

STICHTING HET PANORAMA MOSKOU 2018





MOSKOU

Москва

2018

WWW.HETPANORAMA.NL

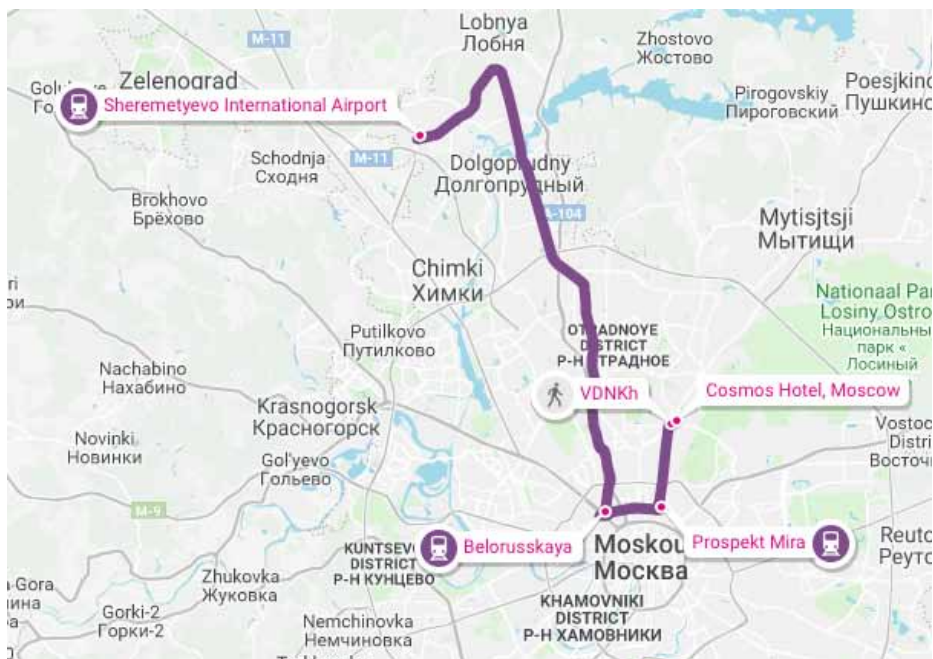
STICHTING HET PANORAMA



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vliegveld - hotel



DE 'PANORAMA FORMULE'

De excursies van de Stichting het Panorama staan in het teken van hedendaagse ontwikkelingen in ons vakgebied. We bekijken op onze 19e excursie recent gerealiseerde projecten van ditmaal Russische, Nederlandse en veel buitenlandse collega's die prijsvragen in Moskou hebben gewonnen. Bij voorkeur krijgen we toelichtingen op locatie of op de bureau's. Van Russische vakgenoten en projectleiders horen we achtergronden en motieven en worden kennis en ideeën uitgewisseld.

De deelnemers die al eerder meegingen weten het: we hebben een vol programma waarmee we ook met een zekere flexibiliteit omspringen. In combinatie met de lange lichte avonden zijn de vijf dagen behoorlijk uitputtend.

Als je niet betrokken bent bij de inhoudelijke voorbereiding en nog nooit in Rusland was, is deze stad met ca 13 miljoen inwoners overweldigend groot en druk.

Om jullie houvast te geven beginnen we, indien mogelijk, iedere dag vlak voor vertrek met een korte toelichting op het programma van de dag. We hopen in het hotel hiervoor gelegenheid te vinden.

Nagenieten doen we ook: we schrijven allemaal na afloop een beschouwing in tekst en/of beeld over een project, karakteristiek of opvallend fenomeen en nemen dit op in de 'Review Moskou 2018'.

Op de reunie in het najaar bekijken we onze mooiste foto's. Alle beschouwingen van de deelnemers zijn dan door ons voor alle deelnemers gebundeld zodat iedereen het boekje 'Review Moskou 2018' krijgt en de bevindingen van de anderen kan lezen. Het wordt ook, net als de excursiegids, op de website van het Panorama geplaatst.

Tip: Lees van te voren de gids en bedenk al een of meer onderwerpen!

HEEN EN TERUGREIS

woensdag 30 mei: heen

9.45 aanwezig in vertrekhal Schiphol !

11.45 vertrek KL 903 naar Moskou;

16.00 aankomst op Sheremetyevo

Airport; hier geld pinnen, treinticket en metropas in ontvangst nemen.

met **Aero-express** trein (platform D,E,F) naar trein-station Belorusskaya (35 min);

2 pleinen bekijken; van Belorusskaya metrostation met **Brown circle line 5**

naar Prospekt Mira; met **Orange line 6** naar VDNKh metro-station.

zondag 3 juni: terug

ca 13.00 vertrek uit hotel Cosmos

ca 15.00 aanwezig op Sheremetyevo Airport

17.00 vertrek KL 914 naar Amsterdam

19.30 aankomst op Schiphol

DEELNEMERS + KAMERINDELING

- 1 Jeroen Marseille
- 2 Herman Hobbelink

- 3 Mintske Sijsma
- 4 Uli Centmayer

- 5 Marlies van Diest
- 6 Sylvia Karres

- 7 Annemarie Lodder
- 8 Anastasia Demidova

- 9 Esther Kruit
- 10 Marielle Kok

- 11 Xiao Yu
- 12 Judith van der Poel

- 13 Ed Joosting Bunk
- 14 Wim Wijsman

- 15 Anneke Coops
- 16 **Vibeke Scheffener**

- 17 **Karin van Essen**
- 18 **Eva Radionova**

- 19 **Wim van Krieken**
- 20 Mark van der Bij
- 21 Martien van Osch
- 22 Mathieu Derckx
- 23 Frank van der Zanden
- 24 Renee Santema
- 25 Kim Kogelman
- 26 Ine Esselink
- 27 Darius Reznik
- 28 Marieke Kraan
- 29 Geerdien Krijnen
- 30 Marjo de Kraker
- 31 Patrick Ruijzenaars
- 32 Jonas Vanneste

REISINFO

Inbegrepen bij de excursie:

- vliegretour Amsterdam-Moskou
- 4 nachten middenklasse hotel met ontbijt
- excursie-vervoer ter plaatse (fiets, metro, Aeroexpressstrein)
- 1x gezamenlijk diner in Moskou
- Panorama excursiegids Moskou 2018
- Reunie in najaar (incl eten)
- Review-boekje (met bijdragen van alle deelnemers)

Niet inbegrepen:

- reisverzekering met werelddekking;
- annuleringsverzekering (indien gewenst)
- visum kosten


Veiligheidsvoorzorgmaatregelen:

- draag altijd paspoort met visum bij je; geef het nooit aan iemand af.
- pas op zakkenrollers in drukke straten en metro.
- lach niet tegen onbekenden.
- het is verboden te fotograferen op metrostations en markten ivm veiligheid.
- als je de weg kwijt bent, vraag dan een voorbijganger ipv een politie-agent.
- loop 's nachts niet alleen over straat.
- doe bij diefstal aangifte bij politie bureau.
- drink geen alcohol op straat.
- wees voorzichtig met 'streetfood en seafood': oesters, kaviaar,etc
- drink geen kraanwater (ook niet tandenpoetsen).
- neem muggenwerende stick mee.

Meenemen:

- paspoort dat geldig is tot eind 2018; met visum voor Rusland
- copie paspoort met visum
- pinpas met **Werelddekking** (Rusland valt buiten EU)
- ziektekostenverzekerings bewijs
- eigen fietsslot of fietsverzekering (we hebben geen verzekering tegen diefstal)
- in vliegtuig migratieformulier invullen bij aankomst in Rusland en goed bewaren t/m vertrek op zondag!

Roebels:

- Op luchthavens en treinstations zijn pinautomaten en ATM's (Citibank, Raiffeisenbank, Sberbank). Roebels kan je in NL krijgen en mag je ook invoeren.
- niet overal kan met creditcard betaald worden!
- koers: 10 Euro is 748 Roebel (Rub)
1000 Roebel is 13,35 Euro
- Symbol Roebel is hoofdletter P met horizontaal streepje: 

Onze routes op jouw mobiel:

- Installeer in NL de gratis (offline te gebruiken) app's: **Moscow Offline Map** en **Moscow Metro Map** en download de **excursie-routes. (nadere info volgt)**
- Neem ook een Power-Bank voor je mobiel mee.

Nederlandse Ambassade:

Kalashny Pereulok 6
+7 495 797 29 00
open: ma t/m vr: 9-13.00 en 14-17.00
Metro: 4 Arbatskaya
noodgevallen buiten kantooruren:
+31.247.247.247



HOTEL



Hotel Cosmos *** is in 1979 gebouwd voor de Olympische zomerspelen in 1980. Het is op een na grootste hotel in Rusland en ligt ten noorden van het centrum van Moskou.

Stijl: sovjet modernisme

Er zijn 1777 kamers, veel restaurants, winkels, zwembad etc.

Met de metro zijn we in 20 min in het centrum en tegenover het hotel ligt het VDNKh Expo terrein (no 30 uit ons programma).



Het weer Moskou (mei - juni)
Temperatuur overdag 8/19 - 12/22
Dagen met regen/maand 13 - 14
mm regen/maand 30/60-60/100
Zon-uren/dag 9 - 9
Bron: www.klimaatinfo.nl

Hotel Cosmos, 150 Prospekt Mira
www.hotelcosmos.ru/eng
Metro: M6 - oranje VDNKh

INLEIDING MOSKOU

Vanuit Nederland is het maar 3 uur vliegen naar deze uitgestrekte stad in het grootste land van de wereld. De stad Moskou heeft een oppervlakte van 2500 km² wat ca 10 keer zo groot is als Amsterdam en heeft ca 12 miljoen inwoners.

Waarom gaan we naar Moskou?

In de eerste plaats omdat we benieuwd zijn naar de openbare ruimte van de binnenstad die grotendeels is heringericht. Doel is om Moskou **groener en leefbaarder** te maken, waarbij de dominantie van de auto wordt teruggedrongen. De staat financiert deze mega-herinrichting niet (meer) alleen, maar in samenwerking met bedrijven/ontwikkelaars. Ook grote stadsparken worden heringericht en aangepast aan de hedendaagse bezoeker. Het oprichten van het Strelka Instituut in 2010, een postgraduate opleiding (media, architectuur en design) was een eerste stap in de transformatie. Architectenbureau Wowhaus verbouwde hiervoor de voormalige Red Oktober chocoladefabriek op het eiland Bolotny in de Moskva rivier.

De basis voor de openbare ruimte projecten werd gelegd door het onder leiding van Strelka uitschrijven van prijsvragen. Veel Europese (ook Nederlandse) en Amerikaanse bureau's deden daar aan mee. Het stadsbestuur en Strelka coördineerden vervolgens de uitvoering van de prijswinnende ontwerpen voor parken, boulevards, straten, pleinen, voetgangersgebieden, fietsroutes en rivierkades die o.a. deel uitmaken van het 'My street' programma.

Tijdens de excursie zullen we hier meer van horen en zien. In deze gids hebben we vaak de ontwerpaftbeeldingen van de prijswinnende ontwerpen opgenomen. De realiteit gaan wij bekijken.

In de tweede plaats zijn veel verlaten **fabrieksgebouwen en bedrijfsterreinen, herontwikkeld** tot interessante culturele en woongebieden. Ze zijn zo bijzonder en levendig dat enkele met hippe gebieden in Brooklyn kunnen worden vergeleken.

Er wordt erg veel gebouwd in en rondom de stad. Enerzijds komt dat omdat de bevolking enorm groeit. Vanuit andere delen van het land komt men hier werk zoeken. Er is dus ruimte te kort. Ook is er sprake van een soort interne volksverhuizing. De bewoners van kleine verouderde flats uit de jaren 50/60 krijgen nieuwe woonruimte in hoogbouwflats. De oude flatjes van ca 5 verdiepingen worden gesloopt. In de nieuwe hoogbouw is de bevolkingsdichtheid vele malen groter. Hierdoor gaan de groene woonwijken met een grote sociale verbondenheid verloren. Lees blz 90 over de sloop van deze 'Krushechevki' flatjes en de vervangende nieuwe hoogbouw.

New Moscow: In 2011 is de oppervlakte van de stad verdubbeld door aangrenzende gemeentes ten ZW van de stad te annexeren. In dit landelijke gebied met meren, riviertjes, bossen en bestaande nederzettingen worden nieuwe wijken en infrastructuur gebouwd. Men overweegt ook de regering te verhuizen naar een nieuwe locatie en een Federal City te ontwerpen.

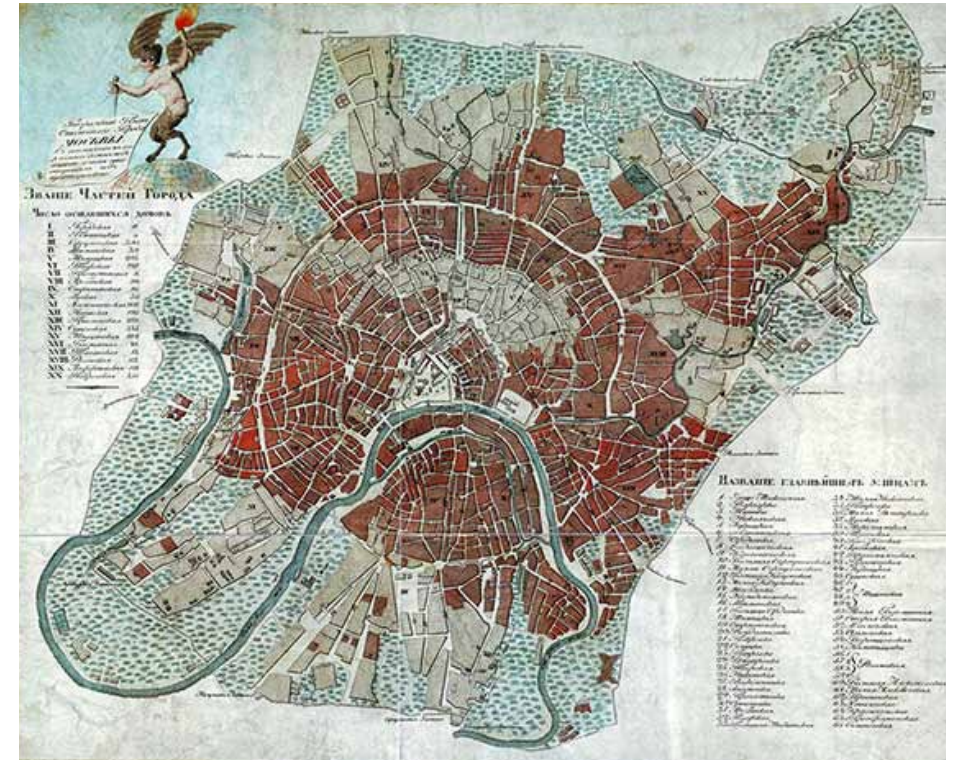
OUDE KAARTEN MOSKOU



1600

The city of Moscow gradually grew around the Moscow Kremlin, beginning in the 14th century. Situated on either bank of the eponymous Moskva River, the city during the 16th to 17th centuries grew up in five concentric divisions, formerly separated from one another by walls: the Kremlin ("fortress"), Kitaigorod ("walled town"), Bielygorod ("white town"), Zemlianoigorod ("earthworks town"), and Miestchanskygorod ("bourgeois town") outside the city walls.

After the Fire of 1912, the city ramparts were replaced with the Boulevard Ring and Garden Ring roads, replacing the walls. At the Khokhlovskaya square (no 22) archeological remains of the White wall are made visible.



1817

Napoleon II wilde na St Petersburg (de toenmalige hoofdstad) ook Moskou veroveren. De stad Moskou bestond begin 19e eeuw grotendeels uit houten huizen. De lichtbruine stukken op bovenstaande kaart (o.a. de buitenrand van de stad) zijn daarom door de Russen zelf in brand gestoken en afgebrand. De vlammenzee hield de soldaten tegen. Napoleon en z'n leger vertrokken een maand later vanwege gebrek aan beschutting, voedsel en met 15.500 man minder.

