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In den letzten Jahren fanden in Moskau viele städtebauliche - sowie urbane Veränderungen statt. Parallel zu der Stadt entwickelt sich auch die Gesellschaft. Das Thema der Inklusion der Bewohner im Planungsprozess ist aktuell so wie nie zuvor. In den letzten Jahren sind erfolgreiche Projekte entstanden, welche von den Bürgern eingeleitet worden sind.

Heutzutage stehen uns bei der Planung von moderner Architektur, eine Vielzahl an partizipative Werkzeugen und Techniken zur Verfügung. Damit wächst auch die gesellschaftliche Bedeutung der gegenwärtigen Architektur.

Die Struktur der Masterarbeit umfasst die Forschung der modernen Bewegung in der Stadtentwicklung wie auch in der Architektur mit dem Schwerpunkt auf des Schaffens von öffentlichen Räumen bzw. der Freiraumplanung. Ein weiterer Punkt ist die Fallstudie der erfolgreichen Teilnahme zwischen den Planern und der aktiven Anrainer sein.

Das Hauptziel dieser Arbeit ist die Bildung des öffentlichen Raums - im Bezirk Bororodskoe - in Moskau. Umgesetzt soll das Ganze durch eine detaillierte Analyse des vorliegenden Gebietes. Zu dem ist es das Ziel die Meinung der Bewohner bzw. der Interessensgruppen zu berücksichtigen. Hier sollen für die Realisierung architektonische Objekte im Detail ausgearbeitet werden.

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Moscow is one of the most rapidly developing megacities in the world. Changes in the city and society occur parallel to each other. The issue of the active inclusion of local residents in the planning process is becoming increasingly important. In recent years, successful projects initiated by active residents have appeared in the capital city.

The modern architect has a lot of tools and techniques for participatory planning. The role of the architect in this way receives a growing social significance.

The structure of the thesis includes the study of modern trends in urban planning and architecture with an emphasis on the development of public spaces. A next part is the case study of successful collaborations between planners and local communities.

And the main challenge for this project is the creating of public space in a residential district Bororodskoyee in Moscow based on a thorough analysis of data about this area and with careful consideration of the opinions of local residents and stakeholders. Architectural objects will be detail elaborated for further implementation.

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Moscow is a city of unique fate and a special spatial structure, it is the largest metropolis of the European part of the world and a place of amazing contrasts. The author of this work was lucky to have been born and grown up in it. Perhaps that is why many of the phenomena and paradoxes of the capital of Russia remained for a long time without due attention on his part. And only now, after three years of living in central Europe and studying at the Technical University of Vienna, many of the distinctive features of Moscow have become more distinct for him.

Goethe once said: "Wer fremde Sprachen nicht kennt, weiß nichts von seiner eigenen" (Those who know nothing of foreign languages know nothing of their own). It seems that this statement is also true in the issue of perception and understanding of the city. many connoisseurs of Moscow are natives of other cities.

The discussion about the possible belonging of our culture to Western civilization is one of the most important for the self-consciousness of the Russian people. You can take a fresh look at it if you study the urban planning structure of Russian cities.

As in many other European cities, Moscow has a radial-ring structure, with a fortress and area in the center. For the most part, such fortresses today no longer fulfill their original functions. But the Moscow Kremlin to this day plays a representative and sacred role, symbolizing central authority and being a real "place of power", even if partially open to visitors.

In general, as noted by the Polish architect and researcher Cuba Snopek, on a map on a small scale the principles of Moscow's layout seem identical to those that determined the structure of so many European cities. Differences will begin when you zoom in for a closer look. Already in the central part of the city, an experienced specialist will note that the streets unusually wide when you consider that they have developed historically. This is the result of bold, often radical and dramatic transformations that occurred in the 20s and 30s, during revolutionary enthusiasm and avant-garde maximalism. Then many artists, architects, and other creators lived with the feeling that it was time to create a new world outside the framework of traditions and pre-existing structures.

Here, of course, it should also be noted that Soviet urban development is still not a very well-known and thoroughly studied topic. As Dmitrij Chmelnykij noted in his article, it must be understood that in the 20s and 30s there were two parallel directions of architecture - the officially declared representative one and that which remained behind the scenes but made up the larger and less attractive part of all buildings.

On the whole, such a desire to create a "right" impression - to show the best (in their understanding) side is very characteristic of many of our people. Moreover, often hidden things cause much more interest among researchers than those events, phenomena, and structures that are deliberately placed on the foreground. The example of the legacy of Soviet modernism is very revealing

in this context. So, thanks to the interest of Western colleagues and photographers, the architectural community in Russia took a fresh look at the legacy of late Soviet modernism and saw value in it. Although, it seems that now beyond the framework of the professional community, the value of these buildings for most fellow citizens is doubtful and many buildings of that time continue to actively demolish or rebuild in a cardinal way.

"Big is seen at a distance," wrote in his poems Sergei Yesenin, one of the most beloved poet in Russia. Born in the village, he spent most of his life prematurely in the capitals - Moscow and St. Petersburg, and sang about rural life like no one else. Many of his colleagues, well-known Russian writers, and poets, have created works about Russia, also while being abroad. Perhaps a sober and less biased view from the outside is simply necessary to periodically reassess the values and better understand the ongoing processes.

Moscow is a city of continuous change and constant movement. Moscow Never Sleeps. Or is he still sleeping? In the Soviet and post-Soviet society, the idiom "sleeping area" is actively used to designate residential areas around the central part of the city. It is in these areas that the majority of citizens of the former Soviet republics live.

When you arrive in our city and ask the locals for advice on where you should go for a walk, they will surely suggest places within the Boulevard Ring. Very many will also advise you to go

on routes that will be limited to the Garden Ring. It may well be that you will be advised visit something within the Third Transport Ring, while it is unlikely that a place within the Moscow Ring Road recommended, and hardly ever you will be sent outside.

A half-joking expression is quite common among Muscovites: "There is no life beyond Moscow Automobile Ring Road." Even more. The inner part of this city line is sometimes even opposed to the rest of the country!

On the one hand, this is not so surprising. Firstly, the internal population of this part of the city is comparable in number to the population of the a mid-sized European country. Secondly, according to the author's observations, very many capital cities of the state, as well as capital city dwellers, are opposed to the residents of the rest of the country. It is possible that, in general, each city will also be isolated upon a detailed examination, and, in this case, the difference between the capitals will consist only in the fact that they are simply better researched.

What is so different about life outside the central part of the city? First of all, the typology of development, its density, the number of floors and planning decisions. The outskirts of our city can easily be confused with other cities of Eastern Europe or Asian countries. Yes, Plattenbau can meet you also in the West. But in Moscow, you are most likely to be amazed by the scope of this development if you drive a car along the Moscow Ring Road.

But, in these parts, you can meet enough interesting things as well if you know where to look. In Russia, there is an amazing phenomenon of local historians (krayevedy). These are people who study the history of their native places, write about them and create local museums. These are collectors, custodians, and storytellers of their regions. Thanks to these enthusiasts, it is easier for us architects and planners to find the identity of the places in which we create our projects. The main thing is to have a corresponding desire and interest.

The proposed project was designed in my native Bogorodsky district. This area is located between the Third Ring Road and the Moscow Ring Road. The basis for their project, take a free site, which appeared as a result of the urban program redevelopment of public spaces. The creator of the proposed project is convinced that by filling the now-empty territory with new functions and creating new points of attraction, there will be a chance to make the life of the area more vibrant and full. To achieve this is the ultimate goal of this work.

Modernist Monument to the Conquerors of Space in Moscow. 1964
Architects - A. Kolchin, M. Barshch, sculptor - A. Faydysh-Krandievsky,
engineer - L. Schipakin



I. HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION

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The Times of Monarchy

Of course, the history of public spaces in Moscow begins much earlier than this term came into use. As in other cities, it is inextricably linked with the history of the development of society, the economy and the city as a whole.

Naturally, one of the main factors in the transformation of a settlement into a city is its favorable location at the intersection of trade routes. The appearance of the city, according to Professor Glazychev, was usually also a well-managed political process, in the case of the Greek and Roman colonies, as well as in later medieval cities. And the city itself helped the rulers to better control the processes of production and exchange of goods, and payment of duties [Glazychev 2008, 18]. And all these basic economic processes need a special space where they will take place. This place was called "torg" in Moscow - a market square outside the ramparts. In addition to bargaining, this square was also the center of concentration of urban activity, where important social events took place - holidays, mass festivities, performances of street performers, etc.

The most common form of public space has been and remains the street. The names of the Moscow streets most beloved by the townspeople - Tverskaya, Tverskaya-Yamskaya, Arbat, Okhotny Ryad, Kuznetskiy Most, and others firmly entered folklore. Many townsmen visited these streets to "look at others and show themselves." That is, according to Jan Gehl, to fulfill the crucial need to see other people [Gehl 2011, 23].

The construction of a system of boulevards was begun as a walking and meeting zone on the site of one of the fortification ranks of the capital, the White City, from the end of the 18th

century. Already at the beginning of the next century, they formed the Boulevard Ring. This ring is not closed in fact since on the south side the boulevards overlook the embankment of the Moscow River.

The list of traditional public places cannot be complete without mentioning such leisure facilities of pre-revolutionary Russia as taverns and tea houses.

Initially, the tavern (Russian: traktir) appeared as a place for recreation and lunch mainly for wealthy travelers. Over time, the format of institutions has changed. Under the guise of a tavern, establishments of a completely different price category could exist. Most parts of them were pubs for commoners. Peter the Great - the first Russian emperor to actively contribute to the Europeanization of the country, contributed to the emergence of more elite food service establishments.

In the second half of the 19th century, cafes also appeared in the Russian Empire. However, it cannot be said that they won the same love of the masses as the taverns. They became more likely aristocratic institutions, in contrast to folk taverns.

The emergence of an extensive network of taverns has become one of the key factors in the spread of the tea-drinking tradition in Russia [Sokolov 2010, 41].

The exact date at which the tea appeared in Russia is the subject of much discussion. It is known that at the end of the 17th-century tea was already supplied to the Moscow market. And already in the 18th century, under Empress Catherine I, Chinese merchants appeared on the Russian market and the trade in this drink began



Le Boulevard de la Twerskoïe a Moscou
Lithography by A. Cadolle, 1830

to grow steadily. Tea imports grew particularly strongly after the forced opening of the Chinese market as a result of the Opium Wars in the 1840s. This product was becoming more accessible to all segments of the population and its use in public places was becoming widespread. The culture of family tea drinking was spreading outdoors. In the parks, there appeared women traders with a samovar, selling tea for a reasonable price. Wholesale merchants and officials actively used taverns to negotiate in a less formal setting over a cup of tea. This drink, as opposed to alcohol, contributed to an increase in concentration, which was extremely useful for business people. The signing of major trade transactions was regularly held in Moscow taverns [ibid., 24-38].

At their core, both taverns and tea houses were very multifunctional and played the role of not only food establishments, but also bars, meeting rooms, hotels, and even a kind of co-working spaces. And most importantly, this culture brought together people of completely different classes and income [Gilyarovsky 2002, 188].

In the second half of the 20th century, sobriety societies began to conduct their activities in Russia. The activities of such societies included the creation of tea houses, folk dining rooms, and reading rooms, holding public readings, festivals, music classes and theater plays. At the same time, the main emphasis was placed on tea houses, as a healthy alternative to pubs. They settled in large well-lit rooms with an open buffet. Near to tea houses, folk libraries and facilities for cultural and entertainment activities were arranged. These establishments had lower rental rates, tax incentives and longer permitted working hours. Tea houses were also less likely to be monitored by the authorities. This promoted some former publicans to bootlegging under the

guise of a tea house. Tea houses also had an important social role. They became a temporary workplace for freelancers of those years - former scribes and other employees who offered their services in writing various applications and notifications. Separate tea houses even served as a kind of recruiting agency, where business people picked up workers [Sokolov 2010, 62-68].

The concept of public libraries by tea houses had several points of vulnerability. The main problem was that most of the population can't read or write. The second was that you had to pay a fee for reading books. The revolutionaries exploited this and became regulars in such institutions, and began to distribute their literature for free, contributing to the popularization of their ideology [ibid.].



Palm Bazaar on Red Square in Moscow
 Printmaking by A. Vasnetsov, 1870s



The fifth teahouse of the Society of sobriety in St. Petersburg.
 Drawing by G. Brolling, 1892

Earlier Soviet period

The victory of the 1917 Revolution in Russia radically affected the mind-set of its population and created the prerequisites for equally radical changes in urban planning, and also the emergence of new public spaces and cultural institutions. The capital functions of the new state were returning to Moscow. In many minds, it was now also perceived as the center of the World Revolution. Large-scale architectural competitions (many of them international) were held in the capital for the construction of iconic buildings, such as: the Palace of Labor on the site of the historic quarter Zaryadye in 1922-1923 (winners - Vesnin brothers), Lenin's mausoleum on Red Square in 1925 (winner - A. Shchusev, realized), the Centrosoyuz Building on the site of the Moscow Baroque church in 1928 (winner - Le Corbusier, realized), the Palace of the Soviets on the site of the Cathedral of Christ the Savior in 1931-1933 (winner - B. Iofan).

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The project, the giving of the Vesnin brothers Labor Palace, was not implemented, but it marked the emergence of a new, free refuge of the past, an architectural style – constructivism – and

became the prototype for the appearance of a whole network of public buildings of this type. Monumental and multifunctional Labor Palaces, Workers' Clubs, district and city Culture Houses, etc. were being built throughout the country. Often used for these purposes were the buildings of former noble estates and residences. The huge scale of such structures was determined by the perception of the new Soviet man in the wake of the revolution as a collective man. The official function of labor palaces as a trade union office was not always the main one. They also housed halls for hundreds and thousands of people for meetings, film screenings, educational activities, theatrical and musical performances, libraries, sports facilities, sections of various hobbies, etc. [Khan-Magomedov 1975, 97-98]

In 1925, the XIV Congress of the CPSU (Bolsheviks) was tasked with industrializing the country. In the professional community of urban planners and architects, a discussion was launched on the forms of settlement in a socialist city. Workers' villages around old cities were beginning to be actively built and completely new industrial cities were being created. The process of voluntary-forced urbanization was starting.

A common feature of Sozgorod projects was the socialization of the life of its inhabitants. This was supposed to be a single space for the life of workers of one labor collective. According to the planners, the one who works together should also live together. One of the main ideas was the construction of communal houses, where personal space was minimized (only sleep was supposed there), and public spaces were maximally expanded. It was proposed for eating, playing sports, reading, listening to lectures and relaxing together in specially designated premises. In the courtyards of



Zuyev Workers' Club in Moscow. Built in 1929.
 Architect Ilya Golosov
 1933



Palace of Culture of the Stalin Plant (ZiS) in Moscow. Foyer
 Architects - Alexander Vesnin and Leonid Vesnin
 1937

the complexes and outside, a huge space was also created for a new collective life - squares, parks, squares, sports zones, streets for solemn parades, as well as green buffer zones between residential and industrial buildings [Meerovich 2006, 22-25]. It will be most correct to say that the plant was the real owner of the settlements of Sozgorod. The administration of the plant was engaged in the design of the urban environment, monitored the order, developed the infrastructure and public transport, organized leisure for workers, built the Clubs, Factory-kitchens and other public institutions [Meerovich 2006, 27].

The victory of the cyclopean project with the classical elements of the architect Iofan in the competition for the Palace of Soviets in 1932 marked a radical change in the architectural and urban planning paradigm. The simplicity and practicality of constructivists and rationalists were no longer popular with the authorities. Instead of clubs and houses of culture, where workers were provided with the opportunity to choose their cultural activities, theaters began to be built. In essence, the city itself became a big theater, with a clearly defined script and roles. Moscow, with its centralized layout, was becoming a model for the design of other cities. The closer to the center, the more refined the architectural decoration. An important element of the city are prospectuses for mass demonstrations.

The issue of urban organizations in the USSR needs additional study. The German architect Rudolf Wolters, who was working in the Soviet Union at that time, describes the competition between two large organizations in his memoirs - "Standartgorprojekt" and "Giprogor". "Standartgorprojekt" was managed by specialists from the Ernst May group, and "Giprogor" is led by Americans

whose names Rudolf does not mention (the United States was not officially in diplomatic relations with the USSR then). Walters resents that Americans are completely unfamiliar with modern European trends in urban planning and architecture. And besides, the project proposals of the Americans were more in line with the tastes of the country's political leadership. The German group was in a knowingly losing position, as the Americans had the right of final approval of key objects. Of course, this story deserves additional work in the archives. [Chmelnizkij 2006, 15-19]

Significant events of the 20-30s in Moscow were nationwide exhibitions and wonderful parks that appeared at their venues.

The first such metropolitan event was the 1st All-Russian Agricultural and Handicraft Industrial Exhibition opened in August 1923 in the sanitized territories of the former dumps of the southwestern outskirts of the city. The plan of the exhibition of architect Ivan Zholtovsky, who won a highly competitive competition, successfully used the space of the embankment. The pavilions presented a diversity of architectural forms and styles with the dominance of avant-garde. During the exhibition, it was visited by more than 1.5 million people [Gorky Park].

In March 1928, the city government decided to create a Central Park of Culture and Leisure on the site of the 1923 exhibition. The design of it was entrusted to a student of Zholtovsky - Konstantin Melnikov. The commission for the construction of the park collected a lot of letters with wishes for the design of the park from the residents of Moscow. The project was also carried out with the active involvement of the population in the processes of preparing and improving the territory. The opening of a new park



Palace of Soviets Project
Architect - Boris Iofan



Soviet ideal - the Girl with an Oar in Gorky Central Park
of Culture and Leisure in Moscow 1930s

in August 1928 was incredibly successful. Eyewitnesses recall the atmosphere of great excitement, solidarity, and new cultural standards. For example, books in the reading room were issued without documents. In 1933, the park receives the name of the writer Gorky [ibid].

“When I die for capitalism and will rise again in the Soviet heaven, then I would wake up directly in the Park of Culture and Rest [...]”

reviewed writer Herbert Wells after the visit in 1934. [Kucher 2007]

Quite a lot of dramatic moments are counted by the history of the exhibition and park ensemble of the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition. The reason for its creation was the process of collectivization of agriculture, which began with the party's decree of 1927. Its essence was the seizure of private land ownership from the peasants for their subsequent unification into collective farms. To demonstrate the success of this reform, it was decided to create an exhibition on 450 hectares in the northeast of Moscow in the year of the 20th anniversary of the country. The competition of 1935 won the project of the architectural workshop of Vyacheslav Oltarzhevsky. Designer El Lissitzky was appointed. But during the repressions that began, both were suspended from work, and the architect who studied and worked earlier in the USA was arrested. Sergei Chernyshev, who was appointed to his place, tried, as far as possible, to preserve the planning decisions of his predecessor [Zinovieva 2014, 23-32].

In total, over 2500 specialists worked on the project. The design of the exhibition was to combine elements of the cultures of the Soviet republics and at the same time emphasize their unity.

The result of the work of specialists was the creation of a visual image of a socialist utopia, which was supposed to inspire the proletarians to work hard, to serve as a place of entertainment, healing and ideological education. And in fact, the 1939 exhibition has become just such a place of unity of peoples [VDNH]. On the one hand, it was the merit of agitation and the quality work of the organizers, on the other hand, due to lack of information, people had no idea about political repression in the country. Guests of the exhibition returned to their cities inspired by the successes of the country and ready for new labor feats [Zinovieva 2014, 33-38].

When the war began in the summer of 1941, the exhibition stopped its work, valuable exhibits were evacuated to Chelyabinsk. In 1954, the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition was opened after reconstruction. The new pavilions were decorated with triumphal attributes - flags, laurel branches, weapons, etc [ibid., 49]

It is worth noting the isolation of such vacation spots as the above from the rest of the city system and other public spaces - squares and avenues. Recreation areas were located far from places of political demonstrations that tend to move towards the city center. [Chmel'nizkij 2006, 17].



All-Union Agricultural Exhibition (VSKhV)
1954



The main entrance to VDNH (VSKhV before) today

Late Soviet period

The Stalinistic buildings were incredibly representative and expensive. Due to the urban housing shortage, only the elites of the Soviet population could count on their apartments: party leaders, military men artists, scientists, etc. In Moscow, the most expensive houses were being built according to the architects' projects. Since the 1960s, the Khrushchev housing policy has taken a different direction in its development. The construction of communism in one particular country was proclaimed instead of aims for the world revolution. Raising the living standards of citizens became one of the party's priority tasks. It started to build housing facilities for all segments of the population. Mass and model housing construction came into development. Many families received apartments for free. These circumstances radically changed the principles of the spatial development of Moscow and other cities of the Soviet Union [Snopek2013, 14-17].

