

- metropolitian station
- railroad station
- museum
- architectural office
- theatre
- hotel
- restaurant
- point of interest
- department stores
- bookstores
- schools of art and architecture

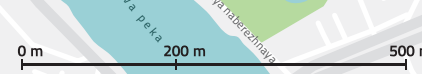
- Kremlin - Historic City Center
- Ostozhenka - Novy Arbat - Moscow City
- Tverskaya - Belorusskaya
- Chistye Prudy - Sretenka - Prospekt Mira
- Zamoskorechye
- North
- East
- South
- West



ON THE ROAD city

FORMA

ON THE ROAD city
Moscow



ON THE ROAD
Editor of collection
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Table of contents

Guidebook as tool	4
Moscow	5
Political / geographical facts	6
General information	7
Useful tips	8
Moscow Historical Introduction	10
Skyline	12
Strategies for visiting Moscow	16
Routes	20
Kremlin - Historic City Center	22
Ostozhenka - Novy Arbat - Moscow City	38
Tverskaya - Belorusskaya	76
Chistye Prudy - Sretenka - Prospekt Mira	108
Zamoskvorechye	122
North	140
East	164
South	172
West	186
Exhibition centers	204
Theaters	206
Schools of Art and Architecture	207
Bookstores	207
Department stores	208
Restaurants	208
Hotels	210
Architectural offices	211
Remarkable Buildings	213
Index by architect	218
Index by project	220
Transportation	222

With the support of:



Moscow Committee for Architecture
and Urban Development



Archcouncil of Moscow



Schusev State Museum
of Architecture

Political / geographical facts



country
Russia

language
Russian

area code
+7 (495) or (499)

coordinates
55° 45' 06" N
37° 37' 04" E

area
2 561,5 sq.km

population
12.330.126

density
4.813,63 inhabitants / sq.km

time zone
UTC+3

Administrative districts

1. Central
2. Northern
3. North-Eastern
4. Eastern
5. South-Eastern
6. Southern
7. South-Western
8. Western
9. North-Western
10. Zelenogradsky
11. Novomoskovsky
12. Troitsky

General information

useful addresses and numbers

WEBSITES AND MAIN OFFICES

Federal Agency for Tourism (Russiatourism)

<http://www.russiatourism.ru/en/>
Myasnikitskaya ulitsa 47, 101000 Moscow
Mon -Thu / 9.00 am - 6.00 pm
Fri / 9.00 am - 4.45 pm

Moscow tourism portal

<http://en.travel2moscow.com>
Call center 8 800 220 0001 (from a local landline)
+7 800 220 0001 (from a foreign landline)

Official website of the City of Moscow

<https://www.mos.ru/en/>

EMERGENCY SERVICES

Police 02
Ambulance 03
Fire Department 01

URBAN TRANSPORT

Useful information on the city's transport systems and the purchasing and pricing of tickets and passes is available at the site http://www.expat.ru/s_transport.php
The site <http://msk.rusavtobus.ru/en/> will help you decide the best means of transport to use based on your starting and destination points

Airport-city

Express trains take about 50 minutes between the Sheremetevo, Domodedovo, and Vnukovo airports and the Belorusskaya, Paveleskaya, and Kievskaya metro stations, respectively.
Tickets can be purchased at the departure points and on line
<http://www.aeroexpress.ru/>

Subway

Official site of the Moscow Metro
<http://mosmetro.ru/>
An interactive map is available on the site <http://engl.mosmetro.ru/flash/scheme01.html>
The iPhone app can be found at <https://itunes.apple.com/it/app/metro-di-mosca/id476323439?mt=8>

Bicycle rentals

Velobike
Service available from May through October
<http://velobike.ru/>

Car sharing

Belkacar.ru
Paveletskaya naberezhnaya 2, 115114 Moscow
T. +7 (495) 234 3300
support@belkacar.ru

GENERAL CONSULATE OF FRANCE

Bolshaya Yakimanka 45, 115127 Moscow
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GENERAL CONSULATE OF GERMANY

Leninski prospekt 95A, 119313 Moscow
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GENERAL CONSULATE OF GREAT BRITAIN

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Smolenskaya naberezhnaya 10, 121099 Moscow
Tel +7 (495) 956 7200

GENERAL CONSULATE OF ITALY

Yakimanskaya naberezhnaya 10, 119180 Moscow
Tel +7 (495) 796 9692

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ACS, U.S. Embassy Moscow
American Citizen Services
21 Novinskiy Bulvar 21, 123242 Moscow
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HOW TO PHONE

From a local landline: dial the trunk prefix 8, then the city prefix (495 or 499), then the number

From a foreign landline: dial international prefix (+7), city prefix (495 or 499) and the number

Useful tips

1. Getting around_ For long and medium distances, the vast **Metro** network is the best way to travel. You can avoid lines at the stations and save money overall by purchasing smart cards with journey credits or travel passes that allow unlimited travel.

Outside of the historic Boulevard Ring, the early twentieth-century perimeter of the city, it can be pleasant to use the surface transport, in particular **trams, buses,** and **trolleybuses,** especially in summertime.

While there are still only a limited number of bicycle paths, **cycle hire** is an excellent way to travel along the tree-lined Bulvar.

Because of chronic traffic congestion, it is best to avoid using private cars, except on weekends, when Moscovites all escape to their dachas.

Taxis can be found at airports, rail terminals and some metro stations. Book several hours ahead of time by phone or online if you want to be picked up from a specific place. Companies like Uber or Get-a-Taxi have handy mobile apps for booking rides within minutes.

Also available in Moscow are informal “taxi” services consisting of private citizens circulating the city in their own car and offering rides. They can be flagged on the street by holding out your arm. The fare must be negotiated before the start of the trip and will almost always take place in Russian. The inexperienced are not advised to use this method of transport. A **car sharing** service is also available. For information see the website Belkacar.ru.

2. Eating_To keep food costs down, you can eat at kiosk chains like Kroshka-Kartoshka, Teremok, or Riksha Ivan, and Russian restaurant chains like Mu-Mu, Elki-Palki, or Grabli. Also worth trying are Stolovaya 57 (the reconstruction of a typical Soviet canteen), located inside the GUM department store, or, if you can pass as a student, the university cafeterias, in particular the one at MGU.

3. Sleeping_ In alternative to more refined solutions, you can stay at an international hotel chain, such as Holiday Inn, Mercure, or Ibis. Book early because the prices can rise sharply in certain times of the year, even at these types of hotels.

4. Must-see highlights_ Sites that should not be missed include the Red Square and the adjacent GUM department store, St. Basil’s Cathedral, Lenin’s Mausoleum, and the eastern walls of the Kremlin, which is the true heart and historical jewel of the city.

The Moscow style of Art Nouveau is well-represented by a visit to the Ryabushinsky House (now the Gorky Museum). The cylindrical Melnikov House, the Rusakov club by the same architect, the Zuev workers’ club by Golosov, and the Narkomfin collectivist house by Ginzburg are the best ex-

amples of the avant-garde period, which also includes the Tsentrosoyuz by Le Corbusier.

The various phases of Stalinist architecture, which culminated in the famous seven skyscrapers, are best illustrated along the city’s main radial axes, in particular Tverskaya ulitsa, Leninsky prospekt, and Leningradsky prospekt, as well the Sadovaya ring road.

The Schusev State Museum of Architecture (MUAR) offers a rich program of temporary exhibitions as well as the extraordinary seventeenth-century wood model of the Kremlin on permanent display.

The Ostozhenka district, adjacent to the reconstructed Cathedral of Christ the Savior, contains the best concentration of works of contemporary architecture from the post-communist period.

The Pushkin Museum hosts European, Middle Eastern, and Asian art collections, in addition to the world-famous paintings from the Impressionist and Post-Impressionist periods.

The State Tretyakov Gallery displays beautiful collections of Russian fine art, with works from the 11th to early 20th centuries at the Staraya Tretyakovskaya, and the not-to-be-missed avant-garde works of the 20th century at the Novaya Tretyakovskaya.

One of Moscow’s main architectural attractions is a tour of the spectacular “underground palaces” of its historic metro stations, in particular along Line One (red), Line Two (green), and the Circle Line (brown).

5. Bird’s-eye views of Moscow_ Beautiful panoramic views can be enjoyed from the restaurants of the historic Ukraina and Leningradskaya hotels, as well as from the Ostankino towers and the Federation Tower.

