburg and suburban settlements (Pushkin, Peterhof, Lomonosov, Kolpino, Sestroretsk, etc).

According to the General Plan Report (2012), development of detailed schemes of water supply for Pavlovsk, Peterhof, Lomonosov, Kolpino, Kurortny District, would be carried out within the project on areas without water supply services. Meanwhile, the deadlines for the complete gasification of the suburban area of St. Petersburg, including Pushkinsky and Petrodvortsovy among others have been delayed from 2005-2010 to 2015.⁶⁸⁵

Excerpts from the Public opinion survey of the residents of the Lomonosov town municipality carried out by the Municipal Council in 2001 aiming at the Lomonosov Strategic Plan development
(Source: Andrianova, Irina; Yevdokimov, Mihail; Shimarek, Leonid. 2001. *Strategicheskij plan MO g. Lomonosov*. Sankt-Peterburg: Municipalny Sovet g. Lomonosova)

1.Objectives of the Lomonosov development

You support Lomonosov development as a primarily tourist, educational, cultural, medical therapeutic, recreational, resort center, recreation area	You support Lomonosov development as a primarily transit hub, industrial zone of St. Petersburg.	Abstained	I support both scenarios	Total votes
404	36	2	98	540

⁶⁸⁵ Komitet po gradostroitelstvu i arhitekture. 2013. *Doklad Pravitelstvu Sankt-Peterburga i Zakonodatelnomu sobraniju Sankt-Peterburga o hode realizacii Generalnogo Plana Sankt-Peterburga v 2012 godu na osnovanii analiza effektivnosti territorialnyh resursov Sankt-Peterburga*, p:54, 101.

Respondents' profile		
Age	Under 30	139
	Till 45	265
	Till 60	80
	Over 60	88
Gender	Male	166
	Female	382
Social status	Worker	69
	Clerk	262
	Businessman	33
	Retired	82
	Unemployed	57
Education	Secondary	120
	secondary special	214
	Higher	191
	Student	30

2. Proposals of the Lomonosov schoolchildren expressed in 'Lomonosov -2010' compositions (written in October-December 2000)

№	Project-Problem \ grade	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.
1.	Shelters for homeless animals	11	2	5	9	1	-	-
2.	Cleaning of water basins	18	11	16	10	4	8	6
3.	Construction of fountains	10	5	9	5	1	-	-
4.	Sport and children playgrounds	17	41	22	18	9	4	-
5.	Restoration of museums and park	33	53	40	43	31	27	33
6.	Renovation of old houses and construction of new ones	21	29	17	19	17	10	9
7.	Amusements (aquapark)	17	76	22	47	5	5	12
8.	Improvement of environmental situation	3	2	4	6	2	1	1
9.	Resort area (vacation homes, sanatoria, hotels)	2	3	1	4	-	3	19
10.	Local beautification/improvement (landscaping, cleaning, road works, renovation of schools, improvement of medical equipment)	106	158	105	79	62	37	28
11.	Law enforcement	24	28	6	25	8	14	2
12.	Port, yachting club, new pier	2	6	12	2	4	8	14

13.	Beach	4	9	5	6	1	-	-
14.	Cinema, theatre, zoo, circus, palace of culture	6	14	6	11	4	4	4
15.	Free concerts for disabled and elderly people	1	-	-	-	2	-	-
16.	Organisation of contests, events, festivities	4	-	4	2	5	3	-
17.	Stadium	3	9	23	8	-	-	1
18.	Revival of the Roller Coaster	1	9	2	-	1	-	-
19.	New monuments (to the Oranienbaum foothold defenders, Alexander Menshikov)	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Railway station renovation	3	3	-	4	-	-	-
21.	Parking lots	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
22.	Assistance and shelter to the homeless	3	1	-	-	1	6	-
23.	Drug addiction prevention	6	2	-	-	6	13	3
24.	Clubs for children and adults	2	4	7	9	7	5	5
25.	Dog playgrounds	1	4	2	3	1	-	-
26.	Development of industries, factories	-	2	1	3	4	1	12
27.	Swimming pool	-	1	12	-	-	-	-
28.	Cafe in the park	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
29.	Beauty salon	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
30.	Skating ring	-	3	-	2	-	-	-
31.	Toilets	-	3	-	1	-	-	-
32.	Sports complexes for children and adults	1	7	7	10	3	-	3
33.	Roller skating ground, cycling lanes	-	2	2	1	-	-	-
34.	Recreation area on the Gulf of Finland shore	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
35.	Shopping malls	-	1	-	4	-	-	-
36.	Greenery, gazebos in the central square	-	1	-	1	1	1	-
37.	Notice boards	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
38.	School bus	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
39.	Sightseeing tours in the Gulf of Finland	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
40.	Ferris wheel	-	-	1-	-	-	-	-