Typical panel series occupied most of the urban space in Moscow in the last soviet period. The city was built up with five-story houses, then the height of the floors of buildings began to grow steadily to 9, 12, 16, even 21 floors. The houses of the standard series did not involve the use of the ground floors for needs other than residential in the vast majority of cases. This circumstance has become the key to the emergence of such an urban development phenomenon as the sleeping areas. Insignificant urban areas, there were simply no activity centers provided. Such areas were supplied only with the most necessary infrastructure, and life in them was planned to take into account the logic of norms and design standards. Routes from residential buildings to schools, kindergartens, shops, and other public buildings have been optimized as much as possible. [ibid., 16]. For all other social functions, it was necessary to go to the city center. What was

quite normal and justified in the economy of state planning would begin to be perceived as a problem after the country returned to capitalist development.

The first trends of New Urbanism first appeared only in the late eighties, when, through the efforts of activists, the group of architects led by Zoya Kharitonova, it became possible for one of the main historical streets of the center of Moscow to be closed for vehicles and to become completely pedestrianized. The plans of this initiative group included the further development of a network of pedestrian streets throughout the city center, but, unfortunately, Stary Arbat remained a unique phenomenon for several decades [Razmakhnin 2018].



The variety of standardized development of the Bogorodskoye district in Moscow

II. PARADIGM SHIFT

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New urban challenges

A new period in Russian history began with the collapse of the Soviet Union. The beginning of the 1990s left its mark on approaches to urban planning. Of the main importance here were economic factors. After returning to the capitalist model of the economy, the level of consumer demands increased impressively. Households began to experience more needs. If in the USSR having an own car was the ultimate dream, by the mid-1990s, owning a car had become the norm. In the courtyards, the self-constructed object was beginning to appear. In this case, we are talking about metal garage-shells. The complex structure of driveways and courtyards in remote areas has become more confusions than before.

In response to the rapid changes, the government in Moscow was starting to erect a third transport ring, a real highway in the central part of the city. Even though new parks appeared in the city, the priorities in the distribution of urban space were entirely focused on motorists. As a result, the previous urban planning policy has led the city into a dead end. There were more and more cars. Moscow is stably one of the world leaders in terms of traffic jams [Bruckner 2017]. Due to the underdevelopment of the public transport network, few residents were willing to exchange a personal car for an ever-clogged obsolete tram or bus.

There could be no thought of the use of bicycles due to the lack of any suitable infrastructure. Moscow continued to build new roads and interchanges; however, it became apparent that the development of the road network alone was not enough. The city recognized the urgent need for change in public transport and the demand for change. It was no longer impossible to ignore the interests of pedestrians. Finally, a long-standing truth, concisely

formulated by the architectural critic Grigory Revzin [Revzin 2016], began to be realized:

“To normalize car traffic, the megacity must first start to walk. This is not malicious intent, not an ideology, not a hypothesis, these are the physical properties of the movement organization in a big city.”

The new urban development policy coincided with the arrival of the new mayor and his team in 2011. The city remembered the needs of pedestrians and began to catch up at an accelerated pace. First of all, the streets were restored to visual appeal. Quite quickly, all unnecessary advertising was dismantled, a unified design code for signage and announcements was created. The next stage was a large-scale improvement in the center of Moscow. Starting from 2012, construction work was carried out on the streets and squares every summer. Moscow Architectural Department began to expand the width of the pedestrian zones, blocked separate streets for car traffic, and equipped new squares and parks. It was necessary to raise the level of transformation to a high level.

However, the first experience was not always so successful. Often, the implementation of projects to improve central streets was accompanied by the adoption of dubious conceptual and visual decisions. Gardening methods, for example, often provoked heavy criticism [Nikolaeva 2015]. On the landscaped streets trees were not planted in the ground. Instead, huge granite tubs were installed on the streets. Moscow officials argued such a decision with higher plant survivability. The results of many transformations have caused serious debate in the professional



Moscow traffic

community. The need for a more thoughtful approach to changes, the creation of a single set of rules for improvement, and the involvement of the best personnel became obvious.

The city turned to the recently established private consulting organization Strelka. This company has already worked on behalf of the Moscow government to organize architectural competitions. In particular, Strelka has developed requirements and criteria for participation in the architectural competition for Zaryadye Park (see next Chapter). As a result of the tender, Bureau Strelka began to create a single set of rules for urban development. Then Strelka oversaw the process of transforming central Moscow streets. My Street urban program (Russian transliteration: Moja ulica) was born. The program began a massive reload of public spaces in the city center. The program was based on preparing the infrastructure for the World Cup. In 2018, the city was ready to host a central world sporting event and millions of foreign tourists. As a good host prepares a house in advance for receiving guests, so Moscow thought about the "repair" several years before the opening match.

Architectural critics and theorists of urbanism were invited by consulting bureau Strelka to joint design work. As a result, a unified set of rules for the improvement of city streets was developed. Granite was chosen as the paving material. In pedestrian areas stone replaced asphalt. A different pattern of paving was created on different streets. It was important to give the place an additional identity. The width of the sidewalks has been increased almost everywhere. Separate streets have dedicated bike lanes. All communications were immersed in special boxes and put underground. New lampposts were installed instead of

lights hanging on wires. Somewhere modern models appeared somewhere stylized as historical. On the streets were installed new benches, urns, and other small architectural forms. A key element of improvement was landscaping. Large-sized trees were planted in the ground, where it was possible [mos.ru].

Additional measures to support the interests of pedestrians were the appearance of paid parking and the development of public transport. As a result of the complex of these changes, it became much more pleasant to be in the center. Significantly increased foot traffic. People became more willing to walk, meet friends in the open. The changes in the urban environment have had a beneficial effect on business. The increased pedestrian flow led to the opening of new shops, cafes, and restaurants on the first floors of the houses [Korotkova 2017]. In summer, open verandas began to work everywhere. Previously such a practice in Moscow and Russia was a rarity now the norm. The examples of the transformation of two rings - Garden and Boulevard are quite indicative.

During the "beautification" of the Garden Ring in 2017, the width of the roadway was optimized, pedestrian walkways were significantly expanded and all the territories adjacent to the ring were put in order. Until 2017 the Garden Ring was a paradoxical situation, there were practically no plants in this "garden". Improvement, in the end, was held under the appeal: "Let us return the gardens to the Garden Ring"! Where possible new squares were smashed, lanes were set up. In different sections of the ring were planted various tree species, again to give identity. After completion of work, pedestrian flow doubled. The business did not stand aside. New points of attraction began to appear on the first floors of

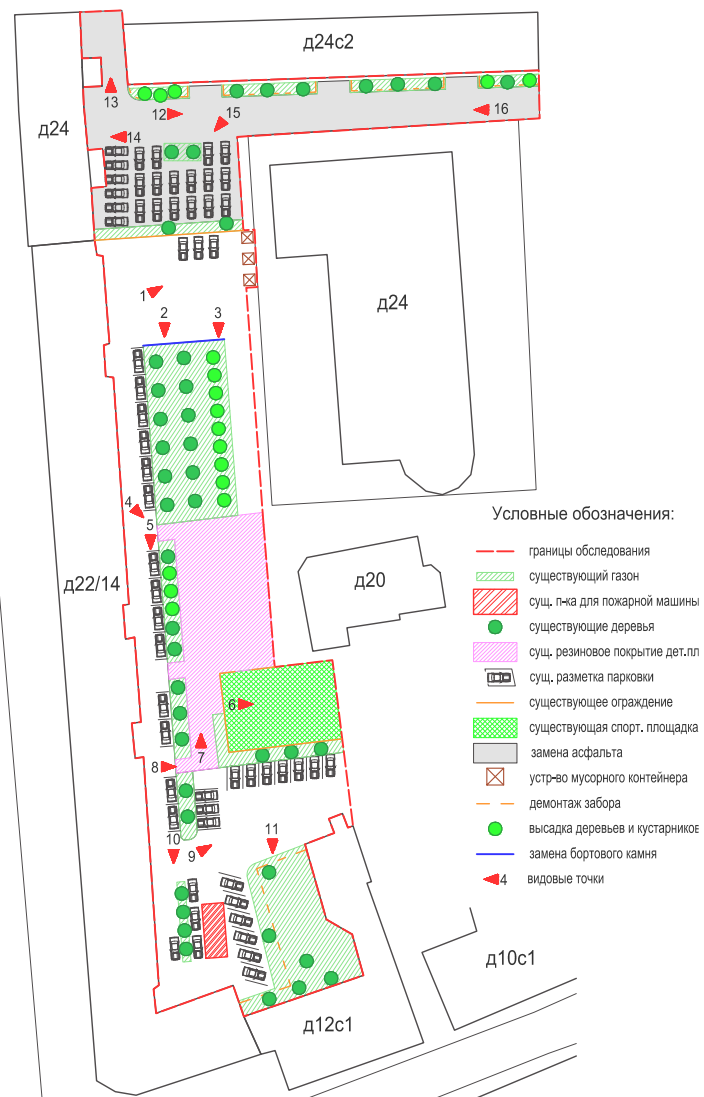


The Garden Ring today

buildings, which quickly became popular (europaproperty 2018). I had the opportunity to participate in the process of rebooting the Garden Ring personally and to get acquainted with the principles of the system from the inside. The volume of work was significant and the deadlines were tight. Their employees were not enough, so Strelka connected various architectural bureaus for this work. These bureaus for their part also attracted temporary workers. One of these participants was the architectural studio buromoscow (the creators of the new Triumfalnaya Square design). For a while, I was lucky to become part of this team. In the fall began the process of preparing for summer landscaping. I would like to pay some attention to the methods of design architectural work on the Garden Ring.

At the first stage, it was necessary to go through a certain section of the Garden Ring with a camera with approaches to the local area. It was necessary to fix the location of advertising structures, air ducts, objects of self-construction, excessive fences. The condition of stairs, asphalt pavement, cable lines on the facade, the degree of the greening of courtyards, the situation with parking were also recorded. The obtained data were recorded into special albums. Information on the area needed to be accompanied by a detailed commentary and suggestions on the functional use of a particular site. For example, somewhere it was possible to offer to create parking pockets, somewhere to equip a playground. Not always such proposals were included in the final improvement project, but the fact of the opportunity to take the initiative is inspiring for the beginning specialist. In general, this work provided an invaluable professional experience to many young architectural bureaus.

The Boulevard Ring was improved by a similar principle with the Garden Ring. Boulevard Ring is the area where the fortress wall of the White City was previously located. Today the Boulevard Ring consists of 10 boulevards, between which there are significant gaps in several parts. The main task of the architects of the project was to give additional connectivity to disparate sites. A lot of initial utopian ideas such as building pedestrian bridges across the roadway and turning the car tunnel into a pedestrian one had to be abandoned. Nevertheless, it was possible to lay new ground pedestrian routes to organize several new pedestrian crossings. This helped to stitch together the boulevards that were previously torn apart by wide passages and which did not have a direct connection between themselves.



Designation of the problems around the Garden Ring on the plan



Photofixation

Political and social issues

The theme of new public spaces is an appropriate occasion to talk about the socio-political aspects of this phenomenon. It should begin with the fact that with its emergence, the urban improvement program is to a large extent a reaction to the growth of opposition sentiments in Russian society. A significant motivating factor for the changes in the city was the powerful wave of 2011 protests. During this period, the most massive demonstrations of the opposition were observed on the streets of the city, some of the protests gathered more than 100,000 protesters, which is a record number for the entire recent history of Russia. Most of the protesters were young people. There was no direct reaction of the authorities to the demands of the protesters ("For Fair Elections"), however, the indirect influence of the demonstrations on changes in the vectors of domestic politics is quite significant. Already in 2012 in Moscow, a large-scale program for the improvement of public spaces was launched.

A comfortable urban environment was created to stimulate young people to spend more time in the city. Leisurely walks in the center were supposed to make young people happier. It is logical to assume that a happy person will not want to participate in protest demonstrations. The most massive protest movements took place in Moscow, so first of all, the streets in the capital began to be put in order. The scope of construction work started was impressive. The argument that the government is not doing anything in Moscow has ceased to be relevant. Now the discontent of citizens in Moscow is due to the excessive activity of the city government [Revzin 2016].

Another important socio-political aspect is directly related to the field of mentality. The change in economic and ideological

models left its mark on the way of thinking of Russian citizens. There is a noticeable difference between the older generations with the Soviet background and youth, including the culture of behavior in the city. For example, many Russian pensioners are convinced that no foot should step on lawn grass. Quite often, they start criticizing groups of young people who are relaxing on the grass. Mental contradictions in a curious way manifested themselves in the attitude to new public spaces. Changes in the behavior of Muscovites in the city have taken place already, but not everyone in society is ready to accept new trends.

At the initial stage of reloading the urban space of Moscow, urbanists had complete freedom of action. The government understood the need for urgent changes in the urban environment. But the result of the changes was not always accepted positively. Many current Moscow government officials grew up in the Soviet Union. Life in a closed society left an indelible imprint on mentality. The excessive openness of new urban spaces has started to be perceived as a problem [Gershman 2019]. In Soviet times, there were even specialized people's squads whose task was to monitor the order in the city [Meerovich 2006, 24]. Dressing too bright was considered an offense. Of course, drinking alcohol in public spaces did also not welcomed. Therefore, the need for openness of public spaces is being called into question by part of Russian society.

Most revealing is the polarized attitude in Russian society towards fences. According to Russian urbanists, Moscow has an excessive number of fences [Gershman 2018]. Traditionally, green metal structures with a height of about 50 centimeters enclose all the lawns in the city. They are erected to limit the



2011 Russian protests in Moscow

ability to walk on the lawns. As a result, most urban courtyards are cut by flashy green fences. Visually, the urban space does not have integrity. Fences are everywhere: around kindergartens and schools, offices and housing estates, playgrounds. Around the departmental institutions, barbed wire is also added from above in addition to the usual fence.

Since 2018, a new type of fence has appeared in Moscow. The new fence separates the pedestrian sidewalk and the roadway. The reason was that many people cross the street in the wrong places. The solution from the Moscow government: building obstacles to prevent such incidents. On 25th December 2017, a passenger bus drove into the pedestrian crossing of the Slavyansky Boulevard metro station. Five people died, dozens were injured [Varlamov 2017]. As a preventive measure of such excesses in Moscow everywhere began to enclose pedestrian crossings with cement blocks. These randomly placed structures create significant obstacles to pedestrians. However, officials will be able to report that the work has been completed and measures are taken.

Last year, the chief architect of Moscow recognized the excessive barriers in the city and the need to deal with it. A part of the fences began to be dismantled. And then it turned out that some citizens perceived the process of losing fences as extremely painful. The average ages of such individuals were 40+. That means they all were born in the Soviet Union. Young people adhere to a diametrically opposite opinion on the subject about fences. The topic of attitude to fences is extremely interesting for in-depth socio-psychological research.



Typology of Moscow fences

III. CASE STUDIES

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Triumfalnaya Square

Meanwhile, Moscow has become ready to adopt the best foreign practices in the development of public spaces. The city has announced several international architectural competitions for the development of the most iconic urban areas. Quite revealing is the example of Triumfalnaya Square.

The square is located at the intersection of the Garden Ring and Tverskaya Street in the city center. At this point, the automobile part of the Garden Ring goes into the tunnel, the area is located just above the tunnel. There are many centers of pedestrian attraction directly on or near the square: a metro station, a philharmonic society, two theaters and several hotels, the Bulgakov Museum, restaurants, and cafes. The central visual element of Triumfalnaya Square is a monument to Mayakovsky, the famous revolutionary poet. In the 1960s, popularly beloved poets read their poems near the monument. In new Russia, organized rallies and diverse opposition meetings took place here. Triumfalnaya Square can rightly be classified as an iconic place on the city map.

Then it turned out that the legendary square began to play the role of a place frequented for spontaneous parking [Volchok, Nevzorov 2006, 136]. Pedestrian flows on the way to the subway were forced to maneuver between numerous parked cars. For the lack of any functional content in the square, few pedestrians had a desire to stay here longer than a minute. The architectural competition first of all set architects and urbanists to rethink the functional capabilities of the territory and make the area all-weather attractive.

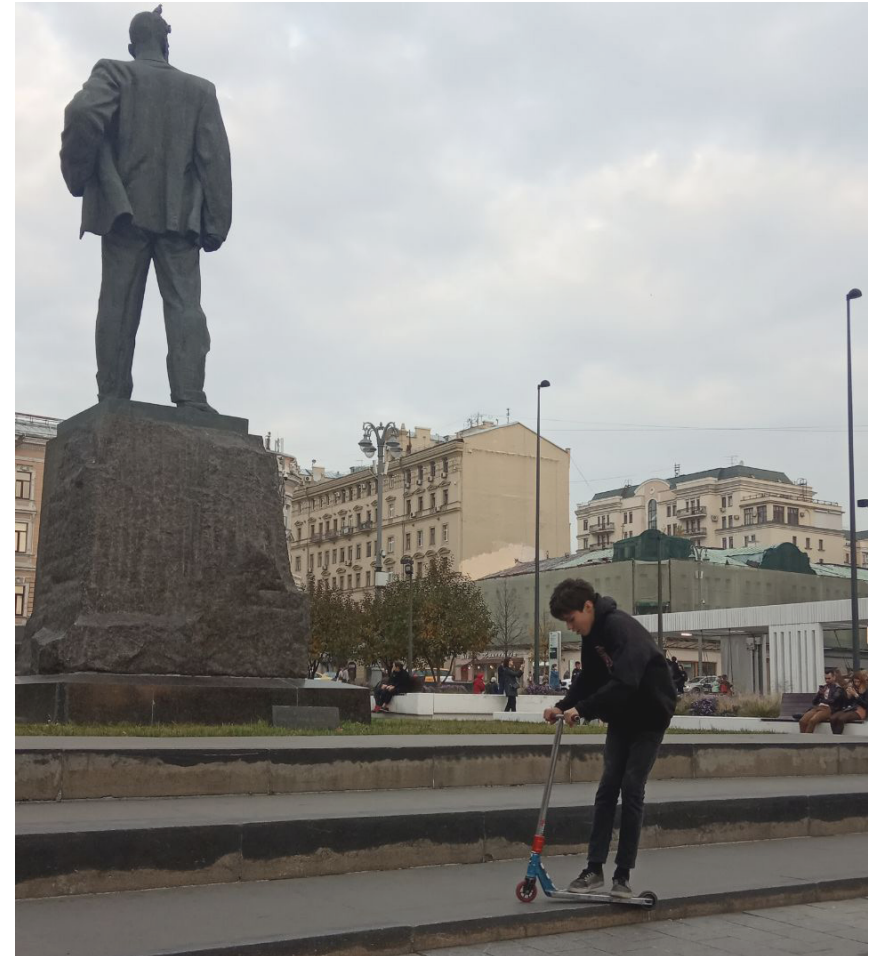
The winning concept buromoscow coped with these tasks. The main conceptual idea was the installation of large swings: several

concrete arches were erected, each of which houses a pair of double swings. Most likely, the project won thanks to this idea. Although in addition to that, three pavilions were constructed that were symmetrical to the swing from the side opposite to the monument. Around the monument took shape an integral architectural ensemble. Parking was removed from the square and the territory was additionally landscaped.

As a result, the place has gained a new identity. Now, in personal conversations, Triumphal Square is usually called the Square with the Swings. This place offers superb views of many city attractions, which creates an additional attraction for the swing. At almost any time of the day, the number of people who want to "fly" exceeds the number of seats. On the opposite side of the square, in one of the new pavilions, there appeared a popular diner point. In the warm season, tables are put out on the street right at the foot of the monument. The neighboring pavilion is used as an information center for tourists. The territory came to life and became popular among residents and visitors to Moscow. The granite pedestal of the Mayakovsky Monument turned out to be particularly attractive for fans of extreme sports.