6. Documents_ Police conducting ID checks may ask you for your passport and other documents. Some people prefer to leave the originals in their hotel and carry photocopies when they go out. Travelers who spend more than seven workdays in Russia (including Saturday, counting from the date of entry at the airport) must register their entry visa. If you are staying at a hotel, the management will take care of registration. If you are staying in a private home, you should find out how to register your visa before arriving in Russia. Do not lose the migration card that is issued to you at the port of entry, as you must submit it to immigration authorities upon departure.

7. Money exchange_ If you do not already have local currency, change a small amount of money for rubles upon arrival at the airport. Once you reach the city, you will find an endless number of exchange offices, clearly visible from the street. They are open at all hours and offer much better exchange rates.

Moscow Historical Introduction

Alessandro De Magistris* / Umberto Zanetti**

Moscow, the capital of the Russian Federation, was founded in the 11th century at the confluence of the Neglinnaya and Moskva rivers. Its layout is based on a ring-road system, with streets radiating out from the Kremlin, which was originally a fortress and the center of political and religious power. Initially built in wood, as was the entire settlement, the Kremlin was surrounded by walls in white limestone from the 13th-14th centuries, a period of great artistic and building impulse that placed Moscow amongst the ranks of such older cities as Kiev, Novgorod, and Vladimir.

The limestone walls were replaced in the 15th century by the red brick fortifications that are still visible today. The layout and urban fabric that continued to characterize the development of Moscow took form during the gradual expansion of the city during the 18th and 19th centuries. After the revolution and throughout the 20th century, Moscow, as the capital of the Soviet State, underwent important changes that confirmed its status as Russia's preeminent urban center. Its role as a model communist city is reflected in both the architecture and in the urban development projects promoted by the various general plans drawn up during the Soviet era, beginning with the historic *Genplan Rekonstruktsii* of 1935.

The early 20th century is deeply permeated by eclecticism and by the extraordinary expressions of Art Nouveau (in Russia *novyj stil' or modern*). The Revolution marked a radical break with the past. Increasingly ambitious urban works from the 1920s clearly reflected the range of opportunities, directions, and original developments of Soviet design culture at that time. The initial directions in which the various and opposing avant-garde trends expressed themselves are represented by such masterpieces as the Narkomfin collectivist apartment house (Ginzburg), Melnikov's cylindrical house, and the Rusakov (Melnikov), the Zuev (Golosov), and the ZIL (A. Vesnin) workers' clubs.

The openness towards experimentation of those years also applied to Le Corbusier. A leading figure of Western design culture, he built in Moscow the innovative and imposing Tsentrosoyuz Building, headquarters of the union of cooperatives.

With Stalin's rise to power and the long Stalinist era came eclectic manifestations of the "Socialist Realism" that reshaped the city from the 1930s through the 1950s. This moment in history can be read in the Metro stations, the monumental buildings, the gigantic administrative complexes and residential blocks (*kvartaly*), and, as the final expression of the Stalinist era, the skyscrapers (*Visotky*) that went up in celebration of Russia's victory in the Great Patriotic War (World War II).

The advent of Khrushchev and de-Stalinization led to the rejection of monumentalism and initiated a period of industrialization of construction processes aimed at providing solutions to the dramatic and endemic housing shortage.

This resulted in the construction of immense residential districts (*rajony*) with standardized services, inspired by a productivist modernism that marked a reconciliation with the International Style of the Western countries. This functionalist approach of mass construction continued to characterize the architectural production of the final decades of Soviet Moscow.

PROSPECTS FROM THE 1990S THROUGH TODAY

With the dissolution of the USSR, a new phase of pressing and radical transformation took shape in the early 1990s, accompanied by the privatization of the economy and the revival of the real estate market. The rigid planning tools in force until the 1980s were replaced by profoundly different prescriptions, summarized by the "Moscow 2020" plan and its updated version, "Moscow 2025." The most significant episodes of post-socialist Muscovite architecture has been driven by investments in the service sector, in particular banks and office and commercial complexes, and in the construction of luxury homes. These buildings reflect a decisive renewal of the city's architectural culture, accompanied by a rebirth of the profession of architect and initially dominated, with rare exceptions, by an eclectic approach expressed through the commercial banalization of historic motifs.

More recent times, following changes in the top tiers of city government, have been characterized by a new scale of operations involving the redefinition of the relationships between the city center and its regional context. Among the issues and important urban developments being addressed, also by means of international competitions, are the Moscow City business center, which is nearing completion, the refurbishment of the vast Soviet legacy of long-abandoned industrial areas, the infill of urban voids, and the renovation of large public spaces and parklands. An essential part of the latest phase of modernization consists in the upgrading of infrastructures, in particular the Metro network and links between the city and the airport. Another significant aspect is the increasing awareness of the importance of – and the importance of preserving – the city's heritage of avant-garde architecture, which is seriously threatened by degradation and speculation.

* Architect, Full Professor (Politecnico di Milano)

** Civil Engineer (Politecnico di Milano), founder of the architecture firm ZDA



Cathedral of Christ the Saviour

Hotel Ukraina

Moscow City

MID

Novy Arbat

Barrikadnaya

Lenin Library

MUAR

Pushkin Museum

House on the Embankment

Kremlin



MGU

Gorky Park

Garage

Luzhniki Stadium

Novaya Tret'yakovskaya

Ostozhenka

Zamoskvorechye

Krasny Oktyabr

Strelka

House on the Embankment

Udarnik Cinema

Strategies for visiting Moscow

A | Kremlin - Historic City Center

The Kremlin - Historic City Center itinerary rotates around the historic center of Moscow, between the Moskva River and the Bulvar ring roads. The composite character of this area bears witness to the city's layers of history and the constant transformation of its urban fabric to this day. The Kremlin, Moscow's earliest fortified village, is bound by a system of large public spaces, consisting principally of the **Red Square**, within which stands **Lenin's Mausoleum/01**, and **Manege Square/03**, whose renovation with an underground shopping mall was an emblematic redevelopment project of the 1990s. Moscow's most famous religious and civic monuments are concentrated in a limited area that has always remained the heart of the city. In addition to the Kremlin and the **Cathedral of Christ the Savior/14** are a number of cultural buildings, including the Pushkin Museum, the Muar Museum, the **Lenin Library/13**, the Bolshoi Theater, and the MKhAT.

The district is crossed radially by a major traffic artery, **Tverskaya ulitsa/06**, and also encompasses such historic commercial buildings as **GUM/02**, **TSUM/09**, and **Detsky Mir/10**, Soviet and government buildings, including the **KGB building/11** and the State Duma, and the headquarters of service-sector companies, including **Northern Insurance/04** and the **Central Telegraph Office/07**. The center of Moscow has been an elite residential district throughout its history. Here we find **Mokhovaya House/05**, **Dinamo Society Building/12**, and **Bryusov residential building/08**, as well as several historic hotels: **Hotel National**, **Hotel Moskva**, and **Hotel Metropol**.

B | Ostozhenka - Novy Arbat - Moscow City

Numerous experimental buildings have sprung up in Ostozhenka since the early 2000s, redesigning the fabric of the neighborhood. Such structures as the **Unicredit Bank/21**, **Maple House/22**, **Copper House/16**, the **Butikovskiy/20**, **Barkly Plaza/15** and **Ether/19** office towers, and the **Molochny/18** and **Korobenikov/23** residential complexes have transformed the district into one of Moscow's most prestigious and attractive parts of the city. In contrast to their modern style, the nearby **Pompeii House/33** is an excellent work of refined contemporary eclecticism. The Frunze quarter, which extends north from the Frunzeskaya embankment along the Moskva River, was traditionally occupied by the Red Army and contains the **Frunze Military Academy/28** and the **Kauchuk Factory Club/27**. Nearby are two modern building complexes, **Fusion Park/25** and **Burdenko/29**, along with the **Levshinsky residential complex/30**, the facades of which reinterpret the classic canons. In the early 1960s, Khrushchev demolished a picturesque neighborhood to make way for **Novy Arbat/34**, as part of his project for modernizing the city. The old ulitsa Arbat, a remnant of this historic fabric, was pedestrianized in the 1980s and has become an important tourist attraction. In the vicinity are the **Melnikov house**

and **studio/32**, today a branch of the **MUAR Museum of Architecture**, and the **Narkomfin collectivist residential building/36**. At the intersection with **Kutuzovskiy Prospekt**, **Novy Arbat** culminates with the **SEV-Comecon headquarters/38**, the **Russian White House/37**, and the **Hotel Ukraine**. To the northwest, in tangent to the **Third Ring**, is the new business center, **Moscow City/40**, with its interesting collection of international high-rise styles.