PROGRAMMA WOENSDAG

Na aankomst met Aero-express trein op station Belorussky naar twee pleinen:

25. Tverskaya Zastava square, West 8

26. Belaya Square, ABD Architects

Van Belorusskaya metrostation verder met **Brown circle line 5** langs 3 metrostations:

Belorusskaya



Novoslobodskaya



Prospect Mira



(meer over de Moskouse metrostations op blz 98-99).

op Prospekt Mira overstappen op Metro M6 - oranje naar het noorden: uitstappen op VDNKh.

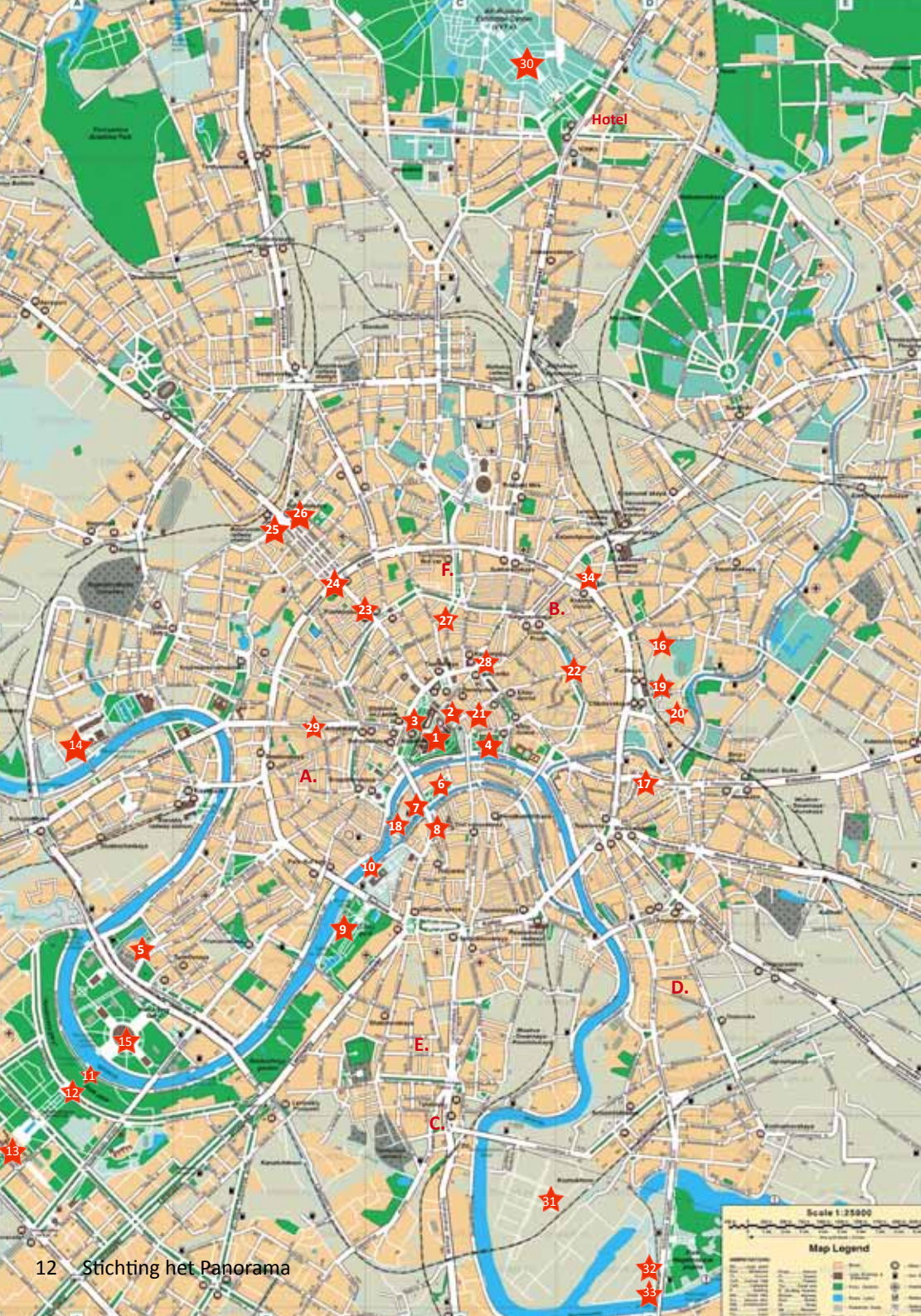
Te voet verder en inchecken bij hotel Cosmos.

Tips voor 's avonds:

- VDNKh Expo terrein no 30. Zie blz 76 e.v.

- nog enkele mooie metrostations bekijken zoals die langs de bruine Ringlijn 5 (zie blz 96- 99); het hele rondje duurt ca 30 minuten.

< hiernaast: overzichtskaart met alle excursie projecten.



25

TVERSKAYA ZASTAVA SQ. - WEST 8



The tasks of improving the square included: to separate and redefine traffic flows according to their types and speed, to regulate parking to its maximum logic and to bring back the area to its designated function as a station square.

Geuze: "People who come to the Belarusian station cannot use the area properly. They parked their cars, but do not get the first proper impression of Moscow city. We needed to bring the territory back to this key function."

On the north side the square is framed by the Belarusian Railway Station, built at the beginning of the 20th century by architect Strukov. The concept by West 8, based on the recently updated transport scheme of the Moscow department, offers optimization of the use of space and gives priority to pedestrian connections. a special wide curbstone and a contrasting granite ornamentation pattern inspired

oude situatie: parkeerplein v



by the architecture of the historic facade of the station emphasizes the unity and purity of the sidewalk. The space for pedestrians will be expanded.

The former monument of Maxim Gorky will return to the park, located on a green island in the center of the square. It will be delicately surrounded by lime trees, giving a slight shadow on a hot summer day.

Bron: www.west8.com

Metro: 2 Belorusskaja

26

BELAYA SQUARE - ABD ARCHITECTS



Huge contemporary style buildings around the 'white square' share the place with a small white orthodox church. The three buildings are designed in a similar style and penetrated with pedestrian passageways around the fountain. The business center is built (2009) in a dense context and keeps the existing streets and pedestrian routes. The environment is conveniently filled with cafes, restaurants and shops located on the ground floors of the business center. www.abdcom.ru

Metro: 2 en 5 Belorusskaja

ROUTE DONDERDAG

- m: Metrohalte Tretyakovskaya (M6-oranje)
- f: Fietsverhuur Oliver
- s: Strelka Institute (no 18)
- u: uitzicht van brug Patriarshiy Most op de binnenstad en reusachtige Saviours kathedraal
- l: lunchlocatie in Gorky park





contest winner to transform Moscow riverfront by Project Meganom
(not realized)

PROGRAMMA DONDERDAG

'Fietsen langs de Moskva Rivier' (ca 25 km)

9.00 vertrek uit hotel

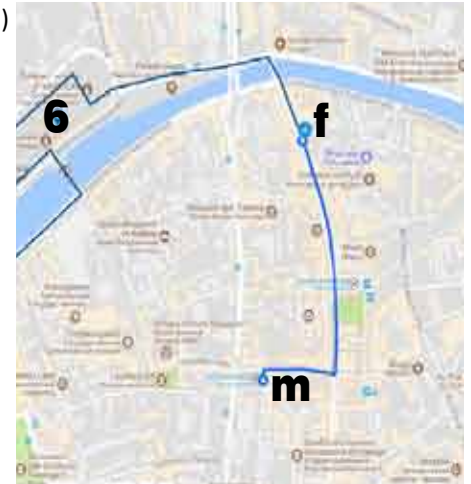
Metro: M 6 - oranje van VDNKh naar halte Tretyakovskaya; te voet via Bolshaya Ordynka naar:

f fietsverhuur Oliver Bikes.

Ulitsa Pyatnitskaya nummer ¾ gebouw 2.

Oliver Bikes
est. 2010

call: +7 499 340-26-609



- 6. Bolotnaya sq.
- 8. Yakimanskaya en Bolskaya Polyanka
- 9. Gorky park (met Garage museum, open air cinema en Olive beach)
- I. LUNCHLOKATIE in Gorky park b.v bij Swan lake
- 11. Vorobyovskaya
- 12. Vorobiev Gory park
- 13. Sparrow Hills + State University
- 5. Novodevitsji klooster
- (15. omgeving Luzniki stadion)
- 10. Krimskaya
- (7. VAC Foundation in aanbouw)

18. Red Oktober

ca 17.30 fietsen inleveren bij Strelka

Institute; aansluitend om 18.00 toelichting door directeur Andris Rubenis.

Adres: blz 97.

Diner op eigen gelegenheid.

(kan ook in het Red Oktober complex)

6

BOLOTNAYA SQ. - OKRA



Until recently, Bolotnaya Square was a place of estrangement: a wide automotive thoroughfare passes through, and it has been blocked for many years and not used for its intended function. The square is adjoined by another small square, which is likewise cut off from the waterfront.

Okra proposed uniting Repin Square with the waterfront: although a two-lane service road remains between them, traffic there will not be intense, and they will be easy to cross by a surface cross-walk. A new use will be added to the huge parking lot near Bolotnaya Square: tourist buses bringing people to see Zaryadye, the Tretyakov Gallery, and the Pushkin Museum will now stop there. These types of buses are quite cumbersome; they can't be left in the city, and need a place to wait for tour groups. The parking lot will accommodate 70. In addition, Okra proposed three levels of greenery, and among the bushes and new trees there will be an abundance of places to relax.

bron: www.strelka.com/en

10

KRIMSKAYA - WOWHAUS, 2014



Prior to the renovation, the embankment was dominated by traffic routes and not suited for public use. The aim of the renovation project, was to create new opportunities for various leisure activities along the river's waterfront next to Tretyakov Art Gallery Exhibition Hall.

The linear promenade is one kilometre long and includes green hills, pedestrian and cycle paths, a fountain, a pond and pavilions. The design was inspired by the theme of "waves". The pavilion roofs and arches, and the curve of numerous benches provide an interesting visual experience. Artificial hills and slopes, designed in cooperation with LDA Design, are used for cycling, skating, skiing etc. This design offers a great opportunity for a wide range of seasonal activities during the long, cold Russian winter. The plant-list includes a great variety of the native flora - an island of western urban aesthetics in the heart of conservative Moscow (designed by Anna Andreeva, Alphabet City).

Bron: *TOPOS* 09.05.2014, *Nadia Kerimova*
Metro: 1, 5 Park Kultury.

YAKIMANSKAYA + BOLSKAYA



Yakimanskaya kade ontwerp Okra ^ Bol'skaya Yakimanka gerealiseerde straat v



POLYANKA - OKRA



< beeld van Okra v beeld van Strelka ^



Bol'shaya Yakimanka ontwerp Okra ^

Moskou embankments are being renovated under the My Street programme. A new pedestrian area from Krymskaya embankment to the Patrialsky bridge has been opened.

Als Boudewijn Almekinders (Consultant voor een aantal My Street projecten), enige tijd na het indienen van het ontwerp gaat kijken hoe het project gerealiseerd is "herken ik ergens iets van wat ik zo ongeveer heb getekend. Tja, je hoort er tijden niets van en in een keer is er wat aangelegd.

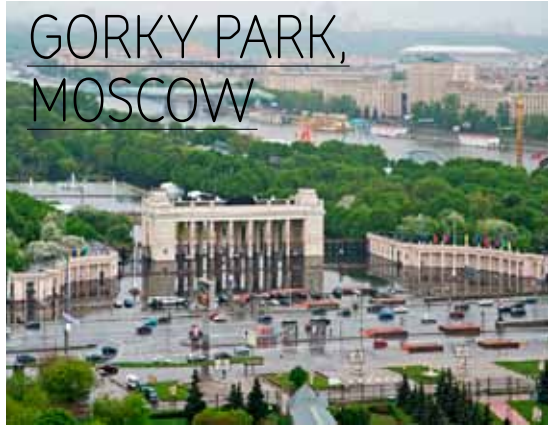
Jammer dat de vlonder niet gerealiseerd is en dat de verhoogde beplantingsvakken vaak zo klein zijn geworden. Wellicht zaten geheime ondergrondse kabels en buizen in de weg".

www.okra.nl

metro: 9 Polyanka



GORKY PARK- LDA DESIGN, WOWHAUS, ...



GORKY PARK,
MOSCOW

LDA Design's vision is to create 'a park for everyone, where culture meets nature'. This not only places the local and world community at the centre of the park regeneration strategy, but also addresses the key issues, including the limited diversity of park users, conflict generated by intensive use, poor landscape quality, and the limited connection between the northern and southern areas of the park.

Drawing on Russia's cultural heritage we created seven distinct landscapes. Each reflects a different historical period and combined, they create a high quality, distinct and diverse landscape structure. There are also nine activity hubs including waterfront leisure gardens creating a new river frontage; a new space at the heart of the park for cultural and recreational activities; and the Orangery, an 18th century garden building, glass house for horticultural displays and an exhibition space where food will also be grown.

The park's boundary will also be transformed with major improvements to all entrances, and six new points of access. The path network will be reorganised and a new circuit route will connect the seven distinct park landscapes and the nine activity areas to create a single integrated park.



CLIENT
Moscow Government, Department of Culture

LOCATION
Moscow, Russia

PARTNERS
Strelka Institute, Barker Langham, ETM Associates, Debois Landscape Survey Group, Michael Grubb Studio, MACE

SERVICES USED
Landscape architecture

BUDGET
Confidential

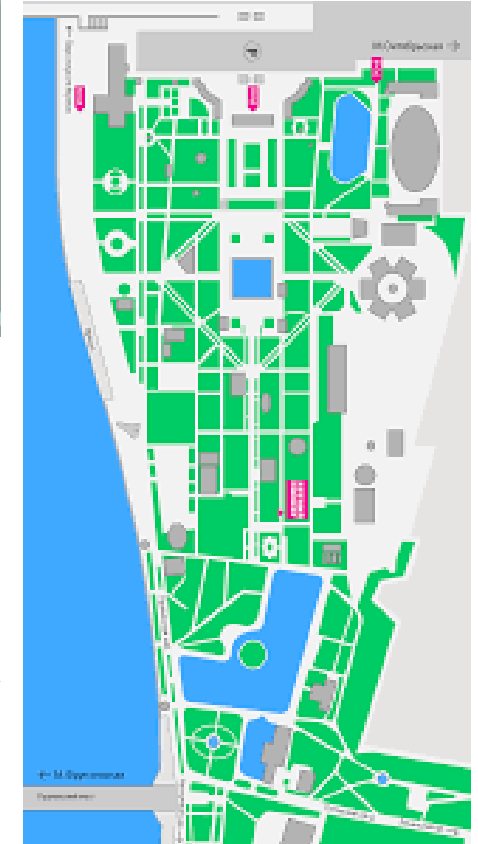
AREA
approx 120 ha

SCHEDULE
2012-2013

1 Gorky Park, view from river
2 Leninsky entrance
3 Park concept - where nature meets culture



Olive Beach, Wowhaus Architecture ^



Metro: 5 en 6 Oktyabr'skaya

GORKY PARK + NESKUCHNY



open-air cinema, Wowhaus Arch. v



Neskuchny Garden v



Gorky Park is part of an extensive public space that connects six sites along the Moskow river. In addition to embankments, parks and gardens, there are exhibition spaces (Garage Museum), outdoor cinema's, etc. Open 24 hours a day and free of charge, it is the heart of Moscow cultural life.