Swings on Triumfalnaya Square



Monument to the revolutionary poet Vladimir Mayakovsky on
Triumfalnaya Square

Zaryadye Park

The most significant and striking achievement in improving public spaces in Moscow is undoubtedly Zaryadye Park. Two years ago, in the heart of Moscow, a stone's throw away from Red Square and St. Basil's Cathedral, a modern park was opened, designed by the New York architectural bureau Diller Scofidio + Renfro. Today, Zaryadye has already become a new symbol of Moscow and a new symbol of modern Russia. In two years, Zaryadye park was visited by 23 million people. The park has already won several iconic international awards as the best public space. Besides, Zaryadye Park is now the venue for the Moscow Urban Forum, the largest global discussion platform in the field of urbanism and urban development. The speaker of the Russian parliament Vyacheslav Volodin recently spoke most clearly about the park [Realty-Vesti 2019, 18.10.2019, 23:00]:

"For me, the history of Russia was divided into before Zaryadye and after Zaryadye."

The history of the territory of the water park is quite curious. Once upon a time, since the founding of the city, the trading part of the city was located here. During the construction work, archaeologists discovered a log pavement of the 12th century. Despite being close to the Kremlin and Red Square, local streets and alleys never had the status of an elite place. After the approval of the new General Plan of Moscow in the 30s, the fortress wall was first demolished, then many houses of this ancient urban area were destroyed as well. The construction of a 300-meter Stalinist skyscraper was suggested for this place. Ideological and architectural trends changed directions after the death of Joseph Stalin. Instead of a neoclassical tower, a huge Rossiya Hotel with a concert hall in the style of Soviet modernism was built in the

1960s. For a while, it was the largest hotel in the world. In the course of work on the hotel, the historical buildings except for several churches and especially valuable ancient chambers were destroyed.

In the early 2000s, the hotel was demolished as well. For a long time, there were active discussions about the future of this territory. Of course, there were many potential investors in the construction of the luxury real estate. The projects of this or that eminent architect were repeatedly presented. In particular, the famous British architect Norman Foster managed to submit his proposals for the development of the territory. Most of the space was planned to be reserved for development, some public function was present as well, but they had quite limited areas. The situation took a different vector of development in anticipation of the election of the Moscow mayor. The president personally joined in the decision-making process. In the presence of journalists, Mr. Putin advised a fellow candidate for mayor to set up a public park open to the city here and to hold an international architectural competition for this [Garfield, 26.01.2018, 17:55].

Many Russian and foreign bureaus enthusiastically joined the struggle for the right to design this park. Finally, the American architecture bureau Diller Scofidio + Renfro won the famous creators of the High-Line Park in New York. The main idea of the Americans was to recreate the rich nature of Russia in a relatively small area in Moscow. So, in the center of the capital city appeared a botanical garden with various climatic zones of Russia: tundra, steppe, coniferous forests, mixed forests, etc. Also, several interesting objects were set up in the park: a floating bridge, a media center, a concert hall, an ice cave, an information



Zaryadye Park

pavilion, a food court, and a restaurant. The roof of each building is a continuation of the park. So, the Northern landscapes were pitched over the media center, and the roof of the philharmonic was turned into an amphitheater with the function of a winter garden. The park had both winter and summer all year round: the ice cave stably holds minus temperatures, and under the glass bark of the concert hall remains, there is a comfortable temperature above zero even during cold winters. That was one of the creators' fundamental ideas as well.

Zaryadye Park, in contrast to Soviet parks of culture and leisure, does not have the main entrance and any fences along its borders. Zaryadye is essentially a barrier-free natural part of the city. Freedom of access was an important ideological part of the project, but this circumstance had some costs in the following years. On the opening day of the park, a large part of rare plant species was trampled by a crowd of visitors. The main blow was taken by the tundra, where almost 70% of rare species of mosses died under the feet of hunters for the best shots. Besides, some of the plants were dug out by summer residents as a souvenir for transplanting plants on their territory. As a result, the administration was forced to take measures to counter vandalism. In some places of the park, rope fences were set up and in the tundra zone additional efforts to guard the section were made.

Among the new public spaces of Moscow, Zaryadye Park is the main achievement. However, the first experience was not always so successful. Often, the implementation of projects to improve central streets was accompanied by the adoption of dubious conceptual and visual decisions. Gardening methods, for example, often provoked heavy criticism. On the landscaped

streets, trees were not planted in the ground. Instead, huge granite tubs were installed on the streets. The authorities argued for such a policy with higher plant survivability. The results of many transformations have caused serious debate in the professional community. The need for a more thoughtful approach to change, the creation of a single set of rules for improvement, and the involvement of the best personnel became obvious.



Zaryadye Park views

Yama Amphitheater

During the development of the Boulevard Ring, specialists from the "Strelka" proposed to preserve the ruins and create an amphitheater on the site of the foundation pit. An alternative solution was to fill the wall and foundation pit with earth, to bury the historical heritage and preserve it for future generations. It was decided to submit the issue to a citywide online referendum on the platform "Active Citizen". The majority of votes were for the proposal to preserve the wall and to construct an amphitheater (65,81%). This case is a successful example of involving residents in the direct adoption of important decisions for the city.

The voting results were translated into reality. In the center of Moscow, instead of parking lots, a beautiful amphitheater appeared with a view of the ruins. The bearing walls were accompanied by vertical landscaping. The project was overseen by a landscape designer from Paris, Irene Djao-Rakotine. The open area quickly gained popularity. Representatives of nearby locations specifically organized a meeting to discuss possible cooperation to further develop. The territory soon became extremely popular among young people. Urban experts called Khokhlovskaya Square the main success of the Moja Ulica program.

The functional area is very diverse. Orthodox missionary organizations conduct open lectures with priests here regularly. The main Russian theater festival "Golden Mask" began to use the amphitheater for conducting open-air performances. The festival of historical reenactment "Times and Epochs" blended into entourage especially organically. The festival takes place every year. Its venues are scattered along the entire Boulevard Ring and are divided according to the chronological principle. For

two years, Khokhlovskaya Square became the center of antiquity. Around the amphitheater during the festival, a Roman legion camp was located. History and modernity organically coexist in the heart of Europe's largest metropolis.

However, the main function of the square is to provide a space for friendly gatherings. Meetings are often accompanied by drinking alcohol. Indeed, Khokhlovskaya Square has become the most popular drinking place in the city. However, according to the law, the open drinking of alcohol in Russia is prohibited. During the 2018 FIFA World Cup, the police turned a blind eye to this, but after that, the cases of detentions resumed. But young people refuse to accept the current reality and go their own way. Khokhlovskaya Square has become the center of worldview confrontations. Sometimes public organizations for a sober lifestyle aggressively communicate with drinkers. Often the police intervened in the situation.

Khokhlovskaya Square recently received an alternative popular name, Yama, which means the Pit. Few local patrons even know the official address of the place. Young people meet in Yama. Recently, Yama has got its official group on Facebook and an Instagram page. Young people come here in the warm season to drink beer/wine with friends. This is the case in which the aspirations of designers to create a popular public space have come true. At the same time, a part of the society remains dissatisfied with how the territory is used. An initiative has already formed to enclose the territory of public space. It is also proposed to set up a guard post. It will be interesting to see how the designated confrontation ends.



Yama Amphitheater

Gorka Park

Not far from Khokhlovskaya Square, there is another public space that is famous in Moscow in many senses. We are talking about the new Park Gorka. This park is the most striking and revealing example of participatory planning of the public space of Moscow. The credits for the idea of the park go to the residents. Several abandoned hectares of land in the city center was a real problem for both residents and officials. Having cooperated, the most active part of the district community turned to the city hall with the initiative to break up a public square on the site of the wasteland. The initiative has been reviewed. Residents also submitted their territory development project. The implementation of the project at all stages also took place with the direct and active participation of residents.

For a long time in this area, there was a chaotic parking lot and a spontaneous dump around a burnt-down student dormitory. Youth gathered informally in the most dilapidated constructivist building. From time to time, suicide acts have occurred here. The area around it was also a zone of influence of dysfunctional youth groups. According to residents, restoring the order was supposed to attract representatives of other social groups to the territory. Through the improvement of the adjacent territory, the authors of the project hoped to solve the problem of the abandoned house and its inhabitants. The tenants of nearby buildings also recognized the need to transform this territory. The Russian Military-Historical Society was going to equip a military costume museum here. It was planned to exhibit uniforms of different eras in the open. This initiative was sponsored by the Russian Minister of Culture, a part-time member of the Presidium of this society. However, an initiative group of citizens managed to defend their project and convince officials of the feasibility of implementing

their plans.

The square was divided into several levels. The lower part received vertical landscaping, dry fountains, granite steps. This place is especially liked by fans of extreme sports. Almost every day, young people practice jumping on skateboards and scooters here. Among skaters, this place got its name: "synagogue." Just right opposite is the historic Moscow Choral Synagogue. Even before the beautification of the territory, the Jewish religious community erected a mini-copy of „The Wailing Wall" in the territory of the future park. By the way, notes with desires began to appear here quite soon. During the redevelopment of the territory, the wall was preserved. It became a kind of sacred center for the new park.

The middle zone is the most landscaped. Natural hills were further enhanced. A pretty attractive green slide appeared. Thanks to this landscape element, Gorka Park got its name (it means „the Hill"). In the warm season, there are organized picnics, people lie on the lawn and relax. In winter, the slide is used by locals for sledding. In this part of the park, playgrounds and sports and grounds have been established, new trees and bushes have been planted. The integration of the park into the existing urban ensemble deserves special mention. Around the park, a new network of interconnected passage yards appeared. This openness is very rare for Moscow. As a rule, courtyards in the city center don't have through passes [Ivannitskaya 2017].

The upper zone is panoramic. A spacious metal gazebo rises above the multi-tiered stony ledges. Next to the arbor behind the gate is a sculptural alley of "The Rulers of Russia". This is a project



Gorka Park

of the "Russian Military-Historical Society". Many residents come here to appreciate the sculptures and enjoy the views. But this usually happens during the day. In the evening and at night, there is a completely different atmosphere. The area was chosen by marginal groups a few months after the opening of the park. The majority are teenagers. Usually, the fun is accompanied by the use of alcohol and drugs. Sometimes such events were attended by more than a hundred people. Noisy environmental pollution after sunset scared away all other groups of the population from the territory. Gorka Park was completely occupied by schoolchildren taking synthetic cannabinoids at night [Matveev 2018].

Naturally, many residents do not like this situation. Cases of police calls have become more frequent. But the effectiveness of such control measures was low. It turned out that the scattered network of paths through the courtyards that had been arranged during construction work created ideal conditions for a "retreat" when the police arrived. The group escapes from the park in all directions. It is also an important reason why teenagers have chosen this place. It is secluded. Here you can do whatever you want. The nearby amphitheater on Khokhlovskaya Square, when compared with Gorka, is too open for public viewing [Golikova, Logunova, Klementeva 2019].

I had a chance to conduct a mini-interview with one of the regular park visitors. I asked the girl (schoolgirl in appearance) why the guys prefer to meet here. The answer was: "Well, we used to gather on P.G., and now we hang out here on K.G. It's cool here!" From the answer, it became clear that the guys used to meet in the Gorky Central Park of Culture and Leisure. However, despite the development of infrastructure in Gorky Park, some factors

spurred a change of place for alcoholic parties. Likely, the guys did not like the abundance of security and video cameras. Also, from a small conversation it became clear how the local youth call this place among themselves: K.G. - That means Kitai-Gorod, which is the name of a nearby metro station.

Not everyone is satisfied with the current scenario for the development of Gorka Park. In the evening, teens have fun not only on the grass or on the steps around the gazebo, but also in the playgrounds. It is especially unpleasant to rake the consequences of evening fun in the morning. Because of this, playgrounds practically ceased to be used for their intended purpose even during the day. Residents were creating a park for themselves. No one thought that here would be the meeting point of alternative boys and girls from all over Moscow. Currently, residents are discussing an initiative to build a fence, surveillance cameras, and a security point. But there is a reason to believe that this city park will be popular for this social group only in the short-term until a new, more attractive location takes its place. It is also possible that with the development of public spaces throughout the city, the excessively active visitors will disperse into their districts.



Gorka Park



Regular visitors of the park

IV. PROJECT BACKGROUND

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58 Folk Concept

62 Stakeholders reactions

Resident participation

Moscow is a city in which the official population is 12.5 million. The actual daily population exceeds 20 million. A long-standing problem is the uneven development of the metropolis. The city center formed the geometry of its streets back in the Middle Ages. The center has a developed network of public spaces. The situation is different from the areas of the Soviet period. Here, the so-called sleeping areas are mainly located. In such areas, there is no traditional division of urban space into a street, courtyard, square. There you can see the same type of panel houses. They stand in a row or sequentially. All the space between the houses is essentially one huge yard. In recent years, trees have grown and therefore the local area is quite green. However, the Soviet urban development policy did not imply multiple increases in the number of private cars and, as a consequence, the need for parking spaces.

The situation with parking in sleeping areas is close to complete chaos. Due to the small number of parking spaces, drivers often leave cars anywhere. Often they create problems for motorists and pedestrians. In the city along the sidewalks appear barrier structures that impede the deviant behavior of some drivers. The passages used for two-way traffic are only wide for the passage of one car. Often, parking problems lead to emotional confrontation with neighbors. It is not surprising that in the discussion of landscaping issues, the topic of parking is one of the most burnings.

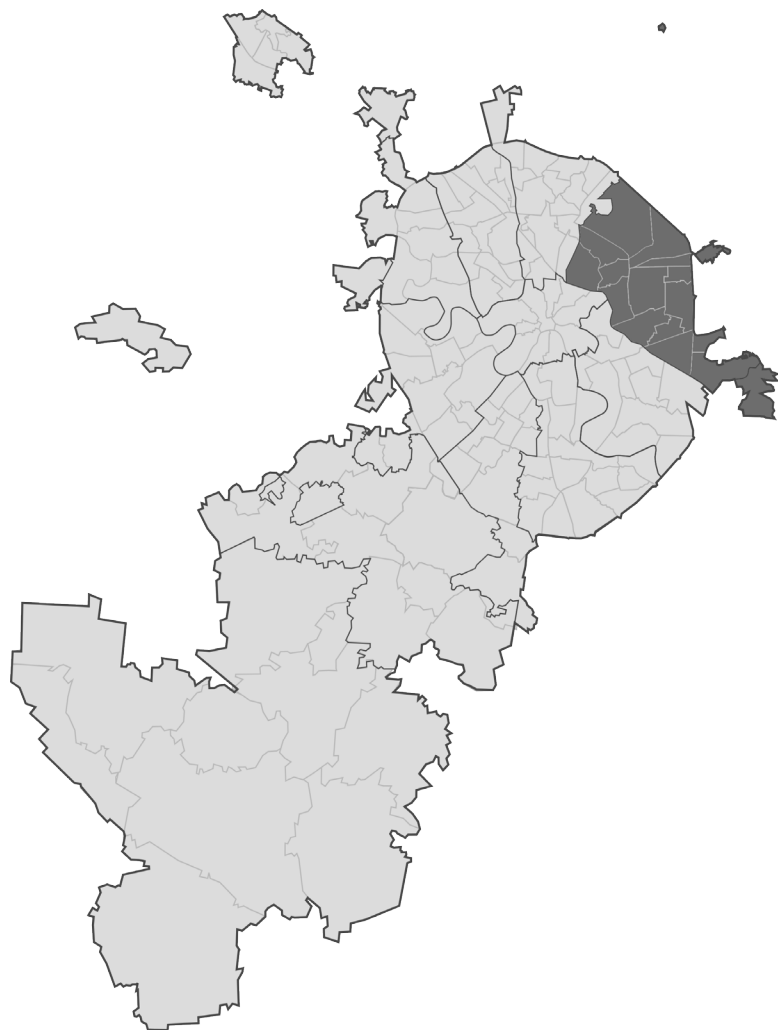
The need to reload public spaces throughout the city became evident both to the professional community and to the Moscow government. As a result, last year the program My District started. This program was a logical continuation of a large-scale

reboot of the city center called My Street [mos.ru]. My district involves the improvement of all the remote territories of the city of Moscow, the creation of new local centers of attraction there, the formation of a "third place" in every corner of the city.

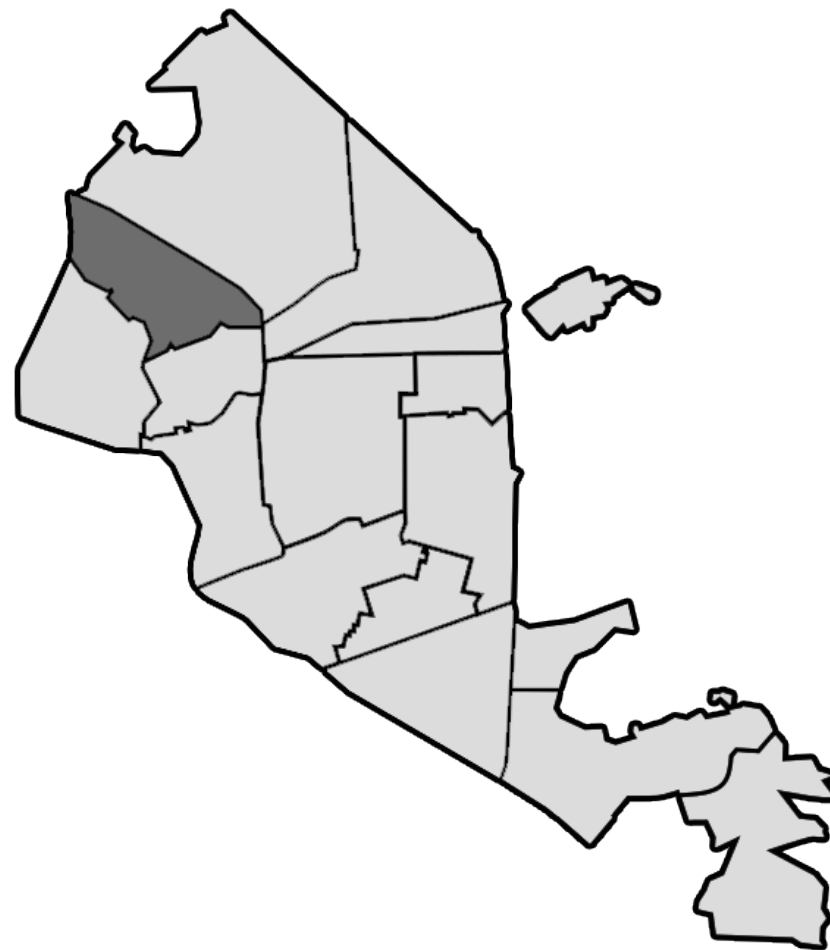
Borogodsky Dvor project owes its birth precisely to the My District program. During the discussion on the development of the district with residents, some conceptual proposals were made which formed the basis of this project.

A resident's meeting was held 5th of December 2018. The district government announced plans of the city to equip the new park on Krasnobogatyrskaya street. According to traditional practice, residents were asked to speak. It was supposed to collect disparate proposals and send them to architects for consideration. Some of the residents showed great activity during the discussion and a tendency to self-organization. A week after the meeting with the council, a pre-announced collective tour of the territories took place. It was important for residents to understand not only "what" they needed, but also "where exactly". An additional motivation to take an active part in the round was the prospect of creating a collective park concept. The most active part of the residents expressed a desire to fill out all the proposals in a single presentation equipped with a diagram and pictures of attractive solutions from other projects. So, in the end, the collective concept of the park was born.

About 20 people gathered for a collective round. This is quite a lot considering that in December the temperature was already below freezing and the meeting lasted about an hour and a half. Almost immediately, it became clear that a significant



Eastern Administrative Okrug on Moscow Map



Bogorodskoye District in Eastern Administrative Okrug

part of those gathered was interested exclusively in parking. Fortunately, among the locals, there were also people familiar with the theory of public spaces. Many residents also spend time in other parts of the city quite often and already knew how the center was transformed. They would like to see something like this near their home. All previous landscaping usually was limited to replacing benches and planting several trees. In this regard, the main wish of the active part of the residents was the appearance of a "place to go" in other words "Third place", where it would be nice to spend time with friends [Oldenburg 2014, 62-91]

By a majority of votes, residents concluded that the area between the art school and the temple on the site of demolished garages is the optimal place for creating a new center of a local attraction. It was proposed to establish a stage and to build a small coffee shop here. Several activists proposed the creation of a small pavilion-exhibition center here where students of the art school would be able to put their works on public display. Other residents proposed to create a public library based on the principle of bookcrossing here. One person even wished to see a fountain in this place. Besides, it was suggested the need for a warm room for district activist meetings. Discussing the development of territories at sub-zero temperatures was not comfortable.

