



NEW HEART FOR THE OLD CITY

INTERNATIONAL ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN COMPETITION with anonymous participation

NEW URBAN CENTRE OF VELIKO TARNOVO:

Master Plan (concept) for the area of the Old Military School and
Architecture design (concept) of an Exposition Centre building

COMPETITION PROGRAMME



NEW CITY CENTRE OF VELIKO TARNOVO

International architectural design competition for MASTER PLAN (concept) for the area of the Old Military School in Veliko Tarnovo and ARCHITECTURE design (concept) of an Exposition Centre building.

OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME “REGIONS IN GROWTH”

Part of project for creation of an attractive area for cultural and congress tourism on the territory of the Old Military School - Phase I.

CONTRACTING AUTHORITY AND ORGANIZER

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INVITATION

Welcome to Veliko Tarnovo – the old capital of Bulgaria!

*Veliko Tarnovo – a city with rich history and traditions, its territory comprising more than 670 sites of the Bulgarian cultural and historical heritage – bravely looks into the future, seeking and striving to develop and revive as a centre of the academic community and the youthful spirit. For that reason, I have the pleasure to invite you to participate in the International architectural design competition for **NEW URBAN CENTRE** and ARCHITECTURE design of an **Exposition Centre building**, which will launch the development of the area known as the Old Military School.*

*Let's give the start for development of this area together and let's turn it into a **NEW HEART FOR THE OLD TOWN!***

ENG. DANIEL PANOV

MAYOR OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF VELIKO TARNOVO



SUBJECT

DEVELOPMENT OF A MASTER PLAN (CONCEPT) FOR A NEW URBAN CENTRE OF VELIKO TARNOVO AND ARCHITECTURE DESIGN (CONCEPT) OF AN EXPOSITION CENTRE BUILDING

SCOPE

THE TERRITORY OF THE OLD MILITARY SCHOOL WITH AN AREA OF 189,000 M2

FORMAT

INTERNATIONAL, ANONIMOUS, SINGLE PHASE

JURY

INTERNATIONAL JURY CONSISTING OF NOTABLE ARCHITECTS AND URBAN PLANNING EXPERTS from Bulgaria, United Kingdom, Denmark, Italy - China, Russia, France

TOTAL AWARD FUND

EURO 75,000

PARTICIPANTS

CERTIFIED ARCHITECTS AND DESIGN TEAMS, WHICH HAVE AT LEAST ONE CERTIFIED ARCHITECT AS A MEMBER

COMPETITION REGISTRATION AND PARTICIPATION

FREE

TIMEFRAME

23 APRIL – 20 JULY

LANGUAGE

BULGARIAN AND ENGLISH

** The official language of the competition is BULGARIAN, and the project proposals can be presented in Bulgarian and English.*



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COMPETITION PROGRAMME

PREAMBLE

The increasing regional and national significance of the city of Veliko Tarnovo as an administrative, cultural, tourist, educational and commercial centre, as well as its growing population in the recent years, necessitate the establishment of an urban space concentrating buildings and open space facilities, which provide conditions for cultural, scientific, trade, political and other events.

At present the city of Veliko Tarnovo does not have a distinctive centre, there are two central areas, formed during different historical periods. Both areas do not have clearly defined borders:

- **Historical central area** – having a distinctive cultural and historical heritage, with tourist functions; with steep, narrow and cobbled streets; built-up with low-rise residential and public buildings, with small souvenir shops and cafés;

- **Modern central area** – having administrative and commercial functions; built-up with multi-storey and large-area public buildings, the ground floors of which house large trade facilities, bank, offices, etc.

The existing central areas are not capable of providing space for public activities and events, that are proportionate to the scale of development of the city, because their capacity is insufficient or because that is in contradiction with their spirit and functions. In this context, it is necessary to develop a **new urban centre** (NUC), which will function in a dynamic harmony and interaction with the other two centres. (FIG. 01)



COMPETITION AIM

The task is to develop a NUC, which will provide conditions for various forms of public life and public events of city, regional, national and international scale. The aim is to gather design ideas for NUC in two different design levels:

- **Master Plan (concept) for the entire area of the NUC**, which offers a spatial development and build-up proposal in terms of dimensions, space and function;
- **Architecture Design (concept) of an Exposition Centre building** – designed as part of the proposed Master Plan.

A. Level of the Master Plan proposal (concept) for NUC:

The NUC concept should show the possibilities for multi-functional urban spaces with an ensemble of buildings and open areas suitable for public, cultural, scientific, commercial and other events. The NUC should be planned as:

- an integral part of the modern city structure - an organic continuation of the city;
- a new urban core of an appropriate scale and dynamic, that interacts with the historical and contemporary central areas;
- a spatial structure, which provides for the specified basic and service functions.

B. Level of design of an Exposition Centre building

The Exposition Centre building should have multifunctional structure intended for public events in various formats, such as: exhibitions, congresses and assemblies, concerts and other public events.

The Exposition Centre within the NUC should play the role of the first “acupuncture point”, which would activate the city formation vectors, awaken the investment interests of the private sector and start the process of NUC development as part of a future public-private partnership (PPP). The components to be included in the NUC should have a number of service functions, such as: hotel and accommodation facilities, parking, trade and amusement spaces, as well as catering establishments. (FIG. 02)



STRATEGY

The strategy for development of the Veliko Tarnovo NUC has two separate phases to this process:

PHASE 1: Competition:

- Collecting of Master Plan ideas for the NUC by means of developed concepts at the level of "Master Plan proposal".
- Collecting of Architecture Design ideas for Exposition Centre building by means of draft designs (concepts) of a building.

PHASE 2: Based on the designs selected in the competition, the following actions will be taken:

- Update of the Veliko Tarnovo Urban plan on the basis of the best concepts for the developing the territory into a NUC.
- Developing the architecture and building design of an Exposition Centre, based on the selected building design (concept).
- Application for financial support for construction of the Exposition Centre building to the EU Programme.
- Construction of the Exposition Centre and phased development of the NUC of Veliko Tarnovo.

SCOPE

The territory subject to this competition is located in the central part of Veliko Tarnovo and has an area of 189,000 m². A plot with an area of 5,502 m² is designated in its northern part for construction of the Expo Centre. (FIG. 03)



TERMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

NUC – New Urban Centre (the territory subject to this competition).

OMS – Old Military School – a military school which was functioning on the territory 40 years ago.

Master Plan (concept) – graphic design providing guidance for the development and management of the territory through suggested phased construction of functionally, aesthetically and economically feasible components of the transport and technical infrastructure, green system, public services, labour and residence facilities. In the context of the Bulgarian Urban Planning terminology, the proposal contains elements of the spatial and structural planning, and of the dimensional and development study.

Architecture design (concept) – architectural project providing general aesthetic dimensional and Master Plan, functional and structural parameters for construction and operation of a building. The building should be a part of the specific Master Plan proposal for the territory.

Historical central area – an area of distinctive of cultural and historical heritage, having representative and tourist functions; with steep, narrow and cobbled streets; built-up with religious and low-rise residential buildings, their ground floors accommodating small souvenir shops and cafés;

Modern central area – an area of administrative and commercial functions; built-up with multi-storey and large-area public buildings, the ground floors of which house large trade facilities, bank offices, etc.

DDP – detailed development plan (a term in the BG urban legislation terminology) – a graphic urban plan document, which defines the specific designation of the different land plots within its scope, and which should be approved by the local government authorities and is the equivalent of a regulatory document.

Area of transport functions – an area that concentrates facilities and elements of transport infrastructure (road junction, roads, underpasses, overpasses, bus station, train station, logistic centre, etc.)

Park area – area containing several urban landscape parks.

W&S networks – water supply and sewage main networks.

PPP – public-private partnership.



TERMS RELATED TO LAND PLOTS:

Plot Area (LA) – area of the land plot in m² according to the DDP;

Construction Density (CD) – percentage of the land plot area permitted to be occupied by building construction (Built-Up Area (BUA));

Construction Intensity Coefficient (CI) – correlation of the total floor area (TFA) of a building constructed on a land plot, to the area of the land plot;

Underground Construction – construction with a depth of 0.3 m below the average level of the adjacent terrain facing a street;

Green Areas (GA) – percentage of the land plot area covered by natural planting..

TERMS RELATED TO BUILDINGS:

Built-Up Area (BUA) – the area defined by the outer walls of the ground or half-underground floor (the ceiling of which is located up to 1.5 m above the average level of adjoining terrain to a street);

Total Floorage Area (TFA) – the sum of the built-up areas of all above-ground floors;

Building Height (H) – the difference in meters between the average level of the adjacent terrain and the level at which the respective façade connects with the roof;

Building Floorage – classification of high/medium/ low according to the number of floors (more than 5 floors/ 4÷5 floors/up to 3 floors) or according to the building height (over 15 m/10÷15 m/up to 10 m);

HVAC – heating, ventilation and air-conditioning;

PL – parking plot space.



TECHNICAL TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR MASTER PLAN (CONCEPT) FOR NUC

1. Introduction: Condition of the territory designated for NUC

The territory of the OMS was initially used as a lodging area for the sultan's army; after the liberation it was functioning as barracks and was subsequently used as an education facility by the Higher Military School. The idea to establish this area as a city centre was born after the education institution was relocated. Now, about 40 years later, this idea has been only implemented on the northern part of the territory by construction of education and administrative buildings, but the territory is actually used only in the daytime. The remaining part of the territory, with the exception of the buildings of the National Military History Archive and the residential building of the military, is derelict, unknown and unattractive for the city residents and guests.

The greater part of the buildings existing on the territory was demolished upon implementation of a project for reconstruction of the urban water and sanitation networks, which has aggravated the access to its interior parts. This, together with the presence of derelict buildings, deep excavations and the specific characteristics of the terrain, create preconditions for hazardous situations in the terrain.

Thus the territory of the OMS is perceived rather as a peripheral space, although it is within walking distance and has good visual links with the historic and modern central areas, as well as with the transport infrastructure. It is necessary to integrate this territory into the urban structure and to turn it into a NUC – a catalyst for the development of the city, the municipality and the region.

2. Requirements for the Master Plan (concept) for NUC

The concept for development of the OMS territory should envisage conditions for its transformation into a NUC by means of:

1) Reorganization of the transport links to the urban territory

The design proposals will have to increase the number and the gauge of the entry and exit streets and pedestrian alleys, as well as to provide for the safety of the road users, without overburdening the traffic in the other parts of the city.



2) Articulation of the vehicle, bicycle and pedestrian flows among the adjacent quarters and areas

The proposals will have to elaborate a network of streets and alleys which will take over the transit flows from the city centre to the right bank of the Yantra River, the Sveta Gora Park, the main building of the Veliko Tarnovo University and the Sveta Gora Quarter.

3) Transforming the NUC territory into a pivot unifying the major neighbouring territories: the historical central area, the modern central area, the transport infrastructure area and the park area.

The dimensional and spatial proposal for the territory will have to be consistent with the scale and the specific characteristics of the city. The appearance and the atmosphere of the new city centre should have to support the city's tourist and economic development.

4) Consistency with the geographic location, exposure and natural topography

The location, the orientation and the topography should be used as positive factors for implementation of the conceptual ideas. It is not advisable to propose changes in the natural topography of the territory. (FIG. 04)

5) Consistency with the buildings that are currently in use

The conceptual proposal should preserve the buildings that are currently in use, those of the Veliko Tarnovo University, the Veliko Tarnovo District Administration, and the Territorial Directorate to the National Revenue Agency, the Veliko Tarnovo Administrative Court, the National Military History Archives and the residential building. The proposal should provide for improvement of the everyday labour and residence conditions. Where buildings are planned, and there is no sufficient parking space available in the respective plot, these parking spaces should be ensured in the surrounding territory or underground.

6) Zoning and phased construction

Phases for project development should be proposed. The proposals for revitalizing the territory should be summarized and classified into zones, which would allow the municipality to organize the funding of the city centre development into separate phases. A possibility should be provided to allow the city centre to be developed in a partially completed state, and to complete its separate parts in phases.



7) Ensuring economic profitability

It is advisable that the territory is saturated with facilities, which may be completed and may function as PPP and attract private investors. They should provide for future economic profitability of the public funding and added value to the investments.

8) Distinguishable architecture, acting as an entry marker of the NUC

It is advisable to include distinguishable architecture, which would highlight the entry to the city from the road junction, as well as the location of the new city centre from the different city parts that have visual access to the territory.

9) Consistency with the sites of artistic and historical value

Proposals should be offered for preserving the Generals' Arch and of some of the fencing panels, which should be included as part of the aesthetic appearance of the NUC. It is advisable to suggest a proposal for preserving the building of the former flour factory Belyanka. (FIG. 05)

10) The Master Plan proposals proposed for the NUC should be consistent with the following Master Plan parameters and requirements:

- 189,000 m² - total area of the NUC;
- 66,000 m² - planned for transport infrastructure: streets, alleys, etc.;
- 27,000 m² - area with riverbank protection vegetation;
- 20,000 m² - total area of the land plots containing buildings to be preserved;
- 76,000 m² - total area designated for new construction;
- The Construction Density should not exceed 40%, therefore:
- 30,400 m² - max. built-up area planned for new construction;
- The Construction Intensity Coefficient should be 3, therefore:
- 228,000 m² - max. total floorage area, planned for new construction above ground;
- The Green Areas should be minimum 60%. of the total area of the site planned for rebuilding

Notes:

* *It should be taken into account that the above specified values of the Master Plan parameters do not include the plots with preserved buildings, as well as the underground construction.*



* *The parking spaces (ground and underground) required for the new buildings should be ensured within the limits of the land plots. These parking spaces, as well as those planned in the areas of the transport infrastructure, should facilitate vehicle parking both for the users of the existing buildings and for the users of the modern city centre.*

* ***A minimum of 2,000 parking spaces should to be planned as a total for the area of the NUC.***

11) The proposed master plan should be consistent with the following list of programme articulation of functions, based on the total floorage area (228,000 m²) of the NUC:

- Public and cultural functions: (incl. the Expo Centre building)	~ 20%
- Administrative functions	~ 10%
- Hotel accommodation functions	~ 15%
- Commercial functions: shops, trade and amusement centres	~ 25%
- Educational functions	~ 5%
- Residential functions	~ 14%
- Functions related to the engineering infrastructure	~ 1%
- Sports functions	~ 10%
TOTAL	=100 %

The public and cultural functions should include spaces for museum exhibitions of military artefacts, history of photography, tourist and youth art centres, library, sports facilities and grounds. It is obligatory to include the specified facilities in the conceptual proposals, but it is not necessary to separate them in individual buildings.

12) Communications and transport network

The street and alley network in the transport proposals should be consistent with: the W&S networks already built on the territory under a project funded by an operational program of the European Union. (FIG. 6)

It is obligatory to preserve the street network planned in the enforced DDP in the areas in which it integrates engineering infrastructure networks. Proposals may be made for transformation of streets into pedestrian and/or bicycle lanes, and also for pedestrian and bicycle routes within the existing vehicle traffic streets. An exception of the above is the street to the east of the land plot subject to development, which should be preserved as determined in the DDP. (FIG. 7)



It is obligatory to take into account the vehicle and pedestrian flows around the territory. (FIG. 8)

In the case that transit traffic through the territory is proposed, it should be organized in such a way as to not interfere with the city centre functions of the territory.

The concept may include proposals for positioning of various transport facilities, such as a station for recharging electrical vehicles, transport plaza, taxi stand, bicycle parking, etc., which will improve the existing traffic organization and will encourage environmental awareness.

13) Taking into account the type of ownership

It is obligatory to comply with the borders of the land plots of the existing buildings in use, as well as those of the land plot designated for the Exposition Centre.

It is advisable to comply with the location of the restored private land plot, in which spatial development and construction should not be proposed. (FIG. 09)

14) Taking into account the existing buildings in and around the territory when designing new facilities

The proposed building configurations should be consistent with the requirements for natural light and exposure to sun in the existing and proposed new buildings, in accordance with their functions. The design proposal should ensure natural ventilation of the territory, as well as visual "corridors" to and from the architectural, engineering and natural sights. (FIG. 10)

15) Taking into account the existing tree vegetation

It is advisable that the proposed interventions preserve the existing tree vegetation, and the riverbank protection vegetation, in good condition. In the cases where this would be impossible, ideas should be given for their uncomplicated relocation to nearby green areas. (FIG. 11)

16) Consideration of the public opinions and recommendations expressed in relation to a previous competition for the territory designated for NUC:

It is recommended to consider the results of the sociological survey of the public opinions carried out by Yantra Today Newspaper, as well as the recommendations given in



relation to a competition for design vision of the territory organized by the local architectural community. Here are some of them, which are not included in the terms of reference above:

- to provide new open square spaces, sports and green areas;
- to provide duplication and relieving transport routes and links in view of the expected sharp increase of the traffic in the area;
- to create conditions for transforming the territory of the NUC into a natural nucleus of the city's green area, connecting the Marno Pole Park, the Boruna Area, the Sveta Gora Hill, the Yantra River valley and the village of Arbanasi.
- to propose an open square space, suitable for gathering of a large number of people attending various events, with proposals for access and a pedestrian alley – largo, passing through the entire territory, connected to the surrounding green and residential areas and at the current terrain level.
- to avoid concentration of buildings of entirely residential functions;



TECHNICAL TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR DESIGN AN EXPOSITION CENTRE

1. Introduction:

According to the DDP of Veliko Tarnovo a land plot is designated especially for construction of an Expo Centre building, to be placed within the territory of the NUC. The location has good visibility to and from the historical central area and is in close proximity to the modern central area, which provides for convenient pedestrian and transport access to the building.

The building of the Exposition Centre should have a characteristic vision, well exposed and consistent with the terrain and scale of the city and the surrounding buildings. The Exposition Centre should provide for the possibility to organize various events: discussions, concerts, performances, exhibitions, show, fairs, congresses and other public activities and events.

2. Requirements for the Architecture design proposal

2.1. General requirements

The indicative outlines of the new building volume are given in Fig. 12 below as limitation lines. The design proposal should specify the configuration of the building in such a way as to meet the requirements of these terms of reference to a maximum extent, by taking into account the characteristics of the terrain and the surrounding environment. (FIG. 12)

The height and the scale of the building should be determined in such a way as to avoid direct conflict with the surrounding buildings.

Particular attention should be paid to the quality and capacity of the spaces providing better perception for various activities and events, both in the exterior around the building, and in its interior. The design should provide a possibility for organizing spaces of different scale and proportions, depending on the specific events, so as to ensure maximum performance, taking into account the visibility, acoustics and lighting factors.

When preparing the functional design, an operational independence should be provided for separate exhibition spaces and functional areas, as well as possibilities for their mutual use. They should offer possibilities for independent or separate use for various



events and at the same time – easy access, including for people with disabilities, as well as the possibility to open the internal space to outside areas.

It is necessary to specify the length of the communication routes linking different parts of the building and to optimize the spaces according to their designation.

In view of the terrain slope and the street levels, an underground and over-ground parking should be ensured for a maximum number of vehicles, while at the same time satisfying requirements for green areas.

2.2. Spatial parameters of the land plot

Land plot area	– 5,502 m ² ;
Construction Density	– max. 60% of the land plot area;
Construction Intensity Coefficient	– 3;
Built-up area	– max. 3,300 m ² (defined on the basis of the Construction Density);
Total Floor Area	– max. 16,500 m ² (defined on the basis of the Construction Intensity Coefficient);
Building levels	– no limitation;
Height	– no limitation;
Green Area	– min. 20% of the land plot area;
Distance to neighbouring buildings	– no limitation in relation to public buildings while the distance to residential buildings should have to be at least equal to the height of the new building;
Underground Construction	– must not expand outside the land plot borders.

FUNCTIONAL AREAS AND REQUIREMENTS

- Main lobby of the building;
- Large hall;
- Administration and management area;
- Service, equipment premises and logistics;
- Exterior spaces around the building;
- Parking area.



2.3. MAIN LOBBY OF THE BUILDING ~ 900 m²

- The main lobby should have a representative vision and volume, and be easily recognisable, as a location, both from the exterior and from the interior of the building.
- External pedestrian and transport access should be provided, from a place in front of the building, from the parking lot, and from the public transport bus stops, etc. It is obligatory to ensure access for people with disabilities by means of ramps and elevators.
- The main lobby should have a distinctive and representative entrance/exit, including six gates, each with minimum width of 2.40 m.
- It should contain the necessary service premises and spaces, including information and service points (electronic information boards, cash desks, security, buffets, cafés, sanitary facilities, etc.) with mobile or fixed locations, as well as souvenir shop, press centre, bookshop, etc.
- Its area should be sufficient for art and other types of exhibitions; presentations of commercial and tourist products and services, etc.
- It should have direct connections with vertical communications – stairways, elevators and ramps.
- Natural light should be ensured, together with the relevant sun-protection measures and equipment, as well as a possibility for shading out of separate areas, when necessary.

