

TRANSFORMATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT:  
INFLUENCE OF "URBAN REAGENTS."  
GERMAN AND RUSSIAN CASE STUDIES

Reshetnikova Tatiana Sergeevna



Transformation of the Environment:  
Influence of “Urban Reagents.”  
German and Russian Case Studies

Dissertation  
to conferral of the academic degree  
Doctor of Engineering (Dr.-Ing.)

at the Faculty of Architecture  
of  
the Bauhaus University Weimar

submitted by  
Reshetnikova Tatiana Sergeevna  
M.Design, Diploma in “Design”

Date of birth 29\11\1984

Weimar, 2020

Supervisor  
Prof. Dr. phil. habil. Frank Eckardt

Reviewers  
Prof. Dr. phil. habil. Frank Eckardt  
Prof. Vitaly Stadnikov (PhD)

Date of the disputation: 22.01.2021

Appendix (CD)  
Case studies of German and Russian "Urban Reagents":  
Synthetic Experiments

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The enclosed CD presents graphic material on synthetic experiments

- 1. "Samara Central Railway Station"
- 2. "Berlin Hauptbahnhof-Berlin Central Station / Lehrter Bahnhof"
- 3. "Elbphilharmonie Hamburg (Elphi)"
- 4. "The New Stage of Alexandrinsky Theatre"
- 5.-6. "Olympiastadion (Munich)" / "BMW Welt"
- 7.-8. "St. Petersburg Krestovsky Stadium (Zenith Arena)" / "Gazprom Tower"

Each case study consists of several sheets – color plates – aimed to illustrate the phenomenon nature as an experiment, and as a tool for an experiment:

- Historical period representation
- Impressive architectonics
- Genius-architect
- Discourse: evocative and provocative space
- Urban context and development. Photoscript of the location
- Urban context and development. Evolution of the place
- Urban context and development. Building progress – further development
- Urban context and development. Mapping the surroundings
- Local identity, beautification, and a source of income

1

Synthetic experiment  
“Samara Central Railway Station”

# Historic period representation

Komsomolskaya Sq., 1, Samara, Russia

## Samara Railway Station: building`s and epoch change

1876



N.d., 1876. Samara railway station. [photo]. Available from: Vadim Kondratjev CHRONOGRAPH photoblog.com, <https://chronograph.livejournal.com/332851.html> (accessed 08 October, 2019). Copyright: public domain.

1950s



N.d., 1955–1957. Kuibishev railway station. Available from: <https://pastvu.com/p/165323> (accessed December 16, 2014). Copyright: Public domain.

since the 1990s



Reshetnikova T, 2015. Samara Central Railway Station. [photo].

1900s



N.d., 1900–1917. Samara railway station. Print. [postcard] (The Fund of Samara Regional historical-regional ethnographical Museum named after P. V. Alabin).

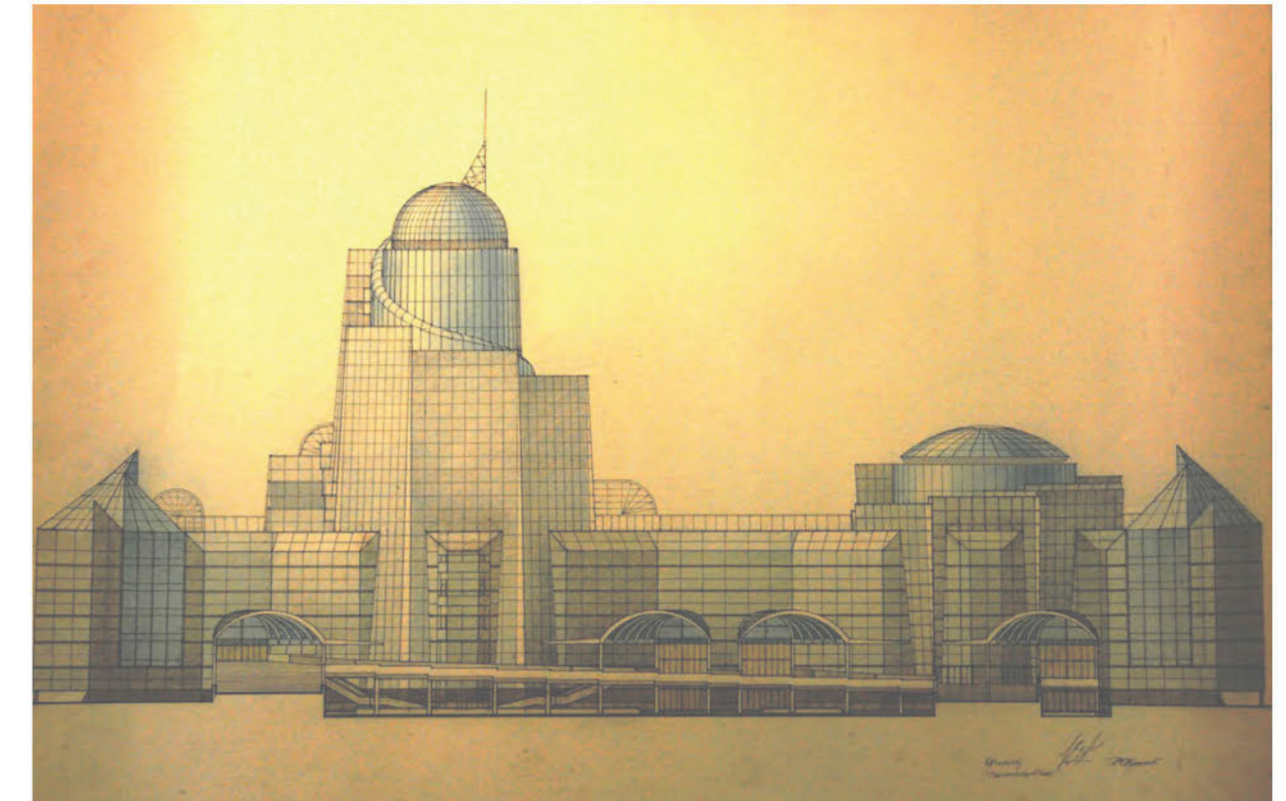
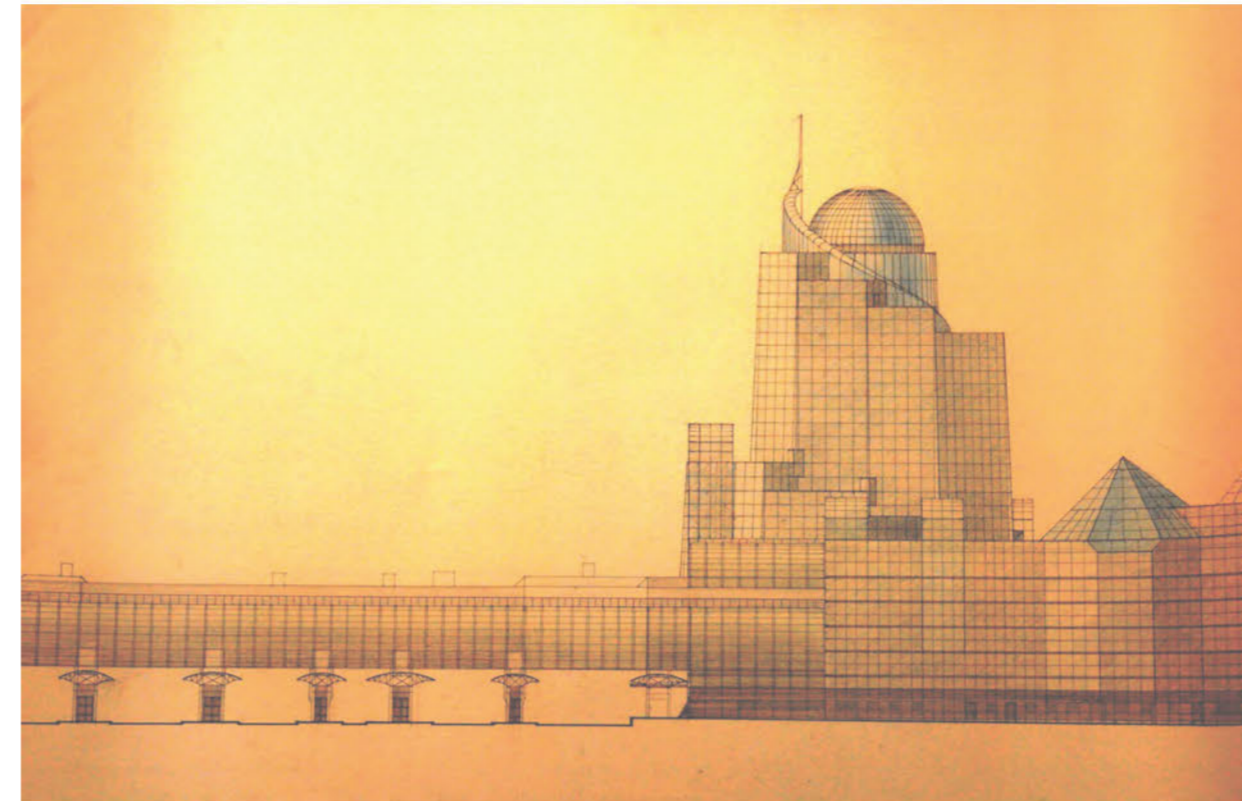
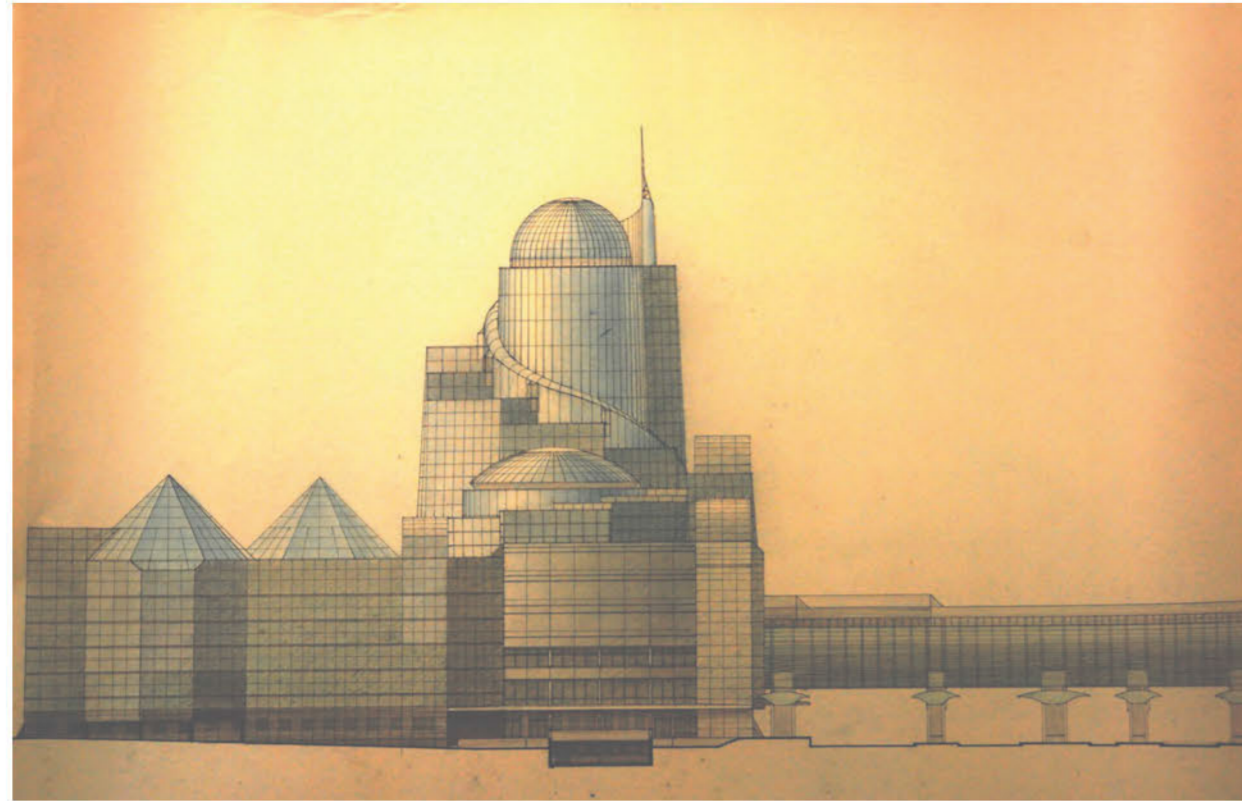
1980s