In 2012 the park was transformed into an urban paradise, an initiative launched by Sergei Sobyenin, who was appointed mayor in 2010. Now there are neat rows of ping-pong tables and a pétanque court permanently occupied by the city's hipsters. Each summer night, an open air cinema blasts out hits new and old. There are lounge chairs, free Wi-Fi, even a lawn filled with pillow-shaped beanbags for a mid-afternoon nap. The park's renovation is part of a citywide attempt to make Moscow – or at least parts of it – more liveable.

Overseeing the renovation of parks across the city this project has been his most visible achievement. That the project coincided with an eruption in popular protest and social activity unseen since the Soviet collapse is no coincidence. bron: *The Guardian*, 26.8.2012

Neskuchny Garden is a former Emperor's residence. It has a large green open-air theatre. Neskuchny literally means "not boring" or "merry", is the oldest park in Moscow, Russia. With an area of 40.8 hectares and a former Emperor's residence, created as a result of the integration of three estates in the 18th century, it also contains the Green Theater, one of the largest open amphitheatres in Europe, which can sit 15.000 people.

GARDEN



Garage Museum of Contemporary Art

In 1965, a young Dutch journalist named Rem Koolhaas visited Moscow for the first time. After seeing the drawings of Ivan Leonidov, he decided to pursue a career in architecture himself. OMA, in collaboration with engineer Werner Sobek, fortified existing prefabricated structural concrete forms of a former restaurant, preserved various Soviet architectural details, such as a propagandist work of mosaic-tiles entitled 'Autumn', patterned wall tiles and interior brick facades, in a state of suspended decay. The structure of the new museum is clad entirely in a double layer of translucent polycarbonate, commencing from an elevated height of 2.25 metres, thus allowing a sense of flowing continuity at the ground level between the museum's interior spaces and the surrounding park. OMA's museum offers in 2015 a new vision for heritage architecture and a thoroughly humanist interpretation of history.

Open: 11-22.00. Entree 500 Rub.

11

VOROBYOVSKAYA – WOWHAUS



Vorobyovskaya embankment was joined with Gorky park in late 2012 and in the summer of 2013 the first pavilions were set up. They became new points of interest on an uninterrupted 6,7 km pedestrian route where you can now rent bicycles, grab a bite or buy tickets for a boat trip on the Moskva river.

We wanted to create a comfortable environment for park visitors by connecting natural and cultural elements and to develop an infrastructure while making use of the unique river scenery.

Five points have been marked out along the embankment to build units of a similar design which have different functions: ticket kiosks, bicycle rentals, security posts, food stands and toilets. During the day they attract attention due to their bright colour and in the night due to luminescent light directing pedestrians in the dark.

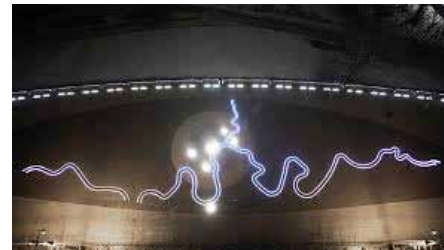
Bron: en.wowhaus.ru

Metro: 1 Vorobievsky Gory



12

VOROBIEVY GORY PARK – OKRA



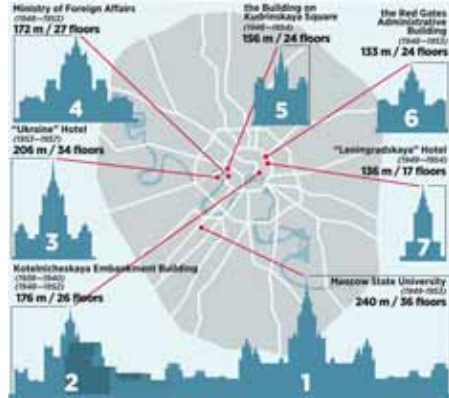
De heuvels van Vorobievsky Gory vormen een groen balkon hoog boven de Moskva rivier met panoramisch uitzicht over de stad Moskou. Ten onrechte is deze plek enigszins vergeten. Het stadspanorama werd door Okra nieuw leven ingeblazen en goed gepositioneerd in de stedelijke groenstructuur rond de Moscow State University (no 13): een unieke 3,5 ha grote toeristische bestemming met een goede oriëntatie op de stad en met respect voor de kwetsbaarheid van de natuur van het park. Een interactieve kaart in de bestrating met verlichting van het panorama Vorobievsky Gory liet de bezoeker de oude legende van deze plaats herbeleven.

Helaas niet voor lang: het gemeentebestuur wilde op dit balkon een reusachtig 25m hoog standbeeld van Vladimir de Grote plaatsen maar vond de locatie bij nader inzien te gevaarlijk. We gaan kijken of het ontwerp van Okra weer hersteld is.

Bron: www.okra.nl

Metro: 1 Vorobievsky Gory

SEVEN SISTERS



They are one of the leading architectural legacies of the Stalinist period. Stalin believed that Moscow needed to be renovated in order to compete with the modern cities of the western allies which the USSR had fought alongside. According to nearly all historians of the time, Stalin took a personal interest in each building and argued that if westerners came to Moscow, they would see that Moscow didn't lack the skyscrapers that western cities of capitalist countries held. Stalin enlisted some of Russia's top architects to turn Moscow into a contemporary, European city. The crowning glory of this plan was to have eight skyscrapers that would rival recently completed skyscrapers in the USA and Europe. The last of the Seven Sisters was completed in 1957, four years after Stalin's death. The Seven Sisters are built in a 'Sovjet Barok' style.

The eighth sister, the Zaryadye Administrative Building, would be placed in the historic Zaryadye district near the Red Square. After the district was demolished to make way for it, plans were canceled (partly due to the difficulties of building a

massive 32 story building on the soft soil of the Moscow River banks, partly due to a shortage of resources).

The huge Rossiya Hotel, a relatively bland and modern architectural piece, was later constructed in its place but has been torn down in 2008. On this location the new Zaryadya park is realized in 2017 !

Visiting the towers (at least face-to-face with their imposing facades) is easy. The skyscrapers were built in the form of a ring to emphasize the radial layout of the city. Consequently, The Sisters may best be seen by taking the metro's ring line. Alternatively, the towers may be viewed from Sparrow Hills in the south near Moscow State University where much of the city can be seen at a glance if the weather is clear. hotel Ukraine Radisson v



SPARROW HILLS + STATE UNIVERSITY



Lomonosov Moscow State University was the first of the 7 sisters and was realized in 1953. Until 1990 it was the tallest building in Europe (240 m). Nothing is known about the selection of construction sites or design evaluation; this process (1947–1948) was kept secret.

The height of these buildings was not limited by political will, but by lack of technology and experience. The structures were far heavier than American skyscrapers. The building was constructed in part by several thousand Gulag inmates. When the construction was nearing completion, some inmates were housed on the 24th and 25th levels to reduce transportation costs and the number of guards required.

Sparrow Hills is a hill on the right bank of the Moskva River and one of the highest points in Moscow, reaching a height of 220 m above the river level. The observation platform, which gives a good panoramic view of the city, is on a steep bank 85 m above the river.



On the riverside of the building lies a huge 'stalinist baroque' garden and west of the building a Botanical garden.

metro: 1 Universitet

5 NOVODEVITSJI KLOOSTER



Novodevichy Convent is the oldest and probably the most beautiful functioning cloister in Moscow. The architectural ensemble is the object of the cultural heritage protected by UNESCO.

Novodevichy Convent is a real fortress (once part of the defence system of the city), with high unassailable walls and brick loopholed towers with white decorations. The main buildings were constructed in the second part of the 17th century and are of Moscow Baroque style. It was used by women of the Tsar's family and the aristocracy. Members of the Tsar's family and entourage (and others) were and are buried in its cemetery. (Anton Tsjechov, Sergei Prokovjiev, Nikita Chroetsjsjov, Boris Jeltsin).

open: 9/10-17.00
Luzhnetsky Proyezed 2
Metro: 1 Sportivnaya

15 LUZHNIKI STADIUM



This stadium will be used for **Russia FIFA 2018** (june-july). It was originally built to host the first nationwide summer Spartakiad in 1956. Since then, Luzhniki Stadium has hosted a multitude of major sporting and cultural events.

Work to rebuild Luzhniki Stadium for FIFA Russia 2018 began in 2013. One of the crucial aspects of the project was preserving the historical façade of the stadium, which has become one of Moscow's true landmarks. Inside, the stadium was totally refurbished: the athletics track was removed, the stands moved closer to the pitch and made rectangular, the gradient adjusted and two extra tiers added. Luzhniki Stadium's capacity was increased from 78.000 to 80.000. The sportspark outside is improved with 1500 new trees, 35.000 shrubs, 14.000m2 flower beds and new lighting system.

P.s. By the start of the FIFA 2018 a wire cableway will connect Luzniki and Vorobyovy Hills on the other side of the river.

Metro: 14 Luzhniki; 1 Vorobyovy Gory

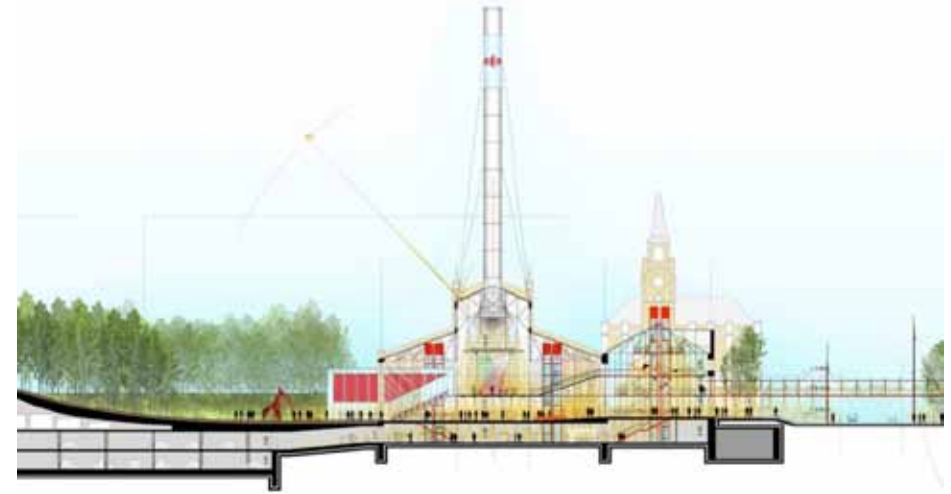


adres: VAC/GES2: Bolotnaya Naberezhnaya (Bolotny island).

Opening: 2019

Metro: tussen haltes 9 Borovitskaya en Polyanka of

Metro: 6,8 Tretyakovskaya



When thinking about what kind of building would be perfect to create a space for contemporary culture, a power station comes to mind immediately! This is what Renzo Piano found in Moscow: a magnificent historical power station built between 1904 and 1908 in the Red October district. Thus, the GES2 project will transform this building into a space conceived as an articulated experience going from visual to performing arts, passing through a civic free space destined for people.

The V-A-C Foundation (international organization dedicated to Russian contemporary art) has commissioned Renzo Piano Building Workshop to design a vast new cultural center in Moscow on the 240,000-square-foot former industrial site.

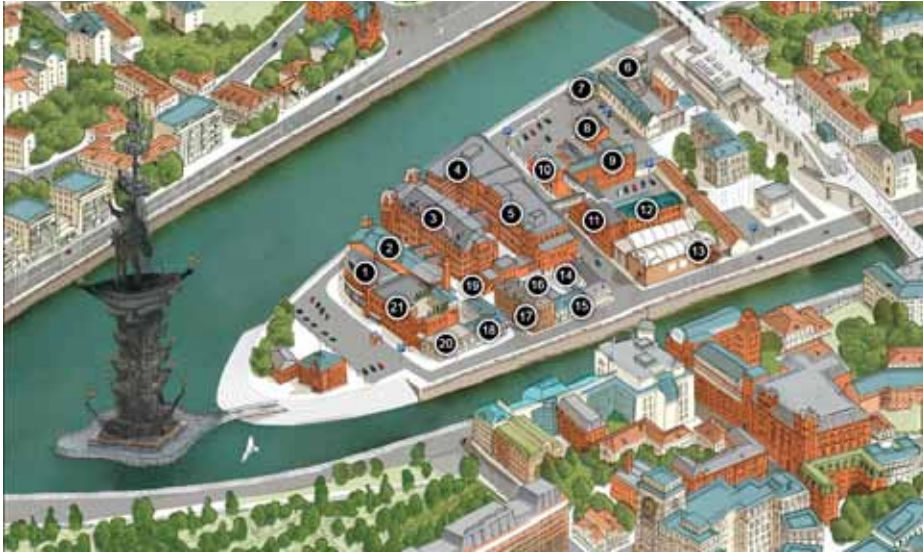
Outside of the main building, Piano appears to have taken inspiration from the popular external terraces of his recently completed Whitney Museum of American Art: the architect is proposing a pier-style walkway extending from the power plant all the way to the edge of the Mos-

kva River. the other side of the new GES2 structure, the section shows how a natural amphitheater will be formed by new topography on three sides of the site, to be utilized as an open-air theater during the summer.

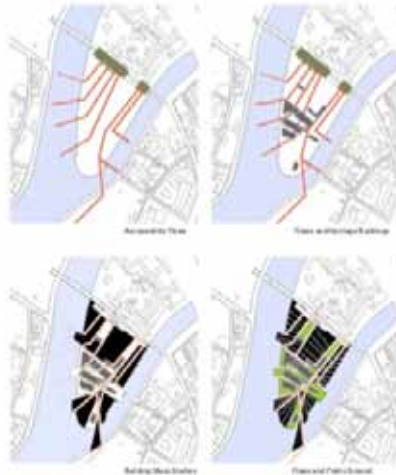
Additional programmatic areas outside will include a sculpture garden and piazza, while internal spaces will include library, bookshop, café, and auditorium.

The project will restore the 4 brick chimneys currently present on the site into steel chimneys. Thanks to a conscious sustainable approach, the new chimneys, from four polluting pipes, will become four essential sustainable devices, catching the cleanest air at a 70 meter altitude, activating natural ventilation and reducing energy consumption. The nature will also be part of the project. Indeed, a “forest” of birches will be planted inside the museum. Thus, on the West portion of the site, a sculpture garden will progressively leave the place to hundreds of trees planted on a sculpted landscape.

Bron: www.rpbw.com; www.v-a-c.ru



The iconic red brick chocolate factory originates from 1851 and is since 2007 transformed into something quite unusual to Moscow - a bohemian island of fun and culture that has nothing to do anymore with the production of Alyonka chocolate. An Art cluster of hip bars, trendy restaurants, contemporary galleries etc moved in. The most prominent on Red Oktober is the Strelka Institute (no 3 on map above) that studies on transformations of the physical and social environment. It hosts open lectures, conferences etc. www.redok.ru; www.strelka.com/en
Metro: 9 Kropotinskaya



'MY STREET' - STRELKA DESIGN STUDIO



Street Design Standard

The development of a new Street Design Standard was completed under a large-scale urban renovation program: My Street. The Standard is the city's first document featuring a complex approach to ecology, retail, greening, transportation and general urban planning. Creators of the manual set a goal of making the city safer and cleaner and improving the quality of life in it.

In the Strelka Magazine, the Street Design Standard project manager and Strelka KB architect **Yekaterina Maleeva** explains about the Standard in four books, each one of them covering particular aspects of street design.

Bron: www.strelka.com/en/magazine/2016/04/12/new-standart

Across the country

This summer in 40 cities across the country - from Kaliningrad to Vladivostok - work will begin on renovating streets, parks, squares and embankments. The concept for improving Russian cities has been developed by the Strelka design studio, which is behind the massive improvements witnessed in Moscow since 2014. Foreign experts, architects and officials will work jointly under the auspices of Strelka. The project will be carried out as part of a special federal program of the Agency for Housing Mortgage Lending.