C | Tverskaya - Belorusskaya

The historic link between Moscow and St. Petersburg, **Tverskaya Street/06**, became, under the Stalinist regime, a point of reference within the new urban landscape. The first section of the street, after it crosses the **Bulvar**, opens onto **Pushkinskaya Square**, which is overlooked by the **Izvestiya newspaper building/48** and the **Rossiia Theatre/50**. The **Utro Rossii printing house/49** is also close by. On either side of the **Sadovoye Koltso** (the **Garden Ring**), from east to west, are notable examples of **Modernism/Art Nouveau**, for instance the **Ryabushinsky Mansion**, **Gorky Museum/42**, and of **avant-garde Soviet architecture**, for instance the **Mostorg Department Store/45**. Interesting works of contemporary architecture include the headquarters of the **Union of Architects of Russia/41**, the **Granatny residential complex/43**, and the **Patriarkh residential complex/47**, which looks onto the charming **Patriarch Ponds residential area**. Continuing on, we reach **Mayakovskaya Square** and the **Mayakovskaya Metro Station/52**, which is an ideal starting point for an itinerary in discovery of the "underground palaces;" the historic stations of the first **Metro lines**. Not far from here is the **Penguin office building/53**, and, at the far end of this section of the **Koltso**, the recently built **Tsvetnoy Central Market/51**, by the firm **Meganom**. Traveling along **Tverskaya**, moving outward from the city center, we find the **Belorusskaya station**. Numerous office complexes have sprung up around this important node, among which **Belaya Ploshchad/56**, which is not far from the **Zuyev Club/55**, one of the most famous examples of workers' clubs built towards the end of the 1920s. On **Leningradskiy Prospekt**, just before its intersection with the **Third Ring**, is the **Experimental residential building/58** and, in the vicinity, the **Begovaya residential complex/57**, inspired by **le Corbusier**. In the eastern part of this itinerary are two historic structures, the **Pravda/59** and the **Bakhmetevskiy Bus Garage/60**, as well as the recently built **Federal Court of Arbitration of the Region of Moscow/54**.

D | Chistye Prudy - Sretenka - Prospekt Mira

The northeast sector of Moscow, close to the **Garden Ring**, contains extremely interesting 20th century administrative buildings: the **Tsentrosoyuz/68**, the **Gostorg/67**, a masterpiece of early **Constructivism**, the **Narkomzem/64**, the **Ministry of Transport/65**, one of the seven Stalinist skyscrapers, and, adjacent, the **NKPS People's Commissariat of Transportation/66**. A little farther out is the

Yaroslavsky railway station/62. It is a remarkable work of Art Nouveau architecture and one of Moscow's most important transport nodes. Among the many interesting examples of adaptive reuse in this part of the city are **Art House/72**, along the Yauza River, **Winzavod/71**, the historic wine factory converted into a center for contemporary art, Gazgolder/70, which has been converted into a multipurpose center, and the new office building complex, **BO 2-M/61**. Nearby is an excellent example of late-Soviet cultural architecture, the **Taganka Theater/74**.

E | Zamoskvorechye

The area encompassing Bolotnaya Island and the Zamoskvorechye district have always been industrial in nature, and still retain many of the same features and charm. After crossing the historic Bolshoy Kamenny bridge, we encounter interesting examples of Soviet residential architecture, such as the imposing **House on the Embankment/76**. Continuing along Bersevenskaya Embankment, we arrive at the **Strelka Institute/77**, one of the most important features of the new Moscow, and Krasny Oktyabr, a former industrial area that is currently undergoing major transformation.

On the Kadashevskaya Embankment we reach the new Tretyakov Gallery, which has an extraordinary collection of avant-garde Soviet and 20th-century works. Across from the gallery is the entrance to **Gorky Park/78**, Moscow's principal recreational area during Soviet times. Today, Gorky Central Park has been fully revived as a cultural and recreational center, also hosting **Garage/79**, a center for art and culture. Other points on the itinerary include the MOGES-1 electric power plant/75, a masterpiece of Soviet industrial architecture, and the modern office complexes **Vivaldi Plaza/83** and **Ozerkovskaya/84**. Further south is the Shabolovskaya neighborhood, which contains the **Shabolovka residential complex/80**, the student dormitory complex/82, and the **Shukhov Radio Tower/81**, an extraordinary steel structure.

F | North

This itinerary encompasses a vast area characterized and organized around the presence of the principal road and rail links situated in the northern part of the city, including the Leningradsky, Butyrskaya, and Mira metro stations. Along these main routes and surrounding areas are various examples of contemporary architecture, as well as a number of masterpieces of Soviet architecture. In particular, from the 1920s, are the **Rusakov/99** and Burevestnik/98 workers' clubs. The **VDNKh/95** trade show complex and amusement park was built between the 1930s and 1950s. Interesting examples of contemporary residential architecture include, among others, the **Aerobus mega-complex/88** and the **VDNKh tower/94**. As regards the new generation of office buildings, particularly worth mentioning are **Mercedes-Benz Plaza/86**, **Metropolis/90**, **AG**

Metro/91, **Siemens AG/87**, and **Alkon 1/89**, along Leningradsky Prospekt, and the new **Aeroflot headquarters/93** and the **Khimki Business Park/92**, adjacent to Sheremetevo Airport.

G | East

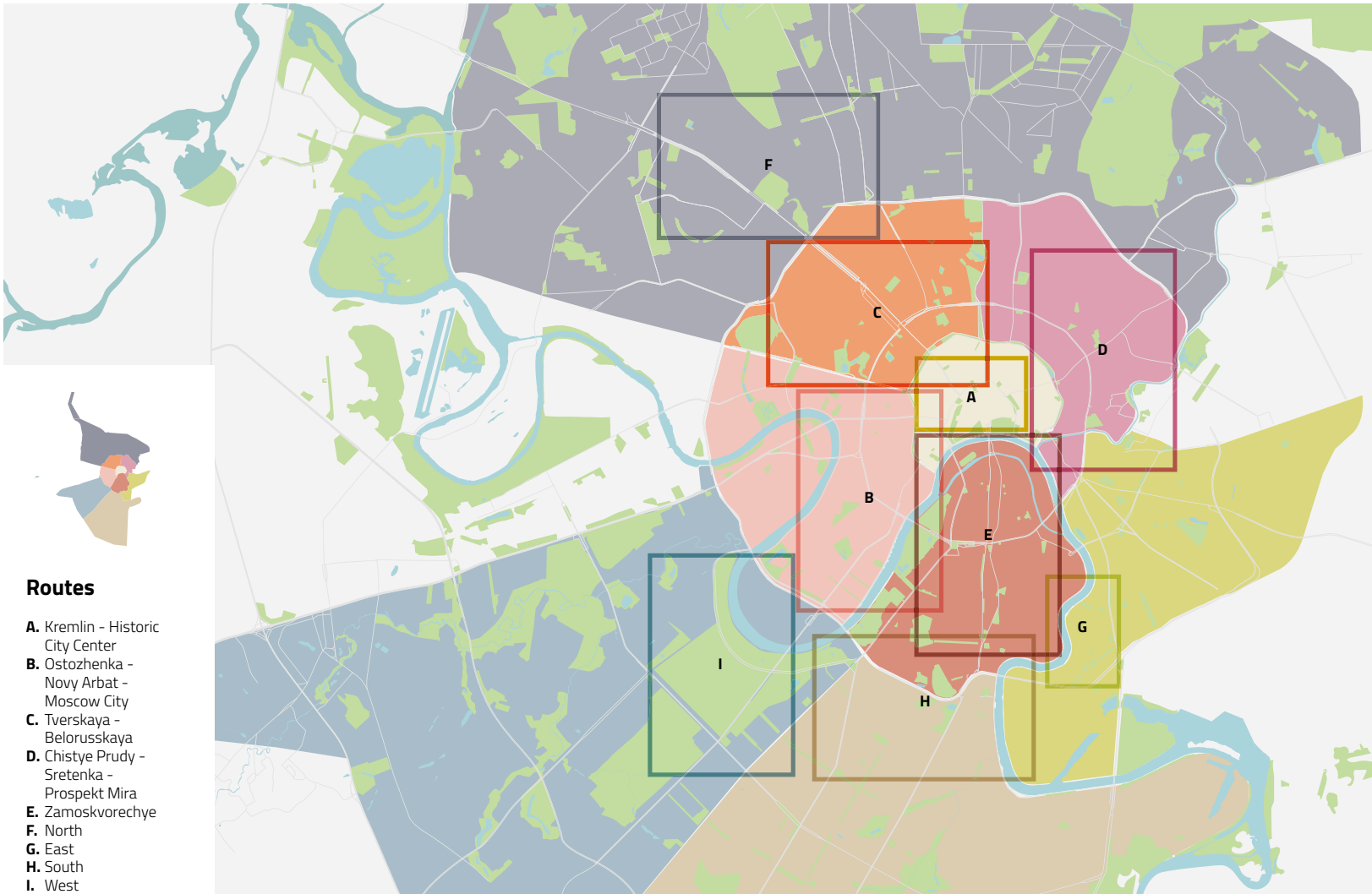
The southeast part of the city, which extends along Entuziastov Shosse and the banks of the Moskva River as far as the Danilovsky District, attests to the Soviet regime's emphasis on large-scale manufacturing in its drive to industrialize the country. The area was occupied by enormous factories and industrial sites, including GPZ-1, AZLK, Serp & Molot, and the ZIL automotive plant/104. Competitions were recently held for the renovation and adaptive reuse of the latter two factories. Workers' housing complexes and cultural centers, including the **ZIL Cultural Center/102**, were built in close proximity to the factories. The **Stanislavsky Factory/100** is an excellent example of the successful conversion of one of these former industrial sites. Two additional buildings of great interest on this itinerary are the 1930s Gosplan Parking Garage/105 by Konstantin Melnikov, and the **Dominion Office Building/101** by Zaha Hadid.