Someone also noticed that creating a square in this place can be a kind of historical significance, too. At the beginning of the 20th century, not far away the market square and the horse railway station of the village Bogorodskoe was located. That means, nearby was the local historical center. Around the market

and the temple, life was in full swing. The Temple and the children's art school are further potential centers of attraction. Quite picturesque views open from the territory between the two objects. You can see the temple itself with a bell tower, a constructivism fire department. This special advantage could also give the place additional attractiveness and increase the number of visitors.

Random passers-by sometimes also joined the discussion. Families with children came up to share their wishes. One dad expressed the idea of separating children's and sports areas. At that time, the workout area was located in the same place as the playground. This man said that his child injured his arm on one of the simulators. He also spoke out that it would be right to exclude the possibility of contact of children with adult sports equipment.

There was also the idea of creating a slide for sledding in the winter. A small hill already existed, but its slope level was not enough for skiing. Moreover, the possibility of skiing was excluded due to widespread fences. Residents agreed that it was nice to strengthen the natural landscape and clear the area from unnecessary fences. It was proposed to place a small gazebo nearby. According to the plan of the residents, the creation of a favorable infrastructure should have lured fun companies from under the windows of residential buildings to this place. The gazebo had previously been planned as a zone for drinking alcohol and therefore, it was reasonable to place it at the maximum distance from residential buildings and children's playgrounds.



Station of the horse railway in Bogorodsky. 1904

There were also proposals to update the infrastructure of the dog's site and to equip a warm locker room next to the hockey box, which was also proposed to be updated. A rather original initiative was the proposal for painting a transformer station. One of the participants in this tour turned out to be a street artist in the graffiti genre. The girl expressed her willingness to paint the facade walls of the building if it organically fits into the project. It was proposed to use scenes from popular films as images with the participation of Oleg Yankovsky. This was said taking into account the initial idea to devote a park to the memory of the famous film actor and part-time resident.

After a two-hour walk and heated discussions, residents began to disperse home. It was decided to meet again and discuss the details of the project after the layout of the collective concept of the park. Some residents were familiar with the theory of public spaces and had experience in architectural work. Among such participants was the author of this project. After a two-hour walk and heated discussions, residents began to disperse home. It was decided to meet again and discuss the details of the project after the layout of the collective concept of the park. Some residents were familiar with the theory of public spaces and had experience in architectural work. Among such participants was the author of this project. All proposals have got spatial references. The collected ideas were processed and mapped to the site map. I made zoning of the site and visually designed suggestions for thematic landscaping. This was just my area of responsibility. I consider it appropriate to furthermore give the text of the collective park concept, which was summarized specifically for stakeholders after the meeting by my brother Anton, who is one of the leaders of the community. The collected

ideas were processed and mapped to the site map. I made zoning of the site and visually designed suggestions for thematic landscaping. This was just my area of responsibility. I consider it appropriate to furthermore give the text of the collective park concept, which was summarized after the meeting by one of the community leaders - my brother Anton, specifically for stakeholders.

1. Rest area
2. Playground
3. Fitness area for the elderly
4. Playground for active games
5. Boulevard
6. Parking
7. Sports field
8. Reconstructed playgrounds



Zoning plan from district government announced project
scale 1:3000

Folk Concept

Park name

An initiative group of residents of the Bogorodskoye district offers to devote a new park to the memory of our famous neighbor, the Great Russian artist Oleg Yankovsky. During the years of his most "starry" roles, Yankovsky lived in house No. 21 on Krasnobogatyrskaya Street. At the meeting of residents on December 9, the name of the future park was unanimously supported - " Ordinary Miracle" [the famous Soviet film with Yankovsky in the title role]. The collective concept involves the creation of thematic playgrounds and thematic landscaping. At the same time, regardless of acquaintance with the artist's heritage, the park "Ordinary Miracle" sounds harmonious and promising.

Principal wishes of residents:

- preservation of parking behind house 21 on the site of demolished garages;
- arrangement of additional parking spaces;
- a clear division of pedestrian and car zones;
- elimination of all unnecessary enclosing structures in the park design area and preventing the emergence of new ones;
- maximum landscaping of the parking area. A "green shield" is needed to isolate the parking area from the busy traffic of Krasnobogatyrskaya Street;
- separation of zones of sports and playgrounds;
- the appearance of a separate garbage collection point;
- organization of a bike path along Krasnobogatyrskaya Street.

Conceptual suggestions:

- Area for events;
- Cultural and exhibition center;
- Mini Coffee Shop;
- Scene;
- Warm dressing room with toilet;
- Covered parking for bicycles;
- Hill (strengthening the existing landscape);
- Themed playgrounds for different ages;
- Thematic gardening;
- Entrance groups of the park;
- Painting the facade of the transformer station in the parking area;
- Arbor.

Details:

• *Playgrounds*

In the Park „Ordinary Miracle“, we would like to see thematic platforms for individual projects instead of the traditionally similar plastic platforms that are everywhere in our area. For example, an initiative group of residents proposes the creation of a rope site "Baron Munchausen" (inspired by the image of a staircase to heaven);

The collective concept offers the arrangement of a playground for children under 4 years in the "lowland" of the projected slide; We consider it reasonable to take advantage of the natural landscape during the design process.

• *Sportgrounds*

We offer the maintenance and development of a sports ground

next to the skating rink in zone No. 10 on the map. At the moment, there often is a mutual duplication of functions and a mixture of incompatible children's and sports infrastructure. As a result, there is a real threat to health! Recently, several cases of injuries to children due to unsuccessful interaction with sports simulators have been recorded. We suggest moving the playground to a nearby site a little lower and the left (the number "6" on the map). In zone No. 10, we plan to expand and supplement the functions of the sports field. For example, here it is possible to put more tables for table tennis (with better coverage than now). It is also necessary to provide activity zones for different age groups.

• *Lighting*

We prefer warm light and consider the necessary replacement and addition of existing lamps:

The design of lighting structures can be different depending on the place and zone. Light determines the degree of comfort of a place. We look forward to a creative search by the future team of designers within the framework of the concept of the park "Ordinary Miracle"!

Given the mentality of some neighbors, lights and lamps should be made as vandal-proof as possible.

• *Landscaping*

We look forward to dense landscaping of deserted areas along Krasnobogatyrskaya Street (see photo);

On this site, we consider it right to give preference to coniferous evergreen trees;

• *Thematic gardening*

The different zones of the park could be linked to the various

roles of Yankovsky:

Forest ("Ordinary Miracle"); Birch Grove ("A Hunting Accident"); Garden ("Tsar"); Swamp (Sherlock Holmes)

• *Hill*

In this zone, it is necessary to strengthen the natural hilly landscape. In winter there could be a great place for sledding. In the summer there would be an opportunity to sunbathe and meditate;

Gardening and selection of garden furniture should be carried out taking into account this new functionality (so that the sleds have room for maneuver).

• *Waste*

We would like to see a separate garbage collection point in the park.

It would be great to organize a small center for the reception of waste paper here. A copious amount of excessively printed matter is a common problem. Saving trees in the park would be a symbolic action.

We would also like to provide a specialized infrastructure in the park for collecting pet waste products.

• *Gazebo*

In the corner of the park, the concept involves the construction of an arbor to the right of the hill in the "birch grove" zone. We are aware in advance of the prospects of using this place as a point for drinking alcoholic beverages. For this reason, we deliberately placed a gazebo on the side of the park at maximal distance from residential buildings and playgrounds as possible. The drinking fans in our area are very active and united. It is impossible to

overcome this phenomenon. It is only in our power to try to find a compromise solution and create a special zone for potential drinking gatherings.

• *Fences and barriers*

The theme of fences in the park is one of the backbone ones. The vast majority of residents would not want to see any fences in the territory of the future park.

At the same time, we consider it necessary to provide measures to obstruct the passage of cars in the pedestrian zone. The photo shows that the car can penetrate the pedestrian path (the House No.21 residents say that there are often people who want to take this opportunity). To prevent unpleasant situations, it would be logical to plan the construction of structures that would impede the movement of cars.

The alley along the house is often used by children as a "skating school" on roller skates and bicycles. In this regard, it is worth providing a two-tier railing (height for different ages) between the track and the 21st house. Railings will also serve as an additional supporting structure during walks in the park for people with limited mobility.

• *Trails*

The collective concept of the park involves the creation of a circular footpath. Such a solution would be most popular among fans of Nordic walking. The proposed route is indicated on the map. We would like to feel the connectedness of the pedestrian zones and not intermittent pieces; In the center of the parking zone along the house number 21 ("Forest"), it would be necessary to provide a central path twice as wide as the existing one, so that

mothers with strollers would have a place to stretch their legs. The covering of the circular path is most appropriate to be made soft (as in the photo in the Khodynskoe Pole park). We would like to see the covering of the "forest path" more natural than asphalt or tile.

• *Warm dressing room with toilet*

Near the ice rink, we would like to see a warm locker room instead of the existing benches (with a toilet if possible). We also consider it appropriate to combine the locker room and technical functions. Now for the technical needs of the ice rink, a strange green trailer is used which is visible on the photo below.

• *Painting the transformer station*

We consider it appropriate to fit a transformer box in the context of the park. Here it is possible to draw natural scenes or portraits of your favorite actors. In Moscow, there are quite a few positive examples of the painting of the facades of residential buildings and technical structures.

• *Square*

One of the fundamental initiatives of our concept is the creation of a socially significant area on the territory between the Children's Art School and the territory of the Bogorodsky Temple. This place is a crossroads of hiking trails, the most attractive visual point and is located at a sufficient distance from a busy street. Therefore, it is the best place for the location of the scene.

Between the square and Krasnobogatyrskaya streets, we assume the creation of a "garden" zone with the planting of decorative apple trees. The area around the temple was the center of the village Bogorodskoe. The creation of a new zone

of social attraction here can be considered a revival of historical significance. The area will make it possible to carry out general district New Year events. It would be great to plant large-sized spruce on the square, which can be decorated every year.

• *Cultural and Exhibition Complex*

We propose to build a small public exhibition center on the square. Presumably, this center could be under the care of the Children's Art School. When such a center appeared, students of the art school could demonstrate their work to residents of the district. Here we can provide a public library with the bookcrossing system (book exchange) and film library on the same principle. Here, it will be possible to create a thematic corner of Yankovsky.

• *Mini-coffee shop*

Now in our area, there are simply no establishments of this format, however, there is no doubt about the potential demand for the point:

• *Scene*

The venue of local events, festivals, film screenings.

• *Entrance groups and navigation*

First of all, we consider it unacceptable to create a fence around the park territory. Meanwhile, we consider it possible to provide entry groups to the territory. These could be figurative portals between the city and the "ordinary miracle". The architectural solution of the entrance groups is trusted by the creative imagination and talent of the design team. Also, we propose installing navigation columns in the park.

Design Code

Among the materials of construction, we consider it appropriate to give preference to wood. The Bogorodsky Church is the last surviving wooden church of the XIXth century in Moscow. Throughout the 19th century, the village Bogorodskoye was a suburb. The main life was in full swing during the summer months. There were two theaters and a tea house. The vast majority of the buildings were wooden. Two wooden residential houses of the early 20th century have been preserved within walking distance from the projected site. Through the park, we will try to revive the somewhat forgotten identity of the place. Wood is a traditional material for architecture in Russia. Modern technical capabilities allow you to experiment with forms.

Afterword

The Folk concept of the park is a visual and informative presentation of the ideas and wishes of residents. We tried to accommodate and outline all the most significant proposals made on the topic of the future park over the past two weeks. Our concept can greatly facilitate the work of architects. The photographs presented in the project in most cases are fresh Moscow examples of high-quality urbanism. They are a living confirmation that our wishes are realizable.

We hope for a respectful attitude to the collective concept and expect further cooperation at other stages of work on the park. Let's create the "Ordinary Miracle" together!

Stakeholders reactions

A week after a collective tour of the territory, the second meeting of district activists took place. At this meeting, the collective concept of the park was presented. Everyone could get printed color maps of the zoning of the territory. Someone came a second time, someone for the first time. Curiously, the newly arrived people got the impression that they saw a finished project in front of themselves and communicated with professional designers. All visitors showed particular interest in the high-quality implementation of the collective project. Many expressed their willingness to campaign in support of the collective concept in their homes. This issue has become relevant in connection with the upcoming collection of signatures in support of the project.

At the same time, the collective concept was uploaded to the district Facebook group in the PowerPoint format. This was done on purpose so that anyone could make their changes to the project. As a result, no changes were made but a heated discussion ensued in the comments. Some of the theses expressed by users revealed a lack of awareness of the project. For example, some residents were worried that the cafe would become a center of attraction for alcoholics. Quite a strange statement was given that the tea house plans to sell exclusively non-alcoholic drinks. This discussion revealed the main range of public fears.

So, some users suspected a hidden conspiracy in the presented initiative. In a remote part of the district, there is already a square with a stage. Residents are fighting against the expansion of the street and worry that the upcoming work can lead to the elimination of the park. So one of the comments suggested that the government was lobbying for a collective concept to switch attention from one scene to another. In other words, the woman

saw a hidden conspiracy of neighbors with the district authorities in the presentation. This comment gathered a large number of likes.






There were other unexpected points of view in the comments. For example, one woman expressed concern that the priest of the local church would not approve the appearance of the stage and the entertainment area. In her opinion, the square is located too close to the temple. She told that it is necessary to consult with the abbot before building anything in this place. The main concerns were that entertainment functions could violate the moral and ethical standards of Orthodox Christianity.

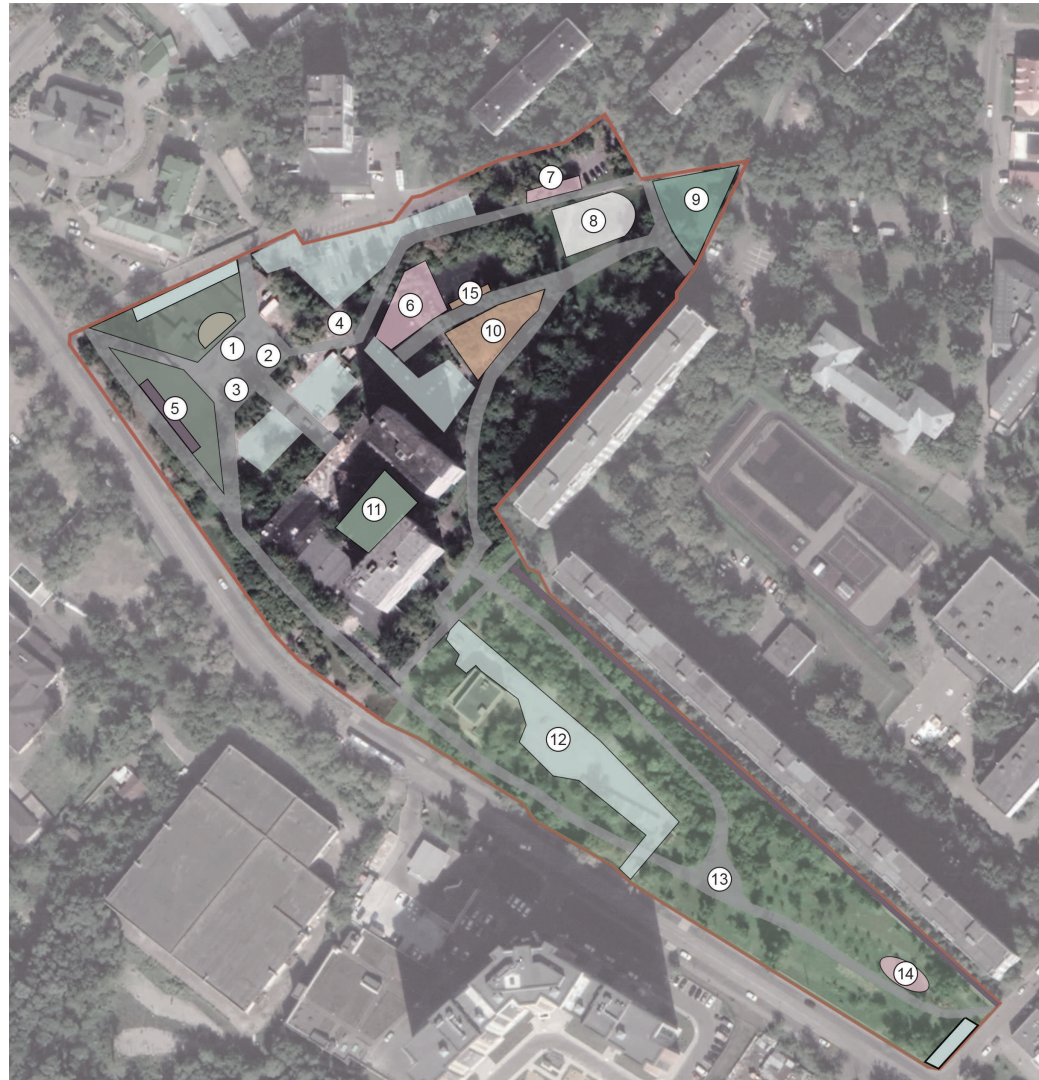
Most of the comments revolved around the topic of parking. Residents lobbied for the creation of the largest number of parking spaces. In contrast to motorists, some residents favored landscaping and opposed parking. As a result, the architects resolved this eternal conflict in favor of the park and pedestrians. During the construction work, all previously existing fencing structures were dismantled. Flowering shrubs landed on the site of variously shaped metal fences. The park's space has become greener and more free in a sense.

In the course of the discussions and the collecting of ideas, another feature was revealed - negative mobilization. Many residents, both in face-to-face meetings and during the discussion in the group on Facebook, showed alarming expectations. The main emotion was fear, that it would get worse. Another characteristic was the lack of desire of the majority to wish something. Many people simply do not know what they need. At the same time, some are still ready to listen to and accept the proposals.

- 1 - Public square with stage
- 2 - Art School Pavilion
- 3 - Mini-Coffee House
- 4 - Recycling point
- 5 - Bicycle Parking
- 6 - Playground «Ordinary Miracle»
- 7 - Playground for the youngest kids
- 8 - Sledding Hill
- 9 - Gazebo
- 10 - Sport Ground
- 11 - Flowers Zone
- 12 - Parking
- 13 - Forest Glade
- 14 - "Baron Munchhausen" rope playground
- 15 - Dressing room

Zoning:

Garden	
Grove	
Forest	
Parking	
Place to ride	



Plan of the Ordinary Miracle park Folk Concept
scale 1:3000

During discussions and gathering ideas emerged such phenomena as negative mobilization. Many residents united according to the principle „we don't want...“ At face-to-face meetings and during the discussion in the group on Facebook people showed alarming expectations. The key mood: „everything will only get worse...“ Another characteristic is the lack of desire to want. Many people simply do not know what they need. At the same time, some residents are still ready to listen and accept the proposals.

The project of the park's collective concept was discussed with the director of the art school. The director said: "The idea is good. We will sign everything. But you won't succeed." The art school supported the initiative of the residents. The problem is the bureaucratic side of the issue. School management announced its readiness to take responsibility for the operation of new architectural objects. Potentially, the toilet rooms of the art school could be used for the needs of tea house visitors, although the target audience of visitors is residents. It means that personal toilet rooms are most likely within walking distance.

The reaction of the district government deserves special mention. At the first stage, officials imitated an interest in actively involving residents. During the presentation of the My District program, all participants in the discussion received questionnaires for collecting ideas. Then the mood of local officials became more worried. Representatives of the district council began to be wary of the self-organization of residents. A week after a collective tour of the territories by residents, the government conducted an alternative tour, already under its leadership. The current authorities began to suspect some activists of political ambitions. As a result, the collective concept of the park along with the list

of signatories did not make it to the design office.

But the district activists themselves got to the designer. It turned out that the representatives of the project company were pleased with the interest of residents. The project manager along with the director of the organization expressed their readiness to make contact with the residents. Architects shared their thoughts. Due to the desire of the city to get to each district in one summer, architects were forced to simultaneously lead many objects throughout the city. It turned out to be a crazy rush to the detriment of a quality study of each territory. Besides, the budget was limited. The collective concept of the "Ordinary Miracle" Park reached their office too late. They would be ready for complicity, but there was not enough time. For the future, architects are open to dialogue.