Konstantin Lavrov, a spokesman for Strelka, said that urban improvement is long overdue in Russia, adding that a comfortable city environment not only makes people feel better but also increases the economic potential of a place. Work to beautify one of Moscow's main traffic arteries - **the Garden Ring** - has begun. After the project is complete, the road will be narrowed to 10 lanes (from 16) and trees will be planted on the widened sidewalks. Construction work will continue until the fall of 2017. 75 percent of the Garden Ring is set to be developed in 2017.

Bron: *Russia Beyond*, July 2017.

Urban renewal extended

Moscow authorities have extended the "My Street" urban renewal program to 2020, with construction work ending two years later than planned. City Hall's ambitious plan to overhaul the capital, described as "the biggest renovation program in Moscow's modern history," was initially meant to be completed in 2018 — in time for mayoral elections (9.9.2018).

Originally, the program for urban improvements in Moscow was budgeted for 130 billion rubles (\$2 billion) but costs have ballooned.

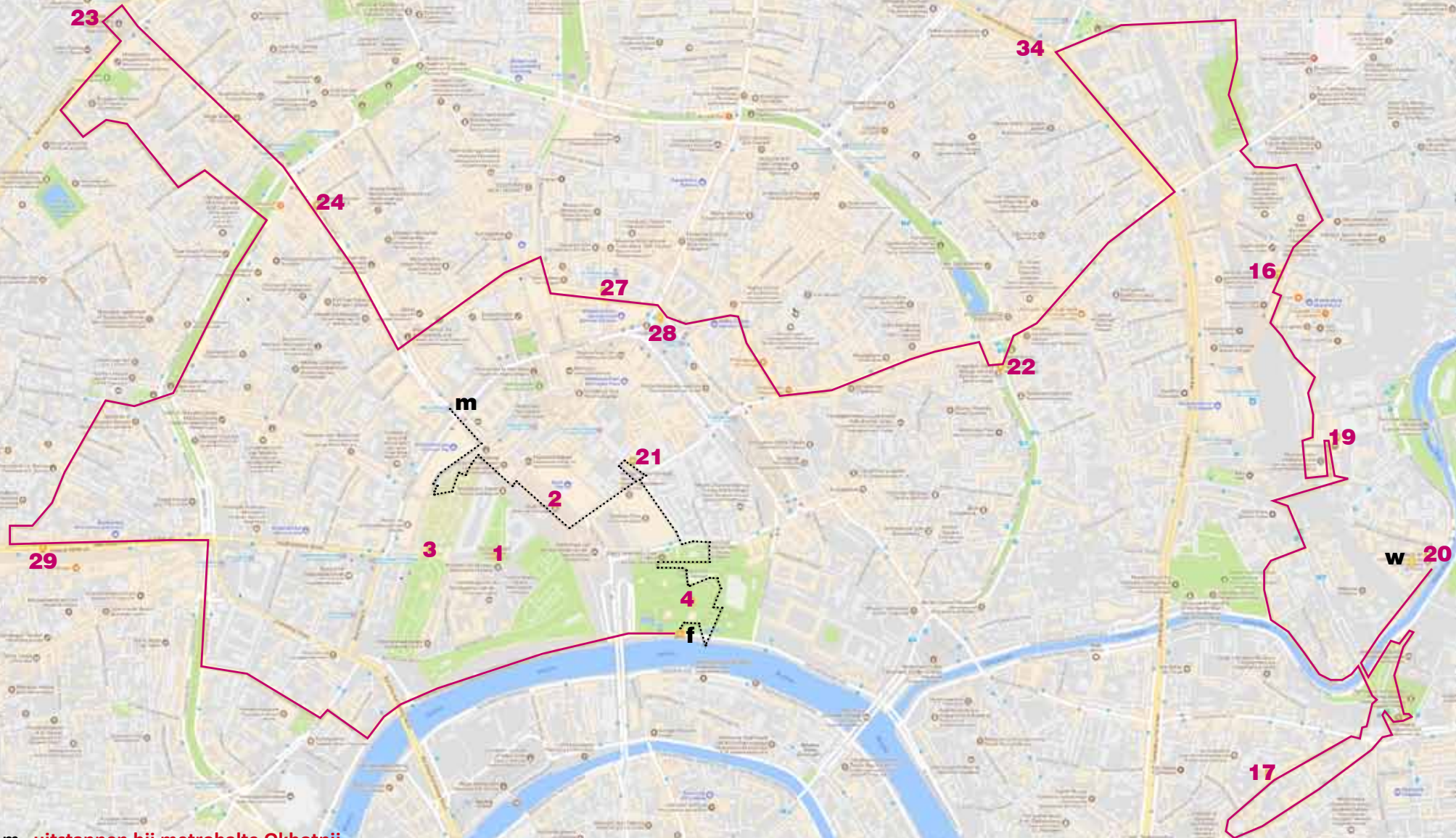
Total expenditures are expected to reach 200 billion rubles (\$3.5 billion), the RBC outlet reports, using data from the city's budget. Most of the construction work took place in the center of Moscow.

The renewal program has been criticized for the discomfort it has brought residents. Critics of the program have also pointed to sloppy construction work and some describing it as part of a scheme to siphon off money to construction companies with ties to City Hall.

Bron: *The Moscow Times* 4 dec 2017.



ROUTE VRIJDAG



- m** uitstappen bij metrohalte Okhotnij
- f** fietsen ophalen
- w** Wowhaus bureaubezoek



PROGRAMMA VRIJDAG

'My Street' projecten binnen de Ringen

8.30 vertrek uit hotel

M 6 oranje naar halte Okhotnij ; 's ochtends 3 kilometer lopen:

3 Alexandra park

1 Kremlin (niet naar binnen)

2 Rode plein

21 Birzhevaya Sq met **toelichting Karres en Brands (Sylvia en Darius)**

4 Zaryadye park met **toelichting om 10.00 door City makers (Petr Kudryatsev)**

Bij Zaryadye park (rivierzijde) fietsen ophalen en ca 17,5 km fietsen:

29 Novi Arbat

23 Triumfalnaya Sq met **toelichting om ca 12-13.00 Buromoscow (Julia Bourdova)**

24 Tverskaya street

27 Niglinnava streets

28 Lubyanka Sq

22 Khokhlovskaya Ploshchad

34 Krasnye Vorota

16 Arma Factory

19 Winzavod

17 Stanislavsky Factory

20 Artplay (hier fietsen inleveren) + **bureaubezoek Wowhaus met om 18.00 toelichting van Michael Kozlov**. Aansluitend projecttoelichtngen door door Sylvia Karres (Karres en Brands) en Judith van der Poel (Niek Roozen).

's avonds vrij.

3

ALEXANDRA GARDEN



Aleksandrovsky Sad was laid out by Russian architect Osip Bove in the early 19th century and is named in honour of Emperor Alexander I. It is a place of elegant calm in an often-hectic city.

The public garden runs along the west wall of the Kremlin, in the former riverbed of the Neglinnaya river which now flows underground through a tunnel. It has a canal which serves as a 'memory' of the River and also has elaborate displays of floral bedding plants. The Upper Garden contains the 1967 Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and a grotto which was part of the original (1819) design. The Middle Garden is dominated by the Kutafya Tower of the Moscow Kremlin.

bron: www.gardenvisit.com

Metro:
1 Biblioteka
4 Alexandrovsky Sad

1

HET KREMLIN



Kremlin Paleis van de tsaar (nu Poetin)



As throughout its history, the Kremlin remains the heart of the city. It is the symbol of both Russian and (for a time) Soviet power and authority, and it has served as the official residence of the president of the Russian Federation since 1991.

Within the Kremlin walls (2.25m) is one of the most striking and beautiful architectural ensembles in the world: a combination of churches and palaces, which are open to the public and are among the city's most popular tourist attractions, and the highest offices of the state, which are surrounded by strict security. About 1/3 of the area is open for public.

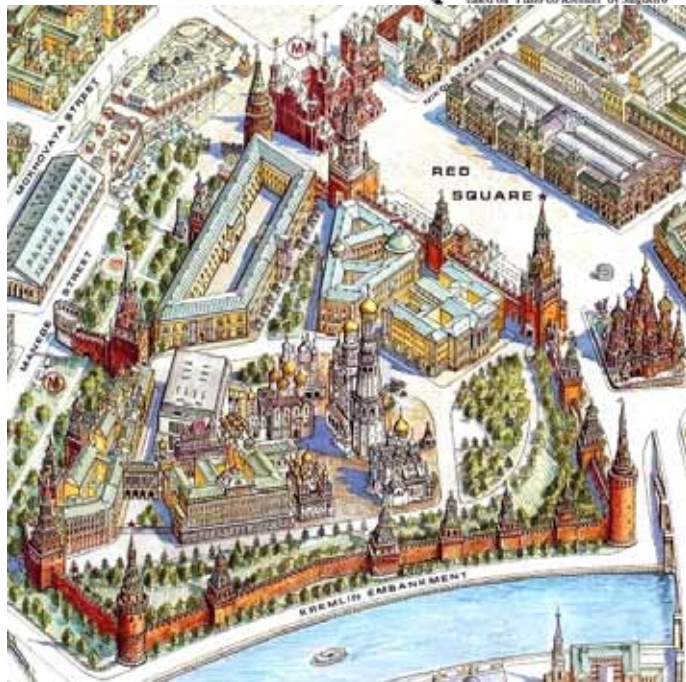
Around the centrally located Cathedral Square are grouped three magnificent cathedrals, superb examples of Russian church architecture at its height in the late 15th and early 16th centuries.



The Moscow KREMLIN



Licensed under the GNU Free Documentation License
Created by Emmaie Nilsson for Wikipedia
Based on "Plano do Kremlin" by Sebastião



Kremlin open:
10 - 17.00
donderdag
gesloten

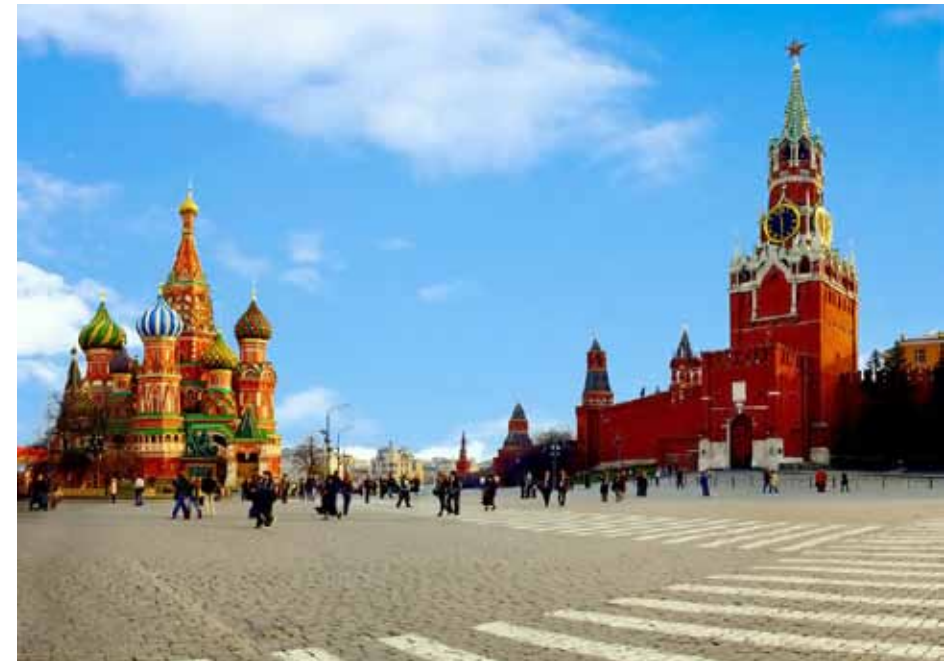
ingang >

Ticket to Archi-
tecture Ensemble of the Cath-
edral Square:
500 Rub.

Metro:
1 Biblioteka
4 Alexandrovsky Sad



HET RODE PLEIN



Het Rode Plein (Krasnaja ploshtsjad; krasnyj betekende vroeger naast "rood" ook "mooi") is het centrale plein van Moskou en hoofdstad van de Russische Federatie. Het plein is ca. 330 meter lang en 75 meter breed. Voor de meeste Russen is het Rode Plein niet alleen het hart van Moskou, maar ook het hart van Rusland; hier bevindt zich het historische machtscentrum van Rusland: het Kremlin met zijn tsarenpaleizen en kathedralen. In de tweede helft van de 20e eeuw was het Rode Plein vooral bekend van de militaire parades ten tijde van het Sovjetregime.



Het plein ontstond na de grote stadsbrand van 1493. Vanaf dat moment werd de nieuwe open plek in de stad gebruikt als marktplein. In de loop der eeuwen heeft het Rode Plein veel veranderingen

ondergaan. Met name onder Stalin in de jaren 1930 zijn veel historische gebouwen aan en rond het Rode Plein gesloopt om plaats te maken voor manifestaties en parades. Men had weinig consideratie met historisch erfgoed.

In de jaren 1993-1996 zijn de Voskresenki- of Iverskajapoort en de Kazankathedraal herbouwd en heeft het Rode Plein zijn historische aanblik voor een deel herregen.

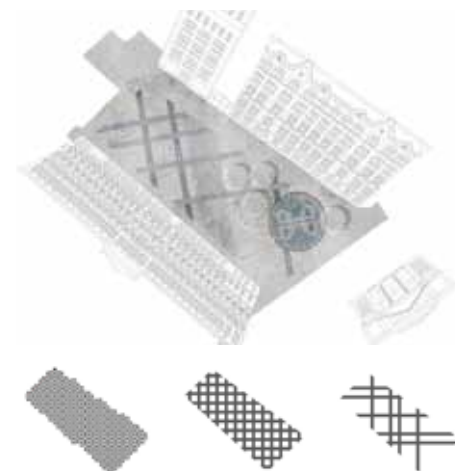


GOeM (GUM) is de afkorting van Glavny Oeniversalny Magazin wat Universele Hoofdwinkel betekent. Dit warenhuis (afb rechts), ligt tegenover het Kremlin aan het Rode Plein en werd tussen 1888 en 1894 gebouwd. GOeM doet denken aan een paleis, of een enorm museum. Het warenhuis is zeer groot en bijna te vergelijken met een kleine stad: drie straten van drie verdiepingen en een aantal zijstraten, overdekt met glazen overkappingen, waar 150 kleine en grote winkels te vinden zijn. Op de kruispunten staan fontein. Er zitten heel mooie winkels, zoals de supermarkt **Gastronom op no 1**. En op de 3e verdieping zit een uitstekend gaarkeuken-restaurant: **Stolovaya op 57**. > Open 10-22.00



In the end of the 18th century center of trade and financial activity, today dominated by cars at the main entry point to the Stock Exchange. The surrounding buildings are rich in detail and colorful eclectic architecture contrasting the current state of the public space. The transformation aims to exploit the high potentials of the site and create a unique public space at the heart of Moscow.

To clearly mark the presence of the square we introduced a carpet-like paving, which helps define and give identity to the place. The pattern is a reinterpretation of classical plaza motifs and is ment to communicate with, and reveal, the rich architectural context. Central to our design is a special water element at the intersection between the plaza border and its urban context. This fountain will become a magnet for public life and be the symbol of the new public space. In collaboration with Strelka KB. Metro: 3 Revolution Square



www.karresenbrands.nl

THE PARK COMPETITION

Jurylid Ken Smith uit New York (1 van de 16 juryleden) geeft een indruk van de laatste beste 3 prijsvraag-inzendingen voor het **Zaryadye park**:

"All three final schemes in the last stage were quite good proposals. There was a lot of open discussion about the strengths and weaknesses of the schemes. About what was correct for the site. There were a number of schemes that in the end dealt with parts that tried to center the space with a sort of central feature.

The American design of DSR that we ultimately chose didn't have a centered scheme, but actually played more toward the edges and had a kind of openness to the context around the site and dispersed features around the site, rather than in the center. Finally it was the idea that a non-centered park was more interesting and more contemporary and better suited to this site with its many contextual features around the edges".