H | South

The southern periphery of Moscow, served by major transport arteries, had been set aside for high-density housing development since the 1920s. This policy was reconfirmed and intensified during the postwar period (the 1949-51 plan) and in the 1960s-1970s. The **Southern Experimental Districts/108**, including Novye Cheryomushki, Yugo-Zapadny/121, Chertanovo Severnoye/114, Nagatino-Sadovniki/116 and Yasenevo/115, represent some of the most emblematic housing projects from the city's various periods of expansion. The **House of the New Way of Life/107**, a complex of communal apartments, was presented as a prototype for collectivist living. Particularly interesting recent structures include the **Danilovsky Fort/106** and **Nauchny Park/111** business centers, the **Avant-garde residential tower/110**, and the **Avenue 77 residential complex/113**.

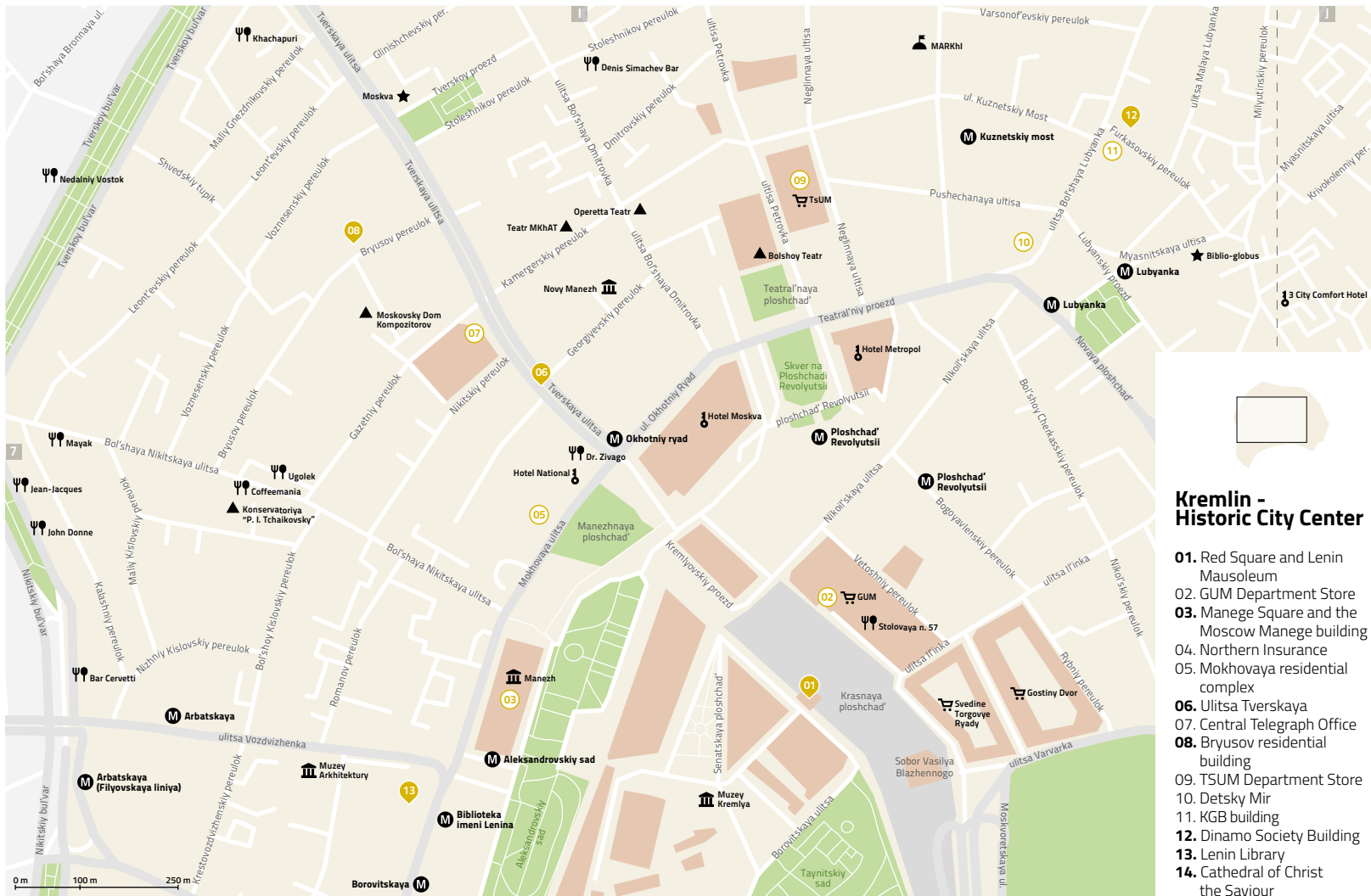
I | West

The western district of Moscow is heterogeneous, with both remarkable historic buildings and a number of works of contemporary architecture. In the first category are the Stalinist **Moscow State University/118**, and the **Mosfilmovskaya Building/117**, along with the Luzhniki Olympic Complex (which includes the former Central Lenin Stadium), which also served as a venue for the 1980 Olympics. The three modern developments on this itinerary lie in the easternmost part of the district: Skolkovo Technopark, with the buildings **Hypercube/125** and **Matrex/124**, the **Moscow School of Management/123**, and in Barvikha, the new **Luxury Village shopping center/127**, with the adjacent **Mercury Theatre/126** and **Hotel Barvikha/128**.



Routes

- A.** Kremlin - Historic City Center
- B.** Ostozhenka - Novy Arbat - Moscow City
- C.** Tverskaya - Belorusskaya
- D.** Chistye Prudy - Sretenka - Prospekt Mira
- E.** Zamoskvorechye
- F.** North
- G.** East
- H.** South
- I.** West



Kremlin - Historic City Center

01. Red Square and Lenin Mausoleum
02. GUM Department Store
03. Manege Square and the Moscow Manege building
04. Northern Insurance
05. Mokhovaya residential complex
06. Ulitsa Tverskaya
07. Central Telegraph Office
08. Bryusov residential building
09. TSUM Department Store
10. Detsky Mir
11. KGB building
12. Dinamo Society Building
13. Lenin Library
14. Cathedral of Christ the Saviour

01. Red Square and Lenin Mausoleum


Krasnaya ploshchad


101000 Moscow


January - December
Tue - Thu / 10 am - 1 pm
Sat / 10 am - 1 pm
Mon - Fri - Sun / closed

+7 (495) 6235527

www.lenin.ru

 **1** > Okhotny Ryad;
2 > Teatrnaya;
3 > Ploshchad
Revolutsii

 **25** > Krasnaya
ploshchad;
124/K > Teatrnaya
ploshchad;
158 > Lubyanskaya
ploshchad

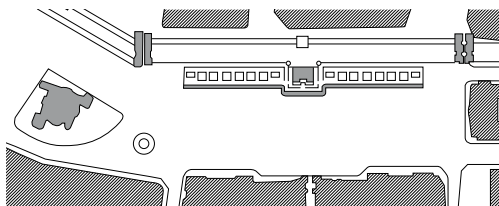
 **8** > Krasnaya
ploshchad;
2/12/33 > Teatrnaya
ploshchad;
63 > Lubyanskaya
ploshchad

The Red Square (also known as “The Beautiful Square,” as the Russian words for red and beautiful share a common root), is located in the south-west section of Kitay Gorod, one of Moscow’s historic urban settlements (poads) surrounded by stone fortifications. The space was originally dominated on the west by the walls of the Kremlin, and towards the Moskva River by the Cathedral of the Intercession (St. Basil’s Cathedral). Its colorful and unique character is the result of a stratification of building works that culminated during the 19th and 20th centuries with the construction of the History Museum (1874–1883) and the GUM department store (1889–1893), both masterpieces of Russian eclecticism, and of Lenin’s Mausoleum (1924–1930).