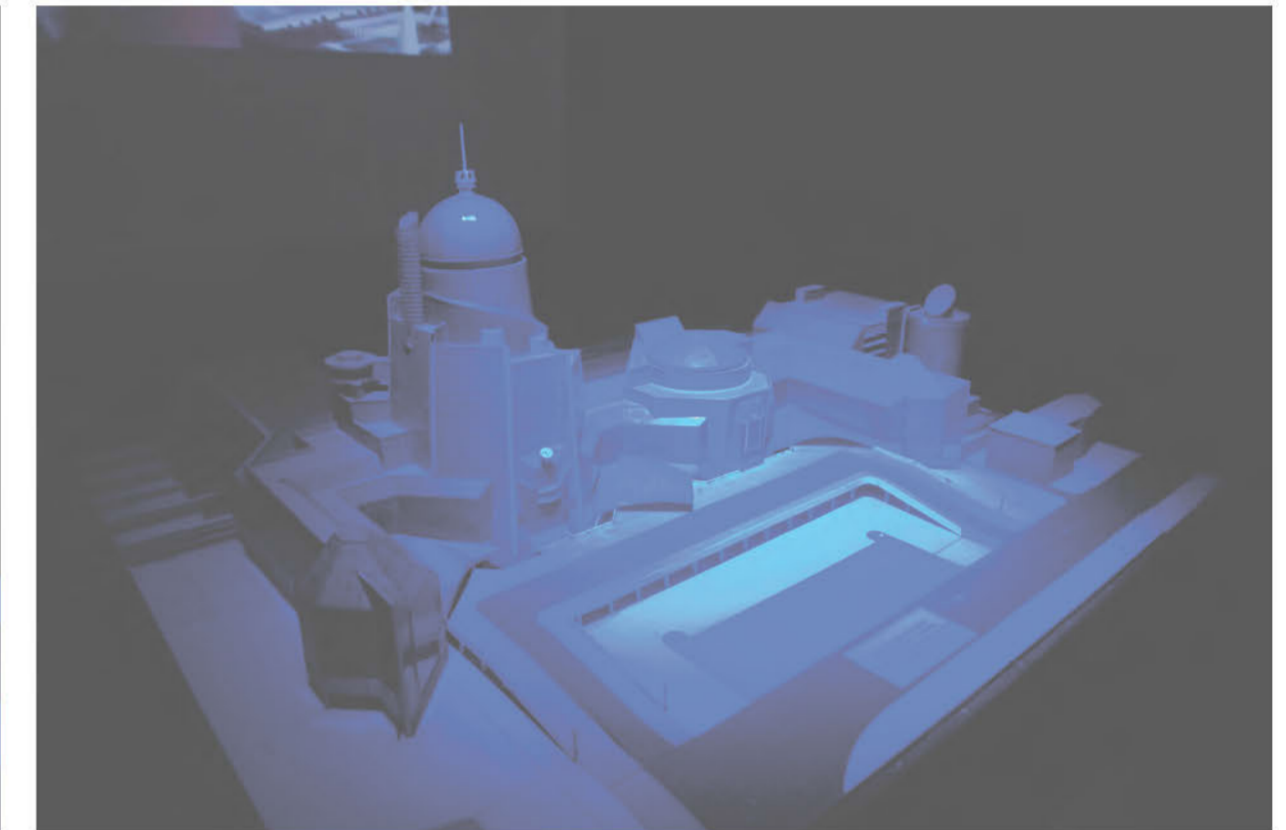
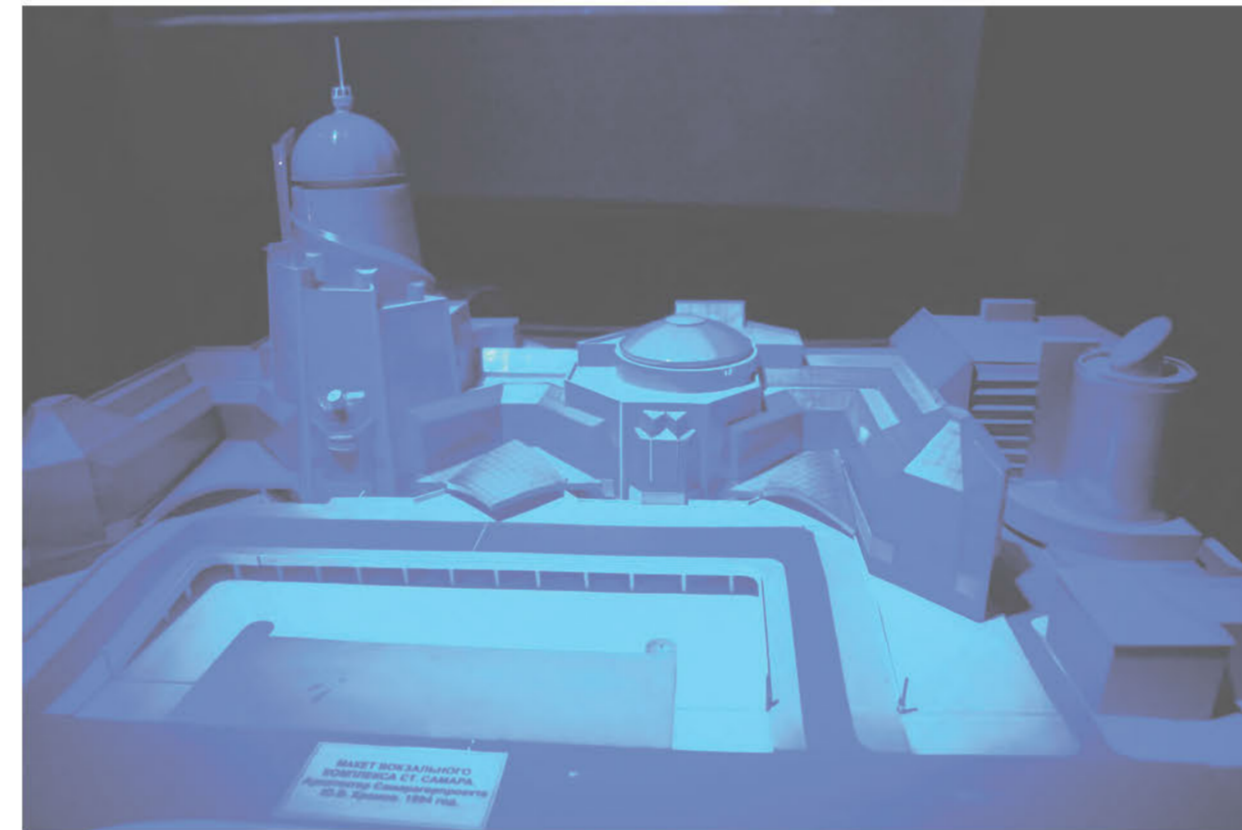
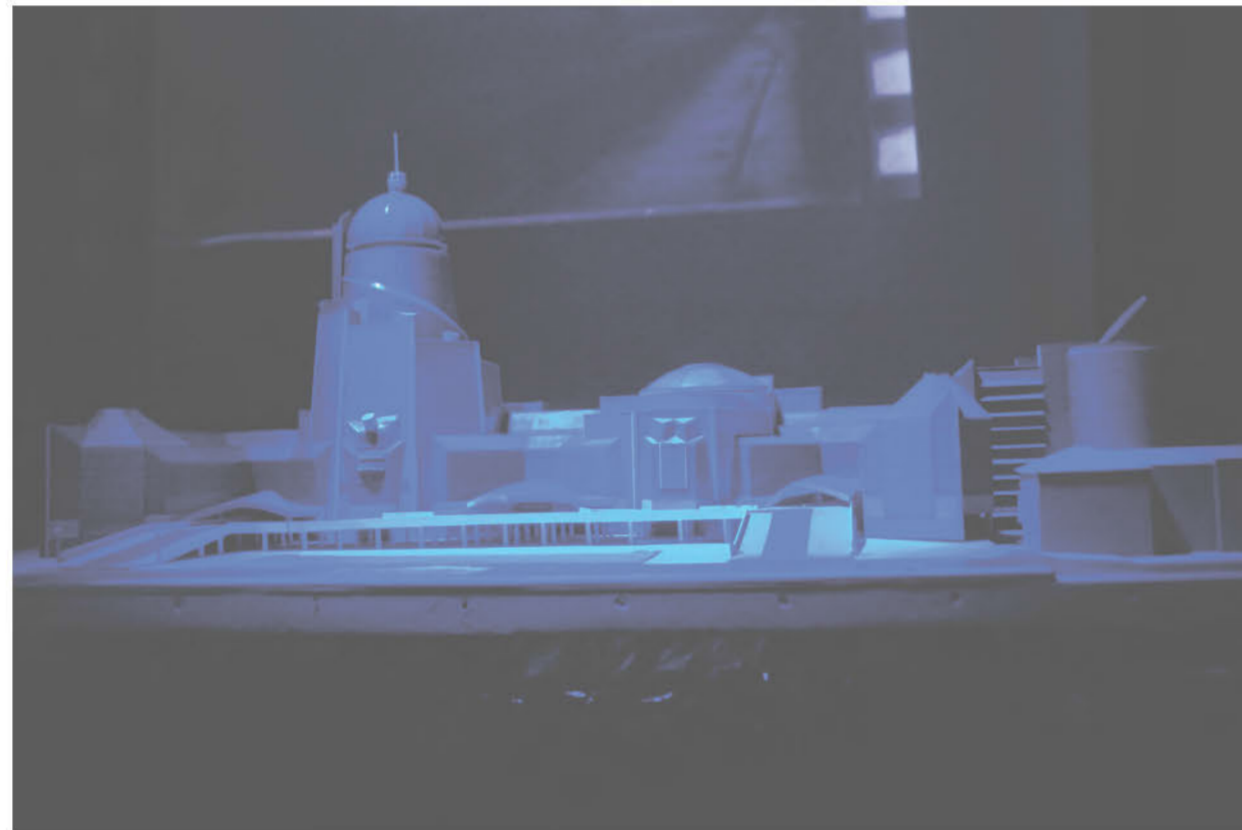
N.d., 1980'. Samara railway station. [photo]. Available from: Vadim Kondratjev CHRONOGRAPH photoblog.com, <https://chronograph.livejournal.com/332851.html> (accessed 08 October, 2019). Copyright: public domain.