Was the Dutch scheme a little contrived? Ken Smith: *"It was, but a number of us were taken with that at a certain level. Its core was a non-hierarchical scheme, except that they put that circle in the middle of it strangely with the parking garage underneath, which was not very public. Some aspects of that scheme were quite brilliant. But in the end, it felt like a scheme that didn't quite land on the site and it wasn't as thoroughly worked out as some of the other schemes.*

Besides a lake in the middle, another thing the Russian scheme did very effectively was a very convincing connection to the Moscow River. They had that lower terrace connection to the river that the other schemes weren't as strong on.



^ Russian team (TPO, Maxwan, Happold, Latz)



^ Dutch team (MVRDV, Arcadis, Atrium, Anouk Vogel)

Now, I think the Russian team is part of the DSR team in terms of production. It would appear that their local partner is from that Russian team".

Bron: <https://competitions.org/2014/08/zaryadye-park-competition>

AANTEKENINGEN



Diller-Scofidio + Renfro en Hargraeves Ass. waren de winnaars van de in 2013 uitgeschreven prijsvraag. Samen met de teams van West 8, Gustafson Porter, Hapold + Maxwan+Latz+TPO, MVRDV en Turenscape werden dit de beste 6.

Zaryadye Park sits on a historically charged site saturated by both Russia's collective past and evolving aspirations. The design aims to create a park born of Russian and Muscovite heritage as well as one that draws on the latest construction technologies and sustainability strategies. The design is based on the principle of Wild Urbanism, a hybrid landscape where the natural and the built cohabit to create a new type of public space. Characteristic elements of the historic district of Kitay-Gorod and the cobblestone paving of Red Square are combined with the lush gardens of the Kremlin to create a new park

that is both urban and green. The Park incorporates four Russian landscape typologies: tundra, steppe, forest, and wetland.

Interior spaces are folded into the landscape within a series of terraces. Architecture and landscape are a synthetic whole. A unique paved system that seamlessly knits landscape with walking surfaces makes the park "pathless", allowing people the freedom to move about in entirely unscripted ways. Sustainable technologies and energy harvesting create augmented microclimates that encourage 24/7, year-round enjoyment.

The resulting landscape is hot and cold, wet and dry, familiar and unknown; Zaryadye Park will embody the past and the future simultaneously.

Bron: www.dsryny.com

ZARYADYE PARK

In 1935, Stalin opened the Moscow metro. Eleven kilometres long, and with stations replete with marble walls, bronze statues and glittering chandeliers, the metro's interiors were the very embodiment of brilliance. Intentionally awe-inducing, this was art in the service of politics as never before. 285.000 people streamed through on the very first day.

In september 2017 a new park opened right in the centre of the city. On 13 hectares between Red Square and the Moscow River, lies another "gift from the city to its people" and it too is attracting crowds. Zaryadye Park is a product of a rather different regime. If anything it symbolises the dawning of post-industrial Russia, a country where social structure will have to be created in new and different ways. Its buildings, though, are buried underground – much of the apparently natural landscape has been constructed over the roofs of new buildings. And where the metro's engineers were imported from Britain, with the expertise from building the London Underground, here the architects – Diller Scofidio + Renfro and the landscape specialists – Hargreaves Associates – have been brought in from New York.

Charles Renfro says that an initial concept had proposed no buildings in Zaryadye Park. But the commissioners were concerned that people needed to have specific spaces and places to visit. "We didn't want to overdetermine the site," he says. "But we're not formalists, and in the end the programme drove the solution." Now buried in its hills are a media centre and a Nature Centre.

The landscape design is called "wild urba-

nism": each of which represents a key feature of Russia's natural landscape: tundra, steppe, forest and wetland.

"The idea of a forest in the city was particularly hard for people here to understand," says **Mary Margaret Jones**, who worked on the Queen Elizabeth Park in London's Olympic Village. "A Muscovite goes out of the city to the forest, to their dacha."

The lack of boundaries around the new park has caused consternation too. "Control is an aspect of life here, and fences are popular – people actually like them," says **Charles Renfro**. "But we wanted to create a liberating space that you can enter from any point you choose. We wanted to say, it's OK to walk off the path." There is a hill that's ideal for sledding in winter, small performance spots and an amphitheatre.

The most conspicuously built element – a bridge structure that flies out over the river, without reaching the other side – allows visitors extraordinary views. The KGB saw it as a huge security risk (in other words, a perfect place for people to get shot), and the mayor Sergey Soby- anin had to go twice to President Putin to make sure it made the cut.

Bron: 1.11.2017 *Telegraph*

Sergey Kuznetsov, Head of the designer team of the park explains: *"Zaryadye is more than a park. It is a new type of public space where nature, technology, education and entertainment, history and modernity merge together and complement each other"*

Metro: 6 en 7 Kitay Gorod

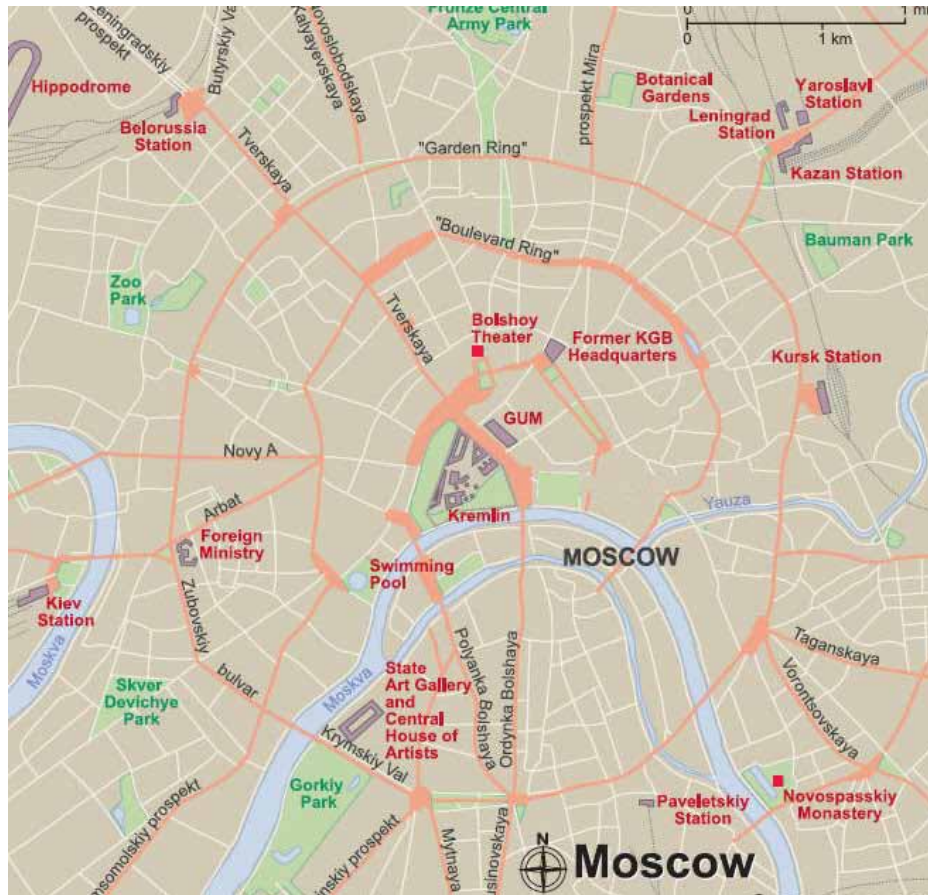


Tip: Film in Media Center "Soaring over Moscow".

the "floating bridge" ^



2 RINGEN VAN MOSKOU



Visitors to Moscow could be forgiven for thinking that the city's **Garden Ring** was named as something of a joke. In the 19th century, the wide expanse was home to verdant foliage and impressive gardens. Now traffic jams a dozen lanes thick, while at night boy racers drive their sports cars at truly terrifying speeds. The roads are narrowed now and make it

a more pleasant zone for pedestrians. The Tsarist-era pleasure parks will not be making a comeback, but the plan is to plant 3,000 trees along the road, shading the pedestrian areas from cars and giving a new feel to the city centre. "The main goal is to make the city less dirty, less loud and more pleasant", being all realized in 2018.



De Boulevard-Ring



De huidige Boulevard-Ring ^ met voorstellen voor meer variatie in inrichting v



De Garden Ring



voor en na herinrichting



v no 34. Krasnye Vorota, Michel Desvigne v



29

NOVI ARBAT STREET- TOPOTEK 1



before ^

after ^ v

The concept of the improvement of the public space is designed by the German architectural bureau Topotek 1 and the Russian Tsimailo, Lyashenko and Partners. Novy Arbat is divided into two parts: one side is for walking, entertainment, and social life, and the other is more residential. In the street are historical buildings as well as Soviet modernist architecture 'Book Houses' with 26 storeys (after demolishing historical housing, the Stalinist buildings housed 8 Ministries built after WW2).

There will appear a green boulevard instead of parking on the odd side of the street, and the even side will turn into a series of small multi-level spaces. It includes planting of 180 trees of different varieties in the street.

Bron: www.strelka.com/; www.mos.ru/en



Metro: 4 Arbatskaya

23

TRIUMFALNAYA SQ- BUROMOSCOW



Buromoscow design has been chosen as a result of a first open competition for a public square at the Garden Ring in 2013. The competition aimed at bringing back townlife to the square.

1. Divided in two zones: a square and a courtyard garden.
2. The square is flattened.
3. Made more classical: central axis and linden trees.
4. Romance is added: Instead of benches, there is a long row of 2 persons swings. The lilac garden too gives a romantic inner courtyard feeling.

The square has been delivered in 2015.

From a space of transit, it turned into a space of stay, being always full of people - meeting up, having coffee, concert goers, skateboarders, vapers, musicians. It immediately became very popular with Moscovites queuing any time of the day, in summer or winter to use the swings.

Bron: www.buromoscow.com

Metro: 2 Mayakovskaya





TVERSKAYA STREET-^{WEST}₈



na herinrichting



voor herinrichting



Tverskaya Street is the main and probably best-known radial street in Moscow. Powerful neo-classical palazzos are situated next to luxurious Stalin-era shops and restaurants. Since the post-Soviet period the capital's splendor attracted new investments, which become part of Tverskaya Street image today: triumphant, stately, vehicle dominated, ceremonial, and luxurious. Nowadays Tverskaya Street is considered Moscow's Champs-Élysées. Authorities of Moscow intend to stop the process of urban erosion, namely the vehicular dominated traffic and courageously giving space back to pedestrian and vital programs of the plinth. West 8 together with Strelka and Moscow Government, have worked intensively on

the new profile of the street, which is intended to create a green passage and well connected urban boulevard that also acts as a comfortable space for pedestrians. Materials are carefully selected to demonstrate the class of the place. By doing so a new identity will also be created with timelessness and authenticity, which remind us the legacy of this world class street and three squares. The design incorporated innovative and advanced engineering solutions, including root protective irrigation systems that will improve the survival rate of new trees, custom made paving materials and durable custom-designed urban furniture. Bron: www.west8.com
Metro: 2 Belorus-,Mayakov-,Tversskaya.



LUBYANKA SQ- SNØHETTA, NORWAY



Lubyanka Square in downtown Moscow is the site of the Lubyanka building. This was from 1954-1991 the head-quarter of the former KGB (Committee State Security). The Lubyanka building actually consists of three buildings. The main yellow building, which is often shown on television, predates the Revolution and was taken over by the Bolsheviks in 1918. Containing the Lubyanka prison, this building is now the headquarters of the Border Troops, and it also contains a single Federal Security Service (FSB) Directorate. The Federal Security Service headquarters building is the gray one to left side, No. 1/3. whose construction began under Andropov and was finished under Chebrikov. Het oorspronkelijke ontwerp (zie afb) schijnt erg gewijzigd uitgevoerd te zijn in opdracht van KGB/FSB.



metro: 6 en 7 Kitay-gorod en
M 7 Kuznetsky most



2015



2013

In 2014 the government of Moscow has launched an extensive program "My Street". Within four years it is planned to improve thoroughly about 3,000 streets with total length of 3,419 km. Since 2015 Strelka KB is the principal consultant of the program implementation. Neglinnaya street and the area around the Central Children's store was its main pilot project, which was completely executed in the period of only 4 months.

The project is the first attempt in Russia to design a street that doesn't provide separated sidewalks, but creates conditions for harmonious coexistence of different kinds of mobility, creating so-called "Shared space". The street is supposed to become more convenient for pedestrians and cyclists without exclusion of cars (the speed limit of 20 km/h is introduced). The behaviour of the traffic participants will be less restrained but more focused.

It is important to notice, that despite the location in the historical center of Moscow the project is not trying to imitate past-era styles. It cooperates with the historical environment through well-scaled and context-sensible solutions convenient for the citizens.

The area around the Central Children's Store is a special district of historical Moscow. Since the XIXth century Kuznetsky Most was a location consisting of European streets with foreign stores. It was the place where the first hotels, shopping passages and Petersburg-style revenue houses appeared. The historic character of the place can be defined as "Moscow's Europe". This site always had the potential to become the new pedestrian center of the city.

Granite paving in contrasting black and white for pavements and shared surfaces is paired with robust concrete planters, blackened timber furniture elements and sturdy granite bollards. Simple, elegant street lighting is supplemented with accent lighting in street furniture. Planting is accommodated in large planters overcoming the problem of underground services.

Metro: 1 Lubyanka en 7 Kuznetsky Most

22

KHOKHLOVSKAYA- IRENE DJAORAKITINE, GB



As part of the wider regeneration project, Irene Djaorakitine has been commissioned to develop a design for a new city square in the eastern part of the Boulevard Ring.

An exceptional opportunity to provide a new type of open space for Moscow is given by the presence of archaeological remains of the Belgorodskaya Wall (or White Wall) that used to surround the old Moscow (Bely Gorod). The Wall was demolished around 1800. The proposed design uses this historic element to create a dynamic and central feature for the area. The design aims to reveal the former presence of the White Wall and to create a visual continuity with the linear promenade of the Boulevard Ring.

A retaining wall parallel to the adjacent street provides a balcony overlooking the archaeological feature. Incorporating the constraint of an existing level change

on site, a curved amphitheatre has been created to connect the lower level of the historical wall to the level of the street.

The amphitheatre steps maximise the accessibility and visibility of the white wall and offer a place where people can sit and meet. This arrangement naturally provides a stage and a place to organise small concerts or other events.

The project will have a two-tier structure. The upper tier will be on the same level with Pokrovsky Boulevard and will have a wide promenade area, summer cafes etc. The lower tier will be the former construction pit. In the middle, there will be a platform on which the White Town wall will tower above the area.

The new tourist attraction is completed in 2017.

www.djaorakitine.com

dichtsbijzijnde metro: M 5,2,3 Kurskaya en M 1,6,10 Chistye Prudi

34

KRASNYE VOROTA- MICHEL DESVIGNE, F



Michel Desvigne decided in 2015 to restore the notion of gardens along the Garden Ring. The entire site was heavily impacted by the presence of cars, disconnecting and isolating pedestrian area's from the context.

The width of the Ring is 10 m reduced to compose a new spatial coherence.

Because forests represent an essential part of the Russian culture, a miniature forest is proposed. An unexpected topography incorporates an irregular planting of trees with numerous informal pathways on both sides of the Garden Ring.

Bron: www.micheldesvignepaysagiste.com/en/garden-ring

Metro: 1 Krasnye Vorota

FORMER INDUSTRIAL ZONES



In the past, these factory floors bustled with activity, as their workers bottled wine, manufactured vacuum gauges and generated electricity for the first city trams. Industrial zones are now receiving a new lease of life: their territories are being improved, old buildings are giving way to office developments, exhibition halls and areas for artistic creativity.