2.4. LARGE HALL ~ 1,800 m²

General requirements

- The space of the **Large Hall** should be independent, closed and sound-insulated from the remaining part of the building. Its capacity should be min. 1,200 people.
- The area of the **Large Hall** should be ~ 1,800 m²
- The hall should be equipped with entirely artificial light, as well as with independent ventilation and air-conditioning systems. It should be equipped also with systems for controlled and performance lighting, sound, simultaneous translation, video and multimedia screens.
- The access zones should be clearly differentiated - for audience, actors, performers, and administrative and technical personnel.
- The entrances/exits should be a minimum of six, each with a minimum width of 2.40 m; a passage space should be ensured in front of them for information and cash desks, cloakrooms and sanitary premises.



- Evacuation exits from the Hall should be provided (different from the above specified), with direct access to the outside of the building. There should be six, each with minimum width 2.40 m.
- Quality of the acoustic environment, visibility and lighting should be ensured in the hall.
- The following facilities should be provided: simultaneous translation booths, cinema/video projector booths, lighting, sound and effects command rooms.
- An area for mounting a mobile stage (podium) should be provided.
- The backstage area should be equipped with storage premises with an outside freight handling access.
- Dressing rooms should be provided, with sanitary facilities and separate entrance/exit.
- The universal space of the hall should be easily adaptable for various types of public functions and different genres of visual performances: theatre, shows, cinema and conferences.
- The equipment of the hall should be completely mobile: a mobile stage made up of sectional elements (practicable stage units); Seating - mobile individual seats, which can be grouped into rows by connecting and fixing them to the floor as follows:
 - the passages between the rows should be formed in such a way as to provide direct access to the evacuation paths and exits;
 - the free space between the rows of seats should be at least 0.45 m;
 - the evacuation paths should have a clearance of at least 1.2 m;
 - each row of seats should be accessible from both ends, and should consist of maximum 32 seats;
 - the rows of seats that are accessible from one end only should consist of maximum 16 seats.

Requirements for hall adaptability

- It should be possible to divide (transform) the hall into six separate parts (halls), allowing for simultaneous conducting of different events.
- The divided halls should be provided with separate entrances from the lobby of the Lange Hall and with access to the evacuation exits.
- The division should provide for a possibility to achieve the following in the next design phases:



- relative sound insulation from the adjacent parts (halls), as well as from the rest of the building;
- independent control of the ventilation and air-conditioning systems;
- grouping and dividing into separate systems for control of the lighting, sound, video and multimedia screens.

2.5. ADMINISTRATION AREA ~ 200 m²

- The premises in this area should be intended for offices, and should be located in such a way as to not interfere with the exhibition area.
- The types of premises should include offices and a meeting room for up to 15 people.

2.6. SERVICE, EQUIPMENT AND LOGISTICS ~ 400 m²

- This area should be intended for deployment of equipment, and should be located in such a way as to not occupy exhibition or other useful areas, with the access thereto being from a separate entrance.
- The types of service areas should include changing rooms with sanitary facilities for the service personnel, working and storage premises.
- The types of equipment rooms should include premises for HVAC installation; main electrical panel; premises related to the servicing of the low-voltage installations; CCTV, server room, etc., servicing the open spaces and the facilities around the building.

2.7. EXTERIOR SPACES AROUND THE BUILDING

- **GREEN AREAS** – the planned green areas around the building should be 20% of the land plot area. In order to ensure such area, landscaping may also be provided over the underground structures outside the building outlines, as well as on the roof. 25% of the green area should be planted with trees.
- **PAVEMENTS AND ALLEYS** – an alley network should be designed with sufficient capacity for servicing the adjacent area around the building.
- **AMPHITHEATRE AND OTHER FUNCTIONAL SPACES** – spaces, which complement the functions of the building should be designed. Part of them should provide a possibility for temporary aggregation of the internal lobby spaces, when necessary, in order to improve the architectural and exhibition qualities of the centre.



2.8. PARKING AREA

The number of parking spaces, which should be provided within the Exposition Centre land plot, must be calculated based on 1 PS per 5÷10 visitors, which in this case means:

- a minimum of 120 parking spaces should be provided within the borders of the land plot;
- they may be ensured both at the level of the adjacent terrain around the building, and under it – at underground level(s).
- the underground parking plot should have a total floor area of 3,300 m² (approx. 80-90 PS) and the access to the levels should be directly from the spaces of the Expo Centre by means of elevators and staircases, and from the outside - by vehicle ramps;
- there is an option to ensure parking spaces on the roof of the building. Such a proposal should be aesthetically and functionally justified.



REQUIREMENTS FOR PRESENTATION OF THE PROJECT DOCUMENTATION

In order to ensure a more feasible organization for assessment of the designs and equal conditions for their presentation before the international jury, as well as for their public discussion in the Internet and the media, the following is required:

- All design materials should be presented on 2 boards of size A0 (1189 x 841mm);
- The boards should be submitted in digital form (PDF format), with a maximum file size 10 Mb, prepared for printing and containing images with a resolution of 200 dpi.
- Each participant should fit their project proposal into the required template, attached to the competition materials. (FIG. 13)
- The composition of the separate boards is at the discretion of the participants, but the volume and contents should include the following:

BOARD 1 – MASTER PLAN (CONCEPT) FOR THE TERRITORY

The proposed Master Plan for NUC should be presented in the form of:

- plans and drawings of the functional zoning of the territory, communication and transport drawings;
- drawings – plans and sections demonstrating the management of the complex geodetic profile of the terrain and the visual corridors provided by the proposal;
- drawings showing the connections of the NUC with the adjacent territories, the existing city centres and the overall urban texture;
- drawings illustrating the phased development of the territory, drawings of the green areas and vegetation ensembles;
- drawings indicating the areas and the functions of the facilities, the development of which is possible under PPP projects;
- drawings of exterior spaces for mass public events (open air concerts, meetings, etc.);
- 3D and axonometric projections of the dimensional and spatial proposals and characteristics of the proposed Master Plan and/or pictures of physical scale models illustrating the concepts;
- any other drawings, plans, illustrative and graphical models and texts thereto, which according to the designers contribute to the understanding of the design proposal.



A. TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION PLAN

Obligatory graphical and text information:

- Transport and communication plan in scale 1:5000 or 1:10000;
- Fragments of the plan in scale 1:2000;
- Explanatory text, clarifying the author's idea.

At the discretion of the participants:

- Images or drawings, illustrating the transport and communication proposals, including the interconnection of the territory with the contact areas in the city and complementing the obligatory information presented on the board.

B. GENERAL PLAN

Obligatory graphical and text information:

- General plan of the territory in scale 1:2000;
- Fragments of the plan or drawings, clarifying the ideas for improvement and landscaping of the territory, and showing the organization of the pedestrian, bicycle, vehicle and other flows;
- Explanatory text, clarifying the author's idea.

At the discretion of the participants:

- Images or drawings that complement the obligatory information presented on the board.

C. DIMENSIONAL AND SPATIAL PROPOSAL

Obligatory graphical and text information:

- Dimensional proposal presented by means of silhouettes, perspective or isometric views of an appropriate size, computer or manually generated composite images and photos of scale models.

At the discretion of the participants:

- Images or drawings that complement the obligatory information presented on the board.



BOARD 2 – DESIGN OF AN EXPO CENTRE BUILDING

The proposed building concept should be presented in the form of:

- plans and drawings of the functional zoning of the land plot and its communication connections with the NUC texture;
- characteristic plans and sections of the building, demonstrating its integration into the context and the management of the complex geodetic profile of the terrain;
- drawings of exterior spaces of the building land plot, their landscaping, vegetation and public use;
- 3D and axonometric projections of the dimensional and spatial proposals of the building and/or pictures of physical scale models illustrating the concepts;
- any other drawings, plans, illustrative and graphical models and texts thereto, which according to the designers contribute to the understanding of the design proposal.

A. SITUATION OF THE BUILDING AND DIMENSIONAL AND SPATIAL PROPOSAL

Obligatory graphical and text information:

- Situation of the building in the land plot in scale 1:1000, including the adjacent streets, open square spaces and the neighbouring land plots with existing and new buildings (according to the proposed concept of a general plan of the new city centre);
- Explanatory text, clarifying the architectural and structural proposals, including detailed description of the building, its functional representation, the planned installations and the materials used in the exterior and interior on the building;
- Sketches, drawings, etc., illustrating the dimensional and spatial proposal.

At the discretion of the participants:

- Images that illustrate and complement the obligatory information presented on the board in the form of perspective or isometric views of an appropriate size, computer or manually generated composite images and photos of scale models of the exterior and interior on the building;



B. PLANS AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE FUNCTIONAL PROPOSALS

Obligatory graphical and text information:

- Plans, sections and façades of the building in scale 1:200;
- Drawings, sketches, axonometric projections, etc., illustrating the functional and structural proposals.

At the discretion of the participants:

- Images that illustrate and complement the obligatory information presented on the board in the form of perspective or isometric views of an appropriate size, computer or manually generated composite images and photos of scale models of the exterior and interior on the building;

C. EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR VISUALIZATIONS

Obligatory graphical information:

- 3D exterior and interior visualizations of the building, demonstrating its integration in the context of the urban environment.
- 3D visualizations, drawings or sketches of selected fragments, indicating the proposed materials, surfaces, colour schemes.

At the discretion of the participants:

- Perspective or isometric views of an appropriate size, computer or manually generated composite images and photos of scale models of the exterior and interior on the building.

D. EXPLANATORY TEXTS TO THE GRAPHICAL MATERIALS AND IMAGES.



CONDITIONS FOR PARTICIPATION

CERTIFIED ARCHITECTS AND DESIGN TEAMS, WHICH HAVE AT LEAST ONE CERTIFIED ARCHITECT AS A MEMBER

INDICATIVE CALENDAR

23 APRIL

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE COMPETITION

23 APRIL – 20 JULY

TIME FOR PREPARATION OF THE DESIGN

20 JULY

DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSION OF DESIGNS

20 – 27 JULY

PREPARATION OF THE COMPETITION MATERIALS FOR ASSESSMENT

27 - 29 JULY

ASSESSMENT AND ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE RESULTS

AUGUST – OCTOBER

CONCLUSION OF A CONTRACT



ASSESSMENT BY THE JURY

The jury will consider and assess the presented designs at closed meetings on the grounds of the criteria, specified in the notification and in the competition documentation, and will rate the designs, which meet the announced requirements.

The jury will take a decision by open ballot and the winner will be determined by a simple majority, where each member has the right of one vote.

The decision of the jury is FINAL.

The assessment and rating results will be announced at a public session, which the participants in the procedure or their authorized representatives have the right to attend.

The work of the jury may be supported by assistants and translators.

The jury members should declare the absence of interest in awarding a specific design, and should keep the confidentiality of the circumstances that have arisen in the course of the work until the announcement of the final decision.

After taking a decision for awarding the authors of designs according to their competition numbers, the president of the jury will open the envelopes of the awarded participants, which contain their documents, will verify their conformity with the competition requirements will announce the results from the competition and will announce the names of the winning authors. All present members of the jury will sign the sheets containing the numbers of the awarded proposals and information about the author(s). The number and the name(s) of the authors of the awarded proposals will be written in the protocol.

Note:

- * *Designs which do not contain the full scope of the competition programme (Master Plan proposal (concept) and Architecture building design (concept)), specified by the Contracting Authority, will not be admitted for participation in the competition.*



ASSESSMENT CRITERIA

The designs will be assessed according to a scale of four grades, where each grade reflects the level at which the participants have met the criteria listed below. Each grade awards a different number of points, as follows:

10 points – Design proposal, which has met and exceeded the requirements specified in the terms of reference in the most efficient and original way.

7 points – Design proposal, which presents efficient proposals that are better than the minimum requirements specified in the terms of reference.

4 points – Design proposal, which presents a good proposal of the minimum requirements specified in the terms of reference.

1 point – Design proposal, which meets only the minimum requirements specified in the terms of reference.

Criteria for assessment of the proposals:

MASTER PLAN PROPOSAL FOR THE TERRITORY

1. functional proposal, zoning and phased construction;
2. transport, communication and parking proposal;
3. aesthetic dimensional and spatial proposal;
4. concept for landscaping and improvement of the territory;
5. innovative proposals for public spaces;
6. sustainability of the proposals.

ARCHITECTURE DESIGN OF THE EXPO CENTRE BUILDING

7. original vision and dimensional and spatial proposal for the building;
8. situation and integration of the building in the urban environment;
9. functional proposal;
10. original proposal for transformation of the LARGE HALL;
11. functional capabilities of the MAIN LOBBY;
12. ecological and energy-efficient proposals.



«**Good proposal**» means that the design proposal exceeds the minimum requirements specified in the terms of reference. In order to assess the proposal as good, it should exceed the greater part of the relevant assessment criterion.

«**Efficient proposal**» means a proposal, which not only exceeds the requirements specified in the terms of reference, but does it in the most efficient way. It is consistent with the characteristics of the territory/surrounding environment and/or solves two or more problems by means of one proposal. The efficient use, except compliance with the characteristics of the terrain or the surrounding environment, may also be another proposal, which would lead to reduction of the costs for implementation or easier implementation, without compromising with quality. «**The most efficient**» means a proposal that is accomplished to such a level that it is objectively impossible not to receive an award. The objectivity is estimated according to the good professional practices.

«**Original way**» are the features that make the proposal stand out from the rest. The participant has used innovative approaches, methods, new technologies and "green" proposals, provided that they would not lead to excessive costs for implementation.

Notes:

- * *In case of equal number of points awarded, priority goes to the participant who has received more points on the criteria for the TERRITORIAL PLANNING PLAN.*
- * *If the participants are equal on the basis of these criteria, the jury shall carry out a public lot for nominating a contractor among the projects ranked first in accordance with Art. 58, para. 3 of the RPSP.*



PRIZES AND AWARD OF CONTRACT

A TOTAL OF EIGHT PRIZES WILL BE AWARDED TO THE DESIGNS SELECTED BY THE JURY

I PRIZE – EURO 25,000

II PRIZE – EURO 15,000

III PRIZE – EURO 10,000

FIVE PREMIUMS OF EURO 5,000 will be awarded to designs selected by the jury.

❖ Part of the winner's prize will be the right for direct award of contract for TECHNICAL/DETAILED INVESTMENT DESIGN under the following conditions:

- ✓ Provided future funding;
- ✓ The international participants should have qualification recognized according to the requirements of the Statute of the Chamber of Architects and Engineers in Investment Design OR have a resource available, through third party, which possesses such qualification.
- ✓ The participant should have the resources for design according to the Cultural Heritage Act.

Note:

* In case that the participant does not meet the above requirements, a contract for technical/detailed investment design will not be concluded and the Contracting Authority will benefit from the vested copyright and will assign the design by means of another procedure under the Public Procurement Act.

* By participating in the competition the authors transfer to the Contracting Authority the copyright on the respective design, including the right for publishing and distribution.

* The design costs for the full package of sections, necessary for preparation of an investment design, as well as for author's supervision, will be determined in accordance with the applicable price formation methods of the Chamber of Architects in Bulgaria and Chamber of Architects and Engineers in Investment Design.



MAPS AND DRAWINGS OF THE AREAS COVERED BY THE TERMS OF REFERENCE



FIGURE 1 - AREAS

MODERN CENTRAL AREA

1. Court Building
2. Sky Trade Centre
3. Iskra-1896 Cultural Centre
4. Slavyani Building
5. Unicredit Bulbank
6. Music and Drama Theatre
7. Municipality of Veliko Tarnovo
8. Mayka Bulgaria Square
9. Fine Arts Faculty of VTU
10. Central Post Office
11. Trade Centre (former GUM)
12. Former Poltava Cinema
13. Tourist Information Centre
14. Etar Hotel
15. Mamo Pole Park
16. Summer Theatre
17. Regional Police Office
18. Diagnostic and Consultative Centre

HISTORICAL CENTRAL AREA

19. Gen. Gurko Str. – cultural monuments
20. St. Stambolov Str. – architectural monuments
21. Old Central Post Office
22. Hadzhi Nikolii Inn – Museum and Gallery
23. Samovodska Charshia Architectural and Ethnographic Ensemble

24. Yantra Grand Hotel
25. Velcho Dzhamdzhiyata Str. – architectural monuments
26. Church of St. Spas
27. Archaeological Museum
28. Museums of the Bulgarian Revival and Constituent Assembly
29. Small Inter Restaurant
30. Cathedral of the Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary
31. Museum of the wax figures
32. Tsar Asen I Square

AREA WITH TRANSPORT FUNCTIONS

33. Railway and road tunnels
34. South Bus Station
35. South Junction
36. Logistic Companies
37. Veliko Tarnovo Railway Station
38. E85 Ruse – Svilengrad
39. E772 Sopfia – Varna

PARK AREA

40. Asenevtsi Monument
41. Boris Denev State Art Gallery
42. Yantra River
43. Boruna Park
44. Sveta Gora Park

NEW URBAN CENTRE

45. The Generals' Arch
46. Building No 5 of VTU
47. District Administration
48. Administrative Court
49. National Military History Archives
50. Residential Building
51. Former Flour Factory Belyanka
52. Riverbank Protection Vegetation

LEGEND :

- MODERN CENTRAL AREA
- HISTORICAL CENTRAL AREA
- AREA WITH TRANSPORT FUNCTIONS
- PARK AREA
- NEW URBAN CENTRE

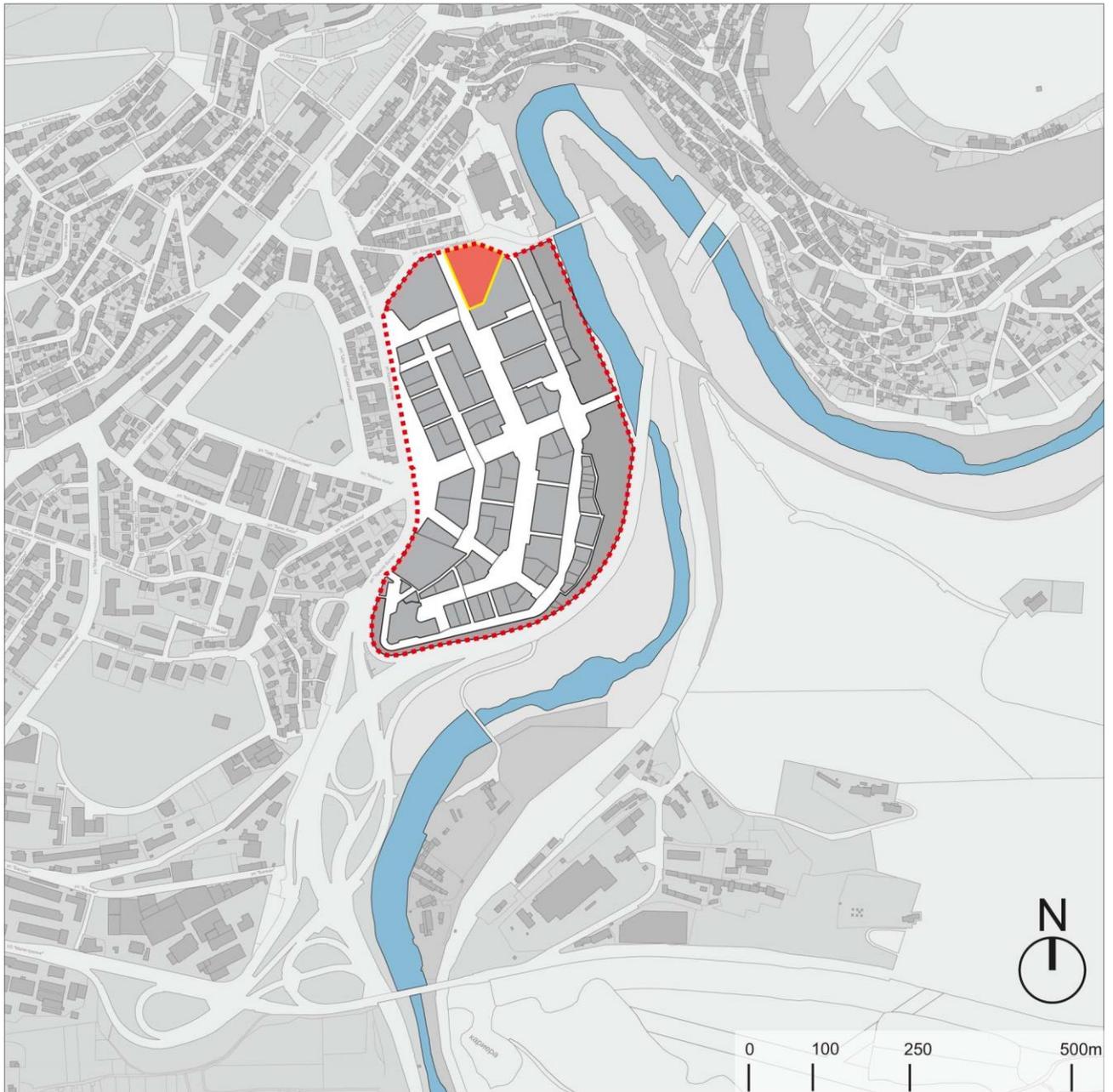


FIGURE 2 - SCOPE

LEGEND :