GUM was Europe’s largest shopping center complex when it was built at the end of the 19th century. It has a very interesting spatial organization, with three levels of arcades covered by an enormous arched glass and steel roof by the engineer Vladimir Shukhov, one of the structural pioneers of the era.



© Denis Esakov



architects
A. Shchusev (mausoleum)

type
monument

construction
1924–1930

13. Lenin Library

Vozdvizhenka ulitsa 3/5

119019 Moscow

January - December
 Mon - Fri / 9 am - 8 pm
 Sat / 9 am - 7 pm

+7 (495) 6955790

www.rsl.ru



1 > Biblioteka imeni
 Lenina;
 9 > Borovitskaya;
 4 > Aleksandrovsky sad



6/124/K >
 Aleksandrovsky sad



1/2/12/33/44 >
 Aleksandrovsky sad

The first expansion project for the Soviet Union's most important library was designed by Vladimir Shchuko and Vladimir Gelfreykh on occasion of a competition held between 1927 and 1929, a period still dominated by avant-garde ideas. The site was located at a strategic point for the reconstruction of the capital of the USSR, in the very center of Moscow, in close proximity to both the Kremlin and what was planned to be the administrative and urban heart of the city, the Palace of the Soviets. However, the library building presents a decidedly classical appearance, in conformance with the new tendencies mandated by the Stalinist regime. It consists of a complex of separate volumes with spaces for reading rooms, offices and archives. A monumental podium leading to the main entrance opens the building to multiple points of view and establishes a deliberate relationship of spatial permeability between the building and the surrounding area. The motif of the portico is elaborated by a double row of tetrahedral columns, emphasized by their cladding in polished black granite. Construction of the building was begun in the 1930s and substantially completed in 1941, though work on the interiors continued after 1945.



© Piero Savorelli



architects
 V. Shchuko, V. Gelfreykh

type
 cultural, educational

construction
 1928-1941

14. Cathedral of Christ the Saviour

Volkhonka ulitsa 15

119019 Moscow

open to public

www.xxc.ru



1 > Kropotkinskaya



6 > Muzei
Izobrazitelnykh
Iskusstv;
015/05 >
Kropotkinskaya



1/33/16 > Muzei
Izobrazitelnykh
Iskusstv;
2/15/16/31/44 >
Kropotkinskaya

The cathedral we see today is substantially a faithful reconstruction — using modern building techniques — of the Neo-Byzantine church by Konstantin Thon, consecrated in 1883. It was demolished during the Stalinist era, in 1931, to permit construction of the Palace of the Soviets (designed by Boris Iofan, Vladimir Shchuko and Vladimir Gelfreykh), which was intended as a symbol of the new power. A giant statue of Lenin at the top of the Palace of the Soviets would have made it over 400 m tall, and thus the tallest building in the world at that time. It was never built, however, and during the period of de-Stalinization, the empty foundations were transformed into an open-air swimming pool that was used through the 1990s. The reconstructed cathedral was inaugurated in 1997, coinciding with the jubilee celebrations for the 850th anniversary of the founding of Moscow. The Cathedral of Christ the Savior stands on the precise spot that would have been occupied by the monumental Palace of the Soviets. Rebuilt over a stylobate that houses a lavish congress hall, its status has been restored as a symbolic landmark in the skyline of Moscow. The interior decorations and furnishings of the church feature original fragments salvaged from the destruction of the original 19th century building.



© Pietro Savorelli

© Mosproekt-2



architects

K. Thon

Mosproekt-2, M. Posokhin,
A. Denisov (reconstruction)

type

place of worship

construction

1839-1883
demolition 1931
1994-1997



15. Barkly Plaza

Kursovoy pereulok 19
119034 Moscow

external viewing only



1 > Kropotkinskaya



31 > Zachatyevsky
monastery;
2/16/44 >
Kropotkinskaya

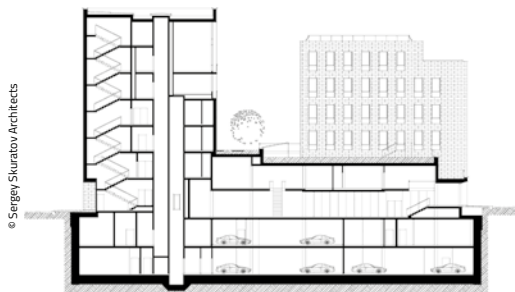
Designed by Sergey Skuratov, the Barkly Plaza building stands out from the numerous structures that have sprung up along the quay of the recently renovated Ostozhenka district. This mixed-use complex comprises, in vertical succession, an underground parking level, a retail gallery on the ground floor, office spaces above, and luxury apartments on the topmost floors.

Divided into several volumes by an internal axis path and by the access ways along the front, the complex also reveals its composite nature through the variety of forms of the facades.

The play of volumes and the combination of materials give a sense of compactness to the lateral facades and to the side facing the Ostozhenka district and a sense of great transparency to the facade facing the river, where the apartments are arranged in a checkerboard pattern. When viewed from the other side of the river, the facades of the various volumes appear to merge into a single glazed screen, reacting instantly to the wide variety of weather and lighting conditions of Moscow.



© Sergey Skuratov Architects



© Sergey Skuratov Architects

architects
Sergey Skuratov Architects


type
offices, residential


construction
2003-2009


33. Pompeii House

Filippovskiy pereulok 13c2
119019 Moscow

external viewing only

 **3/4** > Arbatskaya

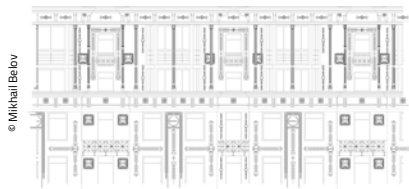
 **6/015** > Arbatskaya
ploshchad;
39 > Arbatskiye Vorota

 **1/2/15/31/44** >
Arbatskaya ploshchad;
44 > Arbatskiye Vorota

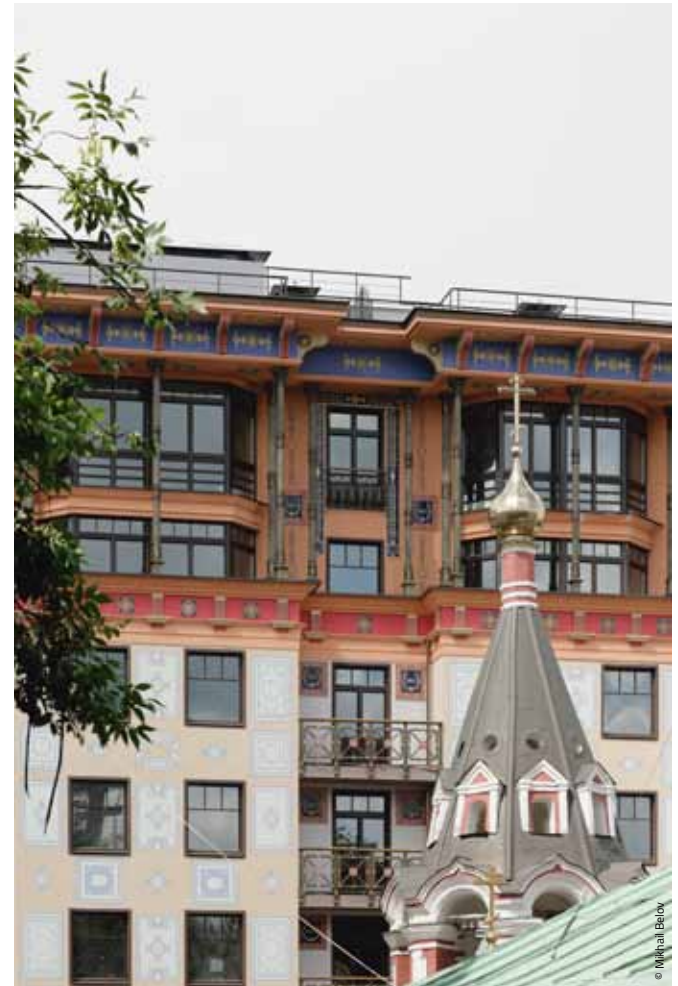
One of the more interesting examples of the eclecticism that characterizes much of the architectural production of post-Soviet Moscow, this complex makes reference to a variety of sources, from Art Nouveau to the Stalin era.