Industrial zones cover an area of about 19.000 hectares or almost 17 percent of the city's total territory. Many of them were not used for decades, with their buildings falling into disrepair, rusting away and becoming covered with waste. The city decided 10 years ago to turn these zones into new attractions for local workers and residents. Many of the buildings are being converted into industrial architecture landmarks of different kinds: Arma Factory (16.) Stanislavsky Factory goud/zilver (17.) Red Oktober Chocolate factory (18.)

^ Artplay Design+Architecture Center (20.)
GES2 VAC Foundation (7.)
Zil zone autofabriek (31.) ZIL limousine v



Het Moskouse Artplay doet denken aan Brooklyn in New York. Hip, progressief en liberaal zijn de wijken die destijds met overheidssteun zijn veranderd in een wijke met creatieve Russen. Maar nu waait er een andere wind: de overheid geeft geen steun meer aan dit soort westerse verstedelijking.
Bron: Tom Vennink, Volkskrant 15 maart 2018



ARMA FACTORY



The former Arma Factory Plant has a co-working facility and loft spaces. Today, it is hard to believe that all these buildings had accommodated industrial facilities and had nothing to do with creative pursuits.

ARMA Factory is one of the growing number of art districts to pop up in 19th and early 20th Century factory spaces. Originally a gas cylinder, the main gallery is circular, with no corners or windows.

It has been transformed into the epicenter of the city's underground club scene. In addition to housing fashion studios, music stores and galleries, the Arma factory complex, has several cutting-edge clubs. All are big, loud and funky.

www.a-a-ah.com/zavod-arma
Adres: 5 Nigniy Susalny Ulitsa.

Metro: 3 en 5 Kurskaya; Chkalovskaya

19 WINZAVOD



Once filled with the intoxicating aroma of wine, today it is filled with the heady excitement of creation where the new history of Russian art is being made.



Winzavod consists of seven buildings with a total space of 20,000 square meters located on privately owned, gated property. Four of the country's most prestigious contemporary galleries moved here as soon as the space was open: XL, Aidan, M&J Guelman, and Regina. And eight more galleries have recently opened: Proun, Atelier #2, Meglinskaya, Art+Art, ArtBerloga, Paperworks, Fotoloft Gallery, and Gallery.photographer.ru.



Winzavod is also home to artists' studios, a photography studio, an advertising agency, an avant-garde clothing store, a styling school, an art supply store, a bookstore and a stylish art-cafe.

Metro: 3 en 5 Kurskaya
www.winzavod.ru/eng

17 STANISLAVSKY FACTORY



The Stanislavsky Factory is a complex of different buildings from different periods located in a large urban block. Originally an industrial complex, and dominated by the original gold and silver thread factory built in 1912 and the original Stanislavsky Theatre for the Factory workers. Because there is no unifying geometry within the development we designed a new landscape within the site with its own geometry and order to bring an identity to its interior spaces and created a series of linked gardens which provide places to sit, chat with friends or simply enjoy the plants and wildlife. These gardens are actually integrated into a complex series of internal car parks, routes and building entrances, realized in 2011.

Adres: 21/7, 21/8 Stanislavsky Ulitsa
 John Mc Aslan, London; ADH Architecture, Moscow. Bron: www.mcaslan.co.uk
 Metro: 7 Taganskaya of 8 Marksistskaya

Design and Architecture Center ARTPLAY (afb blz 66) is known as one of the first creative clusters of Moscow. Several years ago ARTPLAY moved to the former industrial space in the area Kurskaya / Chkalov and now occupies an entire city block area of 75,000 m². Carefully reconstructing the factory buildings and instilling in them a new life, ARTPLAY complex turned into an important part of the contemporary cultural landscape of the city. Artplay is a specialized business and shopping center in the field of Architecture and Design. It unites in its territory the British Design School. Today in ARTPLAY are settled more than 300 architectural bureaus design studios and showrooms. (o.a Wowhaus en buromoscow, zie blz 96),

In the Center ARTPLAY also found a place young Moscow galleries, artists' studios, cafes, bars, bookstores, music club, school of design, theater, children's art studio and others. Separate dynamically developing ARTPLAY activity related to the implementation of large-scale cultural and exhibition projects, including international, making the Center a bright point on the tourist map of Moscow. Today the exhibition space of the Design Center ARTPLAY – these are three exhibition halls, which regularly hosts contemporary art exhibitions, festivals, video art, alternative music concerts, performances, film screenings, lectures and master classes.

Adres: Nizhnyaya Syromyatnicheskaya 10
www.artplay.ru
 open: 10-21.00





Tsaritsyno park



30 VDNKh Expo

f : fietsen bij ingang VDNKh
h: hotel Cosmos
m: Metro 6-oranje VDNKH tot Novokuznetskaya; hier overstappen op Metro 2- groen.

ROUTE ZATERDAG

einde van de dag
r: restaurant Café Mart
(diner vanaf 19.30)
m: Metro 2 - groen Tverskaya

31 park Zil
zie blz 75.

32 park Sadovniki
m: Metro 2- groen Kashirskaya

33 Tsaritsyno park
m: Metro 2- groen Orekhovo;
om 18.30 vertrek uit park met
Metro 2- groen Tsaritsyno

tot Metro 2-groen Tverskaya en
te voet naar restaurant Café Mart.

PROGRAMMA ZATERDAG

'grote parken in Moskou'

9.00 vertrek naar VDNKh terrein en fietsen ophalen bij hoofdingang.

30. VDNKh expo terrein 9.00-11.00
Urban Farm van Wowhaus (44. op VDNKh map)
noordrand oever van Michel Pena (36,37,38, 39, in aanleg)
11.00 fietsen inleveren.

met M6 - oranje naar Tretyakovskaya; overstappen op M2-groen tot Avtozavodskaya;
te voet naar station Avtozavodskaya op de Circle Line en uitstappen op volgende halte
'3NN' (Zil)

31. ZIL park 12-14.00

Met M2- groen verder tot Kashirskaya:

32. Sadovniki park 14.30-16.00
toelichting om 14.30 door Anna Andreeva, Alphabet City

met M2- groen verder tot Orekhovo:

33. Tsaritsyno park 16.30-18.30

18.30 vertrek uit park. M2- groen Tsaritsyno tot M2- groen Tverskaya (zonder overstappen). Te voet naar restaurant.



This sprawling **Mart café-bar** seemingly occupies almost as much space as the neighbouring Moscow Museum of Modern Art itself.

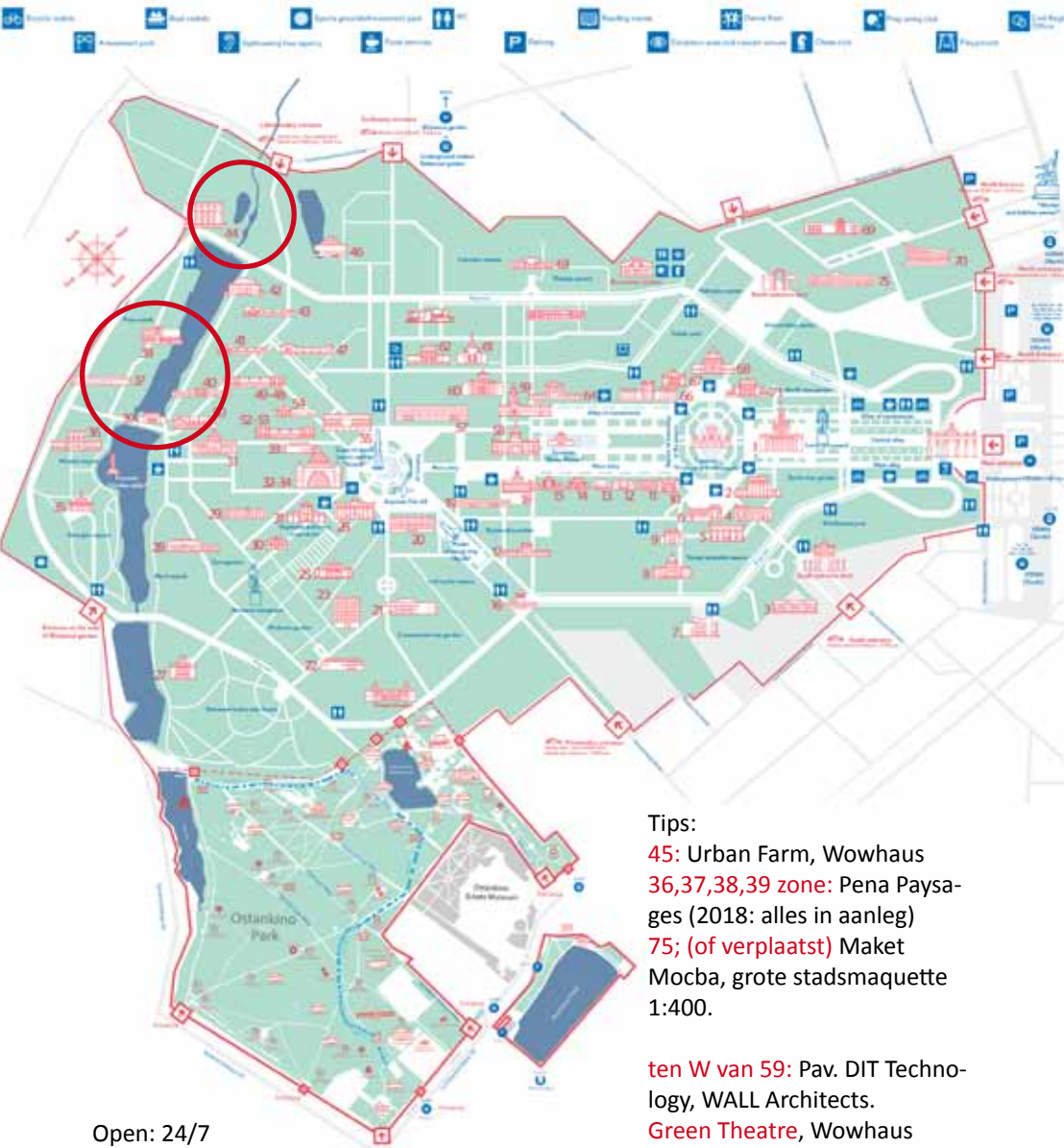
The colourful mosaic walls in the bright but drafty conservatory hall are well offset by hundreds of potted plants and white garden type furniture, while the main building contains a warren of cosier cave like rooms with soft furnishings.

The menu has a selection of satisfying snacks and soups, some nice filling Georgian options like greasy khachapuri (cheese breads) and a good line in refreshing drinks.

www.cafemart.ru



30 VDNKH EXPO



Open: 24/7
 Entree: gratis, exposities uitgezonderd
 Metro: 6 VDNKh
 Bron o.a.: www.vnh.ru/en/about;
www.mos.ru/en/news/item/19862073

Tips:
 45: Urban Farm, Wowhaus
 36,37,38,39 zone: Pena Paysages (2018: alles in aanleg)
 75; (of verplaatst) Maket Mochba, grote stadsmacquette 1:400.

ten W van 59: Pav. DIT Technology, WALL Architects.
 Green Theatre, Wowhaus
 20: Oceanium ('Moskvarium')
 27: boomkroonpad, Pena Paysages (in 2018: nog niet gerealiseerd)

In de jaren 30 begon Stalin met de bouw van het tentoonstellingsterrein. De Sovjet-republieken presenteerden in 80 verschillende paviljoens hun cultuur, folklore en economische productie-vermogen. In het ca 2 km lange en 1 km brede gebied (ca 235 ha) werden brede voetgangerslanen aangelegd waarlangs enorme gebouwen die het socialisme verheerlijkten. De paviljoens verschillen allemaal in bouwstijl en symboliseren de verscheidenheid aan Sovjetrepublieken in Stalinistisch-Barokke landschapsarchitectuur.

In de jaren 50 en 60 werd het terrein vergroot en Chroetjstjov veranderde de opzet; er kwamen industrie en landbouwafdelingen. In de jaren 90 onder Jeltsin werd het park commercieler: langs de lanen verrezen kermisattracties en eenvoudige paviljoens voor de verkoop van sja-liek, snoep en goedkope importartikelen.

Sinds 2014 is het goedkope vermaak aanzienlijk beperkt, het park wordt opgeknapt en gemoderniseerd. Illegale gebouwen, winkeltjes en bill-boards zijn verwijderd. De paden zijn hersteld, de bonte bloemenbedden en grasvelden gerestaureerd evenals het architectonisch karakteristieke meubilair, de fonteinen en het groene openluchttheater. In de winter van 2014-15 is hier de grootste kunstschaatsbaan van de wereld gebouwd. Er kunnen 5000 mensen tegelijk op het ijs rondom de fontein schaatsen!



pav .. Pav. Culture



pav 35. Tabacco



bij 59. Pav. DIT



pav. 20. Moskvarium





de watertuin van Pena Paysages



watertuin, Pena Paysages ^
Green Theatre, Wowhaus. v



Boomkroonpad in Sheremetev Oak ^
Forest, Pena Paysages



ontwerp noord en westrand , Pena Paysages

VDNKh is carrying out a large-scale restoration project: about 40 facilities are currently being repaired, including the fountains and pavilions in the central zone of the exhibition.

The complex improvement and restoration works at VDNKh began in 2014. When the large-scale VDNKh renovation programme is over in the end of 2018, there will be seven thematic areas, over 10 new museums, a landscape park, dozens of studios, a gastronomic complex and an educational centre as well as an amusement park with the highest Ferris wheel in Europe: 140 metres high.

With the revival of the Green Theatre, which was opened on 1 August 2014, the Exhibition also acquired the status of a popular summer concert venue.

De Franse landschapsarchitect Michel Pena (Pena Paysages) heeft aan de vernieuwingen in het park gewerkt en in noord en ooststrand van het park nieuwe elementen ontworpen zoals een landschapspark met een loopbrug, doolhof en watertuin, die in de loop van 2018/19 worden opgeleverd (37,38,39 op kaart VDMKh). In de watertuin kunnen bezoekers op pontons wandelen te midden van exotische waterplanten. Het groene doolhof heeft de vorm van een gigantisch schaakbord met een oppervlakte van meer dan 1000 vierkante meter.

Metro: 6 VDNKh



The farm offers a new type of leisure activity for children and parents in Moscow, educating children about the natural world through direct contact with nature. The farm is situated in the most distant N-E corner of the VDNKh park, around Kamensky Pond (44. on map VDNH)- bordering on the Botanical Gardens.

The farm in the city will be able to familiarise themselves with nature, find out what various animals look like, and where their milk, vegetables and fruit come from. Children come into contact with animals under the guidance of their keepers: they prepare food for them, feed them and look after them.

The site relief divides it into an upper and a lower zone. In the upper part, on a hill, stand the covered pavilions: the entrance, farmers' café, workshops and orangery.

In the lower zone by the pond are located the barn and poultry sheds, the rabbit pens and dovecote, summer kiosk and riverside picnic area, orchard and garden, and the inclusive children's play area.

The angling zone stretches along the river.

Bron: www.en.wowhaus.ru



31

ZIL PARK - MELK, USA + PROJECT MEGANOM, 2018



Former Industrial Zone Zil becomes a outstanding New Cultural Space: the residential complex "ZiL-Art" is being built on 65 hectares of the northern part of the former Zil automobile factory (trucks, t/m armoured cars and limousines for Soviet leaders) A river promenade and a large city park of 8.6 hectares will also being constructed. !melk's (Jerry van Eyck) design of the park echoes the industrial legacy of the site with a 1,400m long huge cast iron "Assembly Line" that loops through the park space, providing areas of shade (and warmth!) cafe's and restaurants, playgrounds, and elevated walkways. The park also features a small lake which doubles as a skating rink, durable pavements and seating and a plant palette designed to provide visual interest year-round. Delivery: June 2018.

The most prominent building on the Zil site will be a 150-metre tower, located next to the future Moscow branch of the State Hermitage Museum in St Petersburg. Both of these will be designed by the founder of the New York studio Asymptote Architecture, Hani Rashid.