-  **TERRITORY OF THE NEW URBAN CENTRE**
-  **MUNICIPAL LAND PLOT DESIGNATED FOR EXPOSITION CENTRE**



FIGURE 3 - SCOPE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TERRITORY

LEGEND :

-  **TERRITORY OF THE NEW URBAN CENTRE**
-  **MUNICIPAL LAND PLOT DESIGNATED FOR EXPOSITION CENTRE**
-  **TERRITORY OF RIVERBANK PROTECTION VEGETATION**
-  **EXISTING BUILDINGS - IN USE**
-  **EXISTING BUILDINGS - NOT IN USE**



FIGURE 4 - TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

LEGEND :

-  **TERRITORY OF THE NEW URBAN CENTRE**
-  **MUNICIPAL LAND PLOT DESIGNATED FOR EXPOSITION CENTRE**



FIGURE 5 - HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL SITES

- LEGEND :**
- TERRITORY OF THE NEW URBAN CENTRE**
 - MUNICIPAL LAND PLOT DESIGNATED FOR EXPOSITION CENTRE**
 - FACILITIES OF ART VALUE**
 - EXISTING BUILDINGS - IN USE**
 - EXISTING BUILDINGS - NOT IN USE**

- LEGEND :**
- 1. THE GENERALS' ARCH**
 - 2. FENCE PANELS**
 - 3. FORMER FLOUR FACTORY BELYANKA**



FIGURE 6 - UNDERGROUND INFRASTRUCTURE

LEGEND :

-  **TERRITORY OF THE NEW URBAN CENTRE**
-  **MUNICIPAL LAND PLOT DESIGNATED FOR EXPOSITION CENTRE**
-  **EXISTING WATER SUPPLY NETWORK**
-  **EXISTING SEWERAGE NETWORK**



FIGURE 7 - ACCESS STREET WHICH SHOULD BE PRESEERVED

LEGEND :

-  **TERRITORY OF THE NEW URBAN CENTRE**
-  **MUNICIPAL LAND PLOT DESIGNATED FOR EXPOSITION CENTRE**
-  **A STREET THAT SHOULD BE PRESERVED**

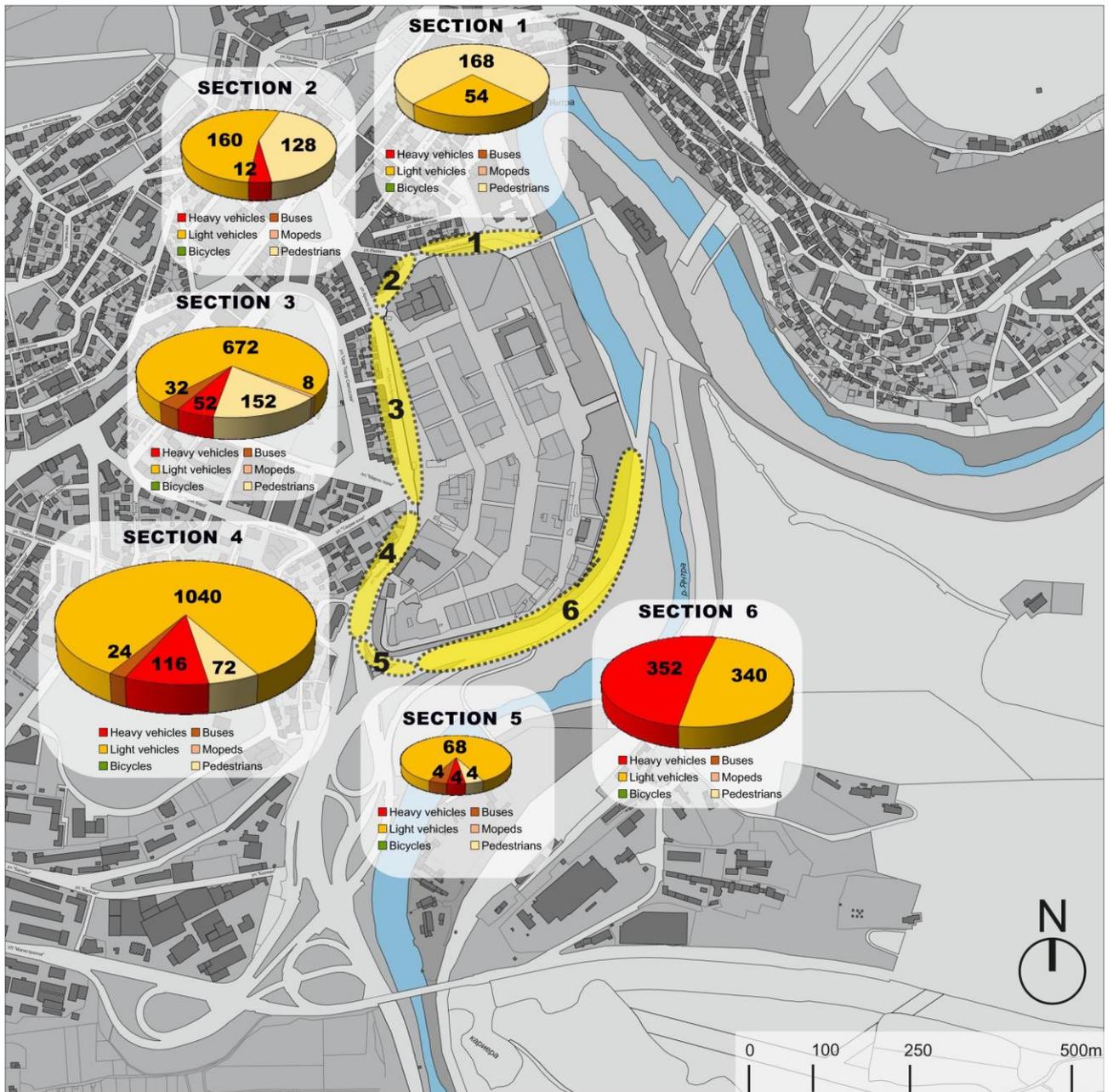


FIGURE 8 - TRNSPORT FLOWS

SECTIONS :

- 1 – Alexandar Stamboliyski Str. (from Ivaylo Str. to Yantra River)
- 2 – Alexandar Stamboliyski Str. (from Hristo Botev Str. to Ivaylo Str.)
- 3 – Hristo Botev Str. (from Marno Pole Sq. to Al. Stamboliyski Str.)
- 4 – Hristo Botev Str. (from South Junction to Marno Pole Sq.)
- 5 – one-way lane of the South Junction (from Ruse to the centre of Veliko Tarnovo)
- 6 – European road Ruse – Svilengrad (with in the South Junction)

LEGEND :

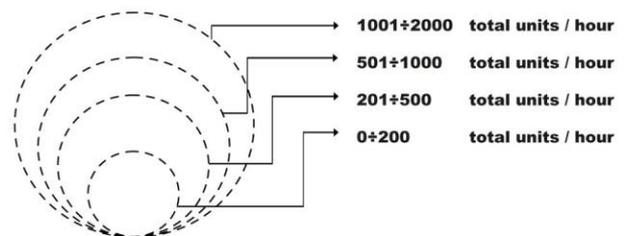




FIGURE 9 - OWNERSHIP

- LEGEND :**
-  **TERRITORY OF THE NEW URBAN CENTRE**
 -  **MUNICIPAL LAND PLOT DESIGNATED FOR EXPOSITION CENTRE**
 -  **LAND PLOTS OF EXISTING BUILDINGS - NOT SUBJECT TO CHANGE**
 -  **PRIVATE LAND PLOT**
 -  **BUILDINGS TO BE PRESERVED**
 -  **BUILDINGS TO BE DEMOLISHED**

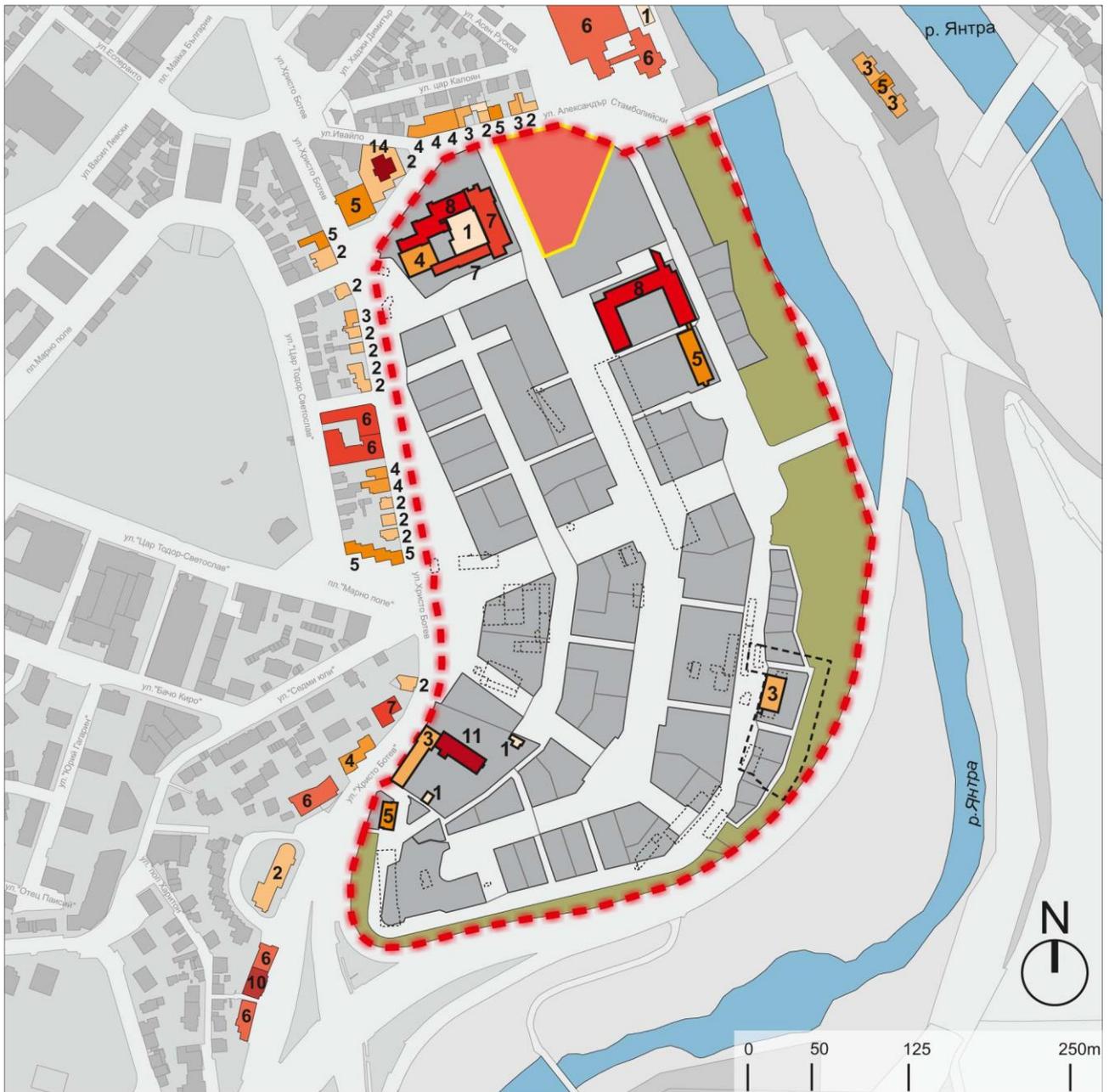


FIGURE 10 - FLOORAGE

LEGEND :

- TERRITORY OF THE NEW URBAN CENTRE**
- MUNICIPAL LAND PLOT DESIGNATED FOR EXPOSITION CENTRE**
- TERRITORY OF RIVERBANK PROTECTION VEGETATION**
- EXISTING BUILDINGS - IN USE**
- EXISTING BUILDINGS - NOT IN USE**

- 15 floor
- 14 floor
- 13 floor
- 12 floor
- 11 floor
- 10 floor
- 9 floor
- 8 floor
- 7 floor
- 6 floor
- 5 floor
- 4 floor
- 3 floor
- 2 floor
- 1 floor





FIGURE 11 - VEGETATION

LEGEND :

-  **TERRITORY OF THE NEW URBAN CENTRE**
-  **MUNICIPAL LAND PLOT DESIGNATED FOR EXPOSITION CENTRE**
-  **LAND PLOTS OF RIVERBANK PROTECTION VEGETATION**
-  **GROUP OF TREES**
-  **TREES IN EXCELLENT AND VERY GOOD CONDITION**
-  **TREES IN GOOD AND SATISFACTORY CONDITION**
-  **TREES IN BAD AND VERY BAD CONDITION**



FIGURE 12 - BOUNDARIES OF THE EXPOSITION CENTRE BUILDING

LEGEND :

-  **TERRITORY OF THE NEW URBAN CENTRE**
-  **MUNICIPAL LAND PLOT DESIGNATED FOR EXPOSITION CENTRE**
-  **CONSTRUCTION BORDERS**
-  **UNDERGROUND CONSTRUCTION BORDERS**

Note:

* In the **GALLERY** section of the competition website www.velikotarnovocentre.com you can find pictures of the existing buildings, facilities and general views from high points to the city and to the territory subject to the competition.

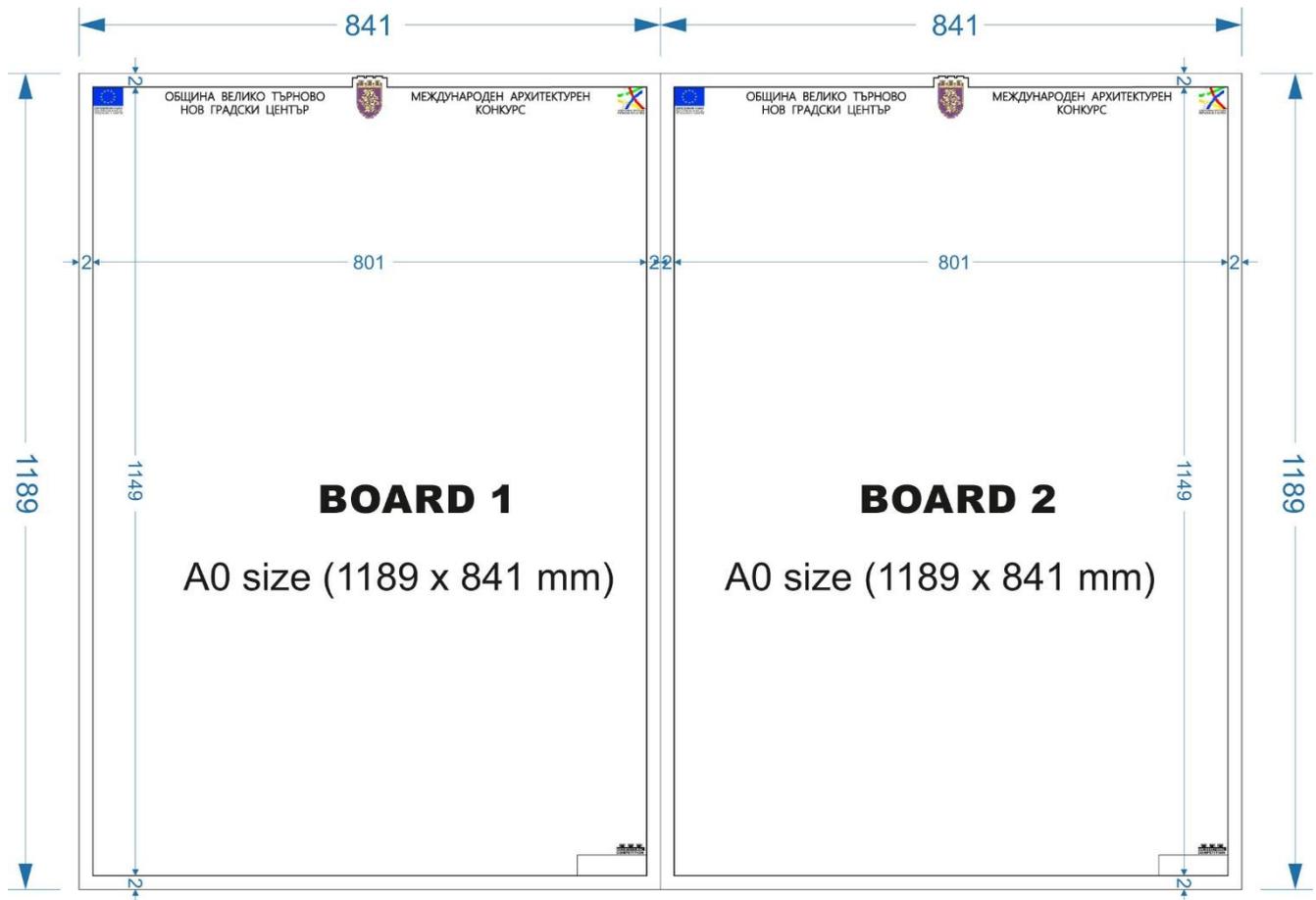


FIGURE 13



ANNEX:

Veliko Tarnovo: CITY AND TERRITORY

LOCATION

The territory of the Old Military School, in which the land plot of the Expo Centre subject to the competition is situated, is in the central part of the city of Veliko Tarnovo, which is a municipal and district centre in the North Central Region of the Republic of Bulgaria.

The Republic of Bulgaria is located in Southeast Europe; it is a member of the European Union and is a candidate member of the euro area. (FIG. 14)



FIG. 14 Location in Europe



The city of Veliko Tarnovo is located at relatively equal distances from the capitals of Bulgaria and Romania, and from the so called sea capital of Bulgaria – the city of Varna, which is the second largest city in Bulgaria. (FIG. 15)

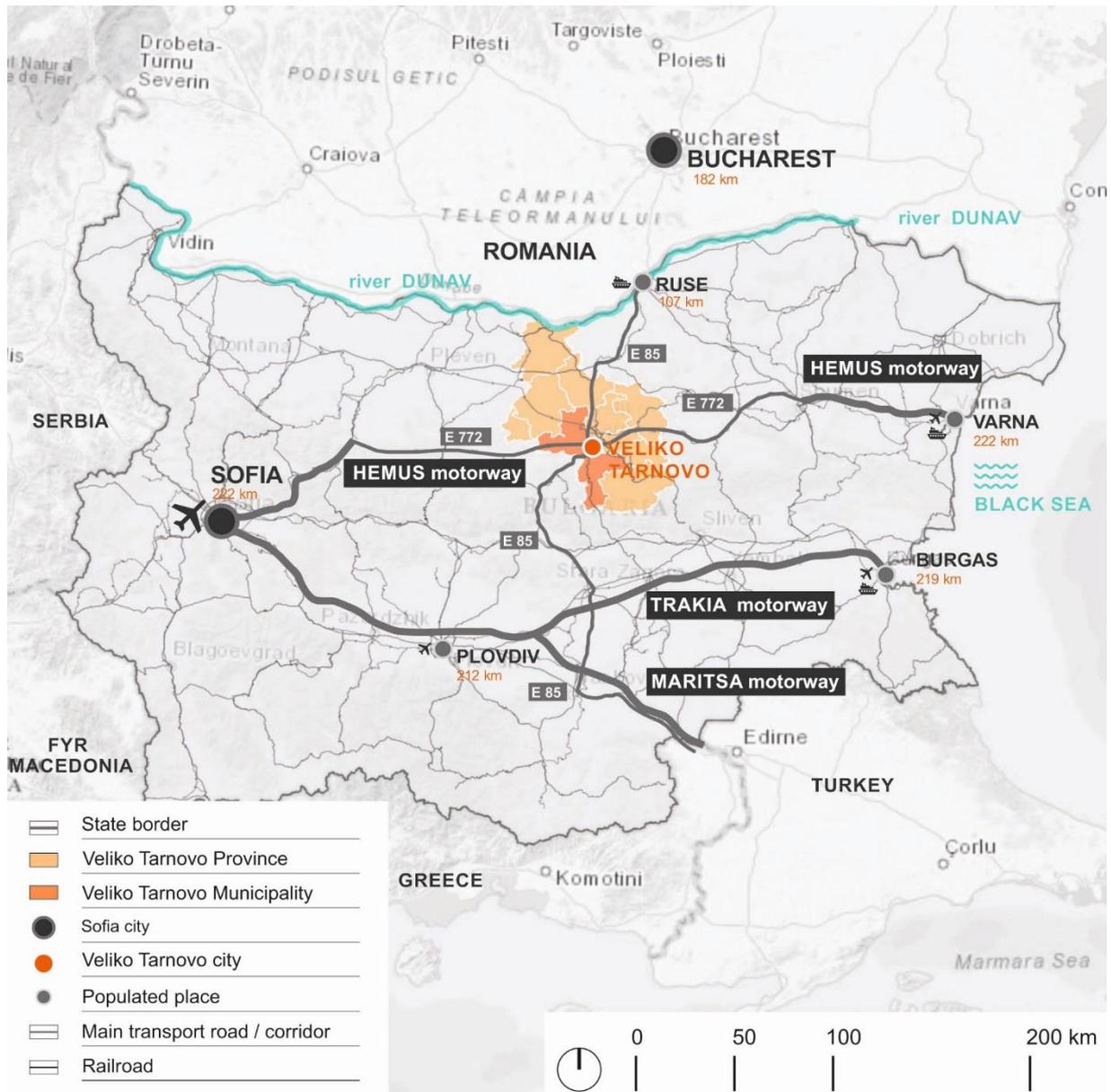


FIG. 15 Location in Bulgaria

The territory that is subject to intervention borders to the north on Aleksandar Stamboliyski Str., leading to the main building of the Veliko Tarnovo University "St. St. Cyril and Methodius" (VTU); it starts from Hristo Botev Str. and its middle section, in the area of the Yantra River, is a pedestrian street. To the east it borders on the Yantra River, the meanders of which form the structure of the old city of Veliko Tarnovo. To the south it borders on the European road E85 crossing the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria from Ruse to Svilengrad, and with the so-called South Junction, where road E85 and European road 772 (crossing the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria from Sofia to Varna) intersect at different levels. To the west it borders on Hristo Botev Str., which is a main entry-exit road artery to and from the centre of Veliko Tarnovo. (FIG. 16)