41.	Diving boards	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
42.	Rescue station on the beach	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
43.	Proper bathing station	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
44.	Airfield	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
45.	Tourist information map at the railway station	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
46.	Horse riding trips in the park	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
47.	Youth cafe	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
48.	Expansion of the market for products of Lomonosov enterprises, souvenirs production	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
49.	Conversion of abandoned fields into agricultural lands	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
50.	Entertainment facilities (bars, casinos)	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
51.	Ski and sledge rental	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
52.	Sports competitions between families	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
53.	Rent of buildings and land lease	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
54.	Annual festival between Lomonosov and other Russian cities ("the cultural achievements of our museums")	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
55.	Waterfalls beautifully decorated with stones	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

Priority distribution by age:

5th – 6th grades

1. Clean town; 1) Clean town;
2. Restoration of palaces; 2) thematic park/amusements;
3. Green landscaping of streets and yards; 3) Restoration of palaces;
4. Road repair works; 4) Green landscaping of streets and yards;

7th-9th grades

1. Clean town; 1) Clean town;
2. Restoration of palaces; 2) Restoration of palaces;
3. Stadium; 3) thematic park/amusements;
4. Thematic park/amusements; 4) Aqua park;

9th -10th grades

1. Restoration of palaces; 1) Restoration of palaces;
2. Clean town; 2) Clean town;

3. Court yards landscaping; 3) proper law enforcement;
4. Renovation of the residential houses; 4) Opening the narcological clinic;

11th grade

1. Restoration of palaces;
2. Clean town;
3. Construction of hotels;
4. Construction of the port;

3.The results of the questionnaire of the graduation class (11th grade) students of Lomonosov

Are you going to study at the University upon school graduation?

yes – 91%

no - 9%

2. What specialisation do you want to get and why?

First: law; second economics; third private business.

3. Do you consider yourself and your parents the natives of Lomonosov?

yes – 58%,

no – 42%

4. Do you consider living and working in Lomonosov in the future?

yes – 10%, (Indigenous – 64%,not indigenous – 36%)

no – 65% (Indigenous – 46%,not indigenous – 54%)

only living - 25% (Indigenous – 61%, not indigenous – 39%)

5. Do your parents want you to work and live in Lomonosov?

Yes – 30 % (Indigenous – 69%, non-indigenous – 31%)

No - 70 % (indigenous – 60%, non-indigenous – 40%).

6. Do you consider prospects of Lomonosov:

favorable – 49 % (Indigenous – 65%, non-indigenous – 35%)

stagnating – 35% (Indigenous – 51%, non-Indigenous – 49%)

negative – 16% (Indigenous – 51 %, non-Indigenous – 49%)

7. Evaluate the financial welfare of your family (on a scale from 1 point (poor) to 5 points (excellent))

1 point – 3 %; 2 points - 15 %; 3 points – 50 %; 4 points – 27 %; 5 points – 5 %;

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Federalny zakon ot 06.10.2003. N 131-FZ *Ob obshhiih principah organizacii mestnogo samoupravlenija v Rossijskoj Federacii (s izmenenijami na 30 marta 2015 goda) (on General principles of Organization of Local Self-Governance in the Russian Federation)*