Bron: o.a. www.landezine.com
Metro: MCC 3'NN' (Zil) (nieuw station).

32

SADOVNIKI PARK - LDA DESIGN ALPHABET CITY, ANNA ANDREEVA



Park Sadovniki has been transformed in 2014 with an entirely new path network replacing the previous system which was at odds with pedestrian desire lines. This resulted in a new structure for the park and for the arrangement of new activities and functions within it, including a park activity hub and pavilion with natural flowerbeds in 'new wave style', garden terraces with a fountain plaza, an events space, BMX, skateboarding, play and games. A striking identity for each of the park entrances has been achieved using references to the park's gardening heritage (Russian's love of ornamental planting).
Bron: www.lda-design.co.uk; www.landezine.com
Metro: 2 en 11A Kashirskaya

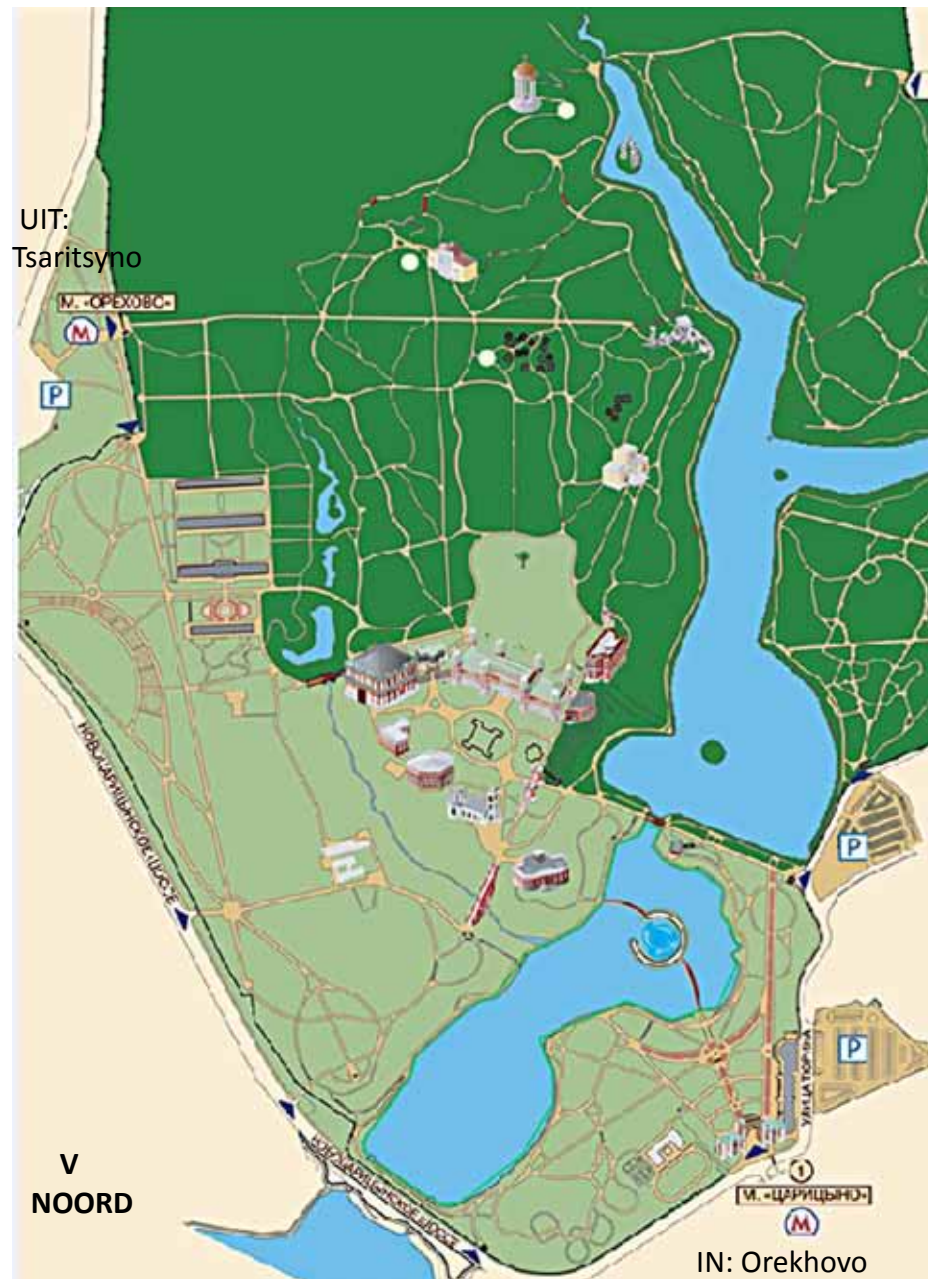
TSARITSYNO PARK



The 18th-century architecture ensemble was built following the order of Empress Catherine II (1729-1796) in Russian - Gothic style. Unique in Russia. It would be her country house. It is the only 18th-century architectural ensemble of such dimensions in Russia.



Around the palace in the park, there are a number of pavilions, pergolas, arbours, artificial grottos, decorative bridges (early 19th century, architect I. Yegotov), a fountain-island and a Russian Orthodox temple "Source of Life", as well as a modern recreation center with an upscale restaurant. For about 2 centuries most buildings were ruined (and used for rock climbing). In 2005 - 2007 most buildings have been rebuilt or extensively restored. Roofs, interiors and decorations have been added and their historical appearance has been altered. The park boasts of pavillions, pergolas, grottos, gazebo's and decorative bridges but a big part of the 400 ha are woods.

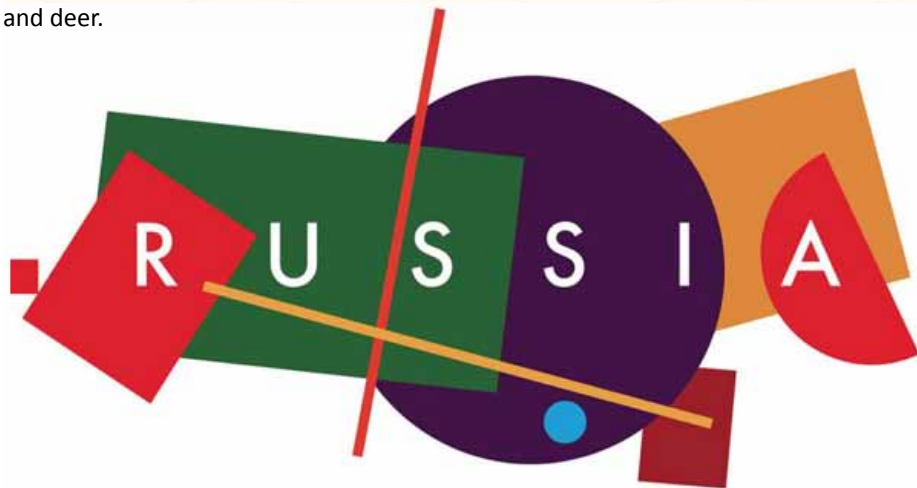


Adres: Dolskaya Ulitsa 1
 Metro: 2 Tsaritsyno of Orekhovo
 Open: di t/m vr: 11-18.00; za/zo: 11-19.00.

www.tsaritsyno-museum.ru/eng
 Entree: 650 Rub



Infographic of the Russian Federation. Mineral oil, forests, the Moskow Kremlin, bears and deer.



Avant-garde artist Kasimir Malevich formed the starting point for the winning competition design in 2018 that together form a map of Russia with different places and territories. "the whole world within Russia", forms the new visual identity to promote tourism in the country.

PROGRAMMA ZONDAG: DE MOSKOU TOERIST

keuze programma:

30. VDNKh terrein (in renovatie tot 2019...?)

4. Zaryadye park

2. Rode plein + cadeautjes kopen bij Goem?

Aan de overkant van de rivier is een "Museum Mile" in wording.

Tretyakov Gallery

Masterpieces of Russian Art of the 11th - early 20th century

Adres: Lavrushinsky Ul. 10

Open: di, woe, zondag 10-18.00; do, vr, zaterdag 10-21.00

Entree: 500 Rub

Metro: 6 Tretyakovskaya

www.tretyakovskaya.ru

10. New Tretyakov Gallery on Krimsky Val

Masterpieces 20th century and current trends of the 21th century avant garde, socialistic realism, non-conformism.

Krymsky Val 10 (naast 10. Krymskaya Embankment)

Open: di, woe, zondag 10-18.00; do, vr, zaterdag 10-21.00

Entree 500 Rub

Metro: 6 Tretyakovskaya

www.tretyakovskaya.ru

9. in Gorky park: Garage Museum of Contemporary Art

Open: 11 am – 10 pm

Metro: 1 Park Kultury of Metro: 6 Oktyabrskaya

www.garagemca.org

vertrek uit hotel om ca 13.00 uur! nadere info volgt in Moskou.

BIJLAGEN

international competition winner for mixed-use building 'Silhouette' and symbolic gateway into Moscow city centre by MVRDV, 2018



How do urban Russians live?

Moscow's historical center is cozy and beautiful, Moscow "sleeping districts" are rather dull. The city always needs more residential housing; construction outside the city center was mostly functional. Buildings that could fit as many inhabitants as possible, standing close to each other plus a basic infrastructure.

Moscow is a huge city (~14 Mln people) and traffic in the city is terrible. So, living closer to the center is convenient, you lose less time for commuting. Living in the historical center is considered to be prestigious, but the poor quality of air, the traffic situation, exorbitant prices and the prevalence of commercial buildings make it impossible. Still, there are some really nice streets where most people would like to live.



Mainly at the South-West of the city and some Northern districts, there are several nice residential areas, with "Stalin buildings" with thick brick walls and high ceilings, large apartments, nice views to the river and big parks nearby. Here and there are also new residential buildings, which have indoor parking, gyms, private security and other benefits.



There is no such thing as suburbia in the "American way of thinking". People do not move to suburbs when they start families and want to raise kids. People want to have an apartment in the city as the permanent home and dacha as a summer-house for weekends. So, 99% of Russians, living in the city do live in apartments.

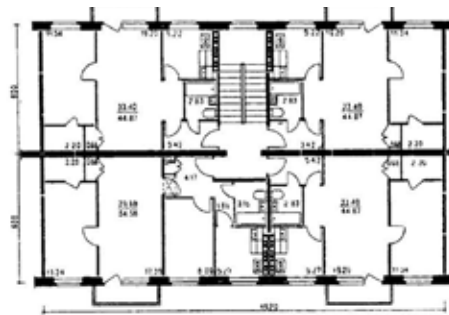
There are several types in Moscow. The least prestigious are 5 store buildings, built in the 50s-70s: "khrushchevki", mostly in green microrayons. (see next pages). More modern residential housing may have up to 21 floors. Apartments in such houses are bigger and may have a better plan, but in general they are not that much different from the earlier versions. People strongly prefer to live in brick houses or houses built under the more modern technology, called "monolith" (when the skeleton of the house is filled with concrete).

Most people rent apartments and prices vary by the city and the district within the city. In general a one room apartment in a sleeping district of Moscow will cost you around \$700-900/month. To have an apartment in Moscow is a dream of most of 146 Mln residents of Russia. Very few are lucky enough to have an apartment in ownership, many take super overpriced mortgage (15-20% interest rate!).

Bron: <https://understandrussia.com>



KRUSHCHEVKI HOUSING



Секция 2-2-3, применяемая в действующих типовых проектах домов серий 1-519, 1-511 и 1-512 (с продольными несущими стенами)



The programme launched in 2017 to ‘renovate’ five-storeyflats (built in 1950/60) as the city euphemistically calls it, will be by far the largest project in Moscow. Mayor Sobyenin noted: *“Today’s Moscow is a different city. The density of the ‘khrushchovkas’ (the five-storey flats) is very low. This situation doesn’t fit the new economic structure. High risers instead of sprawling buildings will be built. High-quality, modern and convenient residential buildings will be equipped with lifts, so that people living on the upper floors will be able to quickly reach their flats and descend to the ground floor”*. An estimated 1.6 million people will be resettled - equal to the whole population of Barcelona.

Bronnen: www.archsovet.msk.ru ; www.theguardian.com/cities/2017/mar/31/moscow-biggest-urban-demolition-project-khrushchivka-flats.

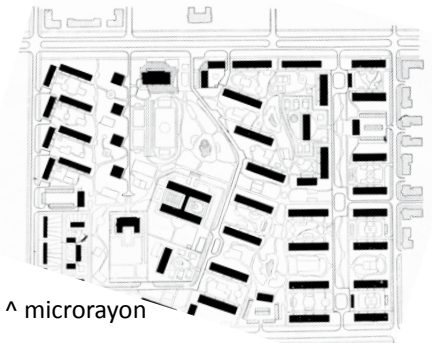
DEMOLITION

The khrushchivka is the most basic unit of Soviet housing built in the mid fifties. Khrushchivkas had to be extremely simple and cheap, for their primary objective was to quickly satisfy the dramatic housing deficit. A “microrayon” was simply the most basic unit of Soviet city planning. It typically occupied an area from a few dozen to a few hundred hectares for apartments, schools, kindergartens, cinemas, and cultural and medical centers and green zones. Architects invested their creative energy and talent in designing perfect masterplans. Instead of composing facades, they planned compositions of buildings.

The khrushchivkas are in extremely poor physical condition today. The pipes are leaking, balconies are falling off. The concrete walls don’t meet contemporary insulation norms. The houses are also extremely small. Most importantly, the khrushchivkas lack the flexibility required to improve these standards. The rigid system of parallel load-bearing walls makes it almost impossible to noticeably improve apartment layouts.

There is no overall masterplan for the future of these neighborhoods. All demolition-reconstruction operations are carried out separately and not coordinated by architects. The demolition starts with the construction of a new building—typically a highrise, erected by a private developer. Once the tower is ready, residents of a nearby khrushchivka receive apartments in the new building. The rest of the apartments are sold on the free market and the old building is demolished to make space for another highrise.

The newly-built towers will be much taller



^ microrayon

than the original flats, which will multiply several times the density of these neighborhoods. Social structures will change. Will social contacts move from the gardens to the elevator? There is a lot of opposition. But...under the force of the technocratic arguments of Mayor Sobyenin, many residents, experts, and journalists seem to accept that the demolition and replacement of the khrushchivkas is a sad necessity.

Bron:archdaily.com/868981 Kuba Snopek





A
1930: rond huis van architect Konstatin Melnikov dat tot de dood van z'n zoon bewoond was. adres: 10 Krivoarbatsky. Metro: Smolenskaya.



B
1936: Tsentrosoyuz building (kantoor) Le Corbusier; Z'n enige in de Sovjet Unie. 39 Myasnitskaya Ulitsa. M:Turganevskaya



C
1986: House of nuclear scientists van architect Vladimir D. Babad e.a. 400 m lang en oorspronkelijk wit; 1000 1-K app. adres: Tulskaaya Ulitsa. Metro: Tulskaaya.



D
2015: Dominion Office van Zaha Hadid kantoor met bijzonder interieur. adres: Sharikopodshipnikovskaya. Metro: Dubrovka.



E
1922: Sjabolova tower-zendmast van arch. Shukhov; 160m. adres: Ulitsa Shukhova 8. Metro: Shabolovskaya.



F
2014: Tsvetnoy central market, luxe department store met restaurants (open:12-23.00) arch: Project Meganom. adres: Tsventnoy Boul. 15. Metro: 2 Tsventnoy. www.tsvetnoy.com



Moskou heeft, net als elke wereldstad, een zaken centrum met hoogbouw: Moskou City/International Business Centre. "De bouw gaat zo snel dat je je hart vasthoudt voor de kwaliteit", schrijft journalist Peter d'Hamecourt. Hij ontmoette de Nederlandse architect Erick van Egeraat die vertwijfeld reageert op de gang van zaken rond de twee Capital City Towers die hij mocht bouwen: "De ontwikkelaars en de burgemeester vinden het plan prachtig, maar het ontwerp te ingewikkeld en niet te bouwen. De gevellijnen moeten worden rechtgetrokken zodat het in 2 jaar gebouwd kan worden met winstmarges van 100%". Er zijn uiteindelijk in 2006 twee nogal gewone torens gerealiseerd bestaande uit gestapelde blokken met glatte spiegelgevels.