The brilliant colors and rich ornamentation are clearly inspired by Pompeian frescoes. The cornice is emphasized by projecting multicolored brackets and slender columns with floral motifs, bringing to mind recurring themes in the Muscovite architecture of the early 20th century, including certain notable buildings from the 1930s by the architect Burov, located in the Tverskaya district in central Moscow.

The false historicism of the composition is justified by the location of the building, adjacent to the church of Voskreseniya Slovushchego, which dates to the 17th century. The two works of architecture appear to have been designed in the same period, as part of a single project.



© Mikhail Belov



© Mikhail Belov

architects
M. Belov


type
residential


construction
2005

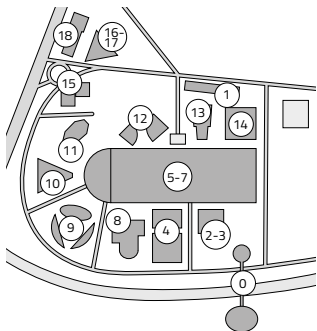
40. Moscow City

**Krasnopresnenskaya
naberezhnaya 8c1**
123317 Moscow

external viewing only

 **3** > Vystavochnaya;
3 > Mezhdunarodnaya;
8 > Delovoy tsentr

 **12/12a** >
Vystavochnaya



The Moscow International Business Center, better known as Moscow City, is the main business and commercial district near the center of Moscow. Strategically located in terms of transport links, it lies adjacent to the Third Ring Road in the Presnensky District, in the west-central quadrant of the city.

Moscow City is destined to become Russia's major multifunctional district, combining commercial activities, offices, recreational, and entertainment facilities within a single planned development.

The planning stages of the project began in the 1990s with the elaboration of various scenarios and the subsequent involvement of a number of Russian and internationally-prominent architects. Among them was Norman Foster, whose Russia Tower was never built. At 600 meters high, it would have been the tallest building in Europe.

The main buildings that currently make up the complex are:

Bagration Bridge and the Tower 2000 office complex [0] / Expocentre [1] / Evolution Tower [2-3] / Imperia Tower [4] / Central Core [5-7] / City of Capitals [8] / Naberenzhnaya Tower [9] / Iq-quarter [10] / Eurasia [11] / Federation Towers [12] / Mercury City Tower [13] / Grand Tower [14] / Oko Towers [15] / Neva Towers [16-17] / Northern Tower [18]



architects
various architects


type
multipurpose


construction
2005-2009


54. Federal Court of Arbitration of the Region of Moscow

Seleznevskaya ulitsa 9
127473 Moscow

external viewing only

 **7/19/19k >**
Novoslobodskaya

 **5 >** Novoslobodskaya

 **15/69 >**
Novoslobodskaya

The Federal Court of Arbitration complex is rendered transparent and luminous by ample expanses of glass. The arrangement of the volumes around an inviting lobby, which functions as the visitors' entrance, together with the constructivist imprint of the overall composition, create a sense of hospitality and dynamism.

The complex is divided into two volumes: a seven-story office building and a three-story public building. The latter is open to visitors, who, upon entering through the reception area in the lobby, can access a variety of amenities, including shops, a dining area, and a multimedia center. The public building also houses a press office for information provided by the Court of Justice personnel. Both a spiral staircase and a lift lead up from the lobby to the second and third floor, where the court rooms are preceded by a double-height foyer.



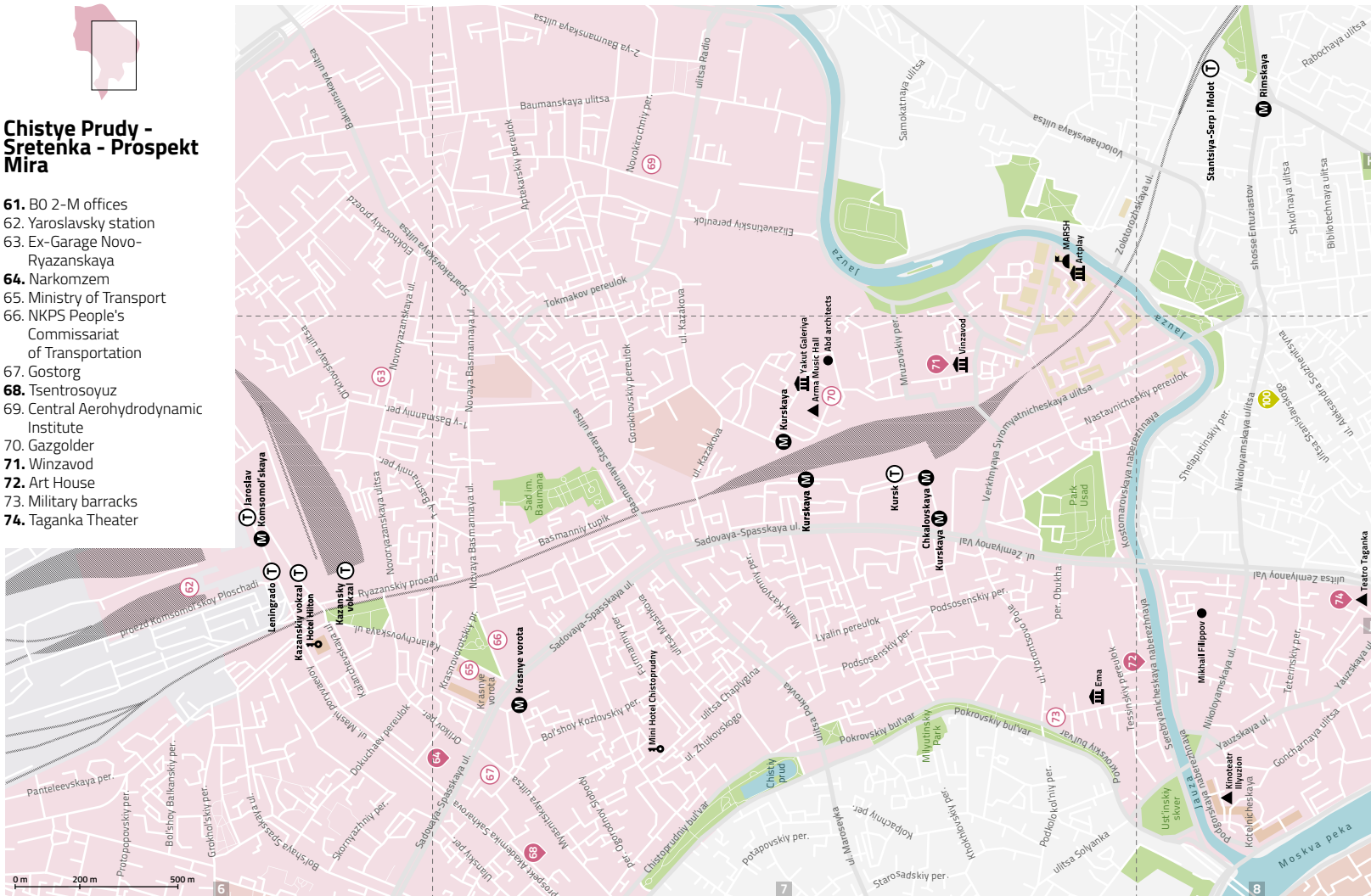
architects
Reserve

type
offices

construction
2004-2007

Chistyë Prudy - Sretenka - Prospekt Mira

- 61. B0 2-M offices
- 62. Yaroslavy station
- 63. Ex-Garage Novo-Ryazanskaya
- 64. Narkomzem
- 65. Ministry of Transport
- 66. NKPS People's Commissariat of Transportation
- 67. Gostorg
- 68. Tsentrosyuz
- 69. Central Aerohydrodynamic Institute
- 70. Gazgolder
- 71. Winzavod
- 72. Art House
- 73. Military barracks
- 74. Taganka Theater



61. BO 2-M offices

Shchepkina ulitsa, 61/2

129110 Moscow

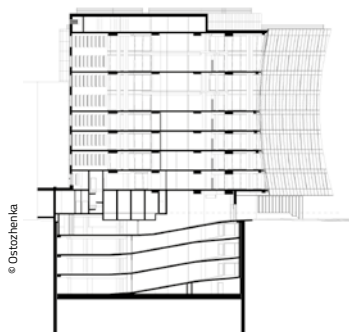
The contoured forms of this office tower by the firm Ostozhenka were determined by the unusual and irregular shape of the lot, located at the intersection of ulitsa Trifonovskaya and Orlovsky pereulok. With its sharp concave lines, it looks almost like the bow of the ship that has settled into the urban environment. The building is organized around a vertical circulation core and is supported by a structure that is set far back with respect to the perimeter. Because the structural system is not visible from the exterior, the fully-glazed facade appears as if a curtain stretched across the edges of the floors. The corners are extremely transparent, with an almost immaterial appearance that confers a sense of lightness to the building. The reflections on the concave surfaces of the facades vary greatly throughout the day and with changing weather patterns.