Federalny zakon ot 29.12.2004. N190-FZ *Gradostroitelny kodeks Rossijskoj Federacii (s izmenenijami na 31.12.2014) (redakcija, dejstvujushaja s 22.01.2015) (Urban Code)*

Federalny zakon ot 02.08.2009 N 217-FZ *O vnesenii izmenenij v otdelnye zakonodatelnye akty Rossijskoj Federacii po voprosam sozdaniya bjudzhetnymi nauchnymi i obrazovatelnyimi uchrezhdenijami hozjajstvennyh obshhestv v celjah prakticheskogo primenenija (vnedrenija) rezultatov intellektualnoj dejatel'nosti*

Federalny zakon. 28.06.2014. N 172-FZ. *O strategicheskom planirovanii v Rossijskoj Federacii (on Strategic Planning in the Russian Federation)*

Gubernator Sankt-Peterburga Prikaz ot 17.07.1997 N 49-p *O territorialnyh upravlenijah administracii Sankt-Peterburga (v red. Rasporyazhenija Administracii Sankt-Peterburga ot 13.07.2001 N 508-ra) (utratil silu Postanovlenie Gubernatora Sankt-Peterburga ot 06.07.2004 N 493-pg)*

Gubernator Sankt-Peterburga Rasporyazhenie ot 22.03.1999 N 273-r *O zavershenii stroitelstva promkompleksa v g. Lomonosove*

Leningradskaja oblast Zakon ot 24.12.2004. N 117-oz *Ob ustanovlenii granic i nadelenii sootvetstvujushim statusom municipal'nogo obrazovaniya Lomonosovskij municipalny rajon i municipal'nyh obrazovanij v ego sostave (s izmenenijami na 27.06.2013)*

Leningradskaja oblast Zakon ot 15.06.2010 N 32-oz (red. ot 13.10.2014) *Ob administrativno-territorialnom ustrojstve Leningradskoj oblasti i porjadke ego izmenenija (prinjat ZS LO 26.05.2010)*

Leningradskaja oblast Zakon ot 28.06.2013 N 45-oz *O Konceptcii socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija Leningradskoj oblasti na period do 2025 goda*

Leningradskaja oblast Rasporyazhenie ot 14.05.2014 N 213-r *Ob utverzhenii Plana meroprijatij ("dorozhnoj karty") po realizacii Investicionnoj strategii Leningradskoj oblasti na period do 2025 goda*

Leningradskaja oblast Komitet po kulture Prikaz ot 02.09.2013 N 35 *Ob ustanovlenii granicy territorii objekta kulturnogo nasledija federalnogo znachenija "Ansabl' "Zelenyj pojas Slavy Leningrada": pamjatnik "Janvar'skij grom" na "Oranienbaumskom pjatachke", Lomonosovskij rajon, bliz derevni Porozhki, 19 km ot zh.-d. Stancii Staryj Petergof*

Mayor of St. Petersburg. Decree from 09.04.1992 No. 334-r *On Strengthening of the Status of the Museum and Nature-Reserves.*

Mayor of St. Petersburg Rasporyazhenie ot 31.07.1992 N 755-r *O pervoocherednyh merah po sozdaniju svobodnoj portovo-tamozhennoj subzony "Oranienbaum" v g. Lomonosove (vmeste s Programmoj o pervoocherednyh meroprijatijah po sozdaniju svobodnoj portovo-tamozhennoj subzony "Oranienbaum" ...)*

Ministry for Culture. Decree 13.11.2006. N 650 *Inclusion into the Federal state cultural institution "State Museum-reserve "Peterhof" the objects of cultural heritage of Federal importance of the Palace and Park ensemble Oranienbaum" (Lomonosov, St. Petersburg)*

Ministry for Culture. Decree from 20.08.2007. N 483 *New Title for the Cultural Institution' Federal State cultural institution Joint State Museum and Nature Reserve Peterhof-Oranienbaum', abolished by: Ministry of Culture and Mass Communications. Decree N.579 from October 16, 2007.*