Construction 1997-1999  
Architects Samaragorproekt, Yury Khrarov  
Infrastructural building type  
Infill urban typ  
Solid morphotype

# Impressive architectonics: "Monster," "otherness," experimental & emotional nature



Dmitry Khramov, 2015. Facades. Project graphic documentation of the Samara Railway Station. Author: Yury Khramov. Retrospective exhibition of architecture of Yury Khramov  
Copyright: Dmitry Khramov. The use of image is granted by the owner.



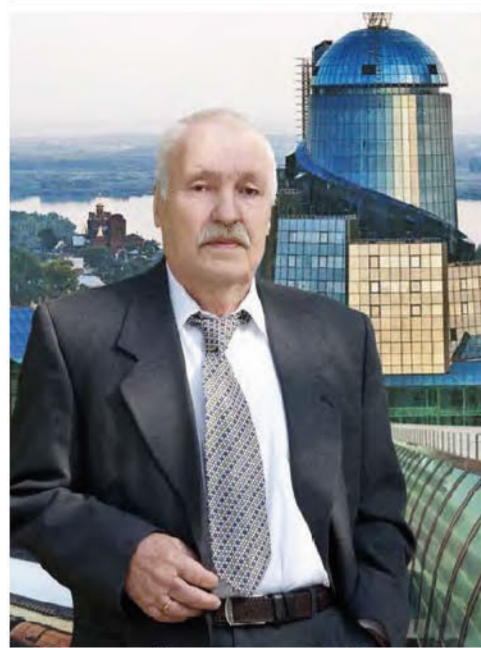
Dmitry Khramov, 2015. Model of the Samara Railway Station. Author: Yury Khramov. Retrospective exhibition of architecture of Yury Khramov  
Copyright: Dmitry Khramov. The use of image is granted by the owner.



Reshetnikova T., 2014. Samara Central Railway Station. [photo].

# Genius-architect

Великий труженик



Матр самарской архитектуры Юрий Храмов отметил 80-летие

Поздравить дорогого человека с круглой датой в культурно-развлекательном центре «Звезда» собрались друзья, коллеги и ученики Юрия Васильевича. Одновременно гости могли познакомиться с ретроспективной выставкой эскизов и объектов, которая развернулась здесь же в зале. Место для торжества было выбрано не случайно. Юрий Храмов проектировал «Звезду». Это один из трех «знаковых» объектов зодчего. В авторском списке - обновленная Самарская филармония и современный комплекс железнодорожного вокзала.

На мероприятии наряду с похвальными речами, конечно, не обошлось без воспоминаний о совместной работе с юбиляром. Коллеги, соратники по творческому цеху с ностальгией рассказывали о потрясающе теплой атмосфере в архитектурно-конструкторской мастерской института «Куйбышевгорпроект», где долгие годы Юрий Васильевич был главным архитектором. В коллективе рождались сумасшедшие идеи, которые потом воплощались в жизнь. И при всем этом были отношения не начальника и подчиненных, а товарищей, соучастников процесса.

Article on the website. Source: Skatina, Eva. "Veliky Truzhenik [The Great Worker]." Sgpress.Ru. July 11, 2014. <https://sgpress.ru/news/59443>. (accessed February 10, 2015).

## “great worker”



## “ahead of time”

# YURY KHRAMOV

A. Ignashev, n.d. Photo of Yury Khramov. Source: Samarskije sud'by (www.samsud.ru). 14 October, 2014. Digital image. Available from: Samarskije sud'by (www.samsud.ru), <https://samsud.ru/journal/yubilej/yury-hramov.html> (accessed April 24, 2016). Copyright: Samarskiye sud'by (www.samsud.ru). The use of image is granted by the owner.

personal credo of the architect: **“form should follow <functional> content without ... any decorations”**

Этот текст появился в № 3 журнал Performance за 2004 год, ровно 10 лет назад, когда Юрию Васильевичу Храмову исполнилось 70, сегодня он отметил свое 80-летие. Тогда еще был живы его мама и сын Алексей, светлая память... Сижу перечитываю.



## “Self-made man”

## “intellectual of the sixties”

ОТЕЦ  
«Self made man» – «человек, создавший себя сам», – первое, что приходит на ум при знакомстве с самарским архитектором Юрием Васильевичем Храмовым. Коротко стриженный, коренастый – вылитый Эрнст Неизвестный, типичный русский интеллигент-шестидесятник, из тех, кто столь хорошо различим в толпе... Родился он в крестьянской семье, в селе Хрипуново, неподалеку от Дивеево и Сарова. Там и теперь живут его 93-летняя мама и младшая сестренка... Юрий Васильевич с детьми и внуками изредка к ним наезжает, добираясь пешком, сложными путанными тропами, так как сплошные леса козлом и проехать на машине довольно проблематично.

Article on the website. Source: Tatjana Samoylova. "Otets i Synov'ya Khramovy: mir cherez uvelichitel' noe steklo talanta -Tat'yana Samoilova i Performance" ["Father and sons the Khramov: the world through a magnifying glass of talent - Tatiana Samoilova and the Performance"].<http://t-samoylova.livejournal.com/832149.html>. (accessed February 20, 2015).

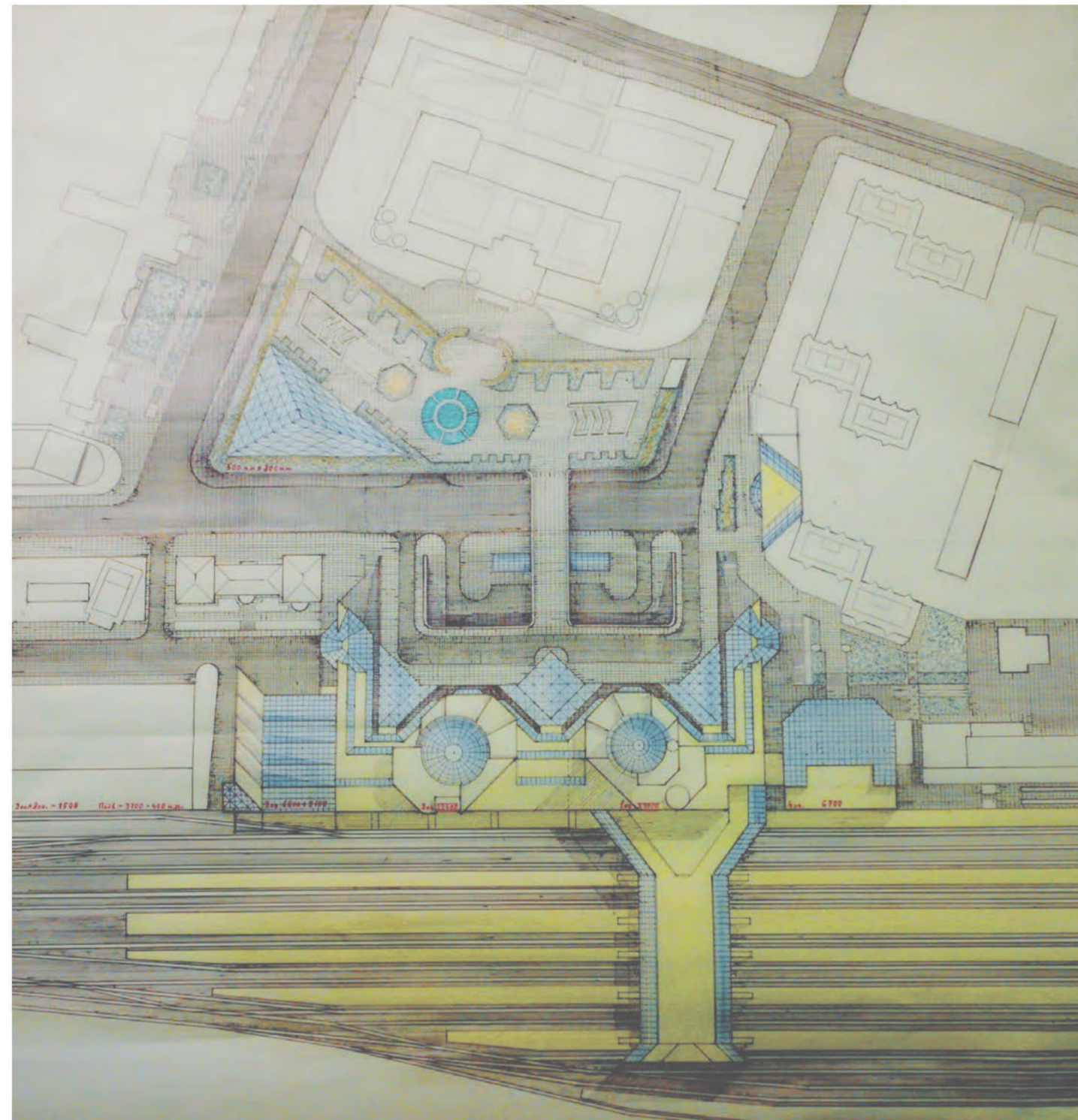


Dmitry Khramov, 2015. Model of the Samara Railway Station. Author: Yury Khramov. Retrospective exhibition of architecture of Yury Khramov. Copyright: Dmitry Khramov. The use of image is granted by the owner.





**Masterplan of the Samara Railway Station**  
 Project documentation



Dmitry Khramov, 2015. Project graphic documentation of the Samara Railway Station. Author: Yury Khramov. Retrospective exhibition of architecture of Yury Khramov. Copyright: Dmitry Khramov. The use of image is granted by the owner.