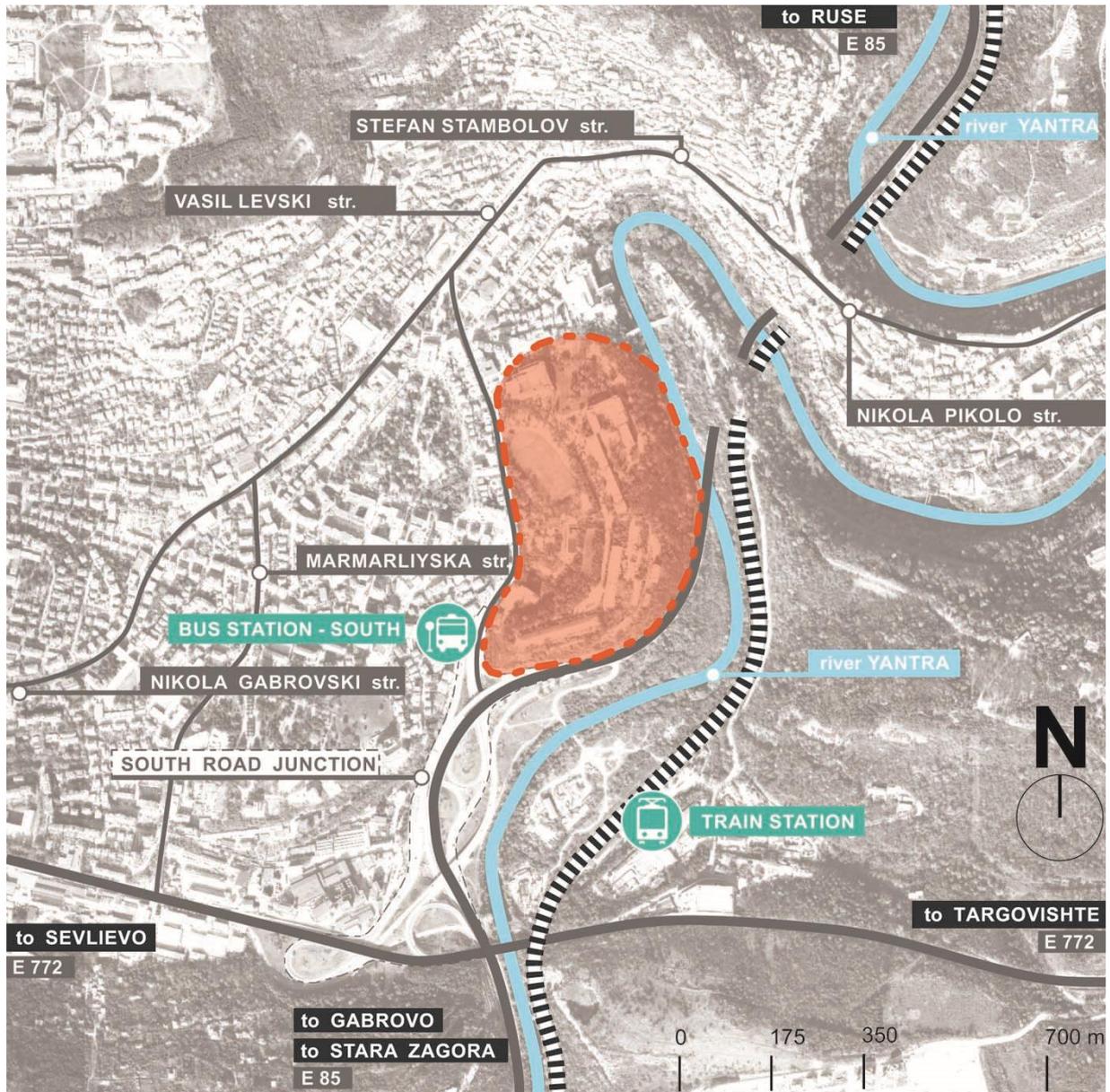


FIG. 16 Location in Veliko Tarnovo

Within a radius of 200 m from the territory of the OMS there are a number of public sites that are emblematic for the city – the building of the Municipality of Veliko Tarnovo, the Central Post Office, the Music and Drama Theatre (MDT), the Asenevtsi Monument, the State Art Gallery (SAG), the Stambolov Bridge, the Inter Hotel, the Etar Hotel, the Marno Pole Park, the summer theatre, Mayka Bulgaria Square, the South Bus Station and the Veliko Tarnovo Train Station.

The land plot, designated for the future building of the Expo Centre, is located in the northern part of the OMS territory.



HISTORY OF THE CITY OF VELIKO TARNOVO

Evidence for the existence of a settlement within the borders of the modern city of Veliko Tarnovo date from the Prehistoric Era, the early Antiquity (Thrace) and the late Antiquity (the Roman Empire). The first early Christian fortress town from the times of the Byzantine Empire was located on today's hills of Tsarevets and Momina Krepost. (FIG. 17) After the establishment of the First Bulgarian Empire, the fortress was used as a feudal castle, and there was a settlement along the banks of the Yantra River and on the hills of Tsarevets and Trapezitsa. During the Second Bulgarian Empire the castle was turned into a king's palace, and the city expanded to the Velchova Zavera Square, protected by fortress walls, spreading on the entire hills of Tsarevets, Trapezitsa and Momina Krepost. A number of churches and monasteries were also built.

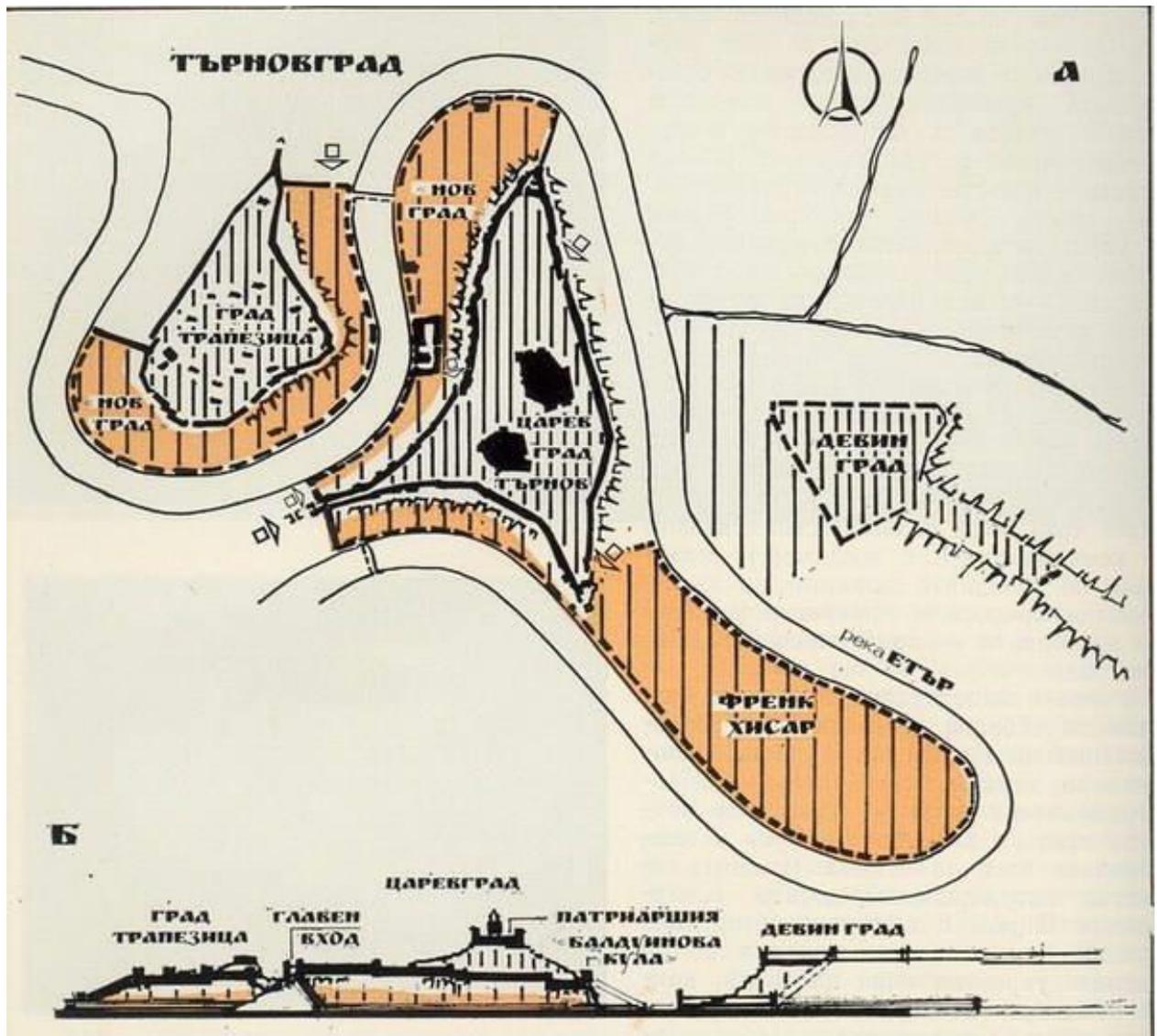


FIG. 17 – The early Christian fortress town of the Byzantine Empire

During the Ottoman Empire, the symbols of the Bulgarian state and the Christian culture were replaced by mosques, konaks and tekkes; the local population was killed, converted to Islam or moved to the west of the existing city, and the fortress facilities were demolished. After the Liberation, the first state law (the Constitution) was adopted in Veliko Tarnovo,



where the first Grand National Assembly was held and the independence of the state was proclaimed. Although it was not selected for a capital, the city continued to expand to the west with the Stambolov Bridge, the railway line, the bridges and tunnels, a number of administrative and industrial buildings, and the residential buildings along the main street were built in the western European style. The greater part of the modern city was built in the period of socialism – with its administrative buildings, public sites, parks, residential quarters and streets, and the city centre moved further west.

During its historical development, the city had different names deriving from the Slavic word "thorny". There is also an assumption that its name derives from the Latin word "Trenavis", which means "three ships", referring to the three hills around the Yantra River. (FIG. 17) The city has withstood all historical battles and earthquakes, to which it was subjected, and today more than 670 cultural monuments have been preserved. There is a reason why the colour of the city coat of arms is violet – this is the colour of the royal reign, the higher aristocracy and the supreme power.

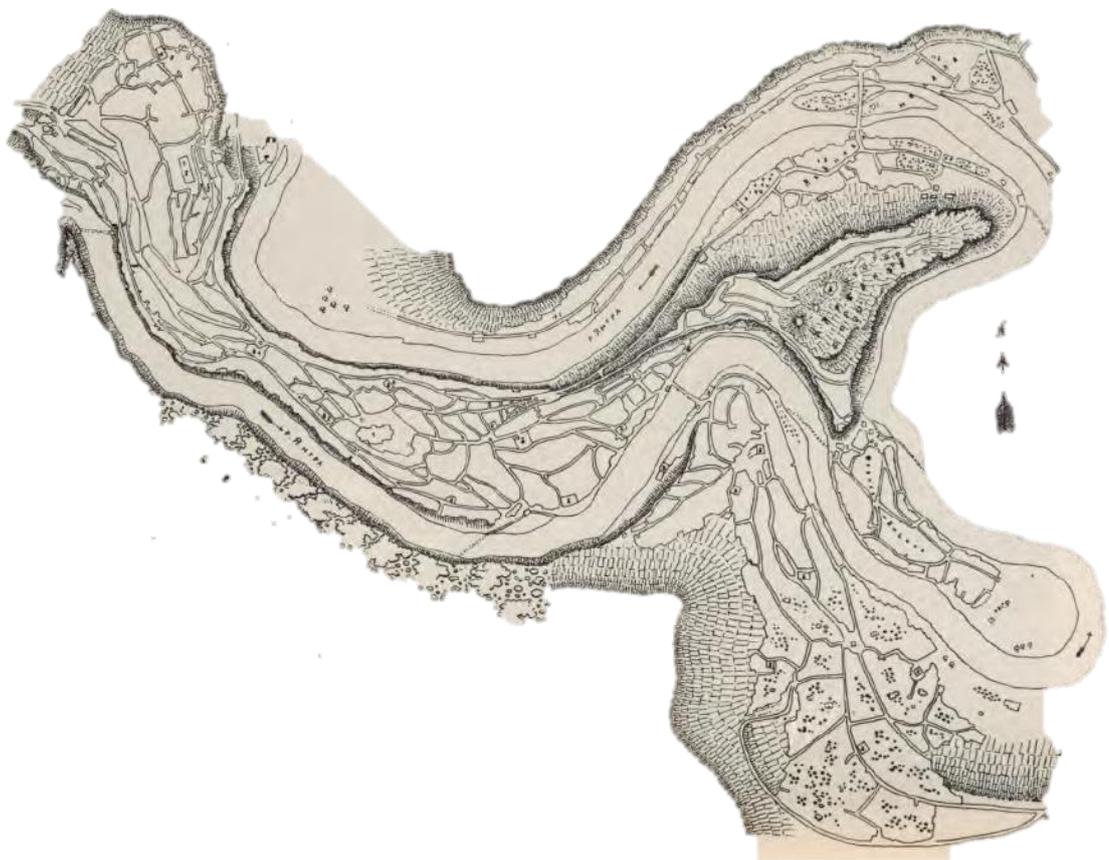


FIG. 18 - Map of Veliko Tarnovo of 1907

Data about the territory of the OMS dates from the Ottoman Empire, when the terrain was outside the city and was used for settling the sultan's army. The Belyanka flour factory was built and equipped with milling machines in the period 1887÷1888; its ruins are now located in the south-east part of the territory. In 1890 military barracks were built for the needs of the 18th Etarski infantry regiment, established by royal decree. In the autumn of 1958 the "Vasil Levski" Higher Military School (HMS) was moved from Sofia to Veliko



Tarnovo and was deployed in the former barracks. (FIG. 19) The residential building of the military was built in 1960 in the south-west part of the territory. In the autumn of 1979 the Higher Military School was moved to a new campus in the north-west part of the city, and the existing buildings were provided to various administrative institutions and trade companies. Only the building of the Military History Archive has preserved its function. The Communist Party House (now the building of the Veliko Tarnovo District Administration and of the Territorial Directorate of the National Revenue Agency) and the Regional People's Council (now building No 5 of the Veliko Tarnovo University) were designed and built in the north-east part of the territory in the 80ies of the 20th century.



FIG. 19 - Plan of the expansion of Veliko Tarnovo, published in 1929



GEOGRAPHICAL FACTORS

Veliko Tarnovo is located at about 190 km from the Black Sea, 20 km from the mountainous part of the Balkan Mountain and 60 km from the Danube River (distances by air). The city is situated among hills and ridges (the Tarnovo Heights), which are part of the low mountainous region of the Balkan Mountain. The northern slopes of the heights are steep and carved by the Yantra River. It is the fifth largest river in Bulgaria according to size of the watershed area. The Yantra River has considerable seasonal flow variations, which

in the snow-melting period may cause floods and for that reason its entire left bank is protected by means of flood protection dikes. As a result of alluvium accumulations, the water height has considerably increased and it is necessary to build flood protection facilities along its entire length. There is a rich variety of plant and animal species in the area of the Tarnovo Heights and along the river valley; part of these species are protected and are within the scope of Natura 2000 areas.



FIG. 20 – The meander of the Yantra River around the Trapezitsa Hill

The average altitude of the city is 208 m. The altitude of the OMS terrain is between 155 and 180 m, and is very steep towards the river valley and the so called South Junction. The implementation of a project for replacement of the water and sanitation networks on the territory of the OMS resulted in considerable deviations from the natural terrain levels. The ground base of the territory is composed of limestone and admixtures, and for that reason the foundations of the new buildings should be designed at a depth greater than 5-6 m. Construction works on the territory of the OMS in the 90ies of the 20th century activated a small local landslide.

The climate is temperate continental (hot summer and cold winter). Prevailing are the west, north-west and north-east winds, which are stronger along the river valley. (FIG. 21 and 22)

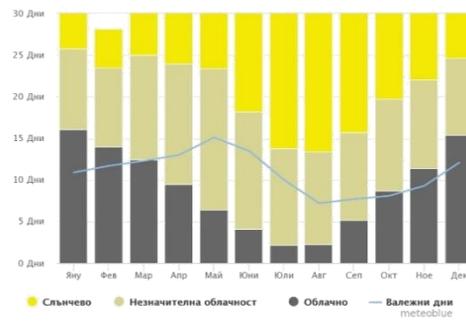
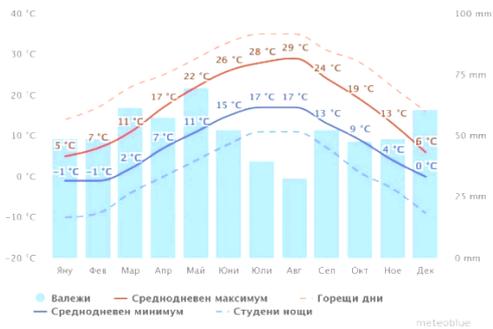


FIG. 21 – Average temperatures and precipitation FIG. 22 – Cloudy, sunny and rainy days

The vegetation on the OMS terrain includes grass, bush and tree species. Among the trees there are deciduous and evergreen specimens. The prevailing part of the deciduous trees has spread in a natural way and has no high landscape value. Riverbank protection vegetation has been planted along the river.