V. PROJECT

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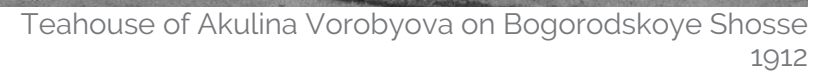
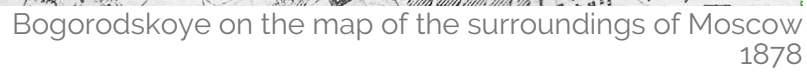
History reference

For the first time, the village of Bogorodskoye was mentioned in the scribe book of the Moscow district in 1550 as Alymovo. It belonged to one of the governors of Ivan the Terrible and consisted of only a few peasant households. The first attempt to industrialize the Bogorodsky district was made in 1704 by the German Johann Barfuss, who, by decree of Tsar Peter I, opened a paper mill that lasted about a hundred years.

After the abolition of serfdom, the peasants immediately bought land, cut down part of the forest and began to lease land to summer residents. These places were popular because of the low cost of summer cottages, among the vacationers in Bogorodsky there were many people of art, there lived Ivan Shishkin, Pyotr Tchaikovsky, Alexander Borodin, Mili Balakirev, Anton Rubinstein. A restaurant and food stalls were opened in the village, a summer theater worked [Chesnokov 2018].

In 1887, at the site of a small hosiery factory, the Moscow Rubber Manufactory Partnership Plant was built. During the reorganization of the enterprise in 1910, the Russian-French Society of Rubber Production and Trade «Bogatyr» was founded. After the revolution, Soviet governance nationalized the factory and in 1923 the name changed to «Red Bogatyr».

In 1902, Bogorodskoye officially became part of Moscow. In the Bogorodsky district of Moscow, there is only one Orthodox church, but it dates back to the 19th century. This is the only wooden church of the time preserved in the capital [ibid.]





View of the Church of the Transfiguration in Bogorodskoye district
near the projected place
1953



The last wooden residential building on Krasnobogatyrskaya street
[Demolished in 2007]
1974



View of the main building of the factory Krasny Bogatyr
1920-1922



Church of the Transfiguration in Bogorodskoye
1970

Location Analysis

As a result of summer constructions, work between the art school and the Bogorodsky Church started in a small area with great potential. This area is taken as a project site. Today, this site is paved with gray concrete tiles, benches with urns are placed around the perimeter, ten trees are planted at the edges in the ground. Finally, we can say that in the Bogorodskoye area there is a square. However, a space of 1,125 square meters is empty. For this reason, at the moment the plot has an unfinished view. The territory which is quite vast in the area is still devoid of any functional content. As a result, the area is not popular with locals.

Let us analyze the need for the appearance of these objects. First, let's see what potential competitors of the designed tea house already exist in the Bogorodskoe area. The nearest gastronomic establishments are "Sevgilim" Banquet Hall, "Yakitoriya" Japanese Restaurant and "Adriana" Karaoke Club. The nearest coffee shops are about 2 km away in the metro area. All of the listed institutions, in comparison with the designed tea house, are focused on a different target audience. "Sevgilim" is a meeting place for its people and does not have any popularity among residents. The same situation with the karaoke club "Adriana". This is a place for fans to smoke a hookah and sing with a microphone. "Yakitoria" is perceived as a place just for eating.

Besides, all three locations are not modern enough. They also cannot be called cozy places. In two places, there are simply no windows. There is no natural light on the premises. At the same time, the designed tea house has glass walls. The area around will be additionally landscaped. In the summer, a part of the tables will be located outside. Summer verandas began to appear in Moscow recently. The format very quickly appealed to residents

and now, every year the number of open areas at restaurants and coffee houses is multiplied. In the Bogorodsky district, all cafes are oriented more toward the inner than the outer space.

The project "Bogorodsky Dvor" should rectify the current situation. This area has significant potential. Here, the intersection of pedestrian paths is located, two tram stops within walking distance, a temple. Nearby, there is the road to "Losiny Ostrov" National Park. It is a favorite vacation spot for residents of the area. The main attraction center one step away from the new square is the Moscow School of Art. Parents of students need a comfortable place to wait for children after class. Below the projected area is a spacious parking lot. The ability to park a personal car next to "Bogorodsky Dvor" gives the place additional benefits. Also, it is planned to endow the scene with the function of bicycle parking. Indoor bike parking available to everyone will contribute to an additional increase in the number of visitors.

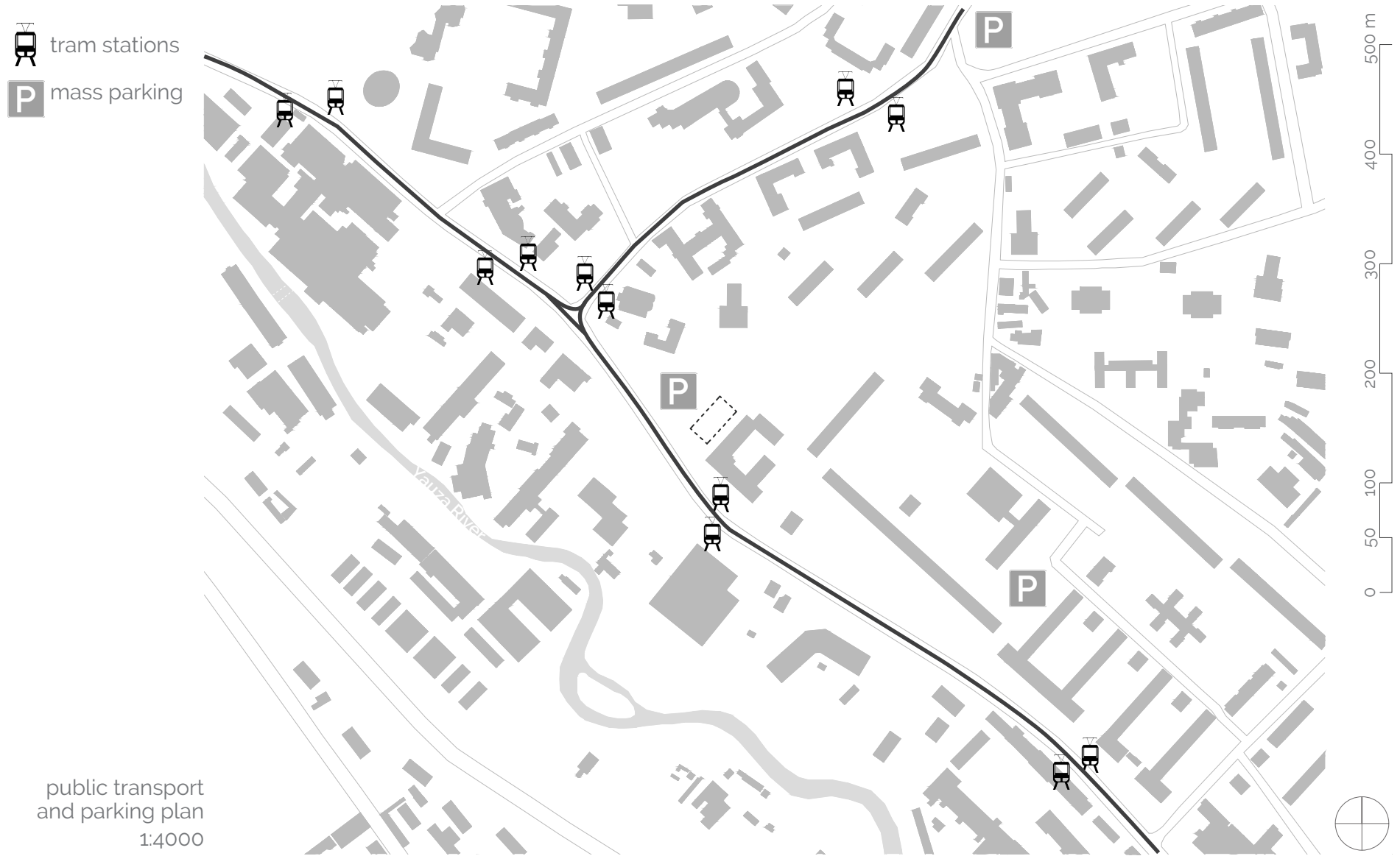
Typology of public spaces in district

-  sports ground
-  playground
-  weekend fair

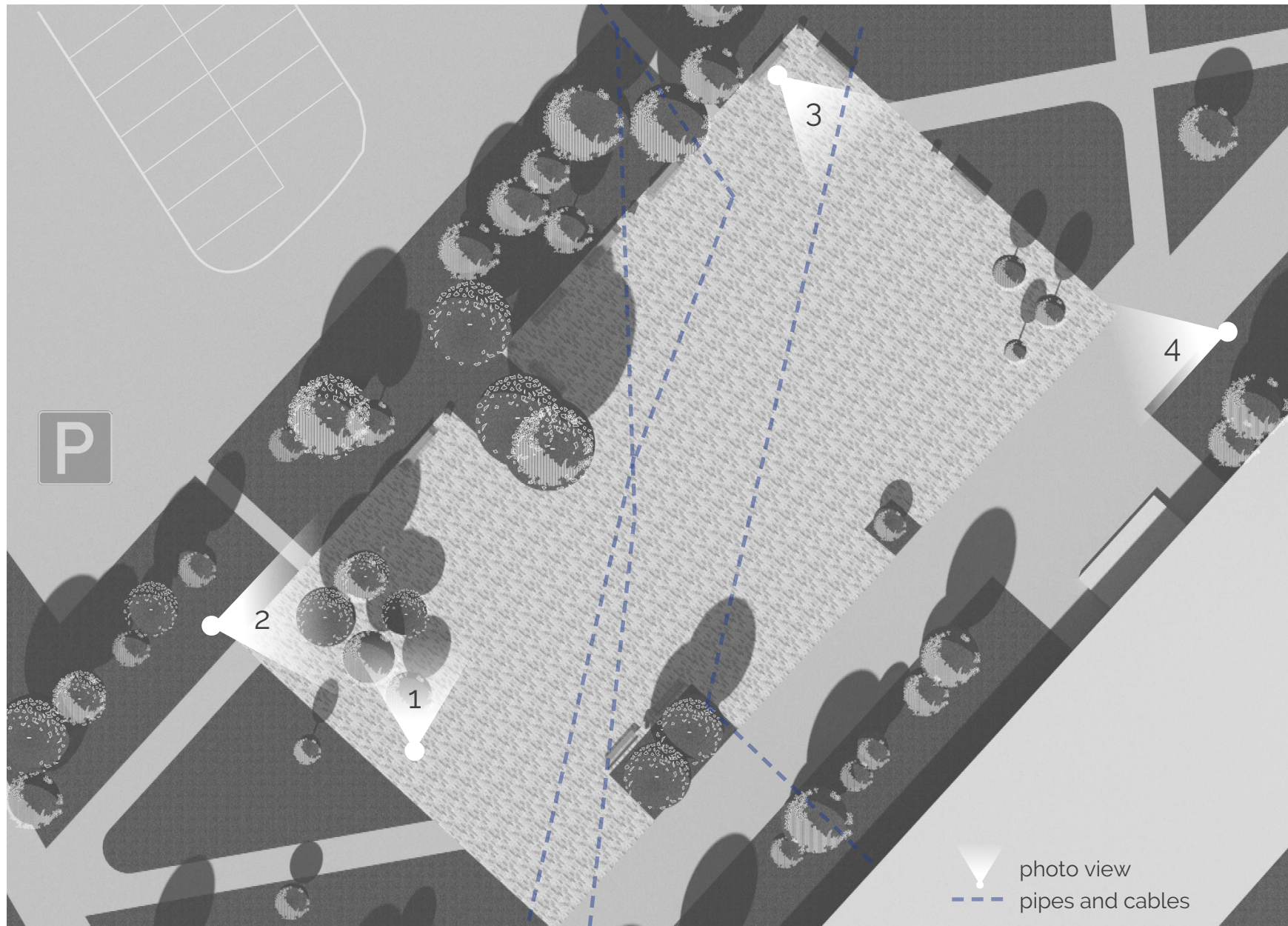
plan of open public
 spaces
 1:4000



Transport accessibility



Current situation



plan of current situation

1:300

Current view



view #1



view #2



view #3



view #4

Buildings of district significance





1 - Church of the Transfiguration



2 - Constructivism Fire Department



3 - Krasny Bogatyr factory



4 - Moscow Innovation University



5 - Children's Art School No.8



6 - School No. 1360

Educational buildings



1 - Children's Art School No.8 named after M.A. Vrubel

The aim of the school is to identify gifted children in early childhood, creating conditions for their art education and aesthetic education. The training is conducted in accordance with the list of programs: drawing, painting, art history, easel composition, graphic composition, sculpture, ceramics, art processing of fabrics, icon painting.

A feature of the educational process at school is that the reception of children in the studio begins from 4 years of age to 11 years. At 11 years old, the main stage of training begins at the budget department.

The number of students in the school is 415 people.

The school is open from 9.00 to 21.00

2 - Moscow Innovation University - educational building center.

It was established in 1969 as the Institute for Advanced Studies of Teachers of Pedagogical Disciplines of Universities and Pedagogical Universities.

Located in the building of the former House of Culture. Ilyich, who used to be was the main (stone) building of the Genke dyeing factory. Built in the early 1910s.

3 - Sunday School

In 1992, with the blessing of the rector of the Church of the Transfiguration of the Lord in the Bogorodsky Archpriest Damian Kruglik, the Sunday School was opened. At the beginning of its activities, the school consisted of 30 children of parishioners.

4 - School No. 1360 - educational building No. 1

Opened in 1988.

Former school-laboratory number 1079 with an in-depth study of physics, mathematics and computer science of the Eastern District Education Department of Moscow. In terms of the experiment, the methodology of the collective form of training was developed.

5 - School No.1360 - educational building No. 2

Four-story brick building, built in 1937.

On September 1, 1951, a school for working youth at the Krasny Bogatyr factory was opened in the building for 16 grades.

6 - Preschool department of school No. 1360

Department is open from 7:00 to 19:00

7- Preschool building No. 1 of school No. 1360

Two-story building, built in 1981.

Former kindergarten No. 1299 - building No. 1 - of a combined type, for children with speech impairment (speech therapy). Reorganized in 2012

8 - School No. 1795 "Losinoostrovskaya"

Consists of two buildings - built in 1936 and 2005

The school is open for access 7 days a week from Monday to Sunday.

9 - Kindergarten No. 367

Project Description and Views

In the future, the Bogorodsky Dvor could become a local center of attraction for active residents. People usually walk here during the day. But rarely does anyone stay here for a long time. First of all, these are mothers with young children and senior citizens. It is these social groups that are potentially the main clients of the designed facilities in the daytime. In the winter months (November-March) a small skating rink located nearby is very popular. It would be logical to assume that many visitors of the ice rink would have a desire to warm themselves with the help of hot drinks. The growing popularity of the projected area could be facilitated by the endowment of objects with socially significant functions.

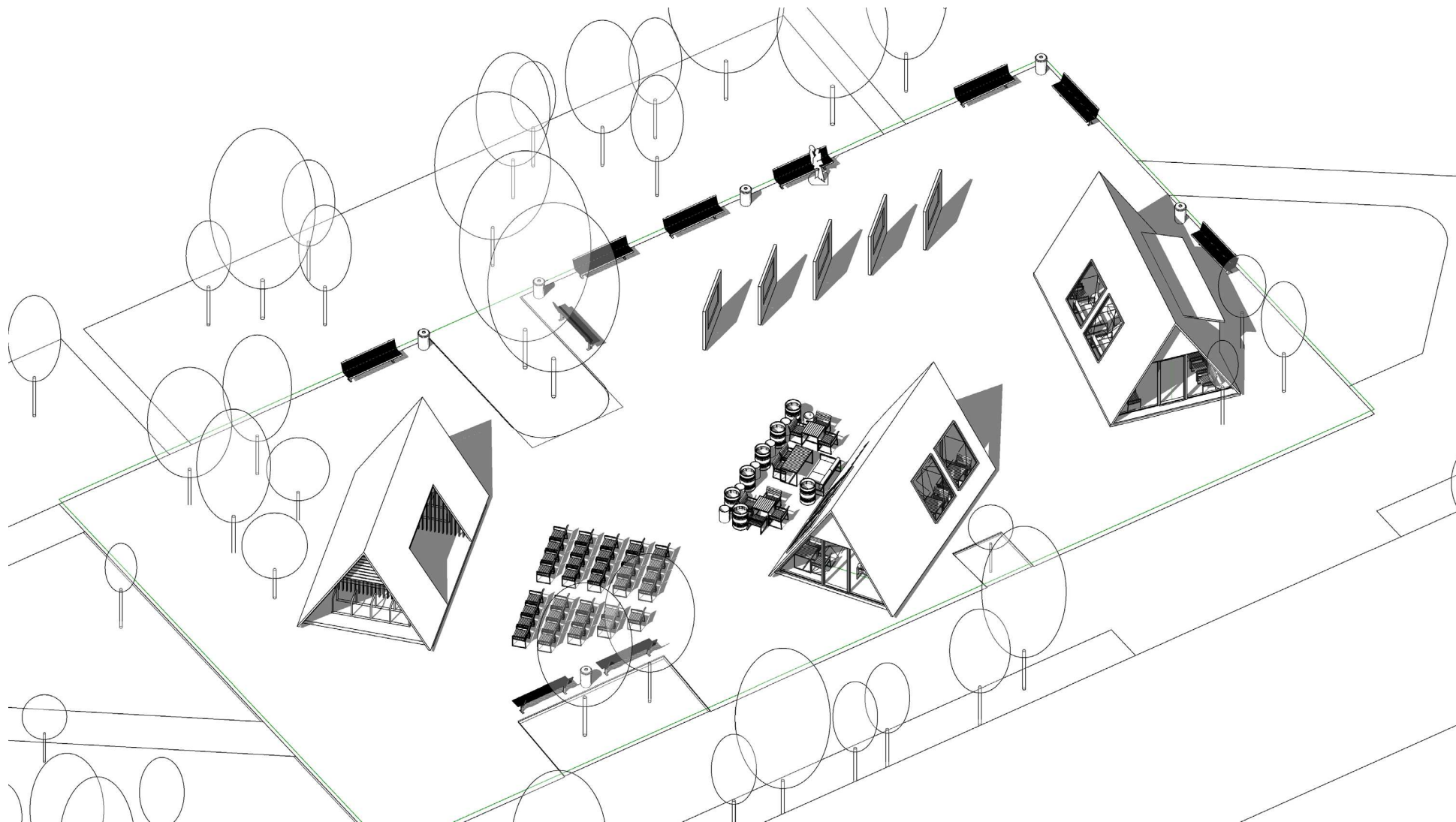
Based on the analyzed potential possibilities of the area, it is supposed to give new meanings to this empty territory. The main goal of the project is the creation of a local center that would be attractive to various social groups of district residents. It is planned to attract the attention of residents to this area with the help of new functions: food, education, entertainment, communication, socialization. Residents voiced their wishes last year during the discussion and the formation of the collective concept of the Park "Ordinary Miracle". Most of them became a part of the project "Bogorodsky Dvor". It is planned to build three new objects: a stage, a tea house, a public exhibition center.

The tea house will specialize in hot drinks. The coffee/tea to go format is becoming more and more popular every year in Moscow. Nowadays there is no such place in the radius of pedestrian accessibility around the projected area. The target audience consists of pensioners and housewives, mothers with prams, dog owners. Each walk should usually have some route

and intermediate stops. The tea house could serve as a kind of "gas station" for walking fans. Active retirees will be happy to have the opportunity to arrange a meeting with friends outside the home. Holding events on the square could become an additional magnet for the residents of the district. In winter, a large influx of visitors will be provided by the nearby ice rink.

At the planning stage of the tea house format, the interests of the younger generation must be taken into account. Three schools are located within walking distance from the projected area. I would like to make "Bogorodsky Dvor" attractive to young people as well. The tea house and the new pavilion of the art school could be a place for study and work. A comfortable environment for working at the computer should be created here. Representatives of free professions are also interested in the appearance of such a platform. More and more types of jobs do not require a permanent presence in the office. However, working at home is not always effective enough. It is highly likely that district freelancers will become active users of an open library and tea house.