10 > Maryina Roshcha;
6 > Rizhskaya



0/12/12a/19/24 >
Olimpiyskiy prospekt;
38 > Ulitsa Shchepkina
- Trifonovskiy khram



© Ostozhenka



© Ostozhenka

architects
Ostozhenka

type
offices

construction
2010


72. Art House


**Serebryanicheskaya
naberezhnaya 11**
109028 Moscow

Art House is located in a former industrial district that overlooks the north banks of the Yauza River and is rapidly becoming a cultural and artistic center of Moscow. A multi-functional complex of residences, offices and cultural venues, Art House is articulated in two offset volumes, both square in plan but differing in size. The site was originally occupied by a factory, the memory of which inspired the dominant theme of dark-colored facebrick, the unifying element of the composition.

The apparent and purposeful monotony is belied by the wealth of chromatic shades of brick and resulting plays of light on the surfaces. The smaller volume, a square tower with slightly inclined walls, is darker with respect to the larger, elongated volume that forms the main facade of the complex. The two volumes feature interesting variations in the composition of the facades, determined by the rhythmic patterns of the full-height windows and by the diagonal impost of the roofline.

 10 > Chkalovskaya

 158 > Yauzskiy
Vorota - Pamyatnik
Pogranichnikam
Otechestva

 45/63 > Yauzskiy
Vorota - Pamyatnik
Pogranichnikam
Otechestva



© Sergey Skuratov Architects



© Sergey Skuratov Architects

architects
Sergey Skuratov Architects

type
residential, offices


construction
2007-2012

74. Taganka Theater


Zemlyanoy Val ulitsa 76/21
109240 Moscow

by appointment

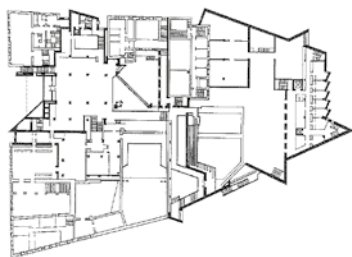
taganka@theatre.ru
taganka.theatre.ru

 **7** > Taganskaya;
5 > Taganskaya;
8 > Marksistskaya

 **156** > Taganskaya

 **16/27/63/63k** >
Taganskaya

This theater is one of the more interesting works of architecture from the 1970s-80s, and not just in the Soviet Union. Incorporating and restoring parts of the existing building, the architects brilliantly solved the main project constraint, consisting of a difficult, triangular shaped lot, the narrowest portion of which had to accommodate the backstage areas of the theater complex. The need to accommodate special theatrical staging requirements inspired the concept behind the arrangement of the stage areas and public spaces. With the support of ambitious and innovative technical apparatus, the aim was to achieve an updated vision of "total theater." The building is completely clad in brick, which gives it a strong sense of material expressiveness while allowing it to dialogue with its eclectic surroundings. It appears as a sort of magic box, both magnificent and compact. The composition of the facades, with their rhythmic window openings, intersecting geometries and plays of shadows, brings to mind certain fragments of the most avant-garde works by Konstantin Melnikov, in particular the rear of the Rusakov Workers' Club.



architects
V. Asinimov, Y. Gnedovsky

type
cultural

construction
1973-1985



Zamoskvorechye

- 75. MOGES-1 electric power plant
- 76. House on the Embankment
- 77. Strelka Institute
- 78. Redevelopment of Gorky Park
- 79. Garage Museum of Contemporary Art
- 80. Shabolovka residential complex
- 81. Radio Tower
- 82. Student dormitory complex
- 83. Vivaldi Plaza
- 84. Ozerkovskaya complex

79. Garage Museum of Contemporary Art

Krymsky Val ulitsa 9
119049 Moscow


The Garage Museum was founded in 2008 and was previously hosted in the Bakhmetevsky Bus Garage by Konstantin Melnikov. The museum has now found a permanent home in Gorky Park, following the completion of an adaptive reuse project by the firm OMA of a prefabricated Soviet pavilion from the 1960s, which was originally designed as an entertainment venue for the working classes.


The project for the conversion of the building into a center for exhibitions and cultural activities involved wrapping it in a translucent polycarbonate skin. The structural system and some of the original decorative elements were preserved.


The double-layered membrane, a characteristic feature of the project, is raised 2.25 m with respect to the ground level, offering good views of the park, concealing the structure and building systems, and providing a surface that can be used for projections or graphic communications.

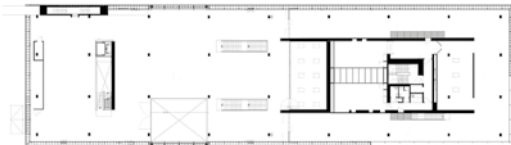
The entrances are marked by two huge movable walls that slide vertically, thereby freeing up the central area and permitting the passage of large artworks.



 **1/5** > Park Kultury;
5/6 > Oktyabrskaya

 **111/196** > Gorodskaya
bolnitsa № 1

 **4/7/33/33K/62/84**
> Gorodskaya bolnitsa
№ 1;
4/33/62 > Oktyabrskaya



architects
OMA

type
cultural

construction
2012-2014

80. Shabolovka residential complex

Shabolovka ulitsa 23

119049 Moscow

external viewing only



14/26/47/A > Fabrika
Udarnitsa



5/6 > Oktyabrskaya;
6 > Shabolovskaya



111/196 >
Kaluzhskaya ploshchad



4/62 > Oktyabrskaya;
7/33k/84 >
Kaluzhskaya ploshchad



© Ostozhenka

These three residential towers by the firm Ostozhenka are an imposing presence in their neighborhood, the historic Shabolovka district in Moscow's southern outskirts, near Vladimir Schukhov's famous radio tower and several notable examples of early Soviet-era housing projects. These include, from the second half of the 1920s, the Communal House designed by Georgy Vol'fenzon (with others), and the housing development by Nikolai Travin, with its original layout. Distinguishing features of the towers are the interesting arrangement of the volumes on the irregularly-shaped lot, the large cornices which unify the composition, and the color gradations of the facades which instead help to differentiate the three buildings.

The design solution was a response to the constraints imposed by the shape of the lot, the surrounding buildings, the sun exposure, and lighting regulations.

The complex was also arranged in such a way as not to interfere, in terms of urban landscape, with the Church of the Holy Trinity.



© Ostozhenka

architects
Ostozhenka

type
residential


construction
2001-2004

84. Ozerkovskaya complex

**Ozerkovskaya
naberezhnaya 22**
115184 Moscow

external viewing only

 **3/39/A** >
Tret'yakovskaya

 **2** > Novokuznetskaya;
6/B > Tret'yakovskaya

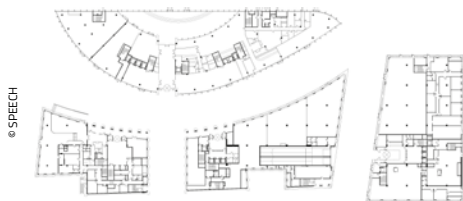
This mixed-use complex was designed by the Muscovite firm SPEECH (Tchoban & Kuznetsov). The area on which it is built was initially regulated by a redevelopment plan that provided for the construction of office buildings and an apartment hotel. Though it was later decided not to include the northeast part of the island in the new redevelopment plan, the architects decided to follow the guidelines of the previous plan in their design of this multipurpose complex.

The compositional solution centers on the creation of a curved pedestrian street, starting from the embankment, with the group of four buildings organized around it. Shops, cafés and restaurants all along the ground level of the pedestrian street are open to anyone who wishes to take a break or stop and enjoy a view of the river.