FIG. 23 – A bird's eye view of the OMS territory



SOCIAL AND ECONOMICAL FACTORS

There are 89 settlements in the municipality of Veliko Tarnovo with total population of 90,000 people, 75,000 of which live in the administrative centre – Veliko Tarnovo. There are two small towns in the municipality – Debelets and Kilifarevo – with population under 10,000 people. Other cities near Veliko Tarnovo are Gorna Oryahovitsa and Lyaskovets, which are also municipal centres in the District of Veliko Tarnovo. The public transport and the social infrastructure of the three cities are organized for mutual use. Together they form an urban agglomeration with population between 100,000 and 200,000 people. (FIG. 24)

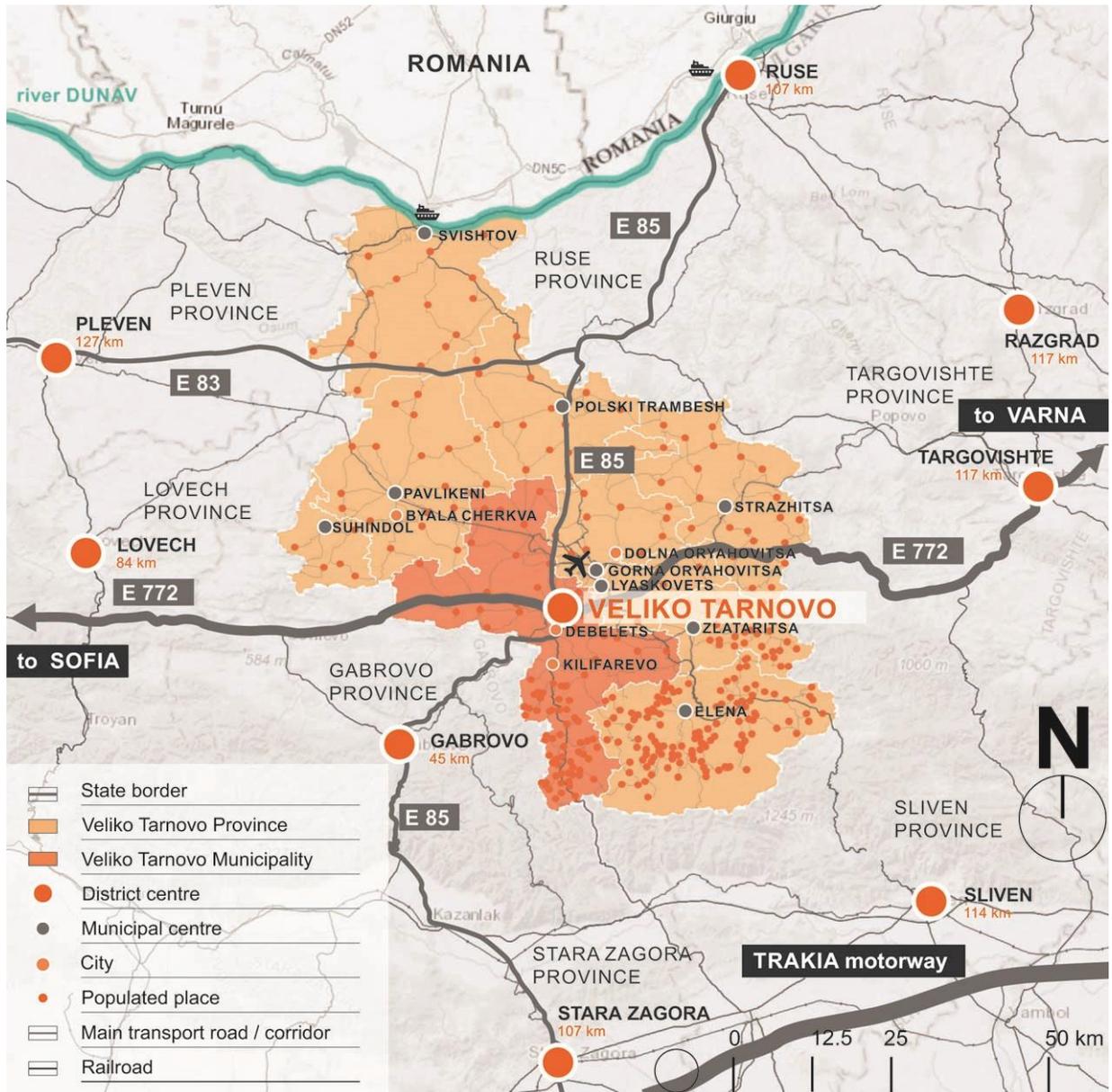


FIG. 24 Settlements in the District of Veliko Tarnovo



A proposal for their unification was made during the socialist regime, in order to achieve the aims of increased urbanization (the so called Targolyas). At a distance of about 40 km away from the city is the town of Sevlievo, District of Gabrovo, which concentrates large industrial enterprises; there is an organized daily transportation for the workers in these factories commuting from the city of Veliko Tarnovo.

The population density in Veliko Tarnovo is about 100 people/km². The city is among the few in Bulgaria that have positive natural growth. Over 70% of the population is in working age. The level of unemployment is below the average for the country – about 3%. Prevalent among the unemployed are the women and the people above the age of 50. Over 13% of the population is below the working age. (FIG. 25)

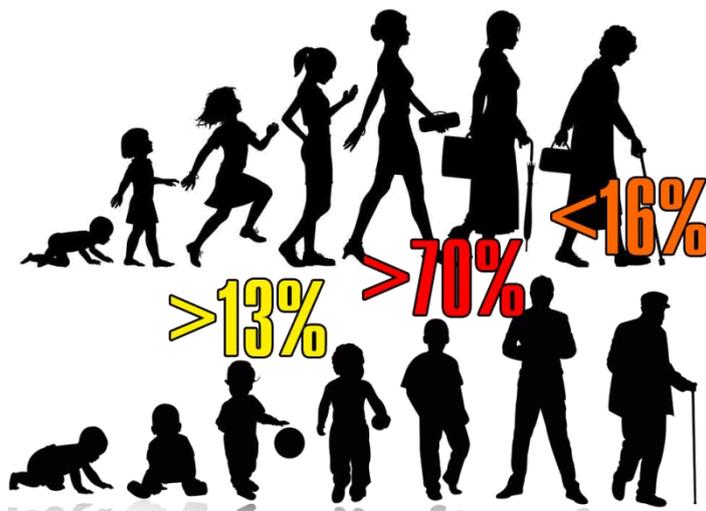


FIG. 25 - Age correlation of the population in the municipality

The rate of school drop-outs is low and is prevalent among the socially disadvantaged groups and the minorities that have integration problems; it is mainly due to change in family status or travelling abroad. The employment rate of people under the working age increases in the summer. Characteristic for the summer months is the migration of population to the holiday areas of the city and the nearby villages. The people of the Bulgarian ethnic group are more than 95%, and the rest are of Turkish, Roma, Romanian and other ethnic groups. There is a prominent tendency of foreigners above the working age settling down in the region. More than 90% of the population profess the Eastern Orthodox faith. There are Catholics, Evangelists, Muslims and representatives of other religions living in the city, but their number is insignificantly small. Tarnovo was the seat of the Bulgarian Orthodox Church during the Second Bulgarian Empire.

Veliko Tarnovo is a recognized centre for secondary and higher education, with its 9 specialized and professional secondary schools and 4 higher education institutions. The Veliko Tarnovo University provides education in the field of humanities. One of the VTU buildings is located on the territory of the OMS. Due to the non-resident school and university students, and the people working in the education system, the education level in the city is among the highest in the country. Additional population growth is generated by the concentration of administrative institution, cultural sites, banks and industrial facilities in the



district centre. There are about 3,500 registered companies in the city, and most of them operate in the trade of food products; or are public catering establishments and nightclubs. The average salary in the region is lower in comparison to the national average. The night life in the city is active on all weekdays, due to the high rate of non-resident students and tourists. However, the number of students that live in the city all year round is decreasing because of the emerging part-time and distance learning programmes and the low salaries. The tourist flow is steadily increasing. The purchasing power of the city residents is low, and the tourist demand sets the market prices above the average for the country. The local government is appointed by the Mayor and the Municipal Council, which are elected every 4 years.

TRANSPORT

Five of all ten European transport corridors pass through the territory of Bulgaria, and corridor No 9 passes through the municipality of Veliko Tarnovo. The corridors function in a network of European, state and municipal roads. The so-called South Junction is an intersection of road E85 Ruse – Svilengrad and road E772 Sofia – Varna at different levels. These roads are included in forthcoming projects for reconstruction from 1st class state network roads to highways. In addition to them, on the territory of the municipality there are roads of 2nd and 3rd class, as well as municipal roads. The Gorna Oryahovitsa Airport and the Gorna Oryahovitsa railway hub are located at about 11 km from the city of Veliko Tarnovo. The Veliko Tarnovo train station is situated within the outlines of the city and is an element of the primary railway network of Bulgaria, a point in the axis Moscow – Kiev – Bucharest – Istanbul. (FIG. 26)

The transport arteries in the city, which take up the vehicle traffic in the destinations of Ruse – Svilengrad and Sofia – Varna, have the characteristics of urban highways with a discontinuous traffic flow. Hristo Botev Str. is a regional artery, in which the whole traffic flows in from the so-called South Junction to central city part and vice versa. It is used also by the public transport (PT). Aleksandar Stamboliyski Str. is a main street.

PT is developed along the longitudinal axis of the city. Because the traffic flow from the centre in the western direction is divided along Nikola Gabrovski Str. and along the Bulgaria Blvd., the bus stops in front of the theatre and the court building are double. The PT stops that are closest to the OMS territory are the South Bus Station, the Municipality and the Summer Theatre, which is a final stop and a bus turning area.



FIG. 26 – Trans-European corridors on the territory of Bulgaria

The nearest taxi stands are located next to the Mayka Bulgaria Square and at the South Bus Station. The interurban PT lines are used as urban within the city of Veliko Tarnovo. Parking in the central city area is difficult due to the small number of parking spaces, organized mainly as parallel parking spaces in the street lanes of the larger paved and less steeper streets, and also due to the constantly increasing number of cars per capita. A temporary parking plot is established on the territory of the OMS. Parking around the Military History Archive is allowed only for personnel vehicles. There is a parking plot in the area of the residential building, which is used only by its residents. Parking plots of wide public access near the OMS territory are those in front of Etar Hotel, near the Summer Theatre bus stop and parallel along Hristo Botev Str. There are five vehicle access roads to the OMS, including those to the Military History Archive and the residential building. There is no bicycle alley network in the city of Veliko Tarnovo, but there is a tendency for increase of the number of cyclists. According to the law, the pedestrian crossings should be at locations designated with pedestrian walkways and in the imaginary continuation of the sidewalks at intersections of lower-class streets. There are a number of pedestrian crossings towards the territory of the OMS, and two of them are by subway. All the streets around the OMS are two-way streets, except for those in the south-west part; the traffic is regulated by means of road markings and traffic signs, without traffic lights. There is no recharging station for electric vehicles in the city of Veliko Tarnovo. The nearest gas station to the OMS territory is at about 1 km.



FIG. 27 – Existing pedestrian crossings and parking plots

According to the enforced DDP for the OMS territory, vehicle access should be provided at 7 points. In the central transverse axis, an underground connection is planned from a roundabout on Hristo Botev Str. in the direction of the VTU. In the central longitudinal axis, a street with wider lanes is planned for vehicle traffic, which becomes narrower to the south and ends up with a turning area. A narrower belt street is planned, which will be connected to all transverse streets. Parallel parking is planned along the main streets and perpendicular - on smaller ones. The routes of almost all streets that are included in the DDP are not subject to change, because of the completed project for reconstruction of the W&S networks under an EU operational program. In 1997 a general communication and transport plan was approved. Currently, a feasibility study and a financial analysis are being carried out for the entire public transport system of the city of Veliko Tarnovo, which will be financed under the Operational Programme "Regions in Growth".



URBAN DEVELOPMENT

The city of Veliko Tarnovo is known for its steep cobbled streets in the old town, which have no sidewalks and have characteristic rainwater drainage in the axis of the street. Parking on these streets is almost impossible. Some of them are in the form of stairs. In residential quarters of high-rise apartment buildings the streets are less sloped, and most of them have no sidewalks, street landscaping and parking places outlined. The majority of pedestrian flows are concentrated along Vasil Levski Str., Stefan Stambolov Str. and Hristo Botev Str., which are framed by trade facilities, catering establishments, banks and nightclubs. They have wide sidewalks and lanes, marked parking spaces and are widened at the PT stops. The street network on the OMS territory is not developed. There is no pedestrian trade street in the city. There are no developed or marked bicycle lanes.

Most of the parks, green areas and streets are lighted. The lighting at pedestrian crossings of streets with concentration of traffic accidents is enhanced. There are no lighting fixtures installed on the OMS territory.

Part of the Veliko Tarnovo water cycle project was implemented on the territory of the OMS in 2013; it envisages improvement and development of the water and sanitation infrastructure in the municipality.

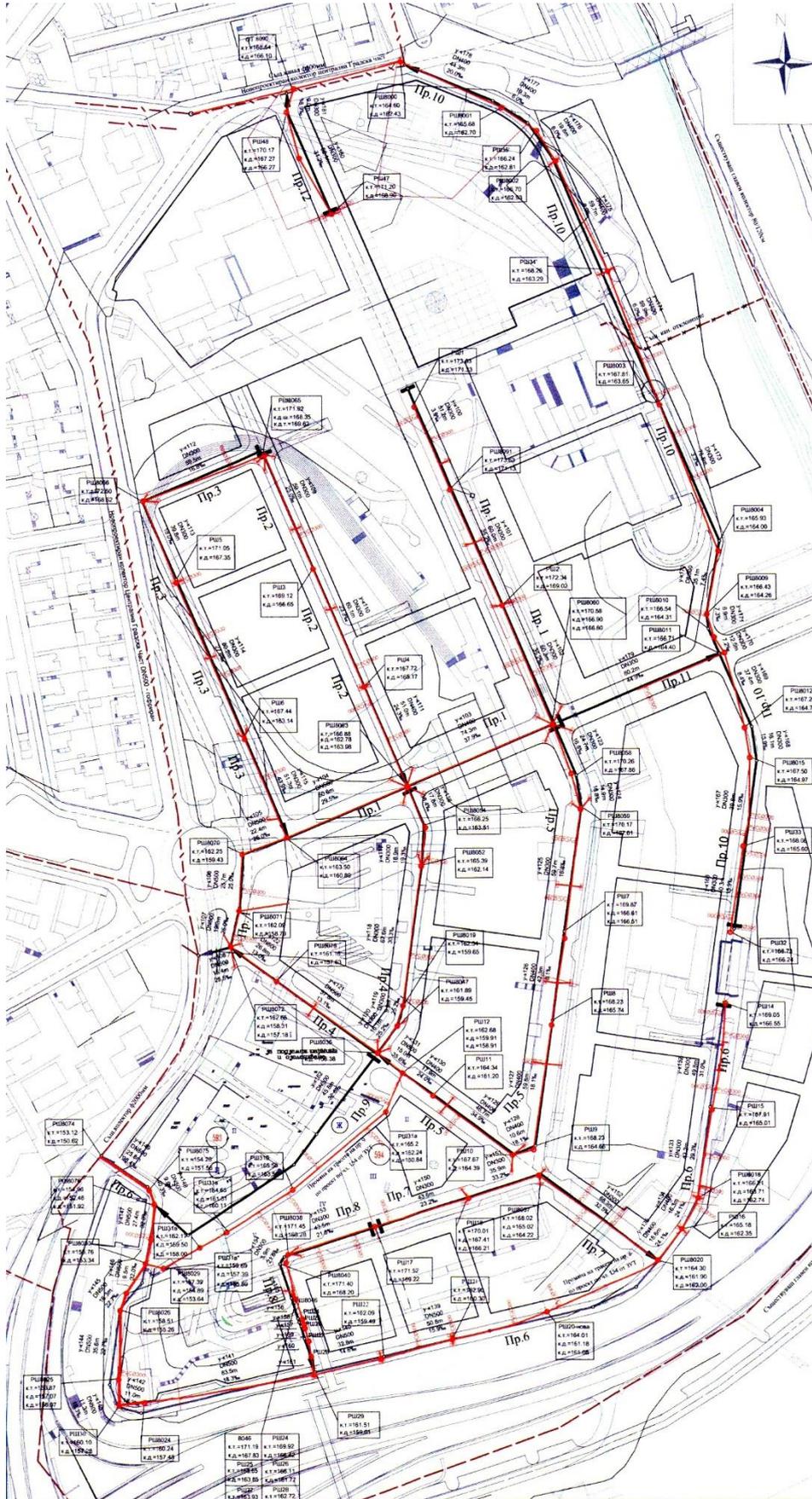


FIG. 28 – Sanitation network according to the water cycle project



The parks near the OMS are Marno Pole Park, Mayka Bulgaria Square and Boruna Park. Marno Pole Park has lighted fountains, which are operated in the summer months. There are no public toilets and drinking water fountains on the OMS territory. A DDP of 1988, which has not been enforced, includes ten water features on this territory.

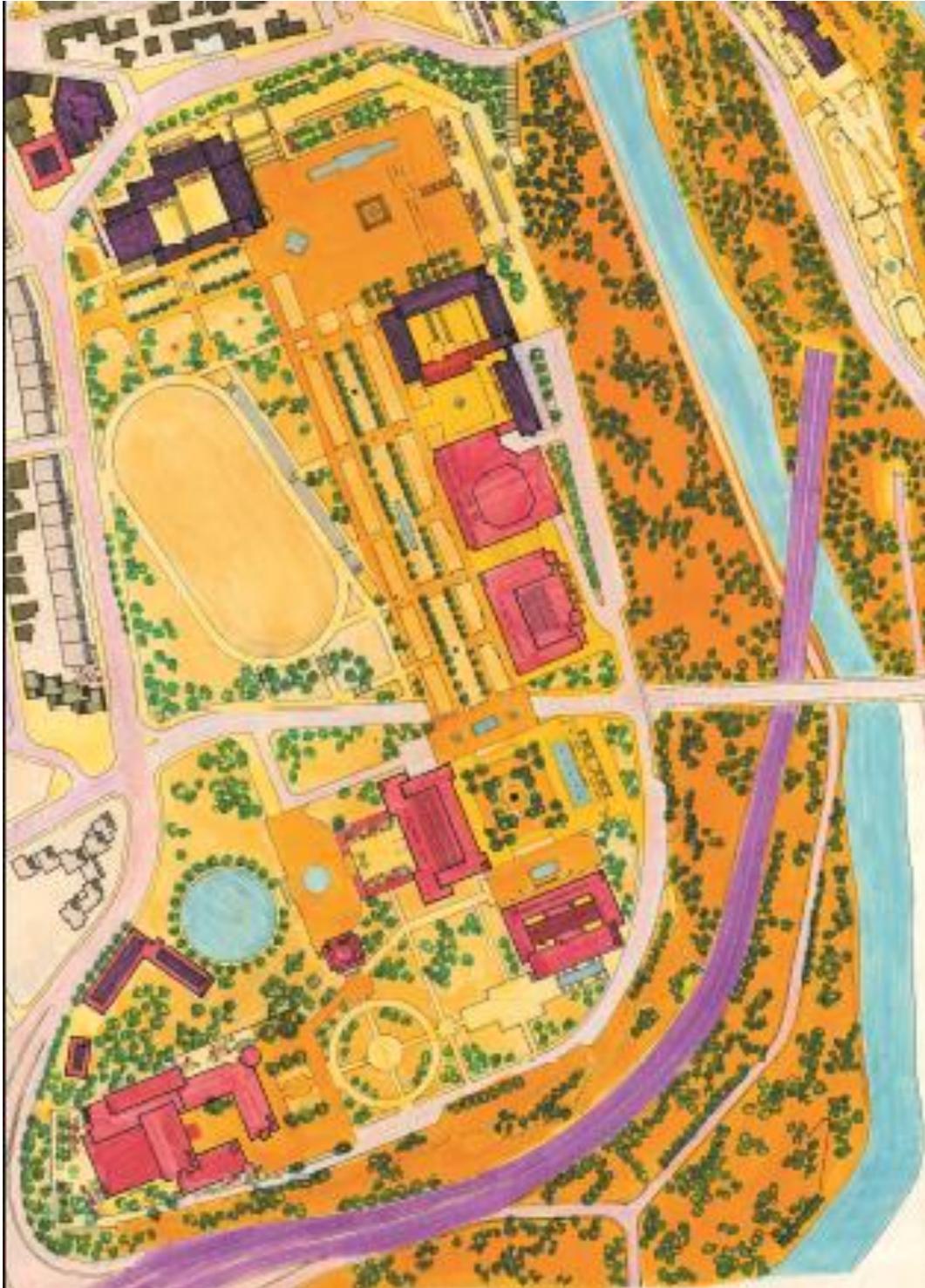


FIG. 29 - DDP of 1988



Heating supply systems are built in parts of the city, in the residential quarters and in the central city area. Heating supply lines are available on the OMS territory, and part of them are in operation for Building No 5 of the VTU, the District Administration, the NRA and the Military Archives. The remaining part of these lines, together with the steam plant, are neglected and depreciated.

Since the territory housed a military school, it is equipped with communication networks and facilities. A stage-by-stage replacement of the telephone and internet cables with fibre optic cables has been started.

Gas supply projects are prepared and implemented stage-by-stage, and for the OMS territory there are building permissions issued.

The municipal waste is collected according to a combined system. The municipality encourages separate collection of waste by providing the relevant containers for paper, plastic and glass. Small stationary dust bins are installed in the parks and along the main streets.