**Location of the Samara Railway Station: evolution of the place**

1852



Samara old map, 1852. Situation: location of Samara Central railway station. Fragment of "Karta Samara" [Samara Map]. Reconstruction and development under the plan 1852 - 1853 years. Scale of issue: n.d. Map [online] Available from: Starije karty [Old maps] online, <http://www.etomesto.ru/>, [http://www.etomesto.ru/map-samara\\_1852/?x=50.119763&y=53.186275](http://www.etomesto.ru/map-samara_1852/?x=50.119763&y=53.186275) (Accessed February 03, 2015). Copyright: Public domain.

1886



Samara old map, 1886. Situation: location of Samara Central railway station. Fragment of "Karta Plan goroda Samary po projektu inzhenera N. P. Zimina" [The plan of the city of Samara according to the project of engineer N.P. Zimin]. Scale of issue: n.d. Map [online] Available from: Starije karty online, <http://www.etomesto.ru/>, [http://www.etomesto.ru/img\\_map.php?id=660](http://www.etomesto.ru/img_map.php?id=660) (accessed February 03, 2015). Copyright: Public domain.

1965



Kuibishev [Samara] satellite photo, 1965. Situation: location of Kuibishev Central railway station. Scale of issue: n.d. Fragment of Satellite photo [online] Available from: GEOGRAFICHESKIY AL'MANAKH Samarka. ru, <http://camapka.ru/>, <http://camapka.ru/mapview/1965.html?lat=53.195402759449806&lon=50.10108947753906&z=16> (accessed February 03, 2015). Copyright: Camapka.ru, Google Maps/Google Earth. Open access for noncommercial use.

2013

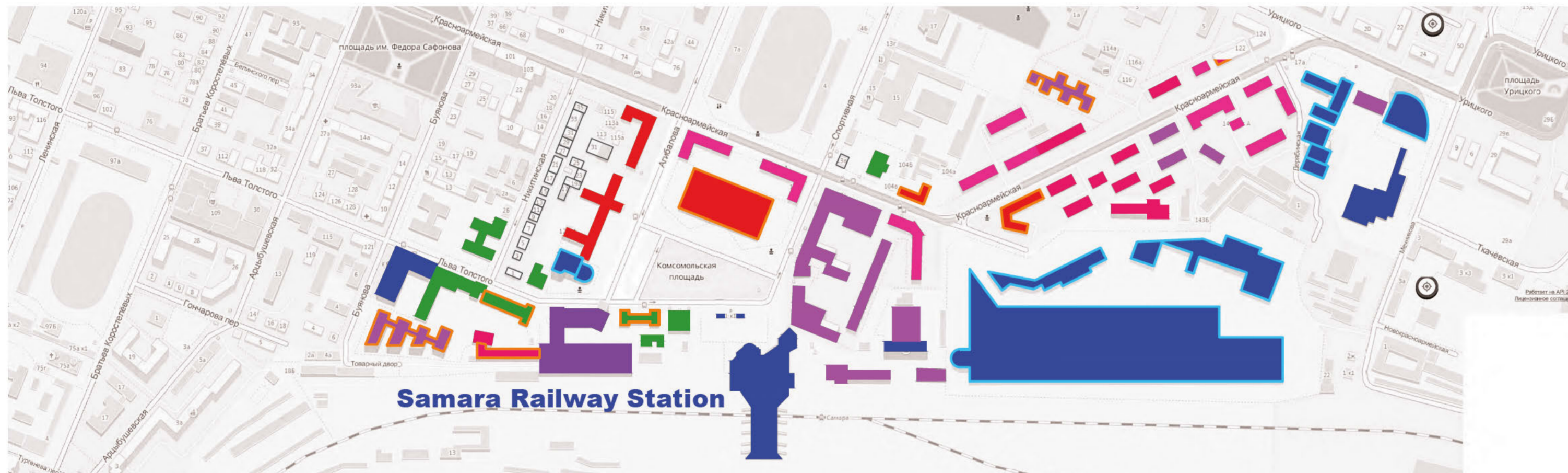


Samara satellite photo, 2013. Situation: location of Samara Central railway station. Scale of issue: n.d. Fragment of Satellite photo [online] Available from: Yandex maps, <https://maps.yandex.com/>, <https://maps.yandex.com/-/CVC2VD5S> (accessed February 03, 2015). Copyright: © 2012 DigitalGlobe, Inc., © GeoEye, Inc., © European Space Imaging GmbH, © CNES 2013, Distribution Astrium Services/Spot Image, all rights reserved, © Antrix Corporation Ltd. Open access for noncommercial use.

# Urban context and development

Samara Railway Station location: building progress - further development

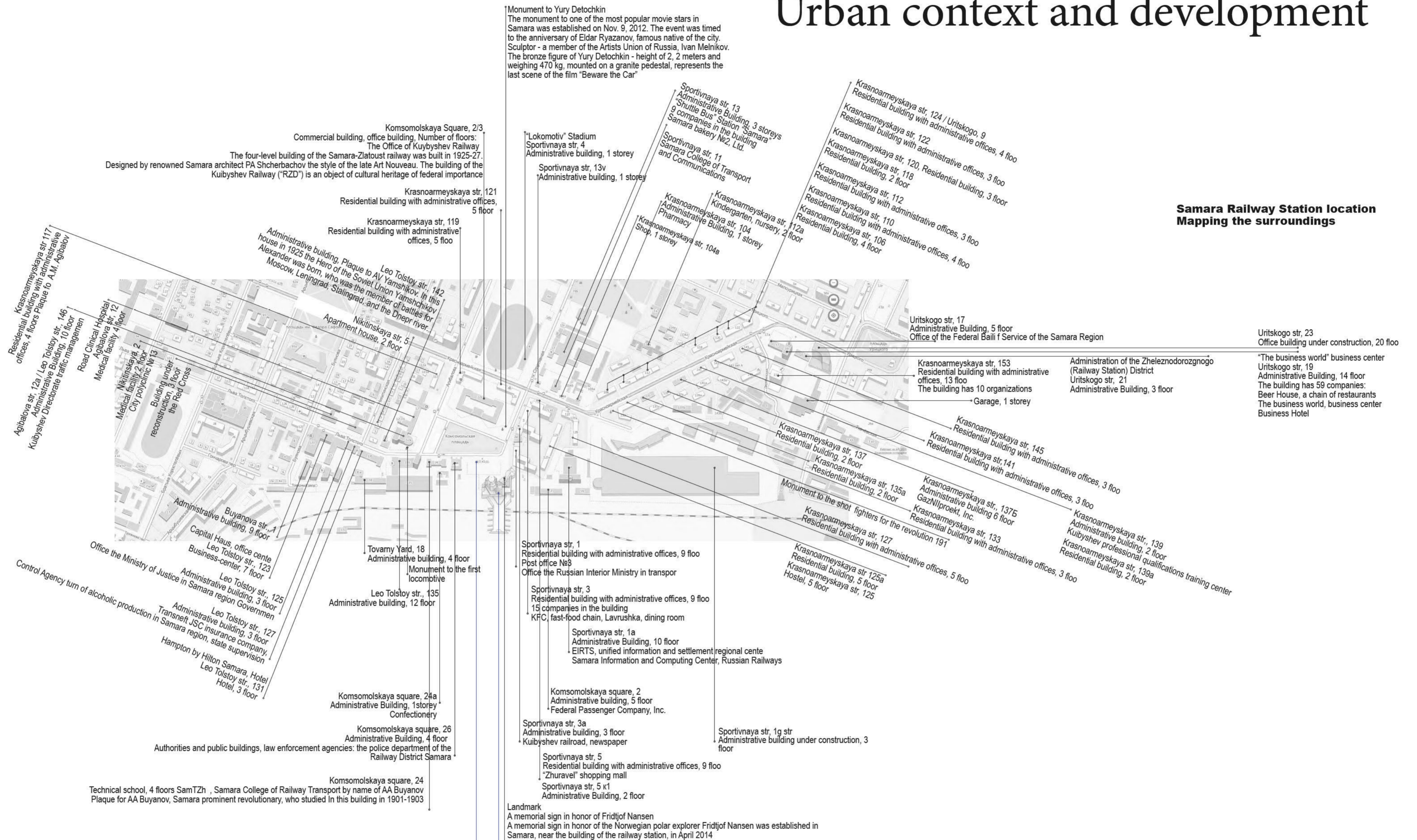
legend



- 1894–1917 (the reign of Nicholas II)
- 1917-1922 (the Bolsheviks coming to power, establishment of the Soviet power. The Revolution and the Civil War)
- 1920-1930
- 22 June 1941 - 9 May 1945 (the Great Patriotic War)
- 1945-1953 (Post-war reconstruction, the apogee of Stalinism)
- 1953-1964 ("Khrushchev Thaw")
- 1964-1985 (Preservation of political and economic foundations of the social system, Brezhnev's "stagnation")
- 1985-1991 ("Perestroika")
- 1992-till date
- reconstruction in different periods
- built after the Samara Central Railway station

The image is made on the basis of the map 2GIS. Ekspert po gorodu. www.2gis.ru, 2015. Urban context of Samara Central Railway Station, 1:5000. 2GIS [online] Available from: 2GIS website, <http://2gis.ru/samara/center/50.121045%2C53.185757/zoom/17> (accessed January 22, 2015). Copyright: © 2GIS website. Open access for noncommercial use.

# Urban context and development



**Samara Railway Station Location Mapping the surroundings**

**Monument to Yury Detochkin**  
 The monument to one of the most popular movie stars in Samara was established on Nov. 9, 2012. The event was timed to the anniversary of Eldar Ryazanov, famous native of the city. Sculptor - a member of the Artists Union of Russia, Ivan Melnikov. The bronze figure of Yury Detochkin - height of 2, 2 meters and weighing 470 kg, mounted on a granite pedestal, represents the last scene of the film "Beware the Car"

**Landmark**  
 A memorial sign in honor of Fridtjof Nansen  
 A memorial sign in honor of the Norwegian polar explorer Fridtjof Nansen was established in Samara, near the building of the railway station, in April 2014

**Samara Central Railway Station**  
 Komsomolskaya square, 1  
 Railway station, 16 floor  
 16 companies in the building  
 Railway station, hotel, bank, shops, museum

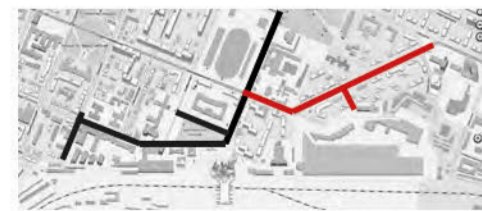
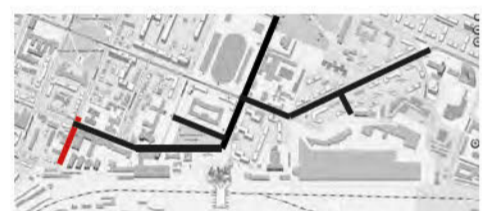
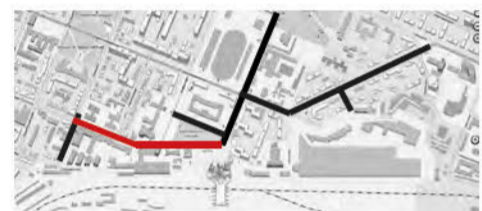
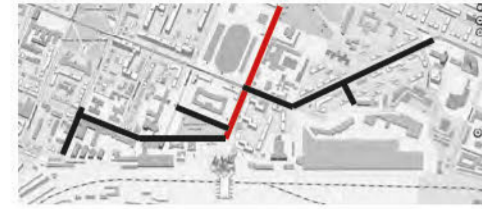


Reshetnikova T., 2014. Samara Central Railway Station. [photo].