Ministry for Culture. Prikaz ot 06.06.2009 N378 *O merah po povysheniju urovnja organizacii rabot po restavracii objektov Dvorcovo-parkovogo ansamblja "Oranienbaum" FGUK "Gosudarstvennyj muzej-zapovednik "Peterhof"*

Ministry for Culture. Decree from 01.06.2011. N 599 *Approval of the New Edition of the Statute of the Federal State Budget Cultural Institution 'The State Peterhof Museum and Nature Reserve'*

Ministerstvo regionalnogo razvitija Prikaz ot 18.03.2014. N75 *O merah po realizacii otbora pilotnyh proektov po aprobacii i sovershenstvovaniju mehanizmov upravljenija razvitiem gorodskih aglomeracij v Rossijskoj Federacii*

Ministerstvo transporta Prikaz ot 30.07.2010. N167 *O sozdanii rabochej gruppy po razrabotke Strategii razvitija morskikh portov Rossijskoj Federacii*

Municipalny Sovet MO Gorod Lomonosov Reshenie ot 21.06.2007. N 222 *O prisvoenii gorodu Lomonosov (Oranienbaum) pochetnogo zvanija Rossijskoj Federacii 'Gorod voinskoj slavy'*

Municipalny Sovet MO Gorod Lomonosov Reshenie ot 29.10.2008 N335 *Ustav Municipalnogo obrazovanija Gorod Lomonosov (s izmenenijami, vnesennymi Resheniem Municipalnogo Soveta municipal'nogo obrazovanija gorod Lomonosov ot 12.09.2013 goda N 499)*

Municipalny Sovet MO gorod Lomonosov Reshenie ot 23.09.2010 N130 *Ob utverzhdenii Polozhenija O provedenii otkrytogo konkursa na sozdanie Gimna goroda Lomonosova*

Municipalny Sovet MO Lomonosovskij municipalny rajon Reshenie ot 29.04.2009 N 26 *Ustav (v red. Reshenij Soveta deputatov municipalnogo obrazovanija Lomonosovskij municipalny rajon Leningradskoj oblasti ot 27.10.2010 N 104, ot 25.11.2011 N 74)*

Pravitelstvo RF Postanovlenie ot 05.12.2001 N 848 *O Federalnoj celevoj programme "Razvitie transportnoj sistemy Rossii (2010 - 2015 gody)" (s izm., vnesennymi rasporyazhenijami Pravitelstva RF ot 21.10.2004 N 1355-r, ot 21.04.2006 N 553-r, Postanovleniem Pravitelstva RF ot 21.12.2009 N 1035)*

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Pravitelstvo RF Postanovlenie ot 23.07.2005. N449 *O prisvoenii statusa naukograda rossijskoj federacii g. Petergofu*

Pravitelstvo RF Postanovlenie ot 31.03.2006. N 174 *Ob utverzhdenii Pravil predostavlenija v 2006 godu iz federalnogo bjudzhetna subvencij dlja finansirovanija meroprijatij po razvitiju i podderzhke socialnoj, inzhenernoj i innovacionnoj infrastruktury g. Petergofa kak naukograda Rossijskoj Federacii*

Pravitelstvo RF Rasporyazhenie ot 25.04.2006 N 576-r *O sozdanii na baze fakulteta menedzhmenta Sankt-Peterburgskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta strukturnogo podrazdelenija - biznes-shkoly - Vyshej shkoly menedzhmenta*

Pravitelstvo RF Postanovlenie ot 22.10.2007 N 690 *Ob utverzhdenii Pravil predostavlenija subsidij iz federalnogo bjudzheta dlja osushhestvlenija meroprijatij po razvitiju i podderzhke socialnoj, inzhenernoj i innovacionnoj infrastruktury g. Petergofa kak naukoqrada Rossijskoj Federacii*