OWNERSHIP AND USE

According to the law of the Republic of Bulgaria, the ownership of land properties may be state, municipal or private. The state and municipal types of ownership are additionally divided into public and private. The immovable properties are of public ownership only if they have been included in a spatial plan as designated for events and sites of wide public significance, such as streets, squares, riverbank protection facilities, cemeteries, etc.-

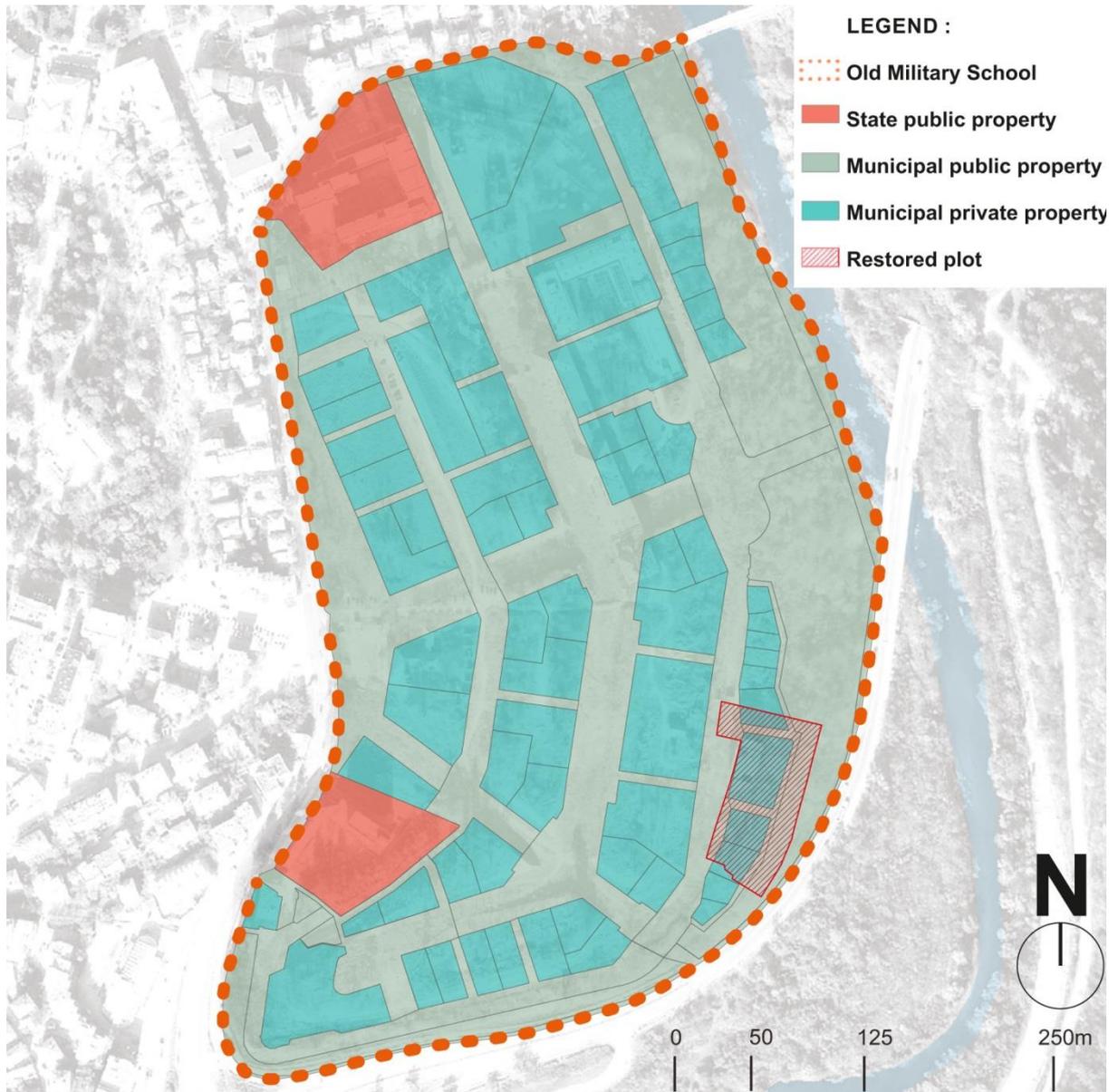


FIG. 30 – Land plot ownership

The ownership of the land plots on the OMS territory has been changed from state to municipal by order of the District Governor in 2000. The street network, the open square spaces and the riverbank protection vegetation, included in the DDP, are public municipal property. The land plots designated for buildings are private municipal property. A land plot in the south-east part of the terrain has been restored to private persons, together with the Belyanka flour factory built in 1888 and its complementary trade facilities.



FIG. 31 – Former flour factory Belyanka

The land plots, on which Building No 5 of the VTU and the Military History Archives are located, are public state property.



FIG. 32 – National Military History Archives

The ownership of the buildings located in the OMS and the facilities therein is heterogeneous. The buildings of the Military History Archives and VTU are state property. The building of the District Administration is of mixed ownership. There are separate facilities in it, which are state and private property. The apartments in the residential building are owned by private persons.

The municipal property buildings are planned for demolition.

The buildings in the private property in the south-east part of the OMS terrain are owned by private persons.

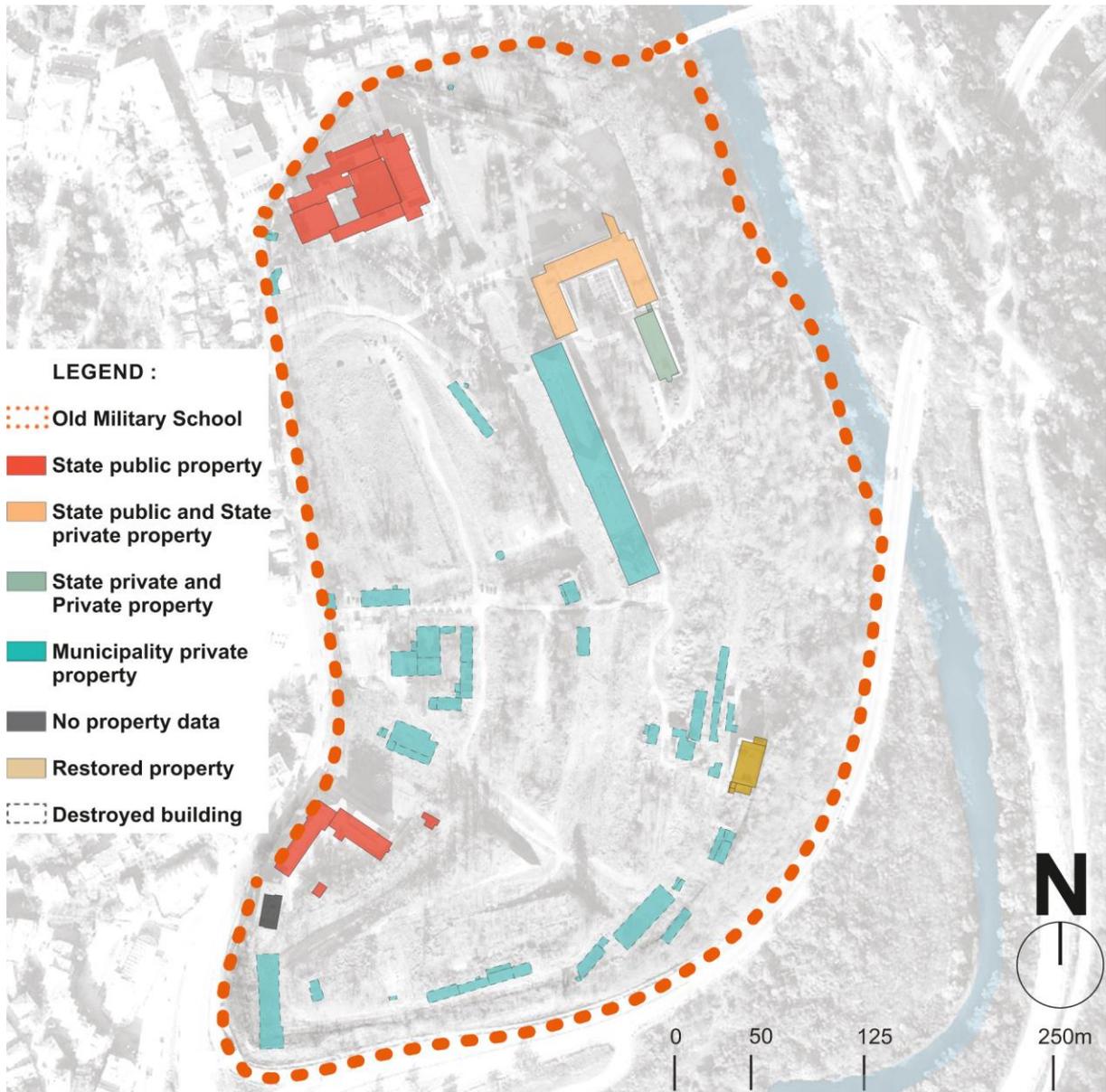


FIG. 33 – Building ownership

In addition to the administration of District Governor of Veliko Tarnovo, the building of the District Administration houses also the Territorial Directorate of the National Revenue Agency (NRA), the Administrative Court of Veliko Tarnovo and the Municipal Agriculture and Forestry Service - Veliko Tarnovo. Since the buildings that are in use on the OMS territory are public, on weekdays they are visited by more than 1,000 people. A temporary parking plot is established for the above described administrative buildings and the VTU building within the OMS territory, but it is definitely insufficient.

The movable facilities on the OMS territory are leased by the municipality to private persons.



ARCHITECTURE AND EXISTING BUILDINGS IN VELIKO TARNOVO

Fragments and foundations of buildings, which are part of the architecture of the [Second Bulgarian Empire](#), can be seen in Veliko Tarnovo. The medieval architecture of Tarnovo is indicative of the Bulgarian architecture at that time. Only foundations of courtyards and ground floors have remained from the medieval houses of Tarnovo. They are described as a two- or three-storey houses, the first floor entirely made of stones, and the second floor often made of beech and featuring bay windows. The Tsarevets Fortress had polygonal and round towers, which have been restored.

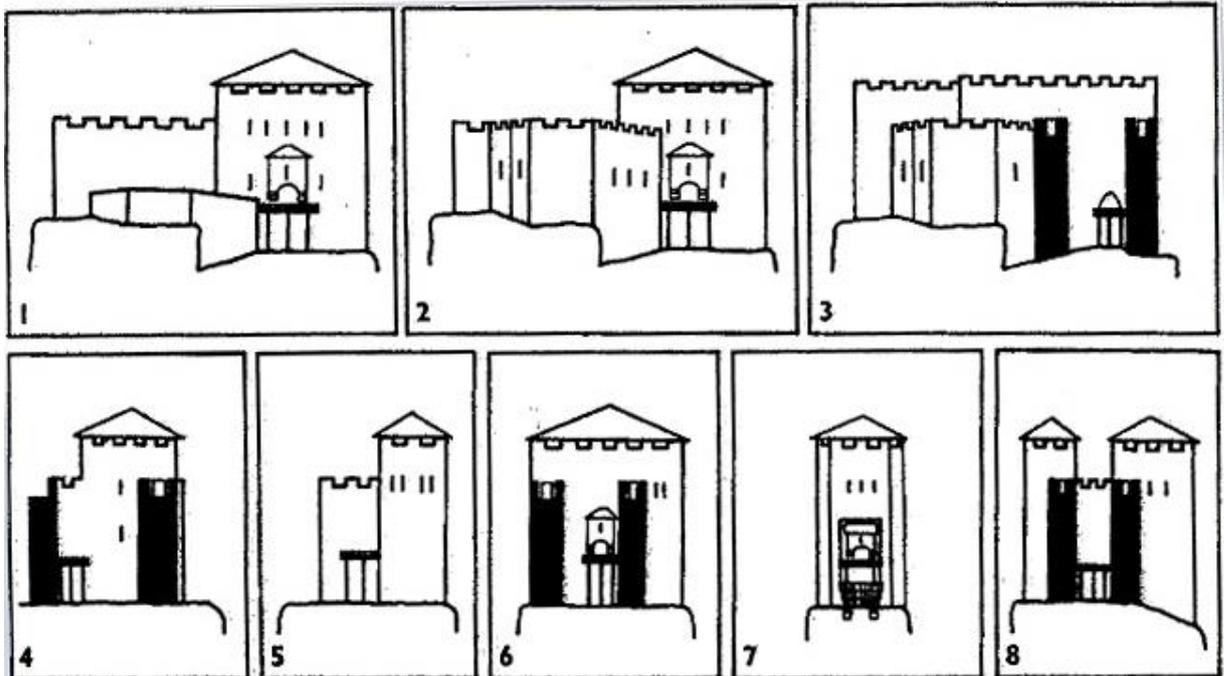


FIG. 34 – The main entrance gates of the Tsarevets Fortress in the middle ages

Churches and houses that were built during Ottoman rule can be seen in the old part of the city and in Asenova Mahala. Houses from the in the Revival Period can also be seen in the old part of the city. They are distinguished by rich ornamentation. Baroque, Sezession and Modernist architecture can be seen in many of the residential and public buildings built in the early 20th century in the central part of the city.

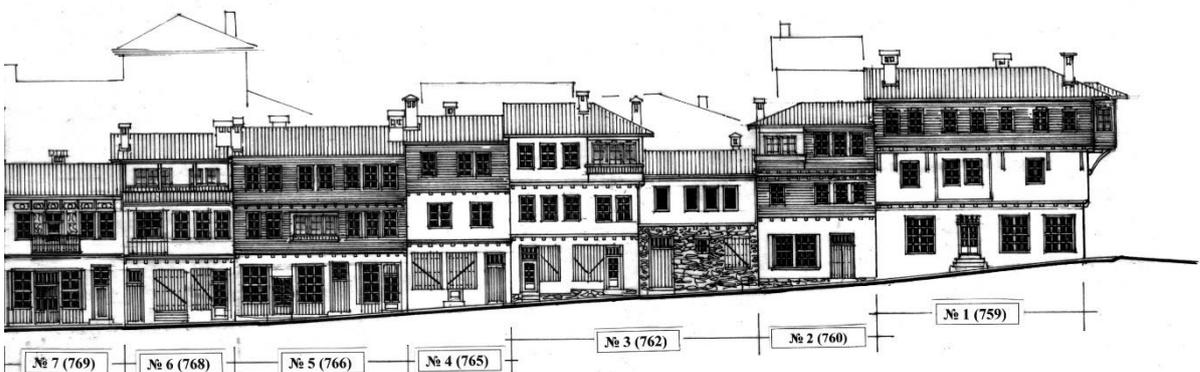


FIG. 35 – Silhouettes of Rakovska Str., with terraced hoses and decorative brick lining



FIG. 36 – Silhouettes of Nezavisimost Str., with terraced hoses and wrought iron balconies

The high-rise apartment buildings in the residential quarters of Buzludza, Kolyo Ficheto, Zone B, Kartala and Cholakovtsi were built in the period of socialism, together with symbolic public buildings – the municipality, the theatre, the polyclinic, the hospital, the Poltava cinema, the Etar Hotel, the Inter Hotel, the Yantra Hotel, the Slavyani Building and others. The architecture of this period is post-modern, contextual and minimalist. Many of the city parks and the small architectural forms therein were also built in the same period. The Asenevtsi Monument is a most significant feature built in 1985. An almost 360-degree panorama to the characteristic terraced low- and middle-rise residential buildings is available from the terrace of the Yantra River where the monument is located. Together with the Etar Hotel and the Inter Hotel, it is located in close proximity to the OMS. There are no hi-tech style buildings among those built in 2000.

The terrain of the OMS is surrounded by a fence, which consists of one-meter solid wall base, and one meter of alternating perforated relief concrete panels, depicting a soldier head with a helmet and a lion head with a crown. In the period of socialism the original ornaments of the lion's crown have been replaced with red five-pointed stars. There were four barracks and their long side followed the U-shaped form of the ridge. They were 20 m wide and 157 m long. One of these buildings still exists today. It is located in the central part of the OMS. It is not planned to preserve this building. The other three barracks have already been destroyed. Most of the trade buildings and sheds existing on the terrain are half-decayed and it is not planned to preserve them. The three-storey building of the Belyanka flour factory is located in the south-east part of the terrain. Its structure consists of brick walls and entrance arks, wooden beams and wooden roof.

The buildings that are in use on the OMS territory are those of the VTU, the District Administration, the 4-storey apartment building and the Military History Archives – the total floorage area of these is 18,000 m². All of them are built in the style characteristic for the socialist period, and the most interesting architecture is that of Building No 5 of the VTU. The chimney of the former steam plant is impressively covered with climbing plants. There are no facilities on the OMS territory, which have the status of cultural monuments, but the building of the former flour factory, the chimney of the former steam plant and the fence surrounding the territory are of aesthetic value.



AVAILABLE PLANS AND DESIGNS

A General Development Plan (GDP) of the city was developed in 1957 by Glavproekt, according to which the OMS terrain is designated for exhibition. In 1997 a new General Development Plan (GDP) of the city was developed by Arch. Agura and team, which was approved by a Mayor's order.



FIG. 37 - GDP of 1957

Partial amendments to the GDP have been made, and the drawings were approved in 2003 by decision of the Municipal Council of Veliko Tarnovo, together with the Rules and Regulations for Application of the GDP, laying down specific Master Plan rules and norms for the city of Veliko Tarnovo. Leader of the team of architects that developed the plan for amendment of the GDP was Arch. Petrovich. According to the enforced GDP, the OMS territory falls within the following spatial development categories, which should be developed and built in compliance with the rules and norms approved by the Municipal Council:

- (3/L) Mixed central area – with multifunctional designation, which allows max. Construction Density (CD) – 60%; max. Construction Intensity Coefficient (C int) – 3, and min. Green Area (GA) – 20%;
- (On2) Park area for sports and recreation – designated for landscaped area with wide public access to sports, attraction and service facilities, which allows max. Construction Density (CD) – 40%; public park area – 30÷40% and Green Area (GA) – 60÷65%;
- (T2) Public Green Areas – designated for land reclamation, planting of high trees and bushes, where no construction will be allowed with the exception of reinforcement facilities.

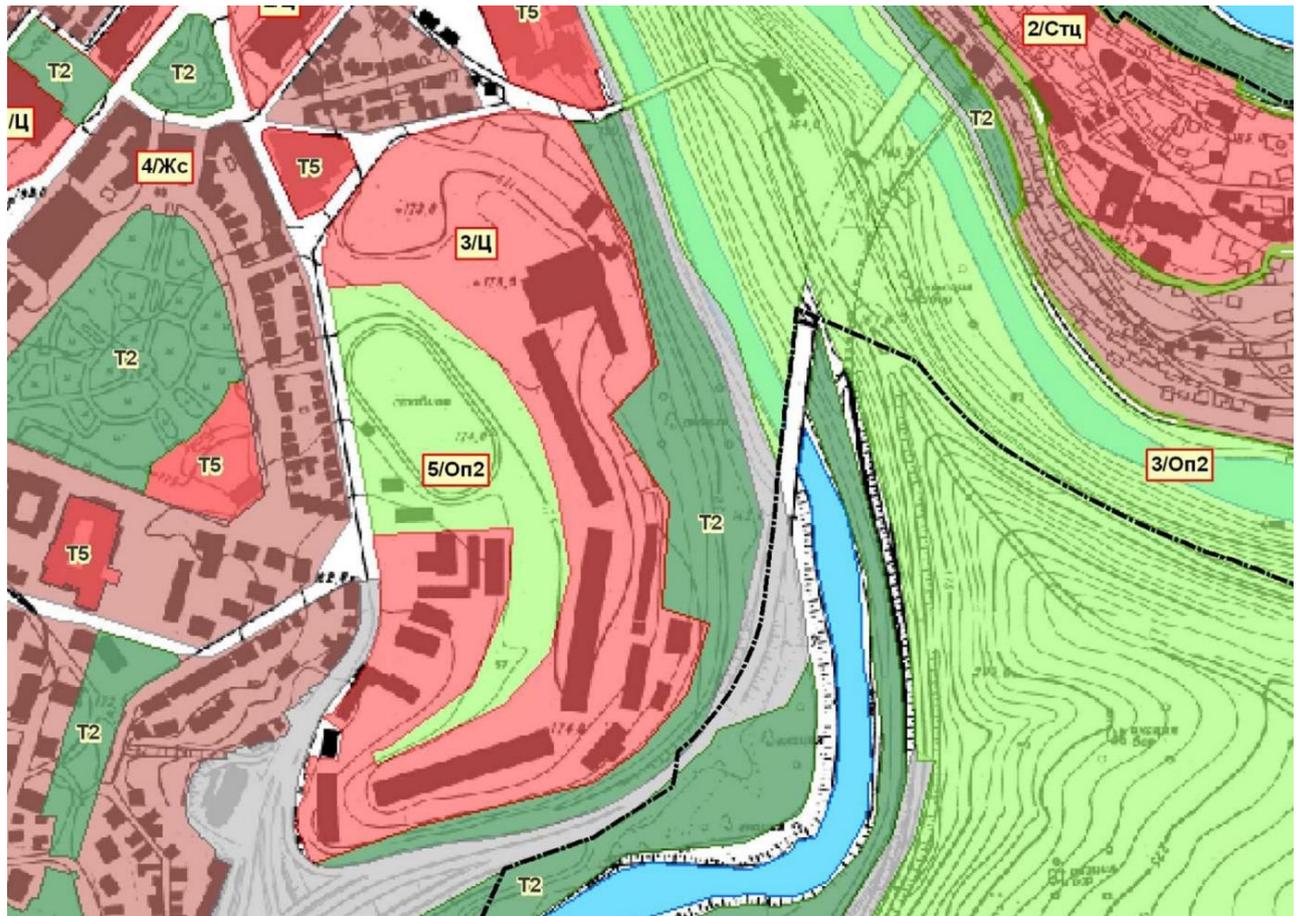


FIG. 38 – Excerpt from the draft amendment to GDP of 2003, including the OMS

When the idea to move the Higher Military School to the north-west part of Veliko Tarnovo was proposed, a competition was launched for transformation of the territory of OMS. In 1988 Glavproekt Sofia developed a construction and regulation plan (CRP), based on which today's buildings of the VTU and the District Administration were developed, but the remainder of the plan was not applied.