The architecture seems to hybridize the legacy of Soviet Neoclassicism, as developed by the architect Ivan Fomin, who spent most of his working life in Leningrad, and certain recent works in Germany that have undoubtedly influenced the architect, Sergei Tchoban, who was born in St. Petersburg but established himself professionally in Germany.



© Ilya Ivanov

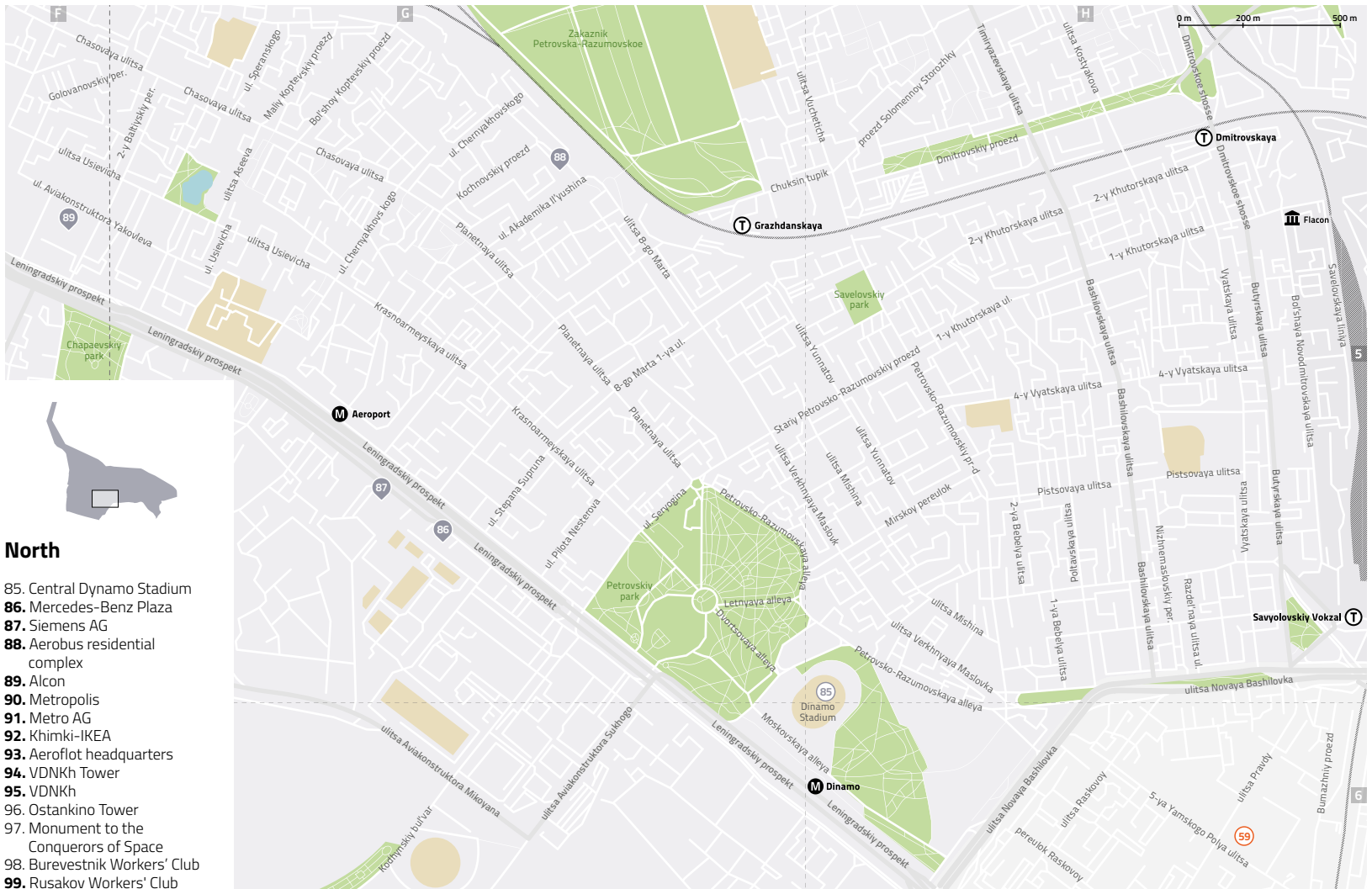


© SPEECH

architects
SPEECH

type
offices


construction
2005-2011





86. Mercedes-Benz Plaza

Leningradsky prospekt 39c42
125167 Moscow

external viewing only

 2 > Aeroport, Dinamo

 105 > Sportivny kompleks TsSKA

 6/12/43/65/70/82 > Sportivny kompleks TsSKA

Designed by the firm ABD architects, this building is located in the northwest administrative district, near the TSSCA sports complex and Leningradsky prospekt. The building consists of two volumes. The first is an elongated, two-floor structure facing directly onto Leningradsky prospekt. The second is a nine-floor tower situated over the first volume, approximately triangular in plan, with a rounded front facade.

The low volume relates directly to the street and to the public. It hosts the Mercedes-Benz exhibition space, a restaurant and offices. The glazed facades permit views of the interior exhibition spaces while at the same time projecting the automobile showroom out towards the street. The executive offices are distributed in the tower around a concave atrium which communicates directly with the showroom spaces, in this way linking together all of the elements of the building.

The facades were decorated in keeping with the stylistic elements of DaimlerChrysler, as were the interiors, by IKS Hochtief-Frankfurt.



architects
ABD architects

type
offices

construction
2003-2005



South

- 106.** Danilovsky Fort
- 107.** House of the New Way of Life
- 108.** Southern experimental districts
- 109.** Principal Plaza
- 110.** Tower Avant-garde
- 111.** Nauchny Park
- 112.** Offices on Leninsky Prospekt
- 113.** Avenue 77 residential complex
- 114.** Chertanovo Severnoye District
- 115.** Yasenevo District
- 116.** Nagatino-Sadovniki District

106. Danilovsky Fort

**Novodanilovskaya
naberezhnaya 10**
117105 Moscow

external viewing only



3/16/35/47 >
Stadion Trud



9 > Tulsкая



ZiIL



**25/44/142/147/
275/700/907 >**
Stadion Trud



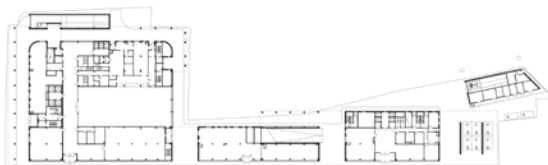
1/1к/8/40/46/71 >
Stadion Trud

This business center overlooking the south bank of the Moskva River stands out from the general landscape of commercial buildings in contemporary Moscow, with its intricate play of volumes and the lively tones and textures of its brick cladding. It is one of the best works of architecture the city has seen in recent years.

The complex is formed by three autonomous vertical blocks of varying heights (6, 12, and 15 floors) and a shared, transparent ground-floor volume that unifies the complex and mediates its relationship with the land. The clarity and rationality of the layout are balanced by the complexity of the facades. The projecting volumes and the irregular size and arrangement of the openings give rhythm to the main facade, while graceful curves and indentations soften the edges of its forms.

The rooftop of the continuous ground-level volume features an open courtyard with a grassy hill at its center, punctuated by skylights.

© Sergey Skuratov Architects



© Sergey Skuratov Architects

architects
Sergey Skuratov Architects

type
offices

construction
2005-2009

126. Mercury Theater

Rublevo-Uspenskoye shosse 114

143083 Moscow

by appointment

+7 (495) 9333399

www.barvikhaconcerthall.ru



Barvikha

The fluidity of form of the Mercury Theater marks one end of the Luxury Village shopping mall, with the foyer interior forming a continuous space with the public square in front of the building.

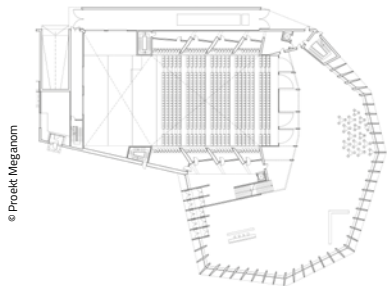
A series of vertical, wave-shaped blades creates a deep facade whose a dynamic effect is perceived from both the exterior of the buildings and from within the foyer.

The central auditorium, the interiors of which were designed by the architect Antonio Citterio, is a flexible environment that can be used as a theater or for fashion shows or other types of events. The various floor sections can be arranged in a variety of geometrical configurations with the aid of eight hydraulic mechanisms.

When configured as a theater, the space can host up to 600 spectators in the stalls and 50 people in the two tiers of box seats.



© Proekt Meganom



© Proekt Meganom

architects
Proekt Meganom

type
cultural

construction
2003-2006