Pravitelstvo RF Postanovlenie ot 22.12.2007. N 917 *Ob utverzhdenii pravil pravil predostavlenija subsidij iz federalnogo bjudzheta dlja osushhestvlenija meroprijatij po razvitiju i podderzhke socialnoj, inzhenernoj i innovacionnoj infrastruktury naukoqradov Rossijskoj Federacii*

Pravitelstvo RF Rasporyazhenie ot 13.10.2008 N 1480-r *Ob isključenii iz edinogo gosudarstvennogo reestra objektov kulturnogo nasledija (pamjatnikov istorii i kul'tury) narodov Rossijskoj Federacii*

Pravitelstvo RF Rasporyazhenie ot 17.11.2008 N1662-r *Koncepcija dolgosrochnogo socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija Rossijskoj Federacii na period do 2020 goda*

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Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 25.12.1998 N 40 *O granicah administrativnyh rajonov Sankt-Peterburga*

Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 07.05.2001 N 21 *O Koncepcii generalnogo plana sohraneniya i razvitija istoricheskogo centra Sankt-Peterburga i ego prigorodov, vključaja dvorcovyje kompleksy*

Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 20.03.2003. N 10 *O koncepcii razvitija territorii, primykajushhej k zone kolcevoj avtomobilnoj dorogi vokrug Sankt-Peterburga*

Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 02.12.2003 N 46 *O reorganizacii administracii Petrodvorcovogo rajona Sankt-Peterburga (s izmenenijami na 01.06. 2006)*

Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 28.04.2004 N 661 *O sovershenstvovanii sistemy sbora, vyvoza, razmeshhenija, obezvezhivanja i pererabotki kommunalnyh othodov v Sankt-Peterburge*

Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 13.07.2004. N 1273 *O Koncepcii Generalnogo plana Sankt-Peterburga*

Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 01.06.2005 N 285 *O zakonodatelnoj iniciative o prinjatii Federalnogo zakona "O pereimenovanii goroda Petrodvorec, raspolozhennogo na territorii Sankt-Peterburga, v gorod Petergof"*

Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 22.11.2005. N 1792 *O naukoqrade Rossijskoj Federacii g. Petergofe*

Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 26.06.2006 N 779 (red. ot 19.09.2014) *O Perechne dorog, raspolozhennyh v predelah granic vnurigradskih municipalnyh obrazovanij Sankt-Peterburga, tekushhij remont i sodержanie kotoryh osushhestvljajut organy mestnogo samoupravlenija v Sankt-Peterburge*

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Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga. Postanovlenie ot 20.07.2007 N 884 *O Konceptii socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija Sankt-Peterburga do 2025 goda (v red. Postanovlenija Pravitelstva Sankt-Peterburga ot 20.04.2011 N 499) (Concept-2025)*

Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 11.12.2007 N 1587 *O Otrasevoj sheme vodosnabzhenija i Otrasevoj sheme vodootvedenija (kanalizacii) Sankt -Peterburga na period do 2015 goda s uchetom perspektivy do 2025 goda (s izmenenijami na 20.04.2011)*

Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 16.12.2008 N 1598 *O proektirovanii i stroitelstve morskogo peregruzochnogo kompleksa po adresam: g. Lomonosov, ul. Evgenija Efeta, uchastok 1 (severo-vostocnee peresechenija s Krasnoflotskim shosse); uchastok 2 (severo-vostocnee peresechenija s Krasnoflotskim shosse); uchastok 3 (severo-vostocnee peresechenija s Krasnoflotskim shosse)*

Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 20.01.2009 N 8 (red. ot 29.04.2013) *O Konceptii razvitija perspektivnyh rajonov (avanportov) Bolshogo porta Sankt-Peterburg*

Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 03.02.2009 N 125 *O vnesenii izmenenija v rasporzazhenie Administracii Sankt-Peterburga ot 22.10.2003 N 2494-ra (s izmenenijami na 04.06.2012)*

Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 21.08.2009. N 944 *O porjadke vzaimodejstvija ispolnitelnyh organov gosudarstvennoj vlasti Sankt-Peterburga pri ustanovke proizvedenij monumentalnogo iskusstva v Sankt-Peterburge (s izmenenijami na 28.03.2013)*

Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 16.12.2009. N 711 *Ob Obrashhenii Zakonodatel'nogo Sobranija Sankt-Peterburga k Prezidentu Rossijskoj Federacii D.A.Medvedevu s hodatajstvom o prisvoenii gorodu Lomonosovu pochetnogo zvanija Rossijskoj Federacii 'Gorod vojskoj slavy'*

Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 07.12.2010 N 1618 *O podgotovke k prazdnovaniju 300-letija Oranienbauma (g.Lomonosova) (s izmenenijami na 31 oktjabrja 2011 goda)*

Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 24.05.2011 N 625 (red. ot 14.06.2011) *Ob utverzhenii Programmy "Regionalnaja programma "Chistaja voda Sankt-Peterburga" na 2011-2025 gody*

Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 10.08.2011. N 1147 *O predostavlenii v 2011 godu subsidij na provedenie torzhestvennogo priema ot imeni Pravitelstva Sankt-Peterburga i narodnogo guljanija v ramkah meroprijatij v svjazi s 300-letiem Oranienbauma.*

Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 27.01.2012 N 59 *O sozdanii Sankt-Peterburgskogo gosudarstvennogo kazennogo uchrezhdenija "Direkcija naukograda Rossijskoj Federacii g. Petergofa" putem izmenenija tipa sushhestvujushhego Sankt-Peterburgskogo gosudarstvennogo uchrezhdenija "Direkcija naukograda Rossijskoj Federacii g. Petergofa"*

Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 28.03. 2012 N 275 *O Konceptii socialno-ekonomicheskogo razvitija Sankt-Peterburga do 2020 goda (Concept-2020)*

Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 04.06.2012 N 578 *O vnesenii izmenenija v postanovlenie Pravitelstva Sankt-Peterburga ot 03.02.2009 N 125*

Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 10.10.2013. N 766 *Ob obrazovanii gosudarstvennogo prirodnoho zakaznika regionalnogo znachenija "Juzhnoe poberezhje Nevskoj guby"*

Pravitelstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 11.12.2013 N 989 *Ob utverzhenii shemy vodosnabzhenija i vodootvedenija Sankt-Peterburga na period do 2025 goda s uchetom perspektivy do 2030 goda*

Pravilstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 04.04.2014. N 233 O *Programme podgotovki Sankt-Peterburga k provedeniju v 2018 godu Chempionata mira po futbolu na 2014-2018 gody (s izmenenijami na 03.09.2014) (redakcija, dejstvujushaja s 01.01.2015)*

Pravilstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 13.05.2014. N 355 O *Strategii ekonomicheskogo i socialnogo razvitija Sankt-Peterburga na period do 2030 (Strategy-2030)*

Pravilstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 23.06.2014. N 498 O *gosudarstvennoj programme Sankt-Peterburga Razvitie fizicheskoj kultury i sporta v Sankt-Peterburge na 2015-2020 gody (s izmenenijami na 17.02.2015)*

Pravilstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 12.08.2014 N 711 O *vnesenii izmenenij v postanovlenie Pravilstva Sankt-Peterburga ot 20.07.2007 N 885 i Prilozhenie Vremennoe polozhenie o sisteme Gosudarstvennogo planirovanija Sankt-Peterburga (Interim Regulation on the State Planning System in St. Petersburg)*

Pravilstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 17.10.2014 N 962 O *odobrenii proekta soglashenija o sotrudnicestve po voprosam sohranenija, upravljenija i populjarizacii oblekta vseirnogo nasledija UNESCO "Istoricheskij centr Sankt-Peterburga i svjazannye s nim gruppy pamjatnikov*

Pravilstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 16.12.2014 N 1112 O *proekte zakona Sankt-Peterburga O strategicheskom planirovanii v Sankt-Peterburge*