Another object of local attraction according to the project should be the stage. At the moment, there are practically no festival venues in the Bogorodskoye district. The "Bogorodsky Dvor" project involves the appearance of a chamber square for events. It will be centered between the pavilions. In summer, this territory can be used by students of the art school for various purposes. Here it will be possible to conduct open-air lessons, exhibitions, official events. Also in the warm season, it is possible to organize some film screenings in the open. In winter, this area is potentially attractive for setting up a Christmas tree and holding local holiday



Isometric view

fairs. The tradition of organizing such events began to return to Russia after a long Soviet break just recently. In Moscow, there are many similar sites in the city center, while there is nothing similar in the sleeping areas. But peripheral districts need such centers of gravity more than the center does.

Also, the formed platform between the pavilions along with the stage could be integrated into the citywide social program "active longevity". The essence of the program is to organize free educational and sports activities for senior citizens. Potentially, such events could be organized on the territory of the Bogorodsky Dvor. It also remains an urgent issue of ownership of newly constructed objects. Given the fact that the project involves the construction of a public exhibition hall, it will be logical to make the art school a kind of distribution and logistics center. The administration of the art school could take on the functions of coordinating events.

The public exhibition center should lend a new impetus to the development of the Art School. New space provides new opportunities. The preliminary interest of the school director was manifested at the stage of discussion of the park's collective concept. Most school teachers signed a paper in support of the residents' project. Two expositions could be located inside the center: a permanent one with the history of the district and a temporary one with the students' works. It is also important to provide for the involvement of all interested parties and not to be limited to the Art School. In Bogorodskoe, many creative teams have a real problem of shortage of space. Potentially, the hall of the public exhibition center could be rented out.

The center is planned to be endowed with significant social

functions. The library will be open for access by all residents and will operate on the principle of bookcrossing. It is supposed to organize a collection point for waste paper, batteries, electricians, old things, etc. here. In Bogorodskoe, there is also no specialized place for meeting residents. During the discussion of the collective concept of the Park, the meeting took place right on the street. All this happened in December at sub-zero temperatures. Not surprisingly, some potential activists rather chose to stay home. Having a warm public space would solve this problem. So, the public exhibition hall could potentially become a center for participatory design in the future.

The chaotic arrangement of the pavilions is dictated by several factors. Power lines and sewer pipes cross the projected area approximately in the center. The location of new objects is selected with this circumstance taken into account. The current arrangement of pavilions eliminates the prospect of demolition of structures in the event of an emergency repair of communication networks. The direction of wind currents must also be considered. Currently, the area is blown through by winds from all sides. This is one of the reasons why the territory is not popular. The space between new pavilions is more protected from the wind. There is also the problem of noise pollution. All three objects are being erected in a part of the square remote from the noisy Krasnobogatyrskaya Street. Perhaps in the future, the Street will be expanded to four lanes and this fact also needs to be taken into account.

Another important criterion for the „Bogorodsky Dvor" project is its feasibility. The simplicity of the architectural solution is foreseen in advance. The selected materials for construction



View from the side of the art school

have a low price. Technical solutions to combine the facades with the roof significantly reduced the cost of the project. Besides, it was decided to give preference in construction to natural and environmentally friendly materials: wood and glass. Wood is a traditional building material for Russian architecture but in today's Russia, wooden houses are built rarely. This circumstance is associated with outdated building codes. While wooden houses are being built in many parts of the world, Russia is only watching these trends. Only park pavilions are erected from wood in Moscow. Under the law, they are considered as temporary buildings. This opportunity is planned to be exploited in the "Bogorodsky Dvor" project.

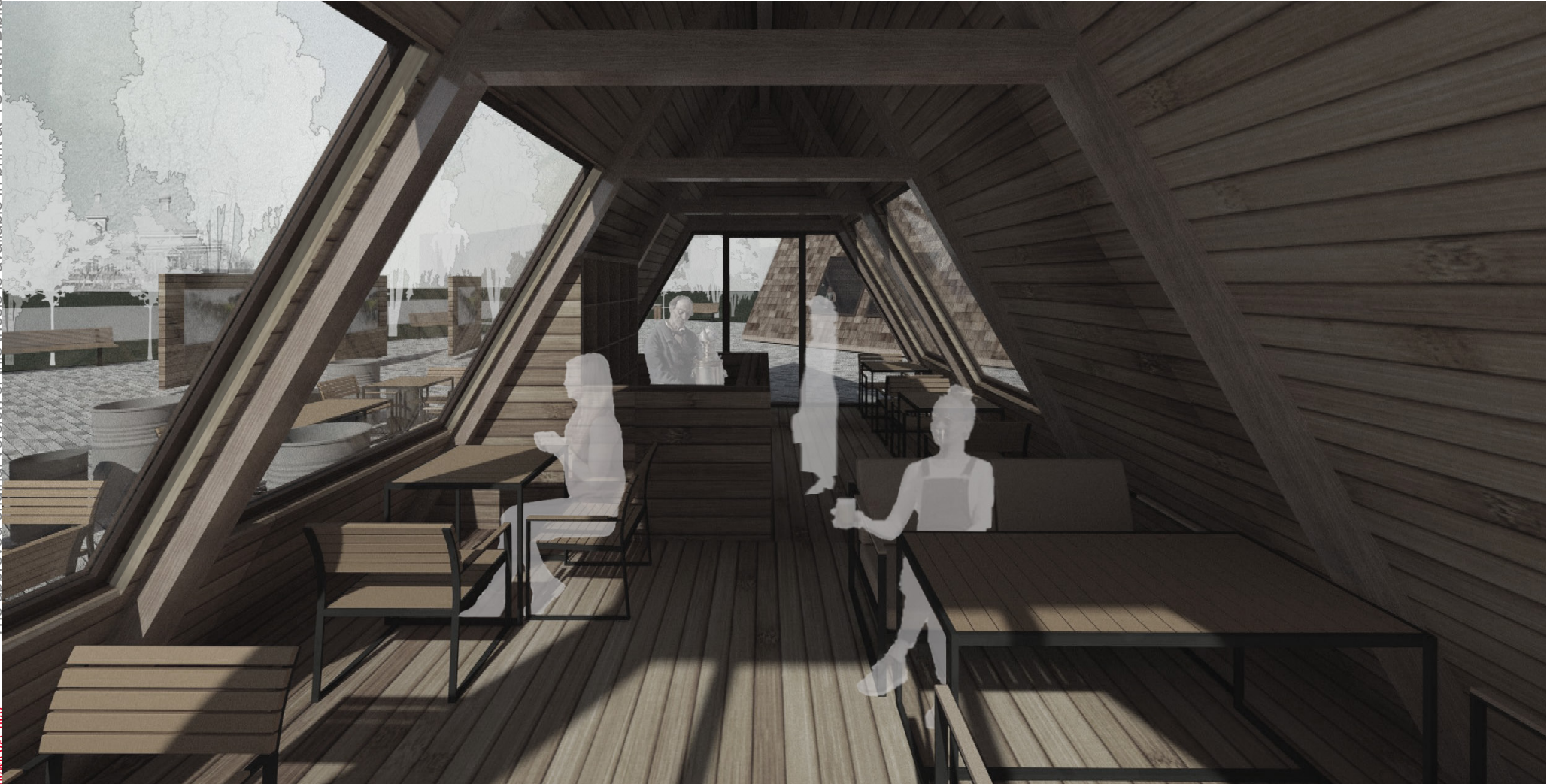
All three pavilions are conceived as a return to tradition. This is a hint of the historical past of the area. Wooden houses (pitched roofs) seem to come back to life. A passerby may have the feeling that the pavilions are the roofs of old huts, whose walls and foundations have gone underground a long time ago. The designed architectural ensemble should contribute to the emergence of a sense of rural nostalgia in the middle of Europe's largest metropolis.

Currently, Moscow strives upwards. The recently launched housing renovation program will significantly change the urban landscape in Moscow. Near the projected area there is a whole quarter of five floors of residential buildings, subject to demolition in the coming years. In their place, most likely, there will be houses with a height of 9-20 floors. Perhaps in the future, there will be a new road network. On the first floor of buildings, new activity centers will appear. The "Bogorodsky Dvor" will organically fit into the new city. The micro-square between the pavilions could be

the last island of comfort left.

A separate important topic is the financial side of the issue. Given the fact that the "Bogorodsky Dvor" project is planned to be implemented, it is necessary to worry in advance about issues of financing the project. There are several options. It is possible to try to integrate the project into the citywide program for the development of public spaces "My District". In this case, it would be possible to implement the project with the help of the city budget. There is also the function of co-financing civic initiatives. In this situation, part of the required amount should be found by the residents themselves (usually around 20% of the total project price) and the other part will be provided by the city (about 80%). Also, crowdfunding platforms have advanced significantly in recent years. The search for material support could potentially be conducted there.

One projected object has signs of a profitable asset. Investing in a tea house could well pay off in the short term. In the absence of points with a similar format in the area, a quick payback is expected with a high probability. A tea house can initially be built for private money, or its area could be rented out after completion of construction. The tea house is a historical name. Coffee and other hot drinks in the format "drink to go" have a high probability of making high profits. Locals can drink tea at home, but not everyone can make quality coffee in their kitchen. Another option is to provide the territory for management to one talented barista and create a new unique point for coffee and tea. Another important aspect of design remains the issue of security. Most of the concerns of the local population are associated with this item. An effective measure to maintain order in the projected



Tea House

area is the installation of several security cameras. In this case, the cameras should be as visible as possible. The video surveillance factor could discourage criminals. However, the problem of deviant behavior of individual district marginals will remain. Just in case, it is better to take care in advance of countering the aggressive actions at the design stage. It is planned to install especially durable glass in the pavilions of the tea house and the public exhibition center.

If we talk about a possible implementation of the Bogorodsky Dvor project in the future, it should be noted that a lot of details will need to be discussed anew. A preliminary discussion has already taken place in the Facebook group of the Bogorodskoye district. The attitude towards the presented project was expressed in the rating "Like". It would also be appropriate to arrange a meeting with the teaching staff and students of the art school. I would not want to put any age restrictions for such meetings. Perhaps some children will be able to offer something most original. It is also possible to discuss the project with the priest of the temple and a group of active parishioners of the church. Maybe with the help of such meetings, it will be possible to improve the current project, to work out the details more carefully relying on previously unreported substantive and conceptual points.

If the project is destined to enter the implementation stage, then it will arise a whole series of bureaucratic questions. It will be possible to resort to the help of municipal deputies. Some of them have already taken an active part in promoting the collective concept of the park last year. The development of the territory will need to be discussed with the district administration. It is important not to create a new conflict issue. It is better to try to make the

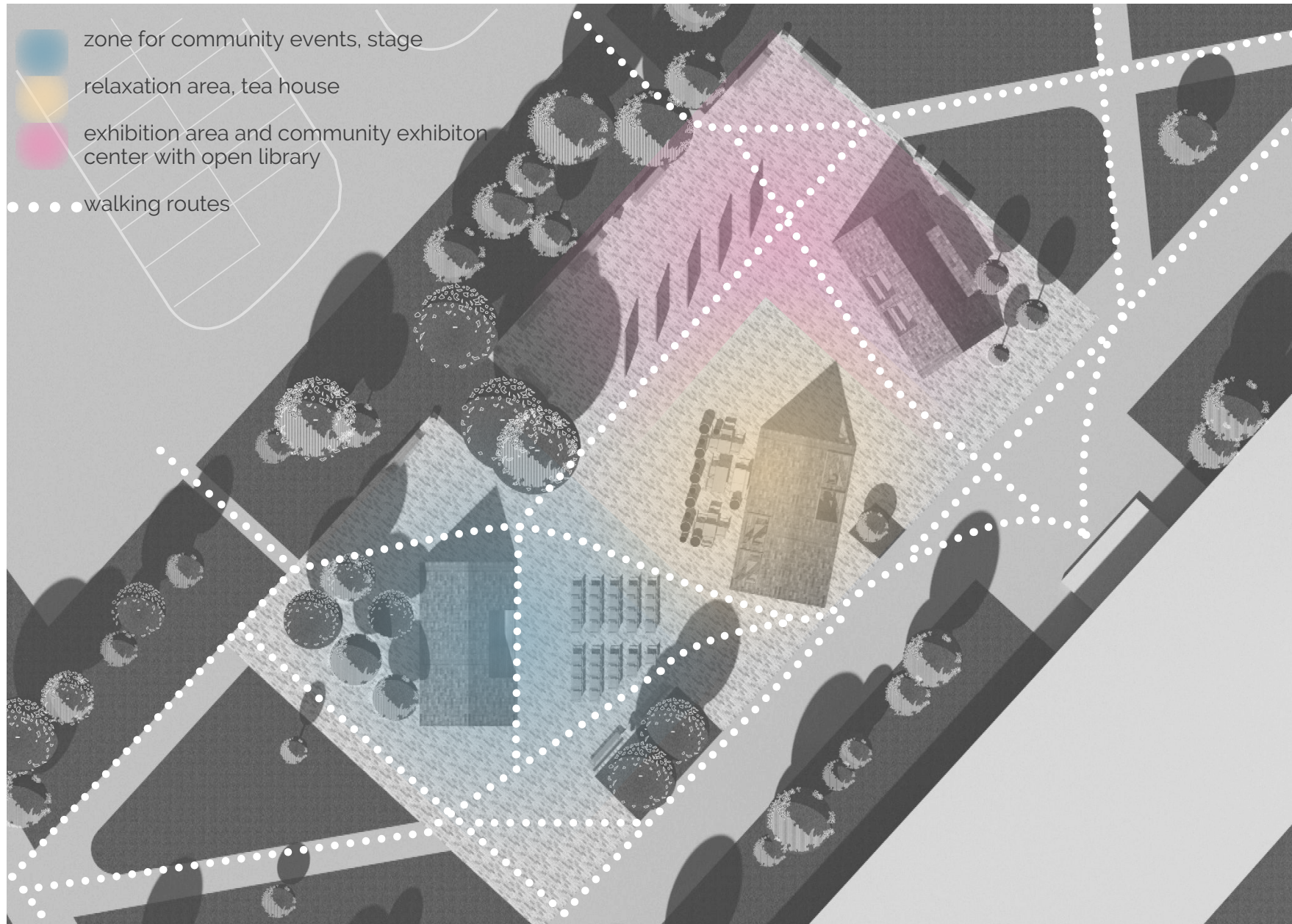
implementation of the project mutually beneficial for all parties. The emergence of a new multifunctional location in the district could have a positive effect on the career of administrations. If the project proves to be successful, it will be of high benefit for all interested parties: in the form of positive reporting for district officials, in the form of a new center of attraction for residents, in the form of invaluable experience for a group of activists.

At further stages of the project, the main calculation needs to include the active mobilization of the most active part of the district community. It is not possible to take into account the interests of everyone. Therefore, it is necessary to try to implement the project in cooperation with an active minority. However, the general motivation will be the good of the district and its inhabitants. The previous stages of discussions have already formed a group of the most ideological activists with the highest initiative. It is these people who are interested in changes; they are also potentially those who profit most of the innovations. In a dialogue with active residents, the principle of participatory design should be implemented.