# Urban context and development, and local identity

Red line: route

Photopscrip of the Samara Railway Station location



# Local identity

AESTHETIC INFLUENCE: SUCCESSION. DOME

AT THE KOMSOMOLSKAYA SQUARE

Samara Railway Station  
Construction 1997-1999  
Architects Samaragorproekt, Yury Khramov



The Kuibyshev Railway Office ("RZD")  
Completed in the 1925-27, the Samara-Zlatoust railway building is designed by renowned Samara architect P.A. Shcherbachov.  
The four-level building is in the style of the late Art Nouveau. The building is an object of cultural heritage of federal importance.



# Local identity, beautification, and a source of income

Photographs of souvenirs with the image of the Samara Railway Station



Reshetnikova T., 2014. Samara Central Railway Station context. [photo].

Posters with the image of the Samara Railway Station

Cultural and commercial influence: local identity



Reshetnikova T., 2014. Samara Central Railway Station context. [photo].

# 2

Synthetic experiment  
“Berlin Hauptbahnhof-Berlin Central Station / Lehrter Bahnhof”



Thesis: Transformation of the Environment: Influence of "Urban Reagents." German and Russian Case Studies  
Author: Reshetnikova Tatiana

## Berlin Central Station: epoch building and change

The German Empire (Deutsches Reich) 1871-1918  
**1868-1951 the Lehrter Bahnhof**  
Architects: Alfred Lent, Bertold Scholz, Gottlieb Henri Lapiere  
Neo-Renaissance style



I.W.B. Serie Rembrandt No. 113 (Verlag, Herausgeber, Serie), 08.09.1924 (Datierung, Poststempel). Berlin - Lehrter Bahnhof. Bildpostkarte. Historische Bildpostkarten - Universität Osnabrück. Rights: Historische Bildpostkarten - Universität Osnabrück. [Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 International (CC BY-NC-SA 4.0) (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/legalcode>)]. Available online: <http://www.bildpostkarten.uni-osnabrueck.de/displayimage.php?pos=-9145>. (accessed July 22, 2017).

Nationalsozialismus  
**1930 "Flying Hamburger"** diesel railcar  
„Schienenzppelin" ("rail zeppelin") by Fr. Kruckenberg  
1936 Olympic Games - XI Olympiade von Berlin 1936



Author: Sammlung Willy Pragher, March 1936. Der "Fliegende [Hamburger]" im Lehrter Bahnhof. Film negative. Landesarchiv Baden-Württemberg. Abt. Staatsarchiv Freiburg W 134 Nr. 006927 Bild 1. [Attribution 3.0 Germany (CC BY 3.0 DE) (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/de/legalcode>)]. Available online: <http://www.landessarchiv-bw.de/nutzungsbedingungen>. Available online: <http://www.landessarchiv-bw.de/plink/?f=5-94427-1>. (accessed July 22, 2017).

**World War II 1939-45**  
Berlin bombing 1940-45,  
the station - in 1943



↑ Author: Sammlung Willy Pragher, 20. September 1937. I.Berlin: Luftangriffe auf Berlin, drei Bomber über Bahn (Funkturn). Film negative. Landesarchiv Baden-Württemberg. Abt. Staatsarchiv Freiburg W 134 Nr. 013028 Bild 1. [Attribution 3.0 Germany (CC BY 3.0 DE) (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/de/legalcode>)]. Available online: <http://www.landessarchiv-bw.de/nutzungsbedingungen>. Available online: <http://www.landessarchiv-bw.de/plink/?f=5-729825>. (accessed July 22, 2017).



**1945 World War II finis**  
division of Berlin into 4 sectors by the Allies  
(The Potsdam Conference 1945)

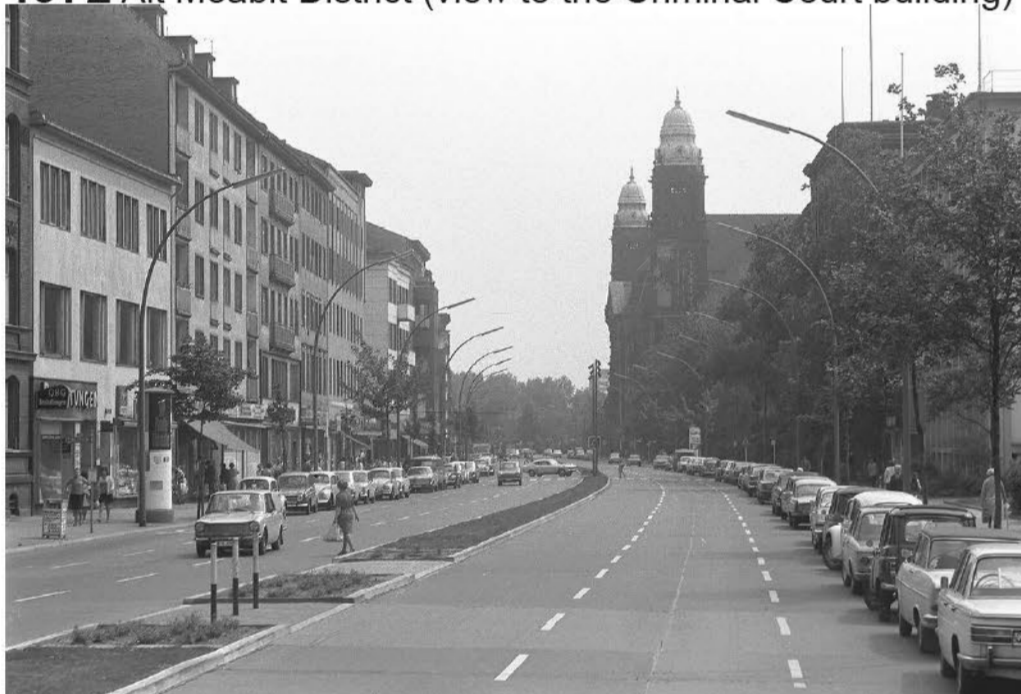
↑ Author: Sammlung Willy Pragher, 1945. Illuminiertes Ufer am Lehrter Bahnhof; Vordergrund. Film negative. Landesarchiv Baden-Württemberg. Abt. Staatsarchiv Freiburg W 134 Nr. 013023 Bild 1. [Attribution 3.0 Germany (CC BY 3.0 DE) (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/de/legalcode>)]. Available online: <http://www.landessarchiv-bw.de/nutzungsbedingungen>. Available online: <http://www.landessarchiv-bw.de/plink/?f=5-729820-1>. (accessed July 22, 2017).

**1957 Lehrter Bahnhof in ruins after WW II**  
The last train started here in 1951.  
The building central part was exploded in April 1958



↑ Author: Sammlung Willy Pragher, 07.1957. Berlin: Lehrter Bahnhof, vor dem Abriss. Film negative. Landesarchiv Baden-Württemberg. Abt. Staatsarchiv Freiburg W 134 Nr. 049092 Bild 1. [Attribution 3.0 Germany (CC BY 3.0 DE) (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0/de/legalcode>)]. Available online: <http://www.landessarchiv-bw.de/nutzungsbedingungen>. Available online: <http://www.landessarchiv-bw.de/plink/?f=5-778637-1>. (accessed July 22, 2017).

August 13, 1961 to November 9, 1989: the Berlin Wall existence: FRG and GDR divided by the Wall  
**1972 Alt Moabit District (view to the Criminal Court building)** **1985 Lehrter Bahnhof (Stadtbahnhof)**



Author: Sammlung Willy Pragher, 9. June 1972. Berlin: Alt Moabit mit Kriminalgericht. Film negative. Landesarchiv Baden-Württemberg. Abt. Staatsarchiv Freiburg W 134 Nr. 097314 Bild 1. [CC0 1.0 Universell (CC0 1.0) Public Domain Dedication (<https://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/deed.de>)]. Available online: <http://www.landessarchiv-bw.de/nutzungsbedingungen>. Available online: <http://www.landessarchiv-bw.de/plink/?f=5-785622-1>. (accessed July 22, 2017).



Author: Sammlung Willy Pragher, 7. February 1985. Berlin: Lehrter Bahnhof, 1985. Film negative. Landesarchiv Baden-Württemberg. Abt. Staatsarchiv Freiburg W 134 Nr. 003130c Bild 1. [CC0 1.0 Universell (CC0 1.0) Public Domain Dedication (<https://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/deed.de>)]. Available online: <http://www.landessarchiv-bw.de/nutzungsbedingungen>. Available online: <http://www.landessarchiv-bw.de/plink/?f=5-784160-1>. (accessed July 22, 2017).

the Sandkrugbrücke - crossing to the Eastern sector  
**1986 Western sector Invalidenstrasse (close to the Station)**



Author: Sammlung Willy Pragher, 11.1986. Berlin: Sektoreübergang Invalidenstrasse; von Westen. Film negative. Landesarchiv Baden-Württemberg. Abt. Staatsarchiv Freiburg W 134 Nr. 124080a Bild 1. [CC0 1.0 Universell (CC0 1.0) Public Domain Dedication (<https://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/deed.de>)]. Available online: <http://www.landessarchiv-bw.de/nutzungsbedingungen>. Available online: <https://www.landessarchiv-bw.de/plink/?f=5-787649-1>. (accessed July 22, 2017).

German unification  
**November 9, 1989 - fall of the Berlin Wall**



Author: Willy Pragher, 11.1989. Berlin: Reproduktion von Postkarten; Mauer Szenen. Photo. Landesarchiv Baden-Württemberg. Abt. Staatsarchiv Freiburg W 134 Nr. 125064a Bild 1. [CC0 1.0 Universell (CC0 1.0) Public Domain Dedication (<https://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/deed.de>)]. Available online: <https://www.landessarchiv-bw.de/nutzungsbedingungen>. Available online: <https://www.landessarchiv-bw.de/plink/?f=5-765334-1>. (accessed July 22, 2017).