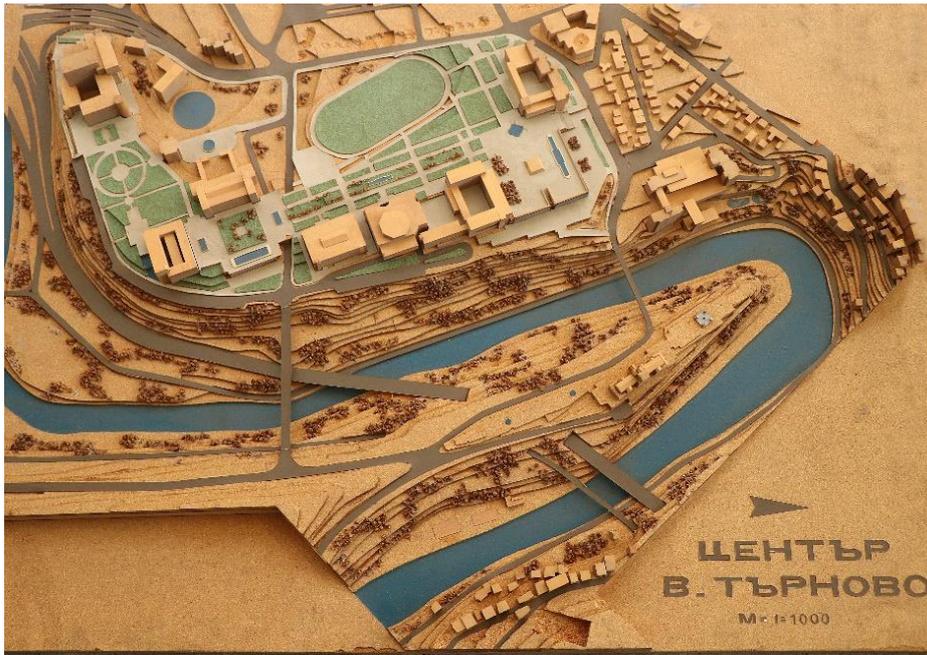


FIG. 39 – Scale model of the DDP of 1988

After a competition, a subsequent CRP was commissioned and drawn by a team managed by Arch. Nikiforov. Based on its provisions for street network, water and sanitation, and landscaping, a water cycle project was implemented under Operational Programme Environment (2007 – 2013). The new infrastructure is still in the warranty period and the location and type of the ducts cannot be changed. According to the same CRP, the territory of the OMS is separated into 5 main areas – 1. representative area; 2. business area; 3. tourist area (including construction of a high-rise representative hotel with a nice view to the river valley and to the road junction); 4. residential area and 5. green area, sports and recreation area. The CRP envisages a tunnel route for transit traffic, for connection with the right bank of the river, the VTU and Sveta Gora Quarter, as well as roundabout at the intersection between Hristo Botev Str., Marno Pole Str. and 7th July Str. Almost none of the listed elements have been developed. Partial amendments of the DDP have been made during the years.

A cadastral map and cadastral registers (CMCR) for the territory of Veliko Tarnovo were developed and enforced in 2008. Detailed survey of the situation and topography, as well as expert evaluation of the tree vegetation on the territory of the OMS were carried out in 2017.

A general communication and transport plan for the city of Veliko Tarnovo was approved in 1997. In 2016, partial reorganization of the traffic in the area of the OMS was applied, which provided parking spaces (70 spaces for the public and 6 for official use).

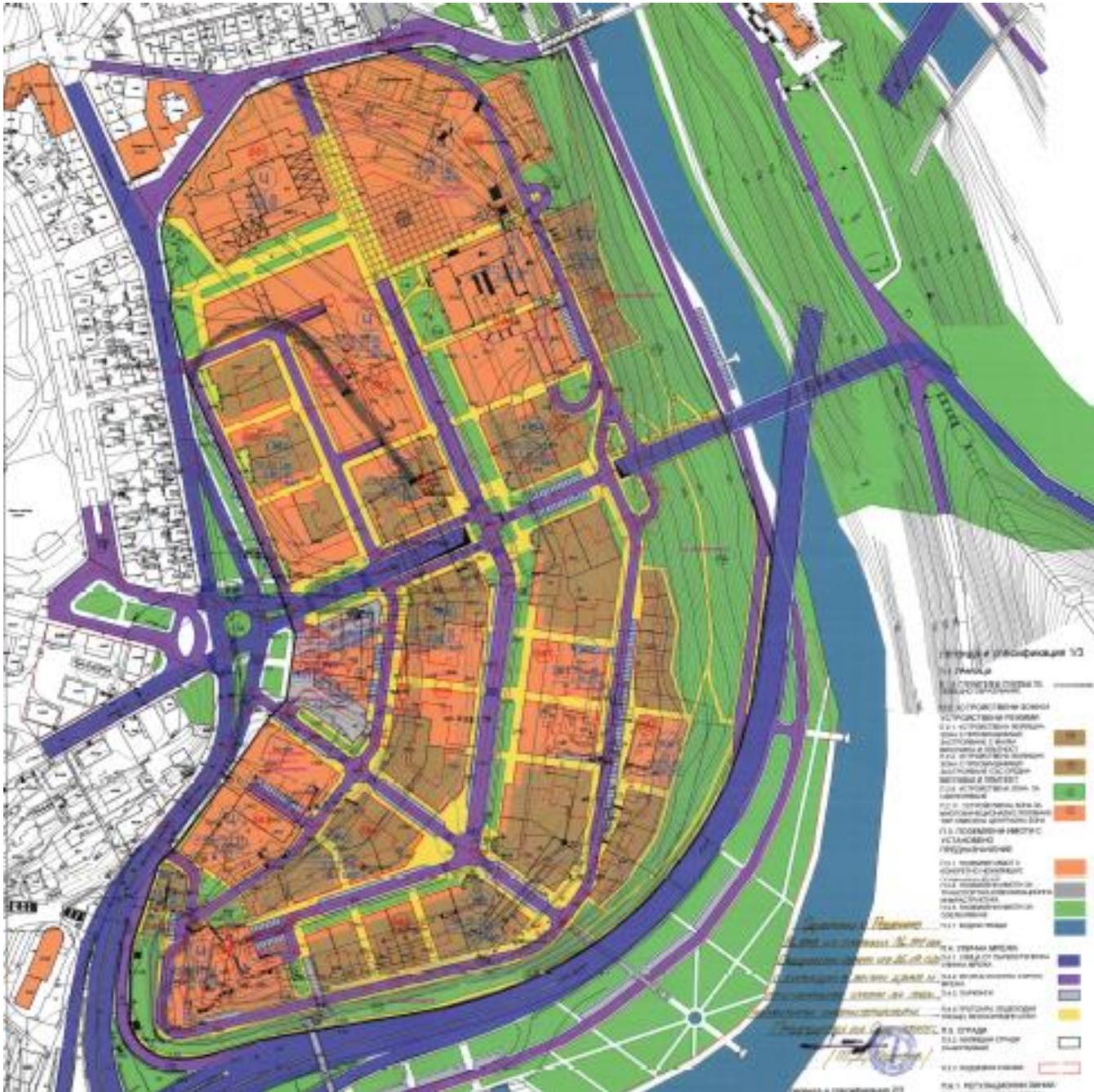


FIG. 40 - DDP of 2002

In 2015 several architectural teams, united by the idea that Arch. Nikiforov's plan should not be enforced, developed conceptual proposals for the territory of the OMS. They assisted with the preparation of the terms of reference for a new DDP, which were accepted in 2017 by decision of the Municipal Council. In 2010, a sociological survey of the public opinions was carried out by the local newspaper Yantra Today, the results of which served as a basis for defining certain conditions in the terms of reference for the new DDP.

In 2013, an Integrated Urban Regeneration and Development Plan (IURDP) was developed for the territory of Veliko Tarnovo, according to which the OMS falls within an area of public functions of high importance. The construction of the buildings and facilities

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included therein can be funded under Operational Programme “Regions in Growth” (2014 – 2020). This includes the construction of 5 sites on the territory of the OMS – 1. Military Museum, Tourist Centre and Expo Centre; 2. Library and Youth Art Centre; 3. Museum of Photography; 4. Sports Centre; 5. Sports Grounds. The Managing Authority has approved the application documents for subsequent financing of the Expo Centre construction.

SUMMARY



STRENGTHS

- At the crossroads of 2 European roads, one of which is part of a European transport corridor;
- At approximately equal distances from the capitals of Romania and Bulgaria and the "Sea Capital" of Bulgaria – city of Varna;
- Relatively close to an airport and a railway hub; next to a railway line, which is part of the primary railway network;
- Close to a bus and railway station; close to 3 Public Transport /PT/ stops; next to a PT street; 2 taxi stands;
- Close to streets of intensive pedestrian flow and to the most visited city park;
- Close to the modern central area of Veliko Tarnovo;
- Close to the only 24-hour catering establishments;
- On a hill with very good visual connections to the rest of the city;
- Close to natural sites that are rich in plant and animal species;
- On a stable construction base plate;
- Available low, medium and high vegetation, including deciduous and coniferous species; The prevailing part of the deciduous trees have spread in a natural way and have no high landscape value, therefore they may be removed for the purposes of the relevant construction;
- In an area of temperate climate and low seismic activity;
- Available new water and sanitation infrastructure; communication networks and facilities, with forthcoming repair and replacement;
- Forthcoming construction of a gas supply network under an approved investment project and according to issued construction permissions;
- Available spatial development plans, cadastral map and cadastral registers, preliminary and investment projects;
- Completed preliminary survey of topography and vegetation;
- In a city of keen architect's guild and active civil society;
- Within the scope of intervention under IURDP and the scope of a project approved for financing under Operational Programme “Regions in Growth” (2014-2020);
- The greater part of the territory is not developed;
- In a city with ancient history and multi-layered historical heritage;



- Part of a city, which is a very popular tourist destination;
- Part of a city, which is a traditional Orthodox Christianity centre;
- Part of a city, which is a district, regional and municipal administrative centre, with a high concentration of administrative, industrial and social facilities, banks and offices of large companies;
- Part of a city with a highly educated population and intelligent young people;
- Prominent tendency of foreign citizens above the working age settling down in the region;
- Part of a city with active night life;
- Prevailing municipal property;
- Part of a city with a number of architectural landmarks;
- Near architectural sites that are iconic of the last century;
- Existing facilities of artistic and architectural value.



WEAKNESSES

- The territory has always been located either outside the city, or has been perceived as being in its periphery;
- Difficult transport connections due to topographic and anthropogenic factors;
- Intensive and high-speed traffic along the street adjacent to the territory, high risk to the health and the lives of crossing pedestrians and cyclists;
- Difficult access to buildings and facilities within the territory due to the implementation of the W&S infrastructure project, which has to a great extent reduced the level of disaster and accident;
- Insufficient number of parking spaces in relation to the number of people visiting the buildings within the territory and inconvenient parking along the streets close to the territory, due to its location near the city centre;
- Part of a city without bicycle alley network, pedestrian trade street and recharging station for electric vehicles;
- Heat supply infrastructure, the greater part of which is not fit for operation;
- Part of a city with reducing number of students that live in the city all year round, as compared to part-time and distance learning students;
- Existing buildings that are municipal property and buildings that are unfit for use, for which permits for demolition are issued;
- Part of a city which does not have a clearly defined modern central area.



ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

LEGAL FRAMEWORK

1. GENERAL INFORMATION

1.1. Type of competition:

The competition constitutes a procedure according to art. 18, para. 1, item 11, in connection with art. 80 of the Public Procurement Act.

The competition is open and anonymous, it is part of a procedure for award of a public service contract, and includes award of prizes to participants.

After the competition the Contracting Authority will invite the author of the winning design to participate in a negotiation procedure without preliminary notice, by virtue of art. 79, para. 1, item 9 of the Public Procurement Act, for drafting a detailed design of the building proposed in the competition.

In order to participate in the negotiation procedure, the author of the winning project shall prove that their design certification is valid in the Republic of Bulgaria in compliance with the requirements of the Bulgarian law, where the author is a foreign person. When the author cannot provide such certification, he/she may participate in the negotiations with a third party subcontractor, which has the necessary certification, or may participate as a member of a consortium.

The above circumstances shall be declared and proven within the negotiation procedure without preliminary notice.

The maximum price for design works, which the Contracting Authority will accept in the negotiation procedure will be to the amount of BGN 300,000 (three hundred thousand BGN).

The prize awarded in the competition is included in the above amount as an advance payment. The person invited to draw the detailed design will receive the difference between the two amounts.

If the author of the winning design cannot prove that their design certification is valid in the Republic of Bulgaria, fails to agree with a Bulgarian certified partner on drafting the detailed design, or fails to provide design certification valid in the Republic of Bulgaria in any other way, he/she will receive only the prize awarded for the first place in the competition, but will not be invited to draw the technical design. If a participant refuses to conclude a contract for transfer of copyright, he/she will not receive the prize and will not be invited to draw the detailed design of the building.



1.2. Copyright

The copyright on the designs of the awarded participants shall be vested to the Municipality of Veliko Tarnovo. On the grounds of art. 42, para. 1 of the Copyright and Related Rights Act, the award-winning participants agree that copyright on all documents and materials, and any other items or components created as a result of or in connection with the competition, shall belong entirely to the Contracting Authority in the same volume as they would belong to the author. The participant declares and guarantees that no third parties have rights on the documents and other outcomes resulting from participation in the competition, which may be subject to copyright. The copyrights are vested to the Contracting Authority from the moment of selecting the award-winning participants. The relations between the Municipality of Veliko Tarnovo and these participants are governed by the contract mentioned in item 1, a draft of which is included in the documentation. The contract shall be signed before receiving the prize.

1.3. Communication with the participants.

The communication with the participants will be via mail. For that purpose the Contracting Authority shall send all documents required by the Public Procurement Act to the email address specified by the participant. Such documents shall be signed with electronic signature.

The Contracting Authority is not liable in cases when the participant has specified an incorrect or non-existent email address.

A message shall be deemed received when delivered at the email box of the participant. Opening and reading this message is not a condition that defines the starting point of the relevant term.

In case a message is not delivered due to incorrect or non-existent email address, the Contracting Authority shall certify this by printing the notice of undelivered mail sent by the e-service provider and shall proceed to publish a notice in the buyer profile as per art. 43, para. 4 of the Public Procurement Act.

1.4. Clarifications on the procedure

The participants may request from the Contracting Authority a clarification on the decision, the contract notice, the terms of reference for the public procurement and the descriptive document, in writing, up to 10 days before the deadline for submission of the design proposals. The person who has made the inquiry shall not be specified in the clarification. The Contracting Authority will not provide clarifications, if the inquiry has been received after the above specified time limit. The clarifications will be published in the buyer profile and in the competition website.



2. CONDITIONS FOR PARTICIPATION

Selection criteria

Technical and professional capacity

The Contracting Authority requires that each participant has in its team at least one member, which is a certified architect.

This circumstance shall be declared in Part IV, Section C, item 6 of the ESPD.

If the participant is a consortium, which is not a legal entity, the compliance with this selection criteria shall be proven for the consortium, and not by each member therein.

For the purpose of a specific contract, and regarding the criteria related to the professional capacity, the applicants or participants may rely on the capacity of third parties, irrespective of the legal relation between them.

Regarding the criteria related to the professional capacity, the applicants or participants may rely on the capacity of third parties, only if these third parties, providing their education, qualification and experience as evidence for compliance with the requirements of the Contracting Authority, will participate in the performance of that part of the contract for which this capacity is necessary.

Where a participant relies on the capacity of third parties, it shall be demonstrated that the participant will have such resources available by submitting documents proving the obligations assumed by these third parties. Where an applicant or participant in the procedure is a consortium of natural and/or legal persons, it may demonstrate compliance with the selection criteria by relying on the capacity of third parties, provided that they fulfil the requirements for third parties specified in art. 65, para. 2-4 of the Public Procurement Act.

Persons that may participate in the competition:

The competition is open to all Bulgarian and foreign natural and/or legal persons or partnerships thereof. The Contracting Authority does not require a specific legal form of consortium to admit a participant to the public procurement procedure.

An applicant may participate in the design competition, which is part of the public procurement procedure, irrespective of their status or legal form, when the applicant or the members of the consortium have the qualification to provide the relevant service in the member state, in which they are established.

When the participant is a consortium, which is an unincorporated entity, the members of the consortium shall sign an agreement (contract). When the participant is a consortium, which is not a legal entity, it shall submit a copy of the partnership agreement.

The partnership agreement/contract for establishment of a consortium shall include the following information related to the specific public procurement:

- a) the rights and obligations of the consortium members;



b) person nominated to represent the consortium in the competition;

c) allocation of responsibilities among the consortium members;

d) the activities that will be performed by each consortium member in this competition and in case a contract is awarded for the next phase of the design.

The participants in the competition shall meet the following conditions:

1. Has not been convicted by an effective sentence, unless rehabilitated, for an offence under [art. 108a](#), [art. 159a - 159r](#), [art. 172](#), [art. 192a](#), [art. 194 - 217](#), [art. 219 - 252](#), [art. 253 - 260](#), [art. 301 - 307](#), [art. 321](#), [321a](#) and [art. 352 - 353e](#) of the [Penal Code](#);

Information about the presence or absence of the circumstances under item 1 shall be filled in the ESPD as follows:

In Part III, Section A, the participant shall provide information about convictions for the following offences:

- Participation in a criminal organization - as per art. 321 and 321a of the Penal Code;
- Corruption – as per art. 301 – 307 of the Penal Code;
- Fraud – as per art. 209 – 213 of the Penal Code;
- Terrorist offences or offences linked to terrorist activities - as per art. 108a, para. 1 of the Penal Code;
- Money laundering or terrorist financing – as per art. 253, 253a, or 253b of the Penal Code and art. 108a, para. 2 of the Penal Code;
- Child labour and other forms of trafficking in human beings – as per art. 192a or 159a - 159d of the Penal Code.

In Part III, Section B, the participant shall provide information about convictions for offences under art.194 – 208, art. 213a – 217, art. 219 – 252 and art. 254a – 260 of the Penal Code.

The participants shall provide information on crimes, that are analogous to those in item 1, in case the conviction is rendered in another member country or third country.

Information about the presence or absence of the circumstances under art.172 and art. 352 – 353e of the Penal Code shall be provided in Part III, Section C, field 1 of the ESPD In case the answer is "Yes", the participant shall specify:

- Date of enforcement of the conviction and its factual and legal grounds;
- The duration of the penalty imposed.

2. Has not been convicted by an effective sentence, unless rehabilitated, for an offence analogous to those under [item 1](#), in another member country or third country;

3. Does not have obligations related to payment of taxes or social security contributions within the meaning of [art. 162, para. 2, item. 1](#) of the [Tax and Social Security](#)



[Procedure Code](#), and to any interest accrued, to the state or the municipality in which the Contracting Authority and/or the applicant or participant is established, or analogous liabilities, ascertained by an act of a competent authority in accordance with the law of the country in

which the applicant or participant is established, except in the cases when the payment is staggered, deferred or secured, or when the debt is pursuant to an act, which has not been enforced;

This reason shall not apply when the amount of the tax or social security liabilities in not more than 1 percent of the total annual turnover for the last closed financial year.

In this case, the above circumstance shall be declared in the ESPD, and shall be supported by suitable proof.

4. There are reasons to apply [art. 44, para. 5](#) of the Public Procurement Act.

5. It has not been established that:

a) the participant has produced a document with untrue contents, certifying the absence of grounds for removal or fulfilment of the selection criteria;

b) the participant has not provided the required information, certifying the absence of grounds for removal or fulfilment of the selection criteria;

6. It has not been established with an enforced penal decree or judicial decision that the participant has violated [art. 61, art. 1](#), [art. 62, art. 1](#) or [3](#), [art. 63, art. 1](#) or [2](#), [art. 118, art. 128, art. 228, art. 3, art. 245](#) and [art. 301 - 305](#) of the [Labour Code](#) or [art. 13, art. 1](#) of the [Labour Migration and Labour Mobility Act](#) or analogous obligations, certified by an act of a competent body, under the legislation of the state, in which the applicant or participant is established;

7. There is no conflict of interests, which cannot be eliminated;

"Conflict of interests" is present when the Contracting Authority, its employees or persons hired outside its structure, which participate in the preparation or award of the public procurement, or which may influence the results thereof, have interests, which may lead to benefits within the meaning of [art. 54](#) of the [Anti-corruption and Forfeiture of Assets Act](#), and which may influence their impartiality and independence in relation to awarding the public procurement.

The reasons under [item 1](#), [2](#) and [7](#) refer to the persons, who represent the participant or the applicant, the members of their management and supervision bodies, and to other persons authorized to exert control on the decisions of these bodies.

[Item 3](#) is not applicable when the amount of the tax or social security liabilities in not more than 1 percent of the total annual turnover for the last closed financial year, in case that the participant has declared that in the ESPD.

The participants are removed from the procedure also when the project proposal submitted by them does not meet the terms of reference, the conditions set in the contract notice or another condition for the public procurement.