View of the Exhibition Area

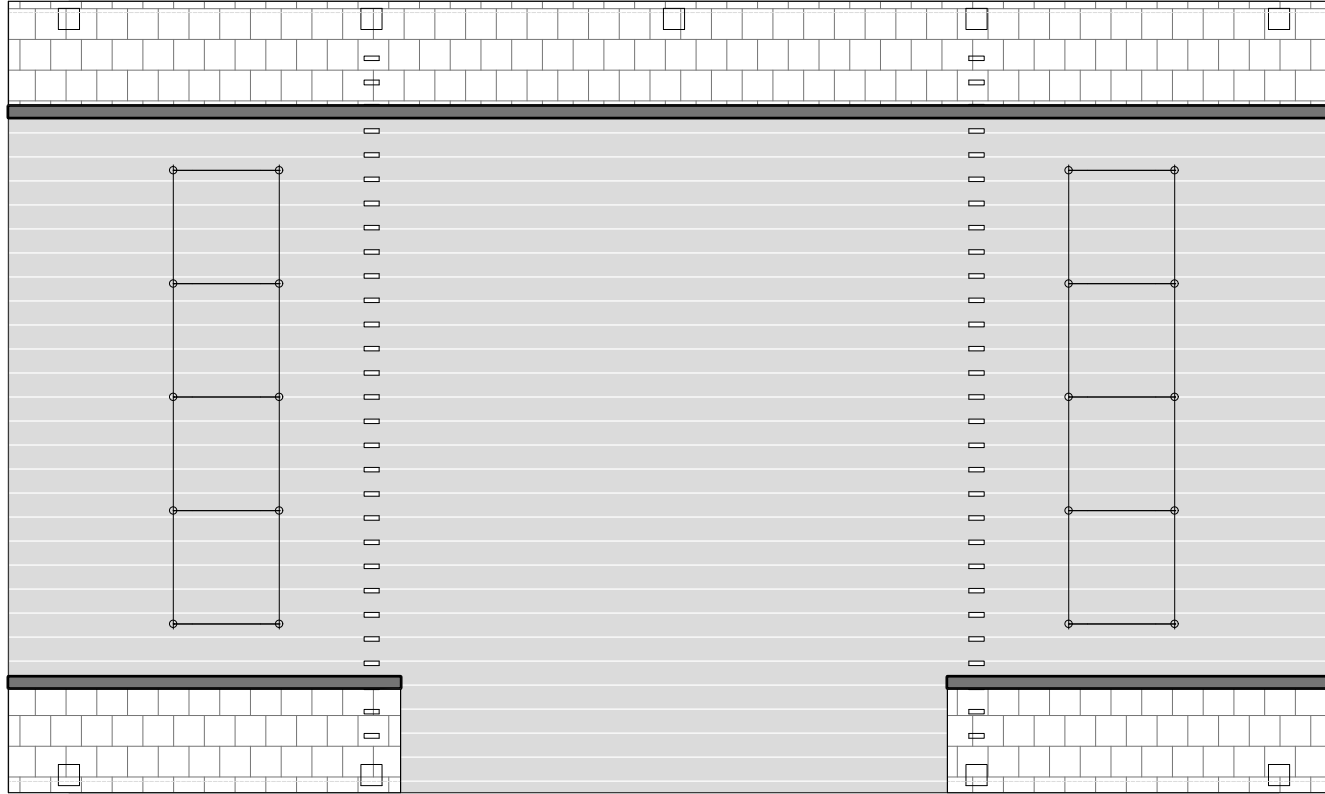
Plans and Facades



zoning plan and walking routes

1:300

Stage



Plan of stage and bicycle parking

1:50

Tea house



Plan of Tea House

1:50

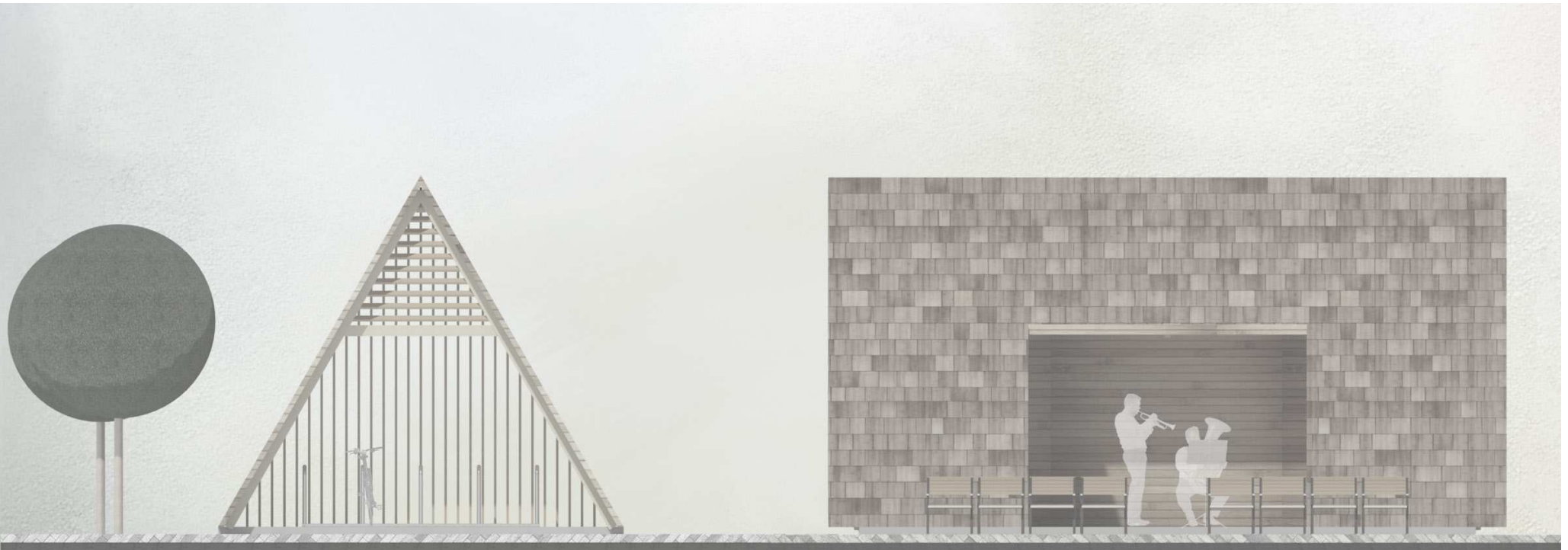
Community Exhibiton Center



Plan of Community Exhibiton Center

1:50

Stage



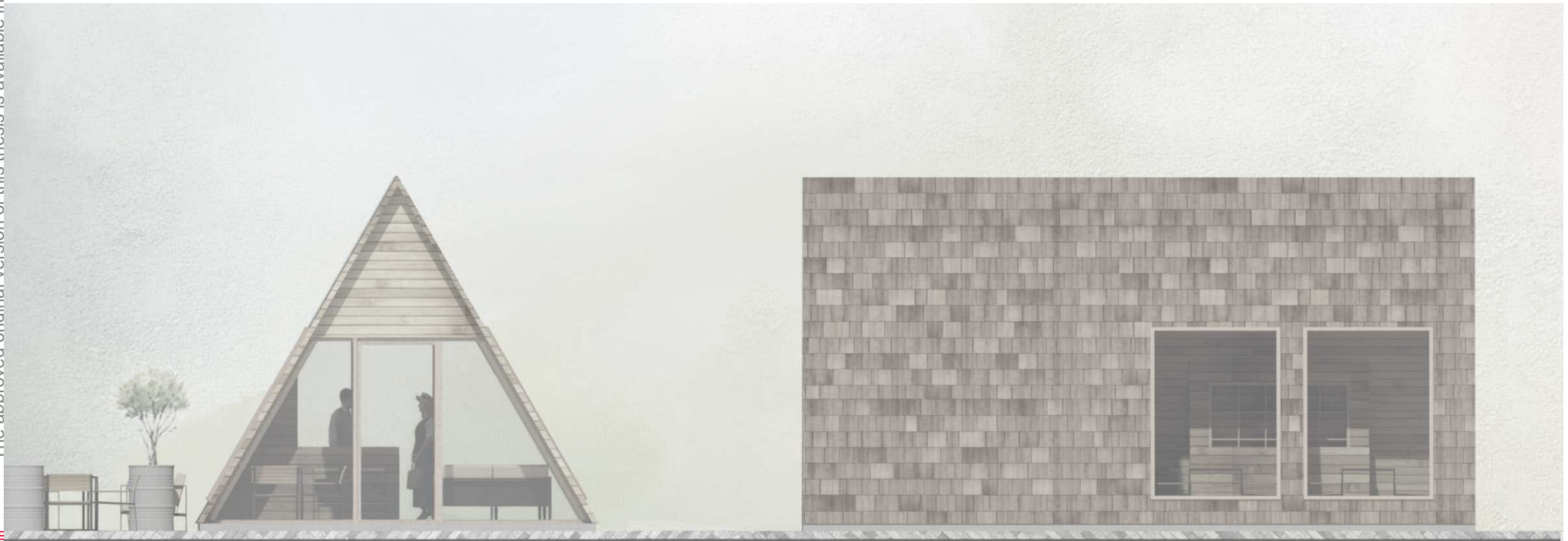
south facade

1:75

east facade

1:75

Tea house



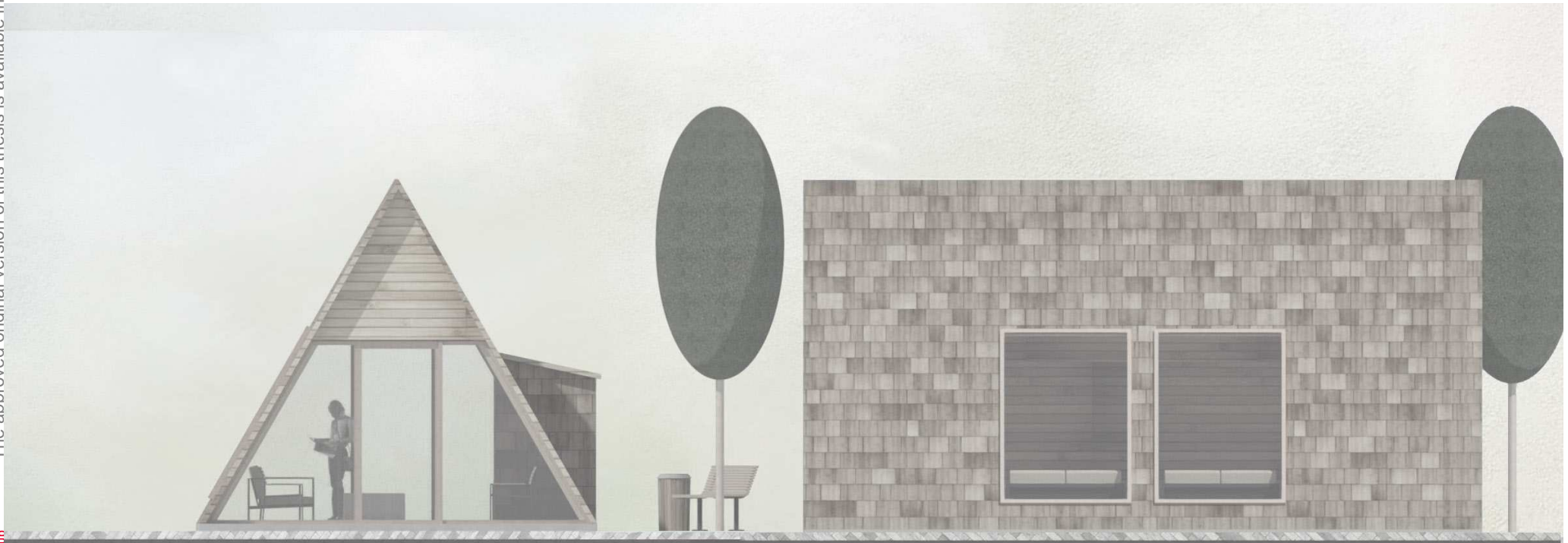
south facade

1:75

east facade

1:75

Community Exhibiton Center



south-east facade

1:75

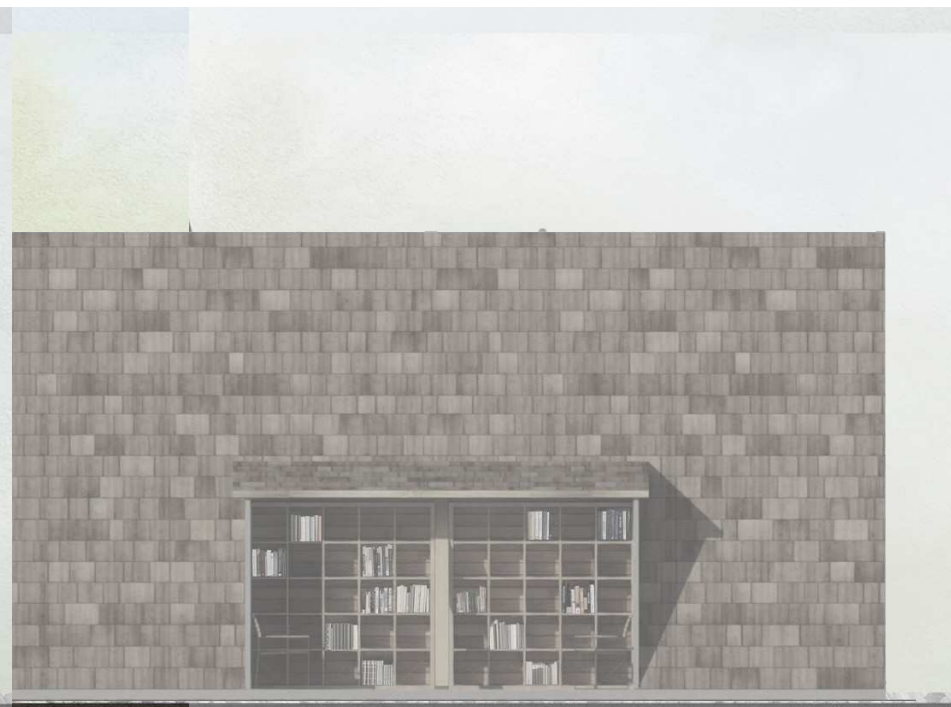
south-west facade

1:75



open library. nord-east facade

1:75

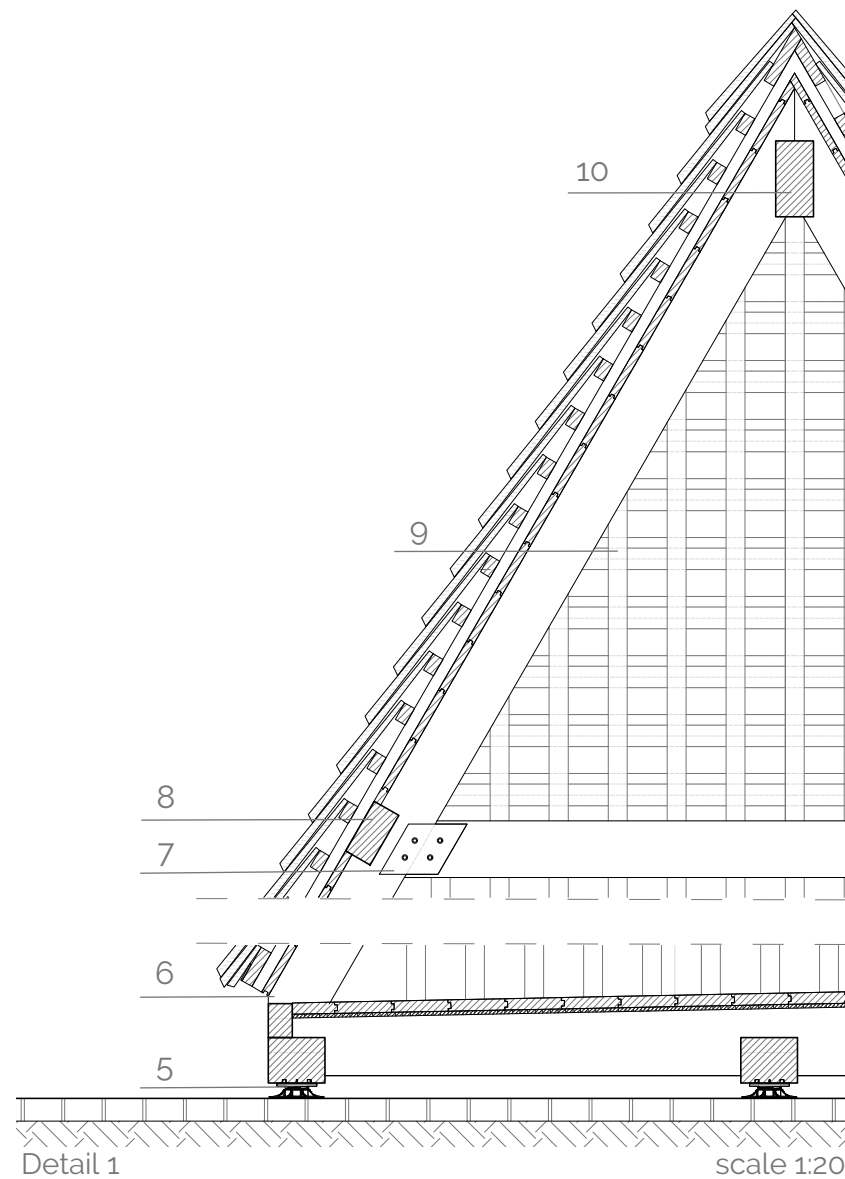
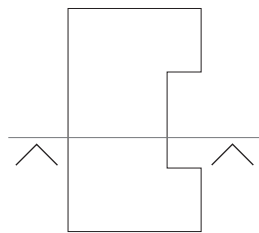
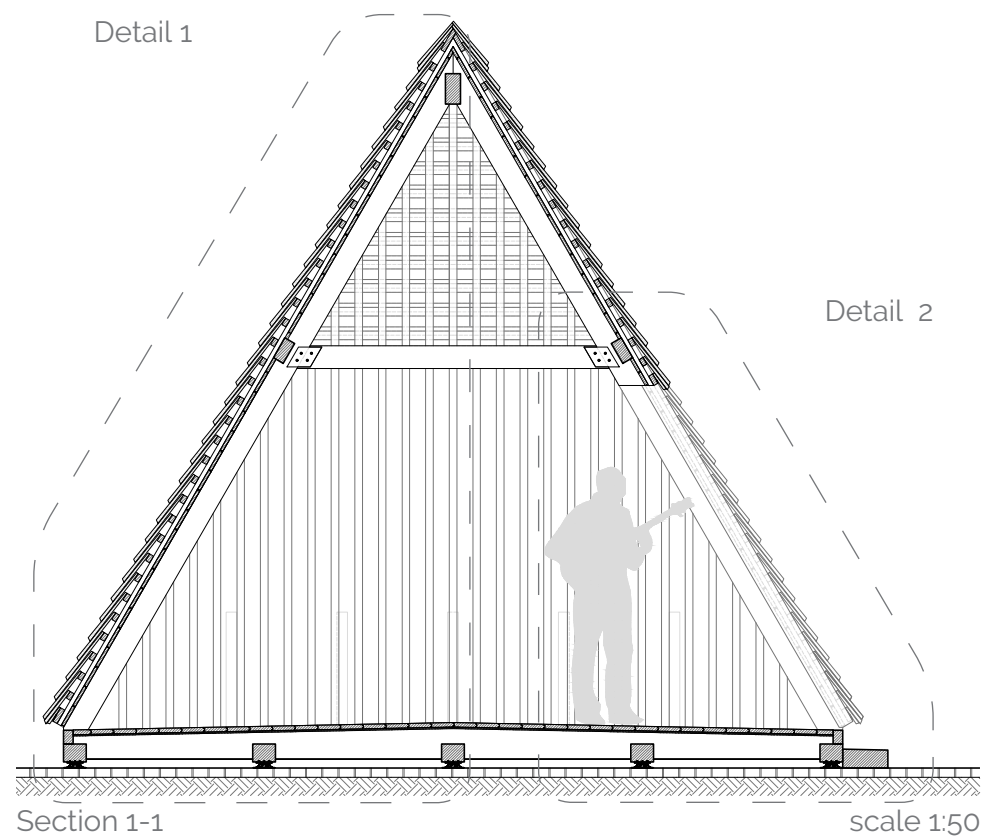


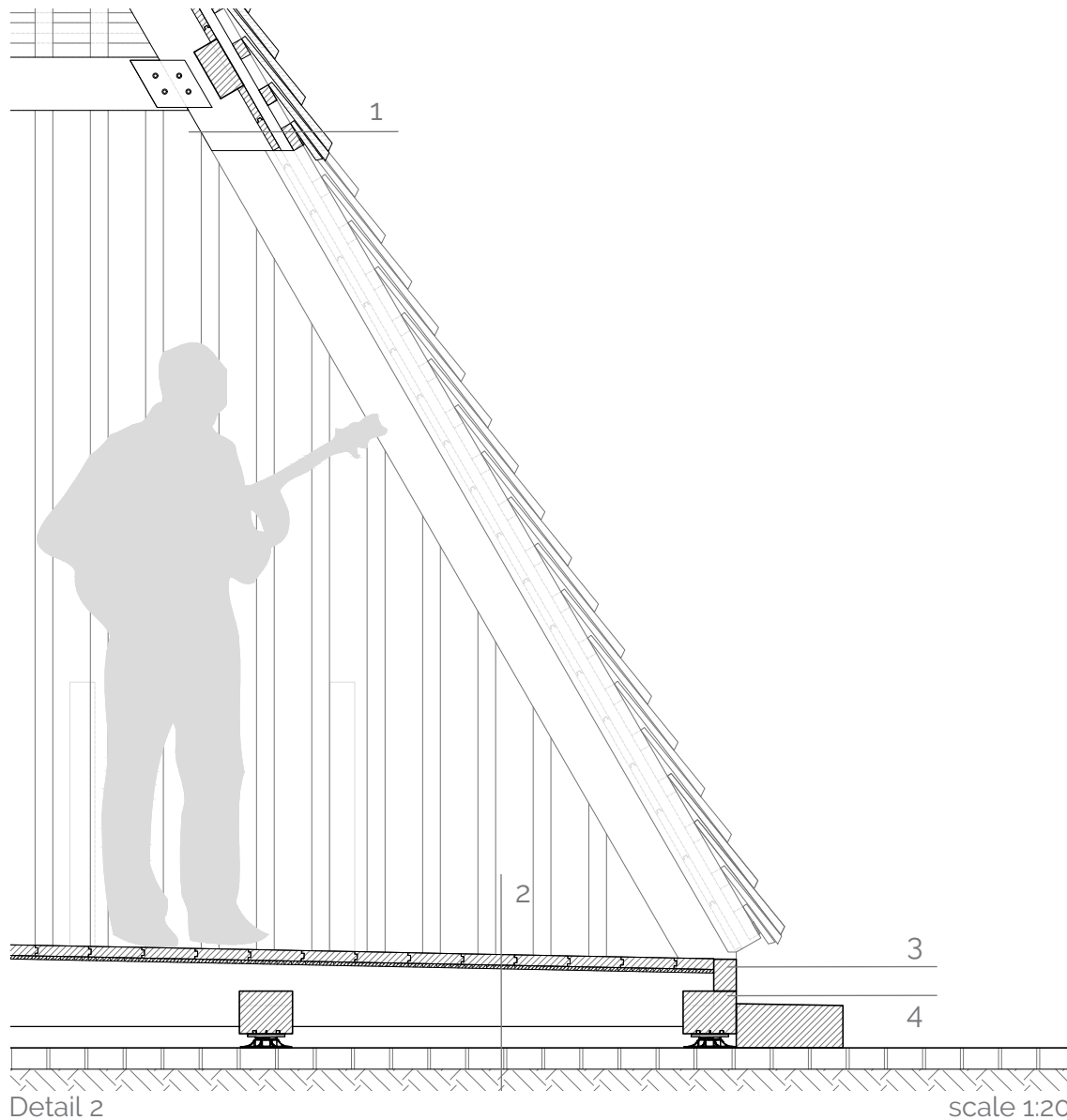
open library. nord-ost facade

1:75

Sections and Details

Stage

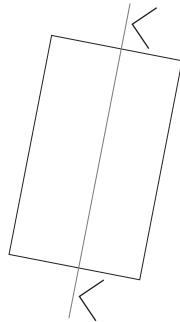
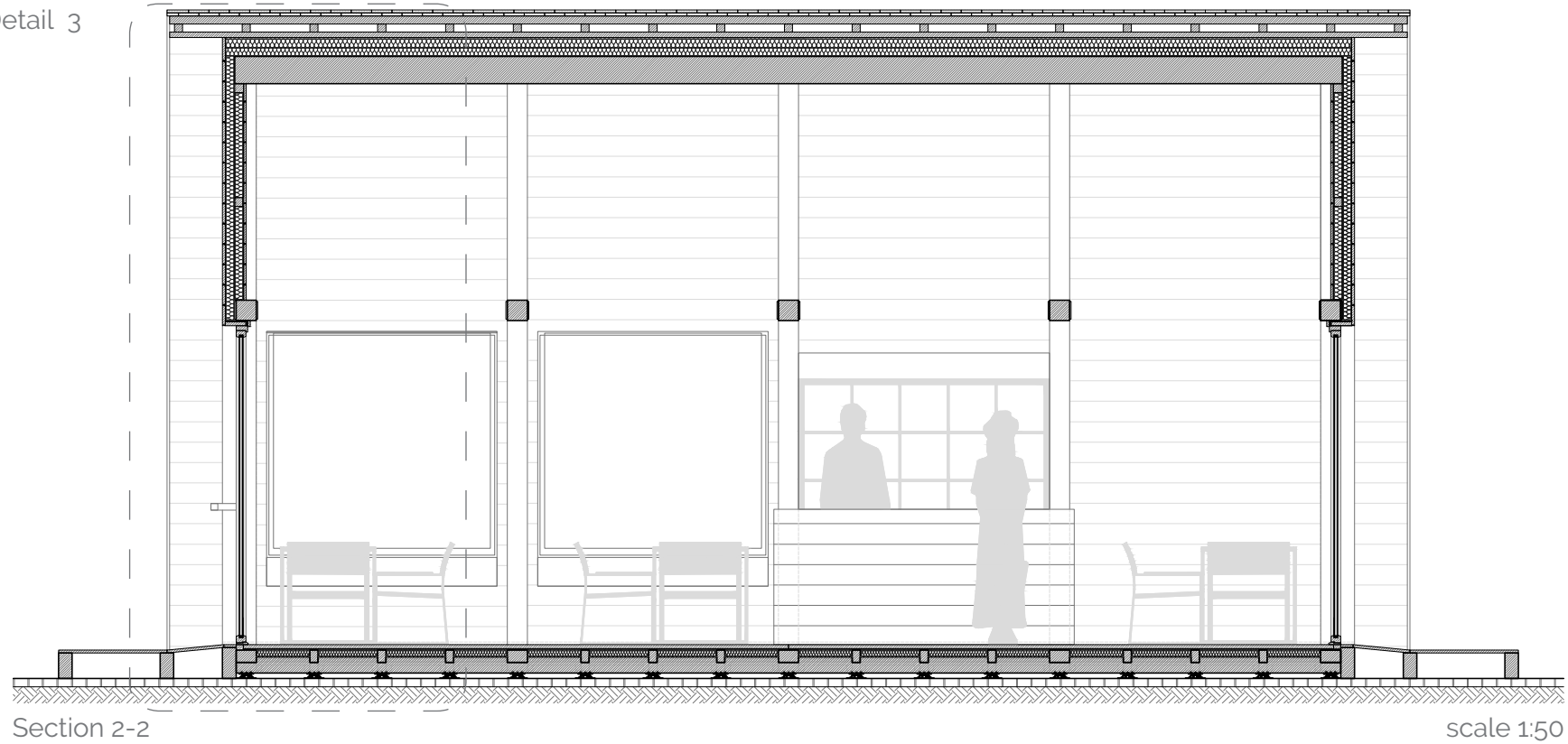