**1993- Competition 1993-2006 Building**  
connecting Berlin to Germany's rail network / Berlin Mitte reconstruction  
"orte der zukunft" "wir verbinden Menschen und Mobilität"  
[Narrative from the video available at DB official website: "Unternehmensprofil | DB Station & Service," accessed July 9, 2017, <http://www.bahnhof.de/bahnhof.de/ueberuns/profil.html>. (accessed July 09, 2017).



"Berlin's most important symbol for the capital, a "physical incarnation of reunification""

Author: M Kuhn, June 19, 2005. Ballet of the Cranes (Berlin). Photo. Available from Flickr. Licensed under the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 2.0 Generic (CC BY-NC-SA 2.0) (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/2.0/legalcode>). <https://www.flickr.com/photos/mkuhn/192825939> (accessed July 22, 2017).  
\* van Dijk, Hans: "Lehrter Bahnhof". In: Bauwelt. Vol.4. 2002, p. 94-101, here p.94. Eva-Maria Barkhofen, "Building for the Senses. 40 Years GMP in Berlin," in Gmp, Architekten Von Gerkan, Marg Und Partner (Heidelberg: awf, 2000), 8-23, here 19-21.

**26.05.2006 Berlin Hauptbahnhof Opening**  
2006 Football World Championship - FIFA World Cup 9 June-9 July 2006



Jochen Teufel, 26 May 2006. Opening party for Berlin Central Station. There were about 500,000 visitors. Deutsch: Berlin Hauptbahnhof. Eröffnungsfest am 26. Mai 2006. Hier läuft gerade die "Lichtsinfonie" des Licht-Designers Jerry Appelt vor einer halben Million Zuschauer. Available from: [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Berlin\\_Central\\_Station\\_opening\\_\(2006\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Berlin_Central_Station_opening_(2006).jpg) (accessed July 18, 2017). Copyright: Attribution-ShareAlike 3.0 Unported (CC BY-SA 3.0).

**18.01.2007 Cyclone Kyrill**  
Building's two-ton girder fall



↑ Manuel Krueger-Krusche (Own work), 19 January 2007. "English: damages at Berlin Central Station (Hauptbahnhof) caused by winter storm Kyrill on January 18/19, 2007 Available from: Wikimedia Commons, [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Sturmschaden\\_am\\_Berliner\\_Hauptbahnhof\\_03\\_2.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Sturmschaden_am_Berliner_Hauptbahnhof_03_2.jpg) (accessed July 21, 2017). Copyright: GFDL (<http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/fdl.html>) or CC-BY-SA-3.0 (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/>)

**2006 Building the surroundings**  
new apartments, shops and office space



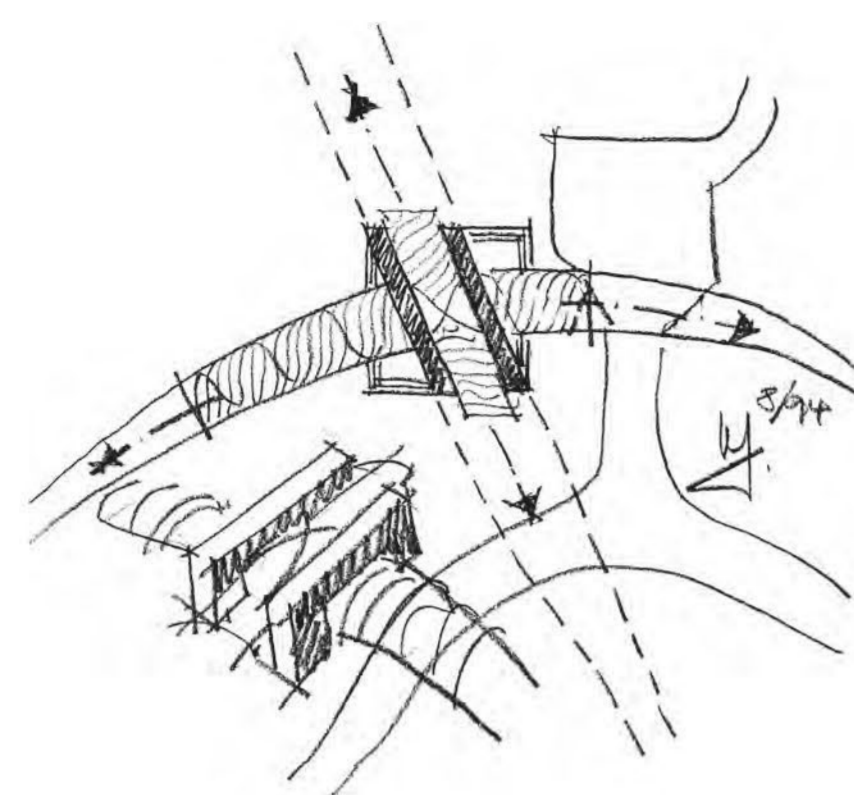
Design and construction 1993-2006  
Architects: Gmp Architekten von Gerkan, Marg & Partner  
Infrastructural building type  
In-fill urban typ  
Urban Solid + Shell morphotype

↑ Author: Benjamin Janecke, 3 August 2008. Blick auf den Berliner Hauptbahnhof vom Helikopter aus. By Benjamin Janecke (Own work of User:Rectifier99) [CC BY-SA 3.0 (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/>) or GFDL (<http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/fdl.html>)], via Wikimedia Commons. <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:BerlinHauptbahnhof.jpg>. (accessed July 22, 2017).