Pravilstvo Sankt-Peterburga Postanovlenie ot 24.02.2015 N 213 O *utverzhenii proekta planirovki s proektom mezhevanija territorii, ogranichennoj ul. Pobedy, Poligonnyj per., Oranienbaumskim pr., proektiruemoj ulicej N 1, Mihajlovskoj ul., v Petrodvorcovom rajone*

Pravilstvo Sankt-Peterburga Komitet po Gradostroitelstvu i arhitekture Rasporjazhenie ot 17.06.2013 № 1143 O *podgotovke dokumentacii po planirovke territorii proizvodstvennoj zony 'Lomonosovskaja' v Petrodvorcovom rajone*

Pravilstvo Sankt-Peterburga Komitet po transportno-tranzitnoj politike Rasporjazhenie ot 16.11.2005 N 3 O *sozdanii rabochej gruppy po razvitiju zony Bronka - Lomonosov kak transportno-logisticheskogo uzla na baze sozdanija novogo morskogo gruzovogo bol'shogo porta Sankt-Peterburga*

Pravilstvo Sankt-Peterburga Zhilishhnyj Komitet Rasporjazhenie ot 03.08.2004 N 23-r O *meroprijatijah v celjah povyshenija effektivnosti sistemy sbora i transportirovanija kommunalnyh othodov*

Prezident Rossijskoj Federacii. Ukaz ot 13.05.2000 N849 O *polnomochnom predstavitele Prezidenta Rossijskoj Federacii v federalnom okruge*

Prezident Rossijskoj Federacii. Ukaz 03.11.2011. N 1457 O *prisvoenii g. Lomonosovu pochjotnogo zvanija Rossijskoj Federacii 'gorod voinskoj slavy'*

Zakon Sankt-Peterburga ot 31.12.1996 N 186-59 (red. ot 25.05.2001) O *territorialnom ustrojstve Sankt-Peterburga (prinjat ZS SPb 25.12.1996) (Territorial Structure) (repealed)*

Zakon Sankt-Peterburga ot 05.07. 1999 N 174-27 O *objavlenii ohranjaemymi pamjatnikami istorii i kultury mestnogo znachenija*

Zakon Sankt-Peterburga ot 06.04.2000 N 137-12 O *porjadke peredachi objektov gosudarstvennoj sobstvennosti Sankt-Peterburga v sobstvennost municipalnyh obrazovanij (repealed)*

Zakon Sankt-Peterburga ot 27.11.2001 N 796-103 O *peredache objektov gosudarstvennoj sobstvennosti Sankt-Peterburga v sobstvennost municipalnogo obrazovanija "Gorod Lomonosov" (repealed)*

Zakon Sankt-Peterburga ot 25.07.2005 N 411-68 (red. ot 11.12.2013) *O territorialnom ustrojstve Sankt-Peterburga (prinjat ZS SPb 30.06.2005) (s izm. i dop., vstupajushhimi v silu s 01.01.2014) (Territorial Structure)*

Zakon Sankt-Peterburga ot 22.12.2005 N 728-99 *O Generalnom plane Sankt-Peterburga i granicah zon ohrany objektov kulturnogo nasledija na territorii Sankt-Peterburga (s izmenenijami na 29.11.2013) (General Plan)*

Zakon Sankt-Peterburga ot 05.07.2006 N400-61 *O porjadke organizacii i provedenija publicnyh slushanij i informirovanija naselenija pri osushhestvlenii gradostroitelnoj dejatelnosti v Sankt-Peterburge*

Zakon Sankt-Peterburga ot 20.07.2006 N 400-61 (red. ot 28.04.2010) *O porjadke organizacii i provedenija publicnyh slushanij i informirovanija naselenija pri osushhestvlenii gradostroitelnoj dejatelnosti v Sankt-Peterburge (s izmenenijami na 22.01.2015)*