The participant shall be obliged to inform the Contracting Authority in writing about all circumstances under art. 54, para. 1, art. 101, para. 11 of the Public Procurement Act within a term of 3 days as of their occurrence.

Other conditions for participation:

According to art. 101, para. 8 – *„Every participant in a public procurement procedure shall have the right to submit only one offer.“*

This means that one participant may submit only one application for participation and one design.

One natural or legal person may participate in only one consortium.

A person, who participates in a consortium or has given their consent to act as a subcontractor of another participant, may not submit a separate application or design on their own behalf.

Additional information:

The participant that has gained first place shall have design certification valid in the Republic of Bulgaria as at the date of the invitation for negotiation as per art. 79, para. 1 of the Public Procurement Act. This certification may either be direct, or through another person possessing such certification. In case that at the date of the invitation the participant does not possess the relevant certification, a contract for technical/detailed investment design will not be concluded and the Contracting Authority will benefit from the vested copyright and will assign the necessary works by means of another procedure under the Public Procurement Act.

This condition is set in order to ensure that the authors of the winning design have the technical and legal capacity to develop the next design phase, which is the detailed design, to prepare the project documentation, to sign and stamp it, to submit it for approval to the competent authorities, which will issue a construction permission on the grounds of the documentation. The designer shall have the capacity to monitor the construction process, to exert author's supervision and to sign the documents for commissioning of the building.

2. REASONS FOR REMOVAL

Participants shall be removed from the procedure, if they do not meet the requirements specified in items 1-7. In addition to that the Contracting Authority shall remove from the procedure:

2.1. a participant, who does not meet the selection criteria set or fails to fulfil another condition set out in the public procurement notice;

2.2. a participant, which has submitted a design proposal, which does not meet the conditions set out in the public procurement notice and the terms of reference;



The Contracting Authority shall remove a participant from the procedure, when the Contracting Authority has established presence of the circumstances described in this section, which have occurred before or during the procedure. The requirements shall also apply where a participant in the procedure is a consortium of natural and/or legal persons and any of the reasons for removal is present for any of the consortium members.

A participant, which by means of an effective sentence or another legal act according to the law of the country in which the sentence or the act is issued, is deprived of the right to participate in public procurement or concession procedures, shall not have the right to use the possibility provided by art. 56, para 1 of the Public Procurement Act to prove measures undertaken to prove reliability for the time determined by the sentence or the act.

In case that the participant is a consortium, which is not incorporated as an independent legal entity, each of the consortium members shall meet the requirements under the Public Procurement Act described above in items 1-7 of the preceding section. A participant, which is a consortium of natural and/or legal persons, will be removed from the procedure when the reasons under art. 54, para. 1 of the Public Procurement Act are present for any of the consortium members and the same have occurred before or during the procedure. When submitting an application for participation a consortium, which is not a legal entity, shall declare the absence of the circumstances under art. 54, para. 1 of Public Procurement Act by submitting an ESPD for each member of the consortium.

Reasons for admitting participation in the presence of circumstances under art. 54, para. 1 of the Public Procurement Act.

The Contracting Authority may not remove from the procedure a participant for which the grounds under art. 54, para. 1 of the Public Procurement Act are present, if the participant produces the evidence specified in art. 56 para. 1 of the Public Procurement Act for measures undertaken to prove reliability and the same are sufficient to prove the participant's reliability.

When any of the grounds under art. 54, para. 1 of the Public Procurement Act are present for a participant, and before the project proposal is submitted the participant has undertaken measures to prove reliability as per art. 56 of the Public Procurement Act, these measures shall be described in the ESPD and evidence shall be presented. This evidence shall prove the circumstances provided for in art. 56 of the Public Procurement Act, and in particular, that the participant:

- has extinguished the obligations under art. 54, para. 1, item 3, including accrued interest and/or fines or that they have been staggered, deferred or secured;
- has paid, or is in the process of paying, the due compensation for any damage incurred as a result of the crime or violation;
- has thoroughly clarified the facts and circumstances, such as active cooperation with the competent authorities, and has fulfilled specific prescriptions, and has taken working, organizational and personnel measures to prevent new crimes or violations.

Documents demonstrating the undertaken reliability measures, where applicable.



- regarding the circumstances under art. 56, para. 1, item 1 and 2 of the Public Procurement Act – a payment or agreement document, or other document demonstrating that the liabilities are secured or that the parties have agreed on deferral or rescheduling, together with a repayment scheme and/or dates specified for the final pay-off of the outstanding debts, or that the due compensation is in the process of payment;

- regarding the circumstances under art. 56, para. 1, item 3 of the Public Procurement Act – a document issued by the respective competent authority that confirms the described circumstances.

In case of presenting evidence that reliability measures are undertaken, the participant shall submit a declaration stating that the circumstances under art. 56, para. 5 of the Public Procurement Act are not present for him.

The participant shall not be deprived of the right to participate in public procurement or concession procedures by means of an effective sentence or another legal act according to the law of the country in which the sentence or the act is issued, pursuant to art. 56, para. 5 of the Public Procurement Act, if he presents evidence that reliability measures have been undertaken.

Other reasons for non-admission:

The Contracting Authority will not admit for participation in the procedure and will return a design proposal, which is:

- submitted in unsealed or transparent packages, according to the requirements of art. 89, para. 2 and art. 89, para. 2 of the Regulation for Implementation of the PPA;
- submitted in damaged packages, according to the requirements of art. 89, para. 2 and art. 89, para. 2 of the Regulation for Implementation of the PPA;
- contains designs that are marked with participant's identification details or data, from which information about the participant may be derived;
- submitted after the deadline for submission;

Before concluding the contract, the Contracting Authority will check the selected contractor against the provisions of the Measures Against Money Laundering Act.

3. INSTRUCITONS FOR PREPARATION OF DESIGNS ENTERING FOR COMPETITION

The design entered for competition shall be presented in a sealed opaque package (1), inscribed with:

- a. the name of the applicant or participant, including the consortium members, when applicable;
- b. address for correspondence, telephone and e-mail address, where possible fax;
- c. name of the competition.



The package (1) shall be accompanied by the boards presenting the design, which shall by no means contain participant's identification information. In a separate opaque envelope (2), the documents under art. 89, para. 3 of the Regulation for Implementation of the PPA. When the boards are submitted in a digital form, the carrier shall not contain any identification information of the participant.

The Separate opaque envelope (2) shall contain:

1. List of the submitted documents – in free form;

2. Application for participation – Form No 1;

The application form shall be accompanied by the documents listed therein, if applicable.

3. European Single Procurement Document (ESPD) filled in for the applicant in accordance with the legal requirements and the conditions of the Contracting Authority, and where applicable – an ESPD for each of the members of a consortium, which is not a legal entity, for each subcontractor and for each person, whose resources will be relied on for performance of the contract.

The fields of the ESPD, which have relevance to the public procurement, shall be filled in according to art. 67 of the Public Procurement Act and art. 40 and the subsequent articles of the Regulation for Implementation of the PPA.

In the ESPD, the participant shall declare the absence of grounds for removal. The participant shall include the relevant information required by the Contracting Authority, and shall specify the national data base, which contains the declared circumstances, or the competent authorities, which are obliged to provide information according to the law of the country in which the participant is established.

The Contracting Authority may at any time require from the participants to provide all or part of the documents proving the information specified in the ESPD, when this is necessary to ensure a lawful procedure.

In case that the participant is a consortium, the European Single Procurement Document (ESPD) shall be submitted for each of the consortium members.

The persons under art. 40, para. 1, item 1 and 2 of the Regulation for Implementation of the PPA are as follows:

a) for a general partnership - the persons under art. 84, para. 1 and art. 89, para. 1 of the Commerce Act;

b) for a limited partnership - the partners that have unlimited liability under art. 105 of the Commerce Act;

c) for a limited liability company - the persons under art. 141, para. 1 and 2 of the Commerce Act, and for sole owner limited liability company - the persons under art. 147, para. 1 of the Commerce Act;



d) for a joint-stock company – the persons under art. 241, para. 1, art. 242, para. 1 and art. 244, para. 1 of the Commerce Act;

e) for a limited partnership with shares – the persons under art. 256, in connection with art. 244, para. 4 of the Commerce Act;

f) for a sole trader – the natural person, who is the sole trader;

g) for a branch of a foreign person – the person, which manages and represents the branch or has analogous powers according to the law of the country where the branch is established;

h) in the cases of point "a" - "g" - the authorized representatives, when there are such; when the person has more than one authorized representative, the declaration is submitted only for the authorized representative, whose representative powers include the Republic of Bulgaria;

i) in all other cases, including for foreign persons – the persons, which represent, manage and control the participant according to the law of the country in which they are established.

The persons under art. 40, para. 1, item 3 of the Regulation for Implementation of the PPA are the natural persons, which are the sole owners of the capital of a sole owner limited liability company and a sole owner joint-stock company, as well as persons having similar functions to those of the persons under art. 1 and 2 of the same article, which are included in the structure of the foreign legal entity.

In the cases under art. 41, para. 1 of the Regulation for Implementation of the PPA, where more than one ESPD is submitted, the circumstances related to the selection criteria shall be filled in only in the ESPD, signed by the person who can independently represent the relevant economic operator.

In case that the participant has stated that it will rely on the capacity of third parties to prove compliance with the selection criteria or that it will use subcontractors, a separate ESPD shall be submitted for each of these persons.

Participants may use the possibility under art. 67, para. 3 of the Public Procurement Act, when direct and unlimited e-access is provided to an ESPD that has already been filled in and signed digitally. In these cases, instead of the ESPD the tender documents shall include a declaration according to a template, which certifies that the data is up-to-date and the signature in the published ESPD is authentic, and shall specify the address at which access to the document is provided.

The participants shall fill in Part II, Section A, Section B, Section C and Section D.

The participants shall fill in Part III, Sections A, B, C, and D.

Important! When filling in Section D of Part III the participant shall take into account that specific national reasons for exclusion are applicable, which are described below, and the participant shall declare the circumstances related to the applicability of these reasons provisioned in the Bulgarian law. A participant, for whom the specific national reasons for



exclusion are applicable, will be removed from this procedure.

The specific national reasons for exclusion are as follows:

- convictions for crimes under art. 194 – 208, art. 213a – 217, art. 219 – 252 and art. 254a – 260 of the Penal Code, or convictions for analogous crimes in the country in which the participant is established, when the latter is a foreign person.
- offences under art. 61, para. 1, art. 62, para. 1 or 3, art. 63, para. 1 or 2, art. 228, para. 3 of the Labour Code (art. 54, para. 1, item 6 of the Public Procurement Act);
- offences under art. 13, para. 1 of the Labour Migration and Labour Mobility Act (art. 54, para. 1, item 6 of the Public Procurement Act);
- participants, which are related persons within the meaning of § 2, item 45 of the Additional Provisions of the Public Procurement Act.

"Connected persons" are:

- a) such persons, where one person controls the other or its affiliate;
 - b) persons, the activity of which is controlled by a third person;
 - c) persons, which exert joint control over a third person;
 - d) spouses and relatives in a direct line to an unlimited degree and collaterally up to and including the fourth degree, including relatives by marriage up to and including the fourth degree.
- the participant is an entity registered in a preferential tax regime jurisdiction or is controlled by such entity. At the same time the participant shall not fall within the exceptions under art. 4 of the Act on the Economic and Financial Relations with Companies Registered in Preferential Tax Regime Jurisdictions, the Persons Related to Them and Their Beneficial Owners.
- the participant is a person, which has occupied a higher public position, and which in the last year of exercising his/her official powers and obligations has participated in the organization of public procurement procedures financed by funds owned by the European Union or by money provided to Bulgaria by the European Union, shall not have the right, within one year after discharge of office, to participate, or to represent a natural or legal person, in such procedures before the institution, in which he/she has held office, or before a legal entity controlled by that institution.

The prohibition for participation in public procurement procedures, financed by funds owned by the European Union or by money provided to Bulgaria by the European Union, applies also to legal entities, in which a person meeting the above requirements has become a partner, owns shares or is a manager or member of a management or control body after discharge of office.



The participants shall download the "xml" file, provided by the Contracting Authority in the buyer profile. This file may be opened on the e-ESDP platform at the following address: <https://ec.europa.eu/tools/espd?lang=en> and shall fill in the form. After that the filled-in form shall be saved and signed with certified digital signature, and shall be included in the package on an electronic carrier, as per art. 89, para. 3 of the Regulation for Implementation of the PPA. In the cases when the ESPD is filled in on the e-ESDP platform, it shall be submitted in a PDF version, signed with a digital signature.

The ESPD and all other documents shall be submitted, pursuant to art. 101, para. 6 of the Public Procurement Act.

More information about how to fill in the e-ESDP may be found in file **eESPD FAQ_v4_EN.pdf** that can be found in the documentation.

4. A design entered for competition (the boards containing the design, which shall by no means contain participant's identification information) **WITHOUT participant's identification data or data, from which such information may be derived;**

5. Declaration Template – Form No 2.

5.1. Authorizing document, when the person signing the declaration is not the legal representative of the participant or the person representing the members of a consortium according to the agreement for establishment of the consortium.

6. The documents under art. 39, para. 2 (item 1 of this section) and the declaration under item 5 shall be placed in a separate opaque envelope, on which the participant's data shall be indicated.

The participants shall sign the documents bearing in mind the declarations incorporated therein, as well as the criminal liability for false declaration under the Penal Code of the Republic of Bulgaria.

A participant, subcontractor or third party, which provides its capacity, may use the possibility under art. 67, para. 3 of the Public Procurement Act, when direct and unlimited e-access is provided to an ESPD that has already been filled in and signed digitally. In these cases, instead of the ESPD the tender documents shall include a declaration, which certifies that the data is up-to-date and the signature in the published ESPD is authentic, and shall specify the address at which access to the document is provided.

The Contracting Authority admits design proposals submitted on an electronic carrier. The participant may also submit all other documents on an electronic carrier. In this case, each document shall be signed with digital signature. The electronic carrier shall be placed in the package according to the requirements set out in this documentation. Submitting the documents on an electronic carrier does not relieve the participant of the obligation under item 6 of this section.



4. SUBMISSION OF THE DESIGNS ENTERING FOR COMPETITION

4.1. The design entering for competition and the documents under art. 39, para. 2 of the Regulation for Implementation of the PPA shall be submitted by the participant or by an authorized representative in person or by registered mail with acknowledgement of receipt at the registry office of the Municipality of Veliko Tarnovo, at the following address: 2 Mayka Bulgaria Square until 5 pm on 20 July 2018.

4.2. The deadline for submission of the applications for participation is specified in the public procurement notice.

4.3. Upon receipt of the applications for participation, pursuant to art. 47, para. 2 of the Regulation for Implementation of the PPA, the consecutive number, the date and time of receipt shall be written on the package, and a document shall be issued to the bearer.

4.4. Applications for participation, which are submitted after the deadline under item 4.2 or are placed in an unsealed package or in a damaged package, will not be admitted for participation.

4.5. In the event that at the deadline under item 4.2 there are people still waiting to submit their application at the place designated for submission of the documents, then they shall be included in a list which shall be signed by the Contracting Authority and by the persons present. The applications of the people in the list shall be entered in the register of the Contracting Authority. In such cases applications of people, who are not included in the list, shall not be admitted.

5. ASSESSMENT BY THE JURY

The Contracting Authority shall appoint a jury by issuing an order, which shall include:

1. names of the jury members and the person appointed as chairman;
2. terms for completion of the work;
3. place where the documents of the design competition will be kept until the jury completes its work.

After the deadline for submission of designs the Contracting Authority shall appoint the officials, which will perform the preliminary actions for ensuring the anonymity of the designs before they are reviewed by the jury.

The officials shall open the packages according to [art. 89, para. 2](#) of the Regulation for Implementation of the PPA and shall verify the compliance with the requirements under [art. 89, para. 3](#) of the Regulation for Implementation of the PPA, as well as the condition of the designs. If it is found that the condition of any of the designs does not ensure its anonymity, the officials shall present it to the Contracting Authority, accompanied by a report describing the discrepancies found, and suggesting that these designs shall not be admitted to participation in the procedure.



Each design entered for competition shall be assigned an individual number, which shall be inscribed on all materials contained in the package, as per [art. 89, para. 2](#) of the Regulation for Implementation of the PPA, and on the envelope, as per [art. 89, para. 3](#) of the Regulation for Implementation of the PPA, when the design does not contain participant's details.

The number shall consist of four digits and shall be generated at random by computer software.

The officials shall make a list of the numbers and the corresponding names of participants. The list shall be enclosed and sealed in an opaque envelope.

After completing these actions the officials hand over their work to the jury, along with the documents and materials they drew.

The jury shall consider and assess the presented designs at closed meetings on the grounds of the criteria, specified in the notice and in the competition documentation, and shall rate the designs, which meet the announced requirements.

In the process of reviewing and assessing the designs, when necessary, the jury shall note questions on different aspects of the designs, which need clarifications.

The assessment and rating results shall be announced at a public session, which the participants in the procedure or their authorized representatives, as well as representatives of the media shall have the right to attend.

At this session the envelope with the list of participants shall be opened and the names of participants, whose designs are awarded shall be announced.

The jury shall review the documents, pursuant to [art. 39, para. 2](#) of the Regulation for Implementation of the PPA, of those participants, whose designs are awarded as per [art. 54, para. 7 - 9](#) and [art. 11 - 13](#) of the Regulation for Implementation of the PPA. If necessary the questions that have arisen during the assessment of the designs shall be clarified.

After the jury completes its work, it shall compile a report. All documents, drawn in the course of the jury's work, shall be attached to this report, such as protocols, assessment tables, reasons for reservations, etc.

Within a term of 10 days as of receipt of the report the Contracting Authority shall issue a decision on the ranking of the competition participants, based on the report of the jury, as well as a decision on the prizes and payments, where applicable.



QUESTIONS

Questions will be accepted and published together with their answers by the Contracting Authority on the website of the competition www.velikotarnovocentre.com, on the Facebook page www.facebook.com/velikotarnovocentre and at email address info@velikotarnovocentre.com.

INFORMATION ABOUT OPERATIONAL PROGRAMME “REGIONS IN GROWTH” 2014-2020

The Municipality of Veliko Tarnovo is a beneficiary under the Operational Programme “Regions in Growth” 2014-2020, Priority Axis 1: "Integrated and sustainable regional development"; Procedure: “BG16RFO001-1.001-039 “Implementation of Integrated Urban Regeneration and Development Plans 2014-2020; Procedure BG16RFOP001-1.009 – "Implementation of Integrated Urban Regeneration and Development Plans 2014-2020 - Veliko Tarnovo“. An Agreement for implementation of Investment Programme No BG16RFOP001-1.040-003 was signed in 2016, which includes a number of projects ranked by investment priorities and groups of activities, including also the "Cultural Infrastructure" group of activities with the project "Establishment of an attractive area for cultural and congress tourism on the territory of the Old Military School" with total indicative budget of the Investment Programme under OP "Regions in Growth" 2014-2020 to the amount of BGN 7,398,105.00.



TEAM

The organization of the competition was supported by:

CONTRACTING AUTHORITY - MUNICIPALITY OF VELIKO TARNOVO

Eng. Daniel Panov – Mayor of the Municipality of Veliko Tarnovo

Arch. Nikolai Malakov – Chief Architect of the Municipality of Veliko Tarnovo

Arch. Lora Bachvarova – Chief Spatial Development Expert, Construction and Spatial Development Directorate

Urb. Tsveta Slavcheva – Chief Spatial Development Expert, Construction and Spatial Development Directorate

Arch. Nikolay Miladinov – Chief Spatial Development Expert, Construction and Spatial Development Directorate

Yavor Ivanov – Legal Adviser, Public Procurement Directorate

Mariela Tsoneva – Director, Project and Programmes Directorate

Pavel Hristov – Head of Department of Information and Technical Services

Nikolina Miteva – Lawyer

As well as other experts from the administration of the Municipality of Veliko Tarnovo.

Photography:

SHIRO 85 LTD – Kiril Borisov

CONSULTANT: PROF. DR. ARCHITECT GREGORY STANISHEV

Surveys related to the preparation of the competition:

Urban research:

PLACEMAKE LTD

Geodetic survey:

CAD CONSULT LTD

Phytosanitary assessment:

ALDEBORK LTD



SOURCES OF INFORMATION

www.meteoblue.com

<http://starotarnovo.ucoz.com>

<https://starikartichki.jimdo.com/>

<http://www.grao.bg>

<http://www.nsi.bg>

<https://www.veliko-tarnovo.bg>

<https://www.borbabq.com>

<http://www.bulgariancastles.com>

<https://www.infograf.bg>

<http://www.trapezitca1902.com>

<https://tarnovo.info>

<https://www.veliko-tarnovo.bg/bg/profil-na-kupuvacha/582/>

ANNEXES

In addition to the texts in the competition programme, the conditions for its organization and the attached maps and plans, the programme includes also files with graphical information in digital format, which may be downloaded from the competition website after registration.