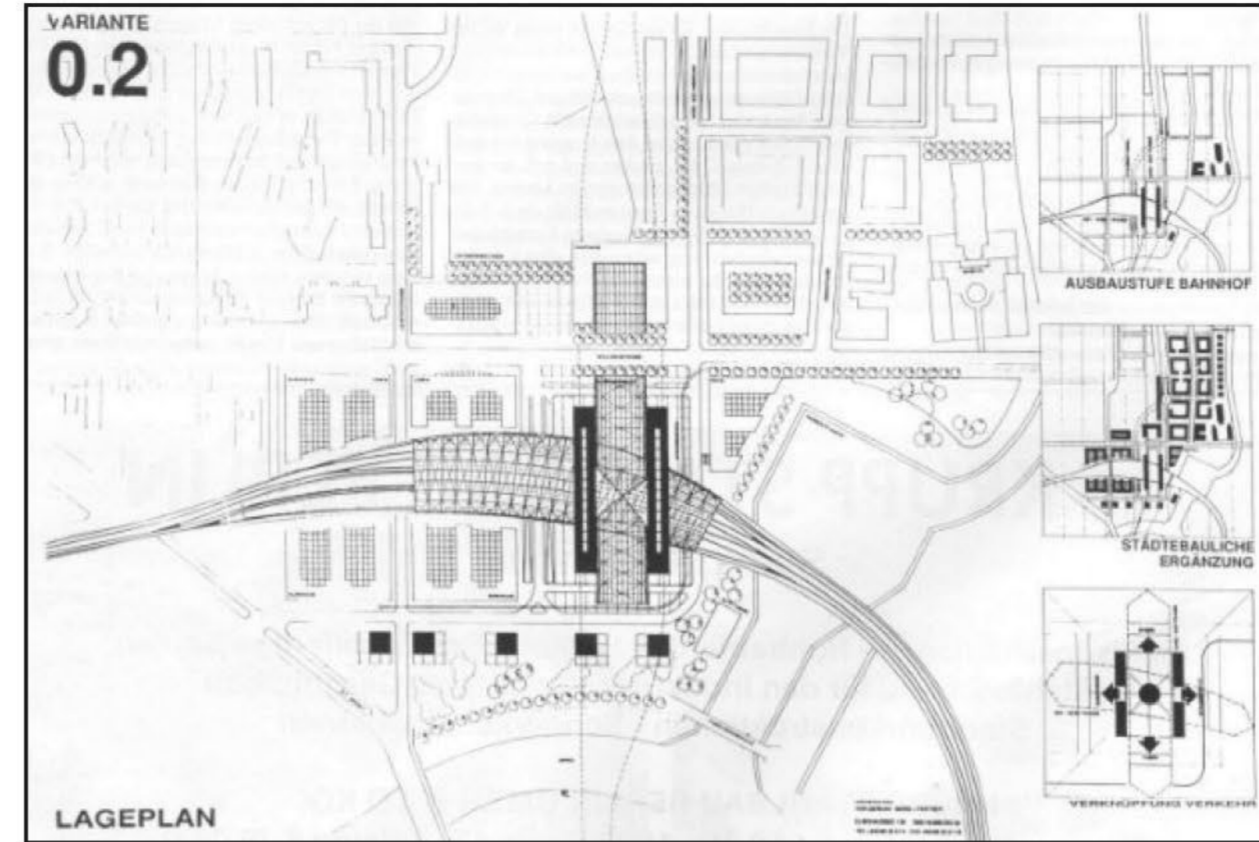
# BERLIN HAUPTBAHNHOF - BERLIN CENTRAL STATION / LEHRTER BAHNHOF

## Impressive architectonics: "Monster," "otherness," experimental & emotional nature

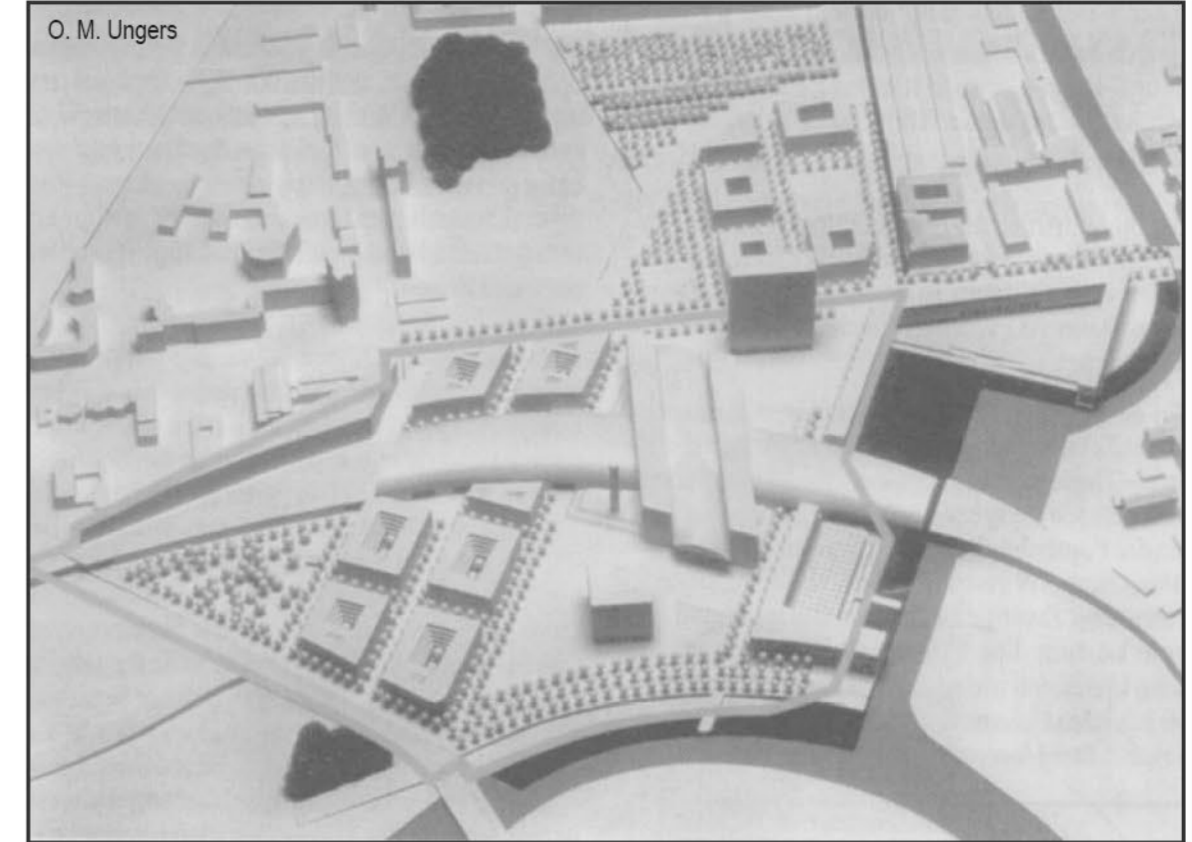
First sketch for the Lehrter Bahnhof / Berlin Hauptbahnhof Competition 1993 – 1st prize. Project by Meinhard von Gerkan and Jürgen Hillmer (gmp)



Meinhard von Gerkan, 1993 (?). Hauptbahnhof Berlin, Deutschland. Sketch. Pdf file available at the official website of gmp Architekten von Gerkan, Marg und Partner as a free gmp-Booklet: <http://www.gmp-architekten.de/projekte/hauptbahnhof-berlin.html> (accessed July 09, 2017).

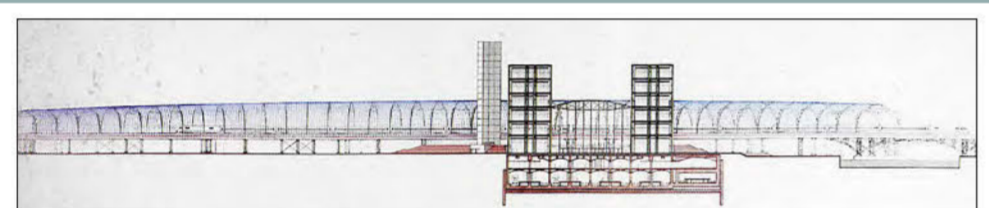


Hans-Joachim Wuthenow, n.d. Hauptbahnhof Berlin masterplan. "Ausgeählter Entwurf aus dem Architekturbüros Von Gerkan, Marg und Partner". Source: IGEB, "Zentralbahnhof Berlin-Kaufhaus [Signalarchiv.De]." SIGNAL, no. 3 (April 1993): 4-6. (accessed July 19, 2017).

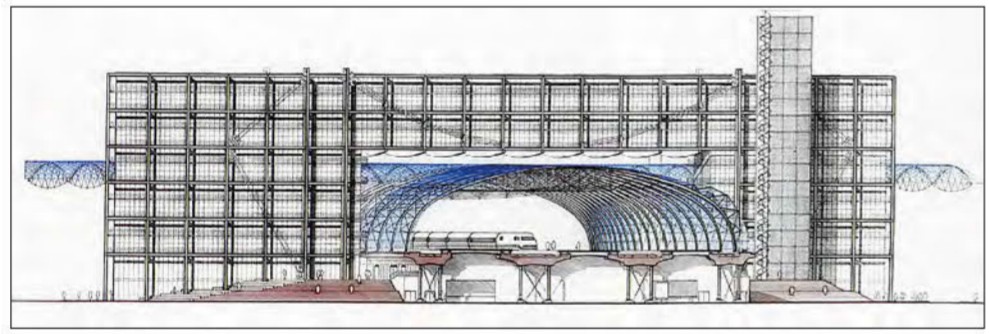


O. M. Ungers  
N.d., 1994. Model of the quarter surrounding the Lehrter Bahnhof/ Hauptbahnhof, design by O. M. Ungers. Source: IGEB, "Zentralbahnhof Berlin-Kaufhaus [Signalarchiv.De]." SIGNAL, no. 3 (April 1993): 4-6. (accessed July 19, 2017).

### Drawings of the Lehrter Bahnhof / Berlin Hauptbahnhof



Drawing "Longitudinal section". Source: Meinhard von Gerkan, Architektur für den Verkehr: Von Gerkan, Marg und Partner = Architecture for transportation (Basel; Boston: Birkhäuser, 1997), 142.

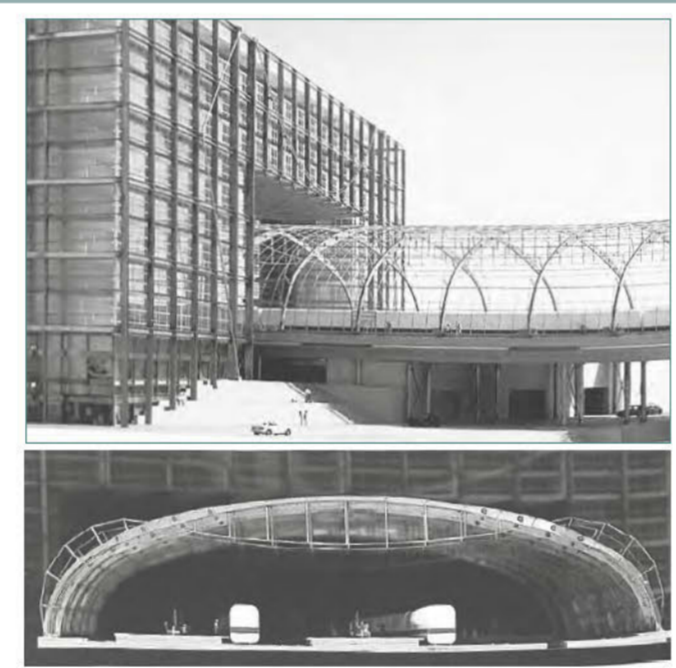


Drawing "Cross section". Source: Meinhard von Gerkan, Architektur für den Verkehr: Von Gerkan, Marg und Partner = Architecture for transportation (Basel; Boston: Birkhäuser, 1997), 142.

"The key design principle of Berlin's Central Station is the clear emphasis of the existing course of the railway tracks in the urban environment. Large, lightweight glass roofs as well as two intersecting office buildings translate this principle with architectural means"

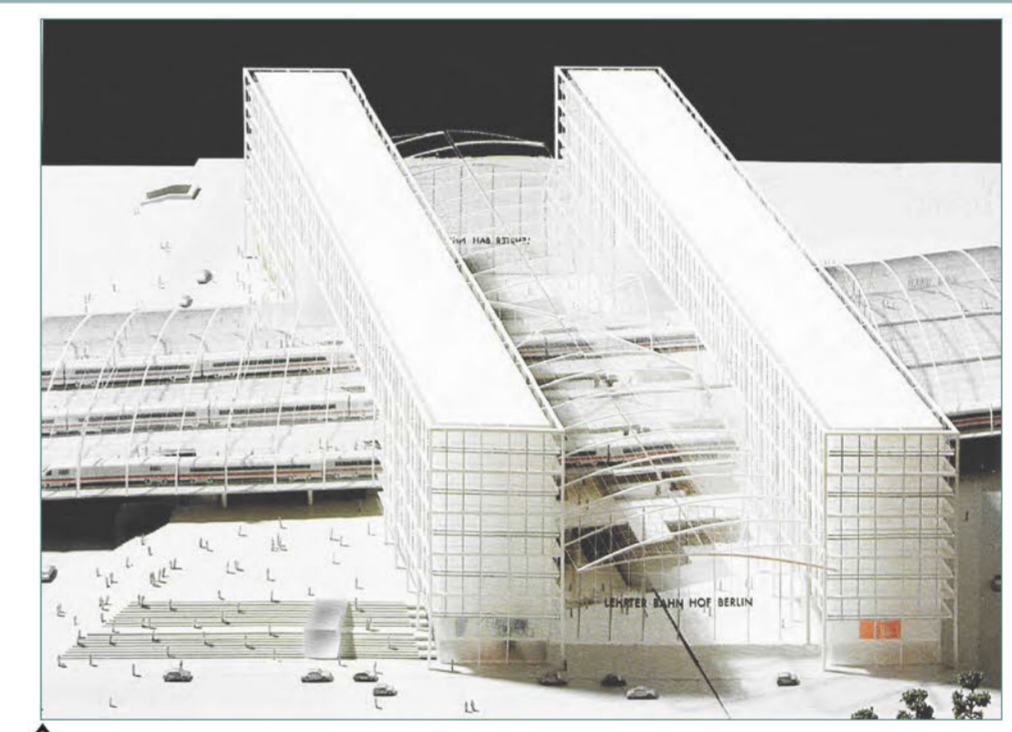
"Berlin Central Station," Gmp Architekten von Gerkan, Marg und Partner, accessed July 18, 2017, <http://www.gmp-architekten.com/projects/berlin-central-station.html>.