Bron: *Moskou is een gekkenhuis*. Peter d'Hamecourt, 2006. ISBN 90-5429-228-8



Het moet Ruslands eerste zakendistrict op ca 100 ha worden, waar (luxueus) wonen, werken en entertainment worden gecombineerd, zodat het fungeert als een stad in een stad. In het zakendistrict moeten een aantal prominente gebouwen verrijzen, zoals het hoogste gebouw van Europa, de Rossia-toren en nog een serie wolkenkrabbers. De eerste plannen voor het project dateren uit 1992 omdat de grondprijzen aan de rand van de binnenstad nog relatief laag waren en dit gebied geen historisch waardevolle gebouwen bevatte; het bestond uit een oud industriegebied. Ook bezat deze plek een goede verkeersinfrastructuur die slechts behoefde te worden gemoderniseerd en geïntegreerd in het plan. De eerste bouwactiviteiten startten in het midden van de jaren 90. Er is een buisvormige brug voor langzaam verkeer naar overkant van de rivier. Behalve van Sparrow Hills kan je ook vanaf een aantal skyscrapers over Moskou uitkijken: Empire skyscraper en het OKO complex (16). Entree ca 700 to 1000 rubles.

Metro: 4 Vystavochnaya; 11 Delovoy tseñtr; 14 Business Center.
MCC: Delovoy Tseñtr en Vystavochnaya

LEES TIPS

Capitool reisgids Moskou, Chris Rice.

Moscow Metro: <http://www.natgeotraveler.nl/galerij/in-beeld-80-jaar-metro-moskou/bloed-zweet-en-tranen>

Zeer veel informatie:

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Moscow>

Strelka Magazine

www.strelka.com/en/magazine

Moskou is een gekkenhuis, Peter d'Hamecourt, 2006. (buitenlandcorrespondent voor vele kranten en woont in Rusland).

Niets is waar en alles is mogelijk, het surrealistische hart van het nieuwe Rusland, Peter Pomerantsev, 2015. (Britse televisie producent en non-fictie auteur).

"...New money, new power, changing so fast it breaks all sense of reality, where life is seen as a whirling, glamorous masquerade where identities can be switched and all valuables are changable..."

De nieuwe tsaar, de opkomst en heerschappij van Vladimir Poetin, Steven Lee Myers, 2016. (correspondent The New York Times).

Rodina, tussen lethargie en revolutie, Arnout Brouwers. Over gewone mensen in een veranderend Rusland, 2018.

Stories about everyday life. Zoals o.a. 'How do urban Russians live?'; 'Communal, shared flats'; 'Time is fluid in Russia'. <https://understandrussia.com>

How to survive in Moscow, Nadin Heijnich. Topos 94, 2016, City Visions.

"is all this just copying of western trends, carried out in order to conceal social problems with the help of attractive packaging?"

Moscow Metropolis explained, Kirill Ass, Moscow. Topos 101, Creatures, 2018.

"Its grandiose avenues, enormous squares and high-rises are magical tools intended to make poverty and ignorance acceptable. But the endless concrete residential blocks may provide housing that Le Corbusier wouldn't approve of in his worst nightmares".

Nederlandse letter	Russische letter
A	А
B	Б
C	-
D	Д
E	Э
F	Ф
G	Г
H	-
I	И
J	Й
K	К
L	Л
M	М
N	Н
O	О
P	П
Q	-
R	Р
S	С
T	Т
U	У
V	В
W	-
X	-
Y	Ы
Z	З

TSAREN_{ENZ.}

Tsarenrijk van de Romanovs: 1613-1917

Peter de Grote o.a.

Catharina II: 1762-1796

Alexander I: 1801-1825

Nicolaas I: 1825-1855

Alexander II: 1855-1881

Alexander III: 1881-1894

Nicolaas II: 1868-1918

Lenin leidt Oktober Revolutie: 1917

Burgeroorlog: 1918-1922

Sovjet Unie (USSR) Centraal Planbureau

Josef Stalin: 1928-1953

Nikita Chroetsjov: 1953-1964

Leonid Brezjnev: 1964-1982

Youri Andropov: 1982-1984

Konstatin Tsjernenko: 1984-1985

Russische Federatie: Perestroika en glasnost (hervormingen en openheid)

Michael Gorbatsjov: 1985-1991

Boris Jeltsin: 1991-1999

Vladimir Poetin: 2000-2008

Dmitri Medvedev: 2008-2012

Vladimir Poetin: 2012-2018-2024

NL

Nederlands

hallo

goedenavond

goedemorgen

alstublieft

dank u wel

tot ziens

hoe gaat het

ja/nee

koffie/thee

bier/wijn

soep

ijs

RU

Russisch

privet

dobryj den

dobroye utro

pazaliysta

spasieba

da zvidanja

kak dela

da/njet

kofje/tsjaj

pieva/vieno

sup

led

HORECA TIPS

Volkskrant magazine:

1. veel restaurants en bars op Bolshaya Nikitskaja Ulitsa 13/6 (tussen metro: 4,3,1 Arbatskaya en 7 Barrikadnaya)

2. **restaurant Valenok**, Tsetnoi Blvd 5. Metro: 9,10 Trubnaya.

www.momondo.nl:

3. **Fresh (vega)**, Bolshaya Dmitrovka 11. Metro: 10 Trubnaya, 1 Kuznetsky Most.

4. **Strelka bar** (bij Red Oktober no 18.) 14 Bersenevskaya Embankment. Bldg 5.

Open: Mo-Thur: 9 am – 12 am

Fr 9 am – 3 am

Sat 12 pm – 3 am

Sun 12 pm – 12 pm

www.strelka.com/en/bar

5. gaarkeuken **Stolovaya** (no 2.) in warenhuis Goem op 3e verdieping aan Rode Plein. Open tot 22.00. <https://gum-russia.com/cafe/stolovaya-57/>. Metro: 6 Kitay Gorod

6. **Tvetsnoy central market**, (zie F. blz 12 en 92); luxe Warenhuis met Food and Restaurants. Tsventnoy Boul. 15. Metro: 2 Tsventnoy.

WOWHAUS

Adres: Nizhnyaya Syromyatnicheskaya
Ulitsa, d. 10, k. 9 (in 20. Artplay)
website: www.en.wowhaus.ru



Founded by Oleg Shapiro and Dmitry Likin in 2007, the firm covers all fields of architectural design, but over the last few years has focused on the architecture and design of public spaces. *"We care about our living environment; our aim is to make it friendly and habitable. We believe that the approach to architectural design which focuses on making maximally expressive "boxes" is now obsolete. What is important to us is not merely the architecture of the buildings, but, first and foremost, the space between them,"*

Wowhaus created several key structures in Gorkiy park (9.) which have fundamentally changed the style of the park and set parameters for its further development. The structures include a wooden (Olive) beach, an open-air cinema, a skating rink, multi-functional pavilions, temporary and permanent installations.

Overige projecten o.a. :

- Urban Farm at VDNKh (no 30)
- Krymskaya embankment (no 10)
- Voroboyvskaya (no 11)
- concept voor renovatie Sokolniki park

Metro: 3,5,10 Kurskaya

buromoscow

Adres: Nizhnyaya Syromyatnicheskaya
Ulitsa, 10, стр. 4. (in 20. Artplay)
<https://www.facebook.com/buromoscow/>



Julia Burdova and Olga Aleksakova form buromoscow, an architecture and urbanism company based in Moscow.

Since the start in 2004 we set changing city environment to the better as our primary goal. We bring analytical approach into every project, optimizing all the given parameters to the maximum.

We have expertise in different fields: from big scale urban development project to interiors.

Buromoscow's portfolio includes designing housing complexes, apartment blocks and public buildings, as well as carrying out town planning surveys and taking part in internationally-acclaimed exhibitions and competitions.

Their architectural style has become so popular that the trade magazine Tatlin recently decided to dedicate a special issue to the studio, featuring some of the more significant projects carried out by the Moscow team.

Project o.a.:

- Triumfalnaya square (nominated building of the year 2018) (no 23)

Metro: 3,5,10 Kurskaya



Adres: Bersenevskaya Embankment 14,
Bldg 5A. (in 18. Rd Oktober)
www.strelka.com/en

Strelka Institute for Media, Architecture and Design is a non-profit international educational project, founded in 2009 and located in Moscow. Strelka incorporates an education programme on urbanism and urban development aimed at professionals with a higher education, a public summer programme, the **Strelka Press** publishing house (read Strelka Magazine: www.strelka.com/en/magazine).

And **KB Strelka**, the consulting arm of the Institute. Strelka has been listed among the top-100 best architecture schools in 2014.

The Institute aims to educate the next generation of architects, designers and media professionals, enabling them to shape the 21st century world.

From the end of May until mid September, Strelka's courtyard hosts a public programme that is open to all. Its programme includes: lectures by prominent architects, urbanists, designers, social activists and scholars; discussions on topical urban issues; workshops; film screenings; theatre performances; concerts and fairs.

Strelka Bar is located on the territory of the Institute. It has repeatedly been acknowledged as one of the best spots in Moscow.

metro: 1,3,4 Borovitskaya

CITY MAKERS INTERNATIONAL



afb: Mary Margaret Jones (Hargraeves Landscapes, NY) en **Petr Kudryavtsev** (Citymakers, Moscow)
www.citymakers.com/en/zaryadye

Citymakers International is a full-cycle city development company and an international community of urban development experts.

Since 2011, Citymakers Company participated in work on the **Zaryadye park** project (4.) and study of Kitay-Gorod district. In the same year the public organization "Friends of Zaryadye" was founded.

In early 2017 the Citymakers team began to develop a socio-cultural and financial model of the park.

Our company was responsible for Park programs and ideology, its integration into the urban context, the adaptation of design solutions, the study of the park operating model, consultations with local experts, including experts in the field of historical and cultural heritage.

METRO – STATIONS

Toen Josef Stalin in de tweede helft van de jaren twintig van de vorige eeuw aan de macht kwam, was er nauwelijks openbaar vervoer in het almaar uitdijende Moskou. In drie jaar tijd werd uiteindelijk een metronetwerk uit de grond gestampt. In het voorjaar van 1935 ging de eerste metro rijden langs dertien stations.

Het metrosysteem was op zichzelf een vorm van communistische propaganda. Overall hingen foto's van Stalin en de stations waren prachtig verlichte zalen. Stalin noemde het 'paleizen voor gewone mensen'. Hij wilde laten zien dat het belastinggeld goed werd besteed.

Het is een van de drukste netwerken van Europa en het groeit nog steeds. In 2020 moet het metronetwerk van Moskou het grootste ter wereld zijn. Het laagste punt zit 84 meter diep. Karakteristiek zijn dan ook de lange roltrappen. De Moskou metro wordt in de wereld na de subway van Tokyo het drukste gebruikt: 9 miljoen reizigers per dag. In het spitsuur rijden de treinen om de minuut. Er zijn 203 stations op een onderlinge afstand van ca 1,7 km. De metro rijdt van 5.25 tot 1.00 's nachts en er is wi-fi.

Tip: vermijd het spitsuur 7.30-10.30 en 5-8 pm; einden van de trein zijn het rustigst.

p.s. David Burdeny is de eerste die foto's heeft mogen maken van de metrostations zonder dat er mensen zijn. Hij was een jaar bezig om toestemming te krijgen om 's ochtends vroeg vóór de eerste metro vertrekt te mogen fotograferen.

Bron: www.demilked.com/moscow-metro-stations-photos-russia-david-burdeny



Kievskaya



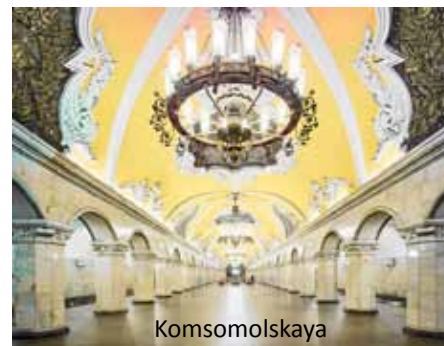
Arbatskaya



Elektrozavodskaya



Mayakovskaya



Komsomolskaya



Taganskaya



Kropotkinskaya



Novoslobodskaya

Het station **Komsomolskaya** op de oudste ringlijn (bruin) wordt vaak als een van de mooiste beschouwd. Het in 1952 geopende station ligt onder het Komsomolskajaplein. De 72 achthoekige witmarmere pilaren hebben naast de ondersteunende functie ook een grote decoratieve functie. Op de pilaren liggen bogen die de passagier de indruk moeten geven dat ze langs een ronde toren lopen. Aan het dak hangen een aantal grote kroonluchters.

Het station **Kievskaya** op de ringlijn, is een station dat de vriendschap tussen Rusland en Oekraïne moet symboliseren door de mozaïeken waar verschillende beelden met verwijzing naar het land betegeld zijn, zoals de bevrijding van Kiev in de Tweede Wereldoorlog. Aan de plafonds hangen een tiental kroonluchters en gebeeldhouwde arcades.

Het station **Mayakovskaya** heeft als thema de luchtvaart in de Sovjet-Unie. Er hangen mozaïeken op het plafond. Fluorescerende materialen bezorgen een ruim uitzicht. Dit metrostation won de Grote Prijs voor architectuur in New York en door de goede akoestiek kan men een stem van de ene naar de andere kant goed verstaanbaar horen.

Het **tienjarenplan 2011 - 2020** voorziet in een ambitieus bouwprogramma waarin het net met 160 km wordt vergroot en 78 nieuwe stations worden gebouwd. Voor een deel betreft dit kleine projecten van verlengingen van bestaande lijnen, een ander deel zijn grote projecten zoals de voltooiing van lijn 8 en de realisatie van een tweede ring. Deze **MCC**, grijs gestreept op kaart, ligt grotendeels op of boven maaiveld op het tracé van een voormalige goederen-ringspoorlijn. De MCC is in 2016 geopend. (rondje duurt ca 1,5 uur).



MOSCOW METRO MAP



- 1 СОКОЛНИЧЕСКАЯ
- 2 ЗАМОСКВОРЕЦКАЯ
- 3 АРАБАТКО-ПОКРОВСКАЯ
- 4 ФИЛЕВСКАЯ
- 5 КОЛЬЦЕВАЯ
- 6 КАЛУЖСКО-РИЖСКАЯ
- 7 ТАГАНКО-КРАСНОПРЕСНЕНСКАЯ
- 8 КАЛИНИНСКАЯ
- 9 СЕРПУХОВСКО-ТИМИЗЕВСКАЯ
- 10 ЛЮБЛИНСКАЯ
- 11 КАХОВСКАЯ
- Л1 БУТОВСКАЯ (LIGHT RAIL METRO)
- M1 МОНОРАЙЛ ТРАНСПОРТ СИСТЕМ

MCC : Moscow Central Circle Line



- Станции пересадки
- Кросс-платформенные пересадки
- ★ Кремль

Op de omslag van de gids domineert de kleurrijke St Basil's Cathedral op het Rode plein. Deze Russisch orthodoxe kerk is gebouwd van 1555-1561 ter ere van de overwinning van Ivan de Verschrikkelijke op de Wolga Tataren in Kazan. De kerk was oorspronkelijk wit met gouden koepels net als op het Kremlin terrein. In de 17 e eeuw zijn de bonte kleuren aangebracht. Buiten de muur ligt het rood granieten mausoleum met hierin het gebalsemde lichaam van Lenin.

COLOFON

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