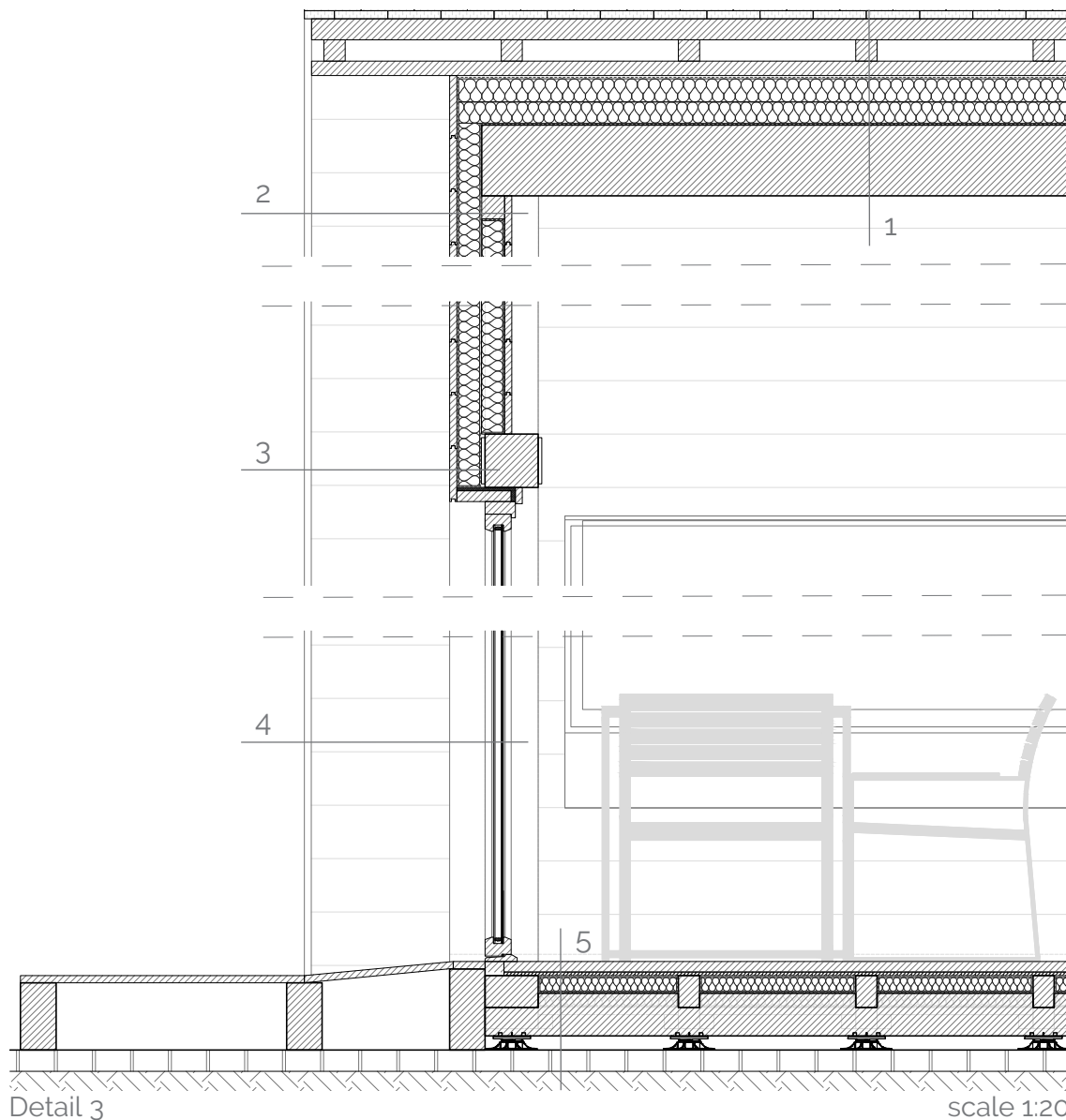


- 1 roof construction:
 150x400 mm larch shingle
 30x60 mm larch horizontal lathing
 30x60 mm larch vertical lathing
 25 mm larch board
 150x150 mm pine timber rafter
- 2 floor construction:
 30 mm larch floor board
 10 mm OSB-3
 150 mm pine timber lag with 2% tilt
 60 mm air gap
 60 mm paving slabs
- 3 60x90 mm supporting beam
- 4 150x120 mm pine timber beam
- 5 terrace feet -
 load capacity approx. 2000 kg/m²
- 6 20 mm drain clearance
- 7 steel cleat to have bolt connection
- 8 150x120 mm pine timber beam
- 9 30x100 mm pine plank
- 10 100x200 mm pine timber beam

Tea House

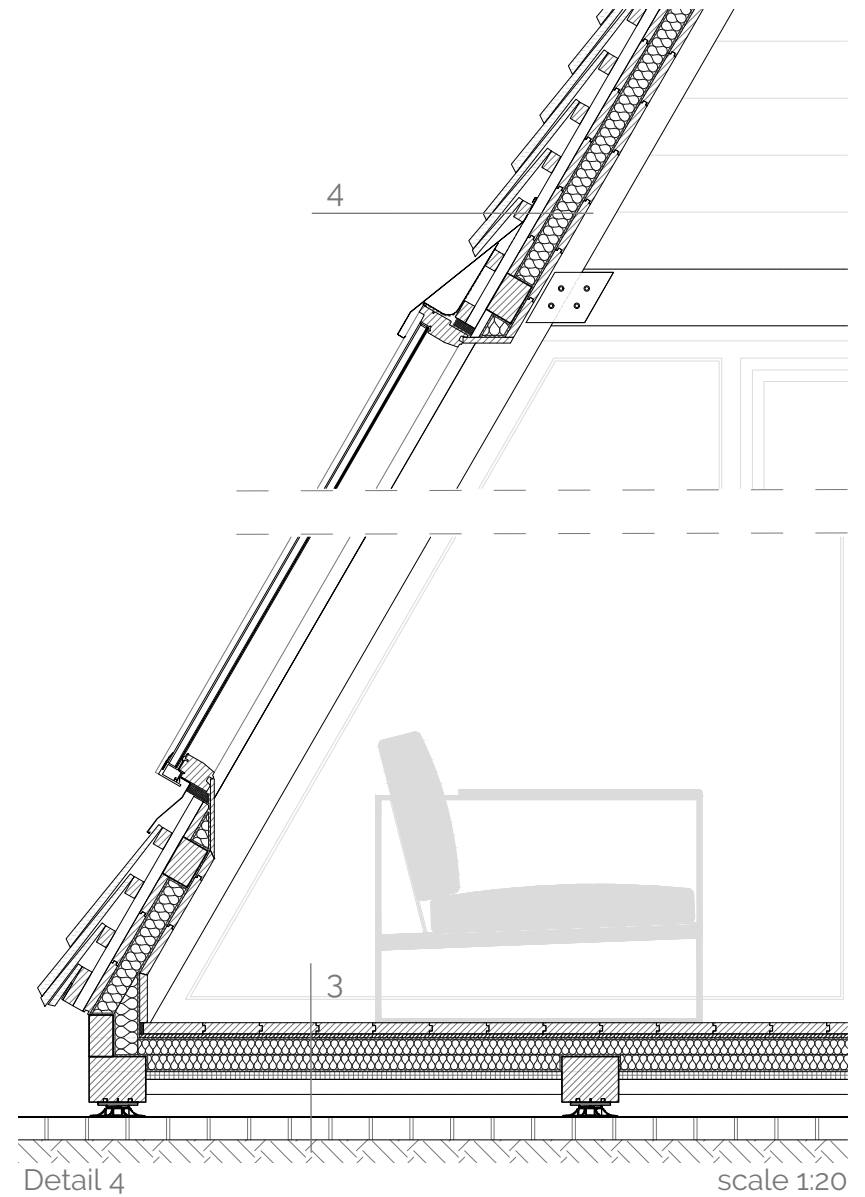
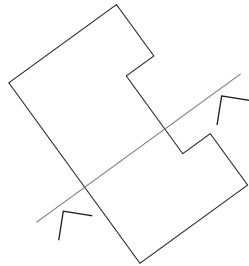
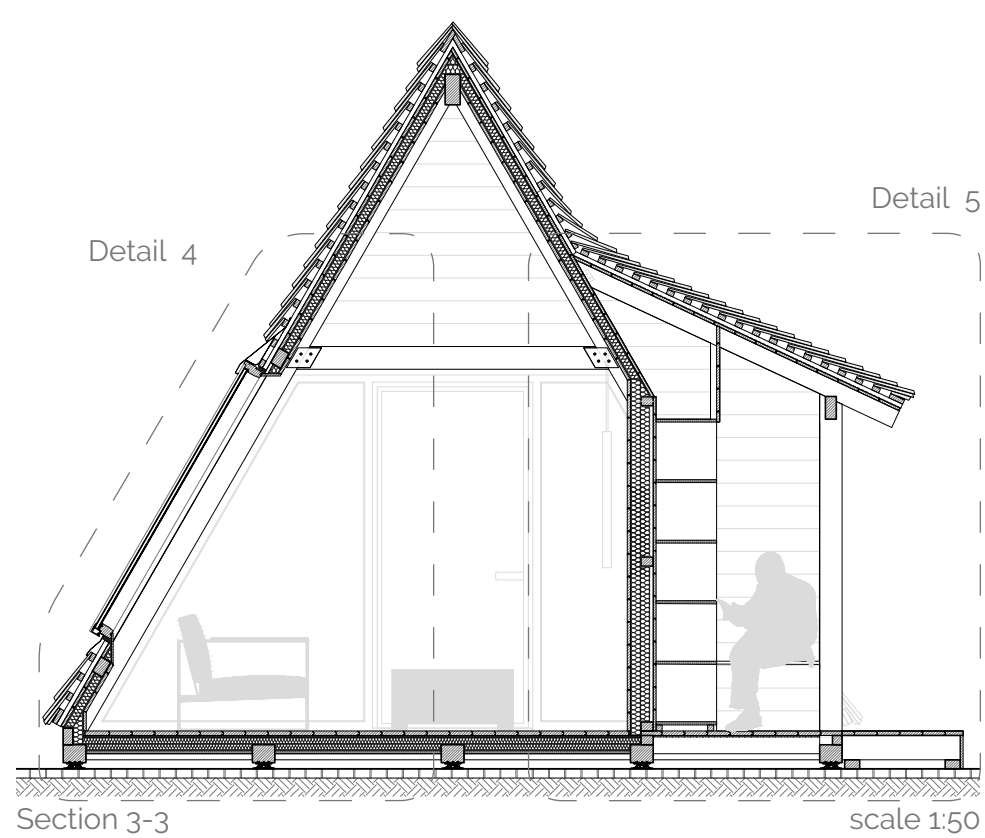
Detail 3

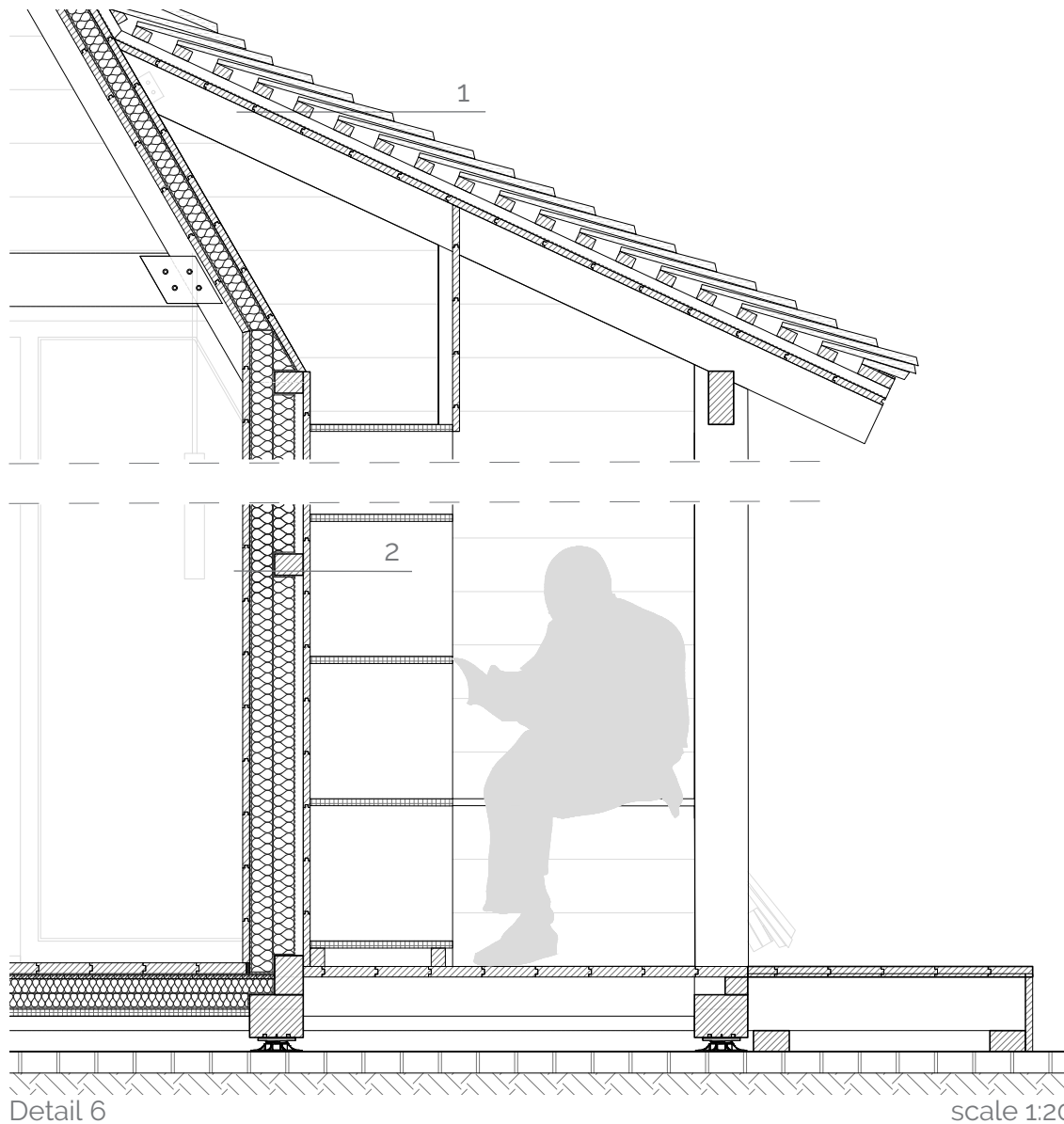




- 1 roof construction:
 150x400 mm larch shingle
 30x60 mm larch horizontal lathing
 30x60 mm larch vertical lathing
 25 mm larch board
 waterproofing roof membrane
 50 mm fibreboard insulation
 vapour barrier
 200 mm pine timber beam
- 2 wall construction:
 20 mm larch board
 waterproofing membrane
 50 mm fibreboard insulation
 vapour barrier
 50 mm pine timber
 20 mm larch board
- 3 150x150 mm pine timber beam
- 4 barrier-free door; laminated
 glass 6 mm, tempered glass 4 mm
- 5 floor construction:
 30 mm larch floor board
 vapour retendant membrane
 10 mm underlay insulation fiberboard
 40 mm fibreboard insulation
 waterproofing membrane
 120 mm pine timber beam
 60 mm air gap
 60 mm paving slabs

Community Exhibition Center





- 1 roof construction:
 150x400 mm larch shingle
 30x60 mm larch horizontal lathing
 30x60 mm larch vertical lathing
 waterproofing roof membrane
 25 mm larch board
- 2 wall construction:
 20 mm larch board
 80 mm pine timber
 waterproofing membrane
 50 mm fibreboard insulation
 vapour barrier
 20 mm larch board
- 3 floor construction:
 30 mm larch floor board
 vapour retendant membrane
 10 mm underlay insulation fiberboard
 40 mm fibreboard insulation x2
 waterproofing membrane
 20 mm OSB-3
 40 mm supporting timber
- 4 roof construction:
 150x400 mm larch shingle
 30x60 mm larch horizontal lathing
 30x60 mm larch vertical lathing
 25 mm larch board
 waterproofing roof membrane
 50 mm fibreboard insulation
 vapour barrier
 20 mm larch board

In recent years, the interest of urbanists in the integrated development of urban space increased. The polycentric city is in trend. This practice takes place in many countries. I would like to believe that Moscow will not stand aside. I would like to hope that the sleeping areas will begin to wake up, that "third places" will finally appear on my home street. Of course, the upcoming renovation program will have a significant impact on the urban environment in Moscow. New squares, streets, and squares will appear in the city. But this program is designed for many years. But some areas require change now. The project "Bogorodsky Dvor" can contribute to the awakening of one of the more remote districts of Moscow.

The spatial problems in the city and the country are in many cases the same. In Russia, there are a lot of territories that lost their historical identity during the period of the Soviet city-planning experiments. Where it is possible to revive a lost identity, this must be done. In those places where it is impossible to do, we should create new identities. Society is changing and we need to move forward. But, in my opinion, the creation of public spaces based on local history seems to be the most correct urban policy. The project "Bogorodsky Dvor" can well recall the history of the area.

Moreover, the creation of new public spaces should always be oriented on the present. This means that the project should be based on the interests of residents. This is the main advantage of participatory design. Our district case could have city-wide significance. This is also important for a participatory design to be perceived as the norm. The Bogorodsky Dvor project is a visual

and conceptual embodiment of the ideas and proposals of the residents of the Bogorodskoye district.

Recently, many officials have noted the problem of a lack of ideas among residents. Here is a quote from the former director of the Moscow Department of Culture, Sergey Kapkov [Kapkov 2019]:

"... there are certain requirements for power, often opposition. And where is the positive agenda? Well, you are against it. And for what? They do not know. Well, if you don't know, then dialogue is impossible."

The Bogorodsky Dvor project provides a positive agenda and demonstrates an example of unification for something and not against. The area is ready for dialogue.

NOTES

- 108 Literature
- 109 Internet sources
- 111 List of figures

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