Zakon Sankt-Peterburga ot 12.05.2008 N 274-44 *O vnesenii izmenenij v Zakon Sankt-Peterburga "O Generalnom plane Sankt-Peterburga i granicah zon ohrany objektov kulturnogo nasledija na territorii Sankt-Peterburga (prinjat ZS SPb 30.04.2008)*

Zakon Sankt-Peterburga ot 19.01.2009 N 820-7 (red. ot 26.06.2014) *O granicah zon ohrany objektov kulturnogo nasledija na territorii Sankt-Peterburga i rezhimah ispolzovanija zemel v granicah ukazannyh zon i o vnesenii izmenenij v Zakon Sankt-Peterburga O Generalnom plane Sankt-Peterburga i granicah zon ohrany objektov kul'turnogo nasledija na territorii Sankt-Peterburga (prinjat ZS SPb 24.12.2008)*

Zakon Sankt-Peterburga ot 24.11.2009. N 508-100 *O gradostroitelnoj dejatelnosti v Sankt-Peterburge (s izmenenijami na 22.01.2015) (Regulation of Urban Development activities)*

Zakon Sankt-Peterburga ot 02.07.2014 N 421-83 *O perechne uchastkov territorij, v otnoshenii kotoryh predpolagaetsja provesti kompleksnye ekologicheskie obsledovanija*

Zakon Sankt-Peterburga ot 22.01. 2015. N 4-5 *O porjadke podgotovki dokumentacii po planirovke territorii v Sankt-Peterburge i vnesenii izmenenij v nekotorye zakony Sankt-Peterburga.*

USSR

CK KPSS, Sovmin USSR Postanovlenie ot 05.12.1987 N 1387 *O Generalnom plane razvitija g. Leningrada i Leningradskoj oblasti na period do 2005 goda*

Leningradskij oblastnoj i gorodskoj Sovet narodnyh deputatov Reshenie ot 13.03.1978 N 204/84 *O peredache goroda Lomonosova i chasti territorii Lomonosovskogo rajona Leningradskoj oblasti v administrativnoe podchinenie Petrodvorcovomu rajonnomu Sovetu narodnyh deputatov Leningrada*

Leningradskij oblastnoj i gorodskoj Sovet narodnyh deputatov Reshenie ot 26.04.1978 N347 *O meroprijatijah v svjazi s peredachej g. Lomonosova i chasti territorii rajona v prigorodnuju zonu Leningrada*

Leningradskij oblastnoj i gorodskoj Sovet narodnyh deputatov Reshenie ot 26.04.1978 N330/177 *O peredache goroda Lomonosova i chasti territorii Lomonosovskogo rajona iz Leningradskoj oblasti v prigorodnuju zonu Leningrada*

Leningradskij gorodskoj Sovet narodnyh deputatov Reshenie ot 02.06.1983 N 389 *Ob utverzhdenii proekta detalnoj planirovki centralnoj chasti g.Lomonosova*

Leningradskij gorodskoj Sovet narodnyh deputatov Reshenie ot 07.08.1989 N 621 *Ob administrativnom podchinenii Lomonosovskogo gorodskogo Soveta narodnyh deputatov i izmenenii statusa goroda*

Leningradskij gorodskoj Sovet narodnyh deputatov Reshenie ot 25.12.1989 N 983 *O meroprijatijah v svjazi s izmeneniem statusa gorodov Zelenogorska, Lomonosova, Pavlovskaja*

Prezidium Verhovnogo Soveta USSR Ukaz ot 12.01.1965. *Ob izmenenijah v administrativno-territorialnom delenii Leningradskoj oblasti.*

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Interviews:

Interview with Mikhail Yevdokimov, Lomonosov Municipal Deputy in 2000-2011. July, 2015.

Interview with Lomonosov Municipal Deputy Vladimir Zhuravlev, July, 2015.

Interview with the Lomonosov Local History Museum representative. July, 2015.

Interview with Olga Zavialova, Manager of the "Domuk u Prichala" hotel in Lomonosov. July, 2015.

Online resources:

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