### Models of the Lehrter Bahnhof / Berlin Hauptbahnhof



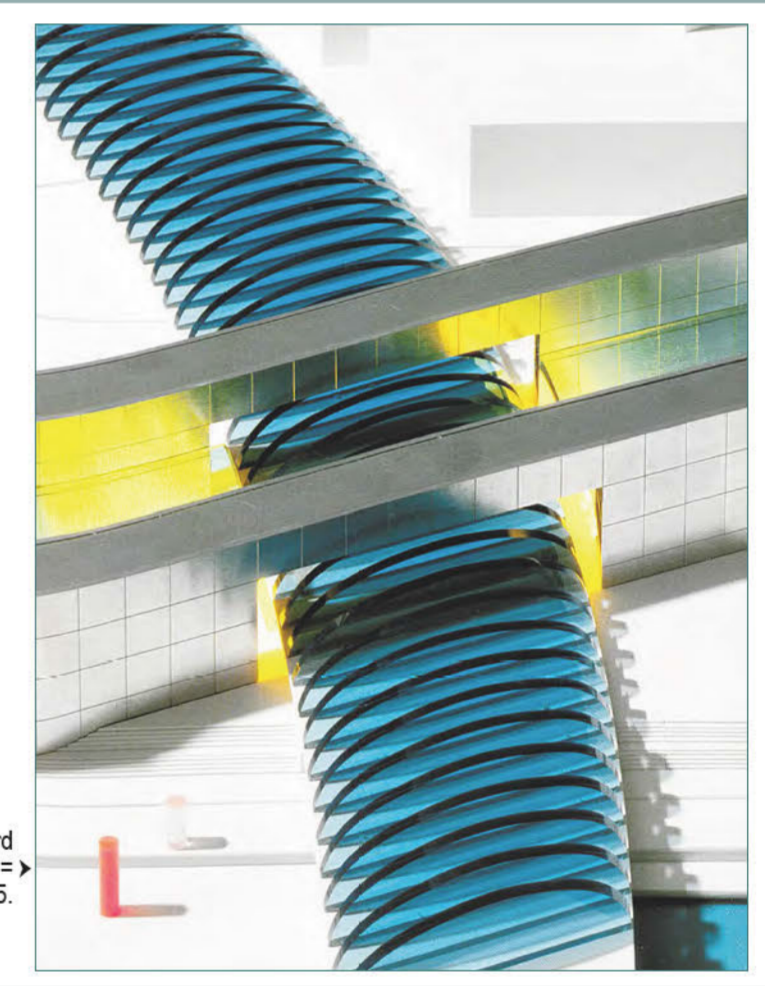
Heiner Leiska, n.d., Hamburg. Section through the platform hall (model). Source: John Zukowsky, ed., The Architecture of Von Gerkan, Marg + Partners. (Munich; New York: Prestel, 1997), 204.

"Even glass seems to transcend its planar form and suggest three-dimensionality through the grid-like divisions of the fenestration: ... in their hands, steelwork also acquires a textural aspect that goes beyond the linear form of the material"



Model. "Parallel buildings straddle the station of the east-west long-distance line. The plinth functions throughout as a pedestrian precinct". Source: Meinhard von Gerkan, Architektur für den Verkehr: Von Gerkan, Marg und Partner = Architecture for transportation (Basel; Boston: Birkhäuser, 1997), 143.

Model. Study model. of buildings' mass and volume. Source: Meinhard von Gerkan, Architektur für den Verkehr: Von Gerkan, Marg und Partner = Architecture for transportation (Basel; Boston: Birkhäuser, 1997), 145.



Toshio Nokomura. "Texture, Dome, and Modernism. The Architecture of Meihard von Gekan and Volkman Marg." In The Architecture of Von Gerkan, Marg + Partners, 7. (Munich; New York: Prestel, 1997), 7.

### Lehrter Bahnhof / Berlin Hauptbahnhof - realization

"The station building ... combines the function of forming an urban link between government and town districts"\* - Meinhard von Gerkan



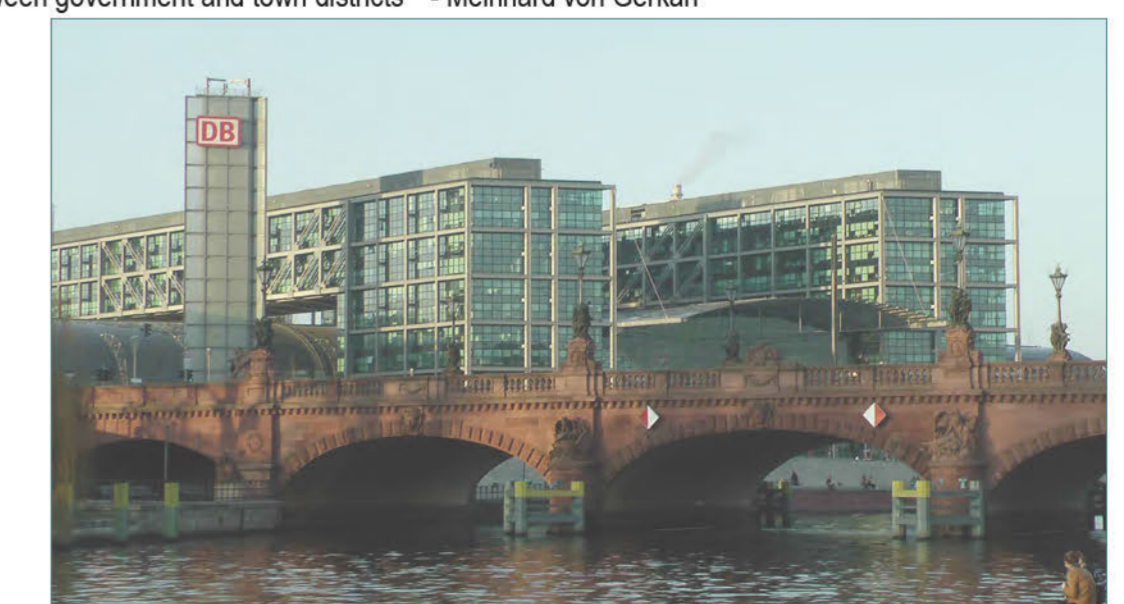
Reshetnikova T, 2016. Berlin Hauptbahnhof interior - two directions intersection.



Reshetnikova T, 2016. Berlin Hauptbahnhof - view from Moabit.



\* - quote by Meinhard von Gerkan, Architektur für den Verkehr: Von Gerkan, Marg und Partner = Architecture for transportation (Basel; Boston: Birkhäuser, 1997), 138.



Reshetnikova T, 2016. Berlin Hauptbahnhof - views from the government district (+left image).

Thesis: Transformation of the Environment: influence of "Urban Reagents." German and Russian Case Studies  
Author: Reshetnikova Tatiana

# Genius-architects

“Meinhard von Gerkan is a great architect, and great here means both self-expectation, as well as economic wealth. His office gmp, founded together with the architect Volkwin Marg 50 years ago, currently employs 500 people. They work in Berlin, Hamburg and Aachen, in Beijing, Rio and Hanoi. ... And the Gerkan family continues to grow, it is being built on all continents. Always big, always ambitious, from the start”

[“Meinhard von Gerkan ist ein großer Architekt, und Größe meint hier sowohl Selbstanspruch als auch wirtschaftliches Vermögen. Sein gemeinsam mit dem Architekten Volkwin Marg vor 50 Jahren gegründetes Büro gmp beschäftigt heute 500 Mitarbeiter. Sie arbeiten in Berlin, Hamburg und Aachen, in Peking, Rio und Hanoi. ... Und die Gerkan-Familie wächst weiter, es wird gebaut auf allen Kontinenten. Immer groß, immer ambitioniert, von Anfang an.”] Daniel Haas, “Meinhard von Gerkan : Haushoch Überlegen | ZEIT ONLINE,” DIE ZEIT, July 18, 2015, <http://www.zeit.de/2015/27/meinhard-von-gerkan-architekt-privathaus/komplettansicht?print#comments>. Translated from German. (accessed July 19, 2017).

“the works of GMP took somewhat different from place to place, and from building type to building type. This is, in part, the product of Meinhard von Gerkan's philosophy of dialogue, where buildings should have a relationship to their site, whether it is in context with it, or whether consciously negates that context”

John Zukowsky, “Some Observations on Meinhard von Gerkan, Volkwin Marg, and Their Practice: More than a Hamburg School of Architecture.” In *The Architecture of Von Gerkan, Marg + Partners*, 8–13. (Munich; New York: Prestel, 1997), 11.

“Like no other, he [Meinhard von Gerkan] embodies the West German economic history - the Hamburg star architect Meinhard von Gerkan has almost everything achieved what can be achieved in his profession” [“Wie kaum ein Zweiter verkörpert er die bundesdeutsche Wirtschaftsgeschichte - der Hamburger Stararchitekt Meinhard von Gerkan hat fast alles erreicht, was man in seinem Metier erreichen kann”.]

... “His career is the German economic miracle par excellence - after a difficult start-up, success, and success, competitions winning, prizes. The company grew and grew, got branches” [“Seine Karriere ist das deutsche Wirtschaftswunder par excellence - nach einem schwierigen Start Erfolg über Erfolg, Wettbewerbsgewinne, Preise. Die Firma wuchs und wuchs, erhielt Dépendancen.”]

“Gero von Boehm fragt Meinhard von Gerkan.” Telekommunikations- und Rundfunkunternehmung. ServusTV. Close Up. Österreich: Red Bull Media House GmbH, February 13, 2015. <http://www.servustv.com/de/Medien/Close-Up5>. (accessed July 18, 2017).

“their firm is one of the most prolific in German

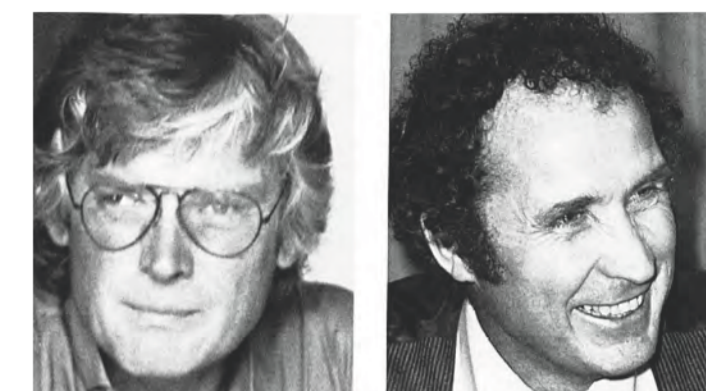
John Zukowsky, “Mehr Als Nur Abfahren Und Ankommen: Die Verkehrsbauten von Gmp. Beyond Simply Departure and Arrival: The Transportation Works of Gmp.” (In *Architektur Für Den Verkehr: Von Gerkan, Marg Und Partner = Architecture for Transportation.*, 16–24, 1996), 17.

“Of Germany’s contemporary architects, Meinhard von Gerkan is arguably the best, and certainly one of the most important”

John Zukowsky, “Some Observations on Meinhard von Gerkan, Volkwin Marg, and Their Practice: More than a Hamburg School of Architecture.” In *The Architecture of Von Gerkan, Marg + Partners* (Munich; New York: Prestel, 1997), 8.

MEINHARD VON GERKAN

VOLKWIN MARG



N.d., 1983. Portraits of Meinhard von Gerkan and Volkwin Marg. Print. Gerkan, Meinhard von. Von Gerkan, Marg und Partner. *Architektur 1978-1983*. Stuttgart: Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, 1983; p. 332.

architect is ...

THE ARCHITECTURAL OFFICE VON GERKAN, MARG AND PARTNERS (GMP)

# MEINHARD VON GERKAN

architecture is ...

philosophy

“Gero von Boehm: What is architecture apart from light and movement?  
[“Was ist Architektur ausser Licht und Bewegung?”]

Meinhard von Gerkan:

These are four parameters, from which goes the architecture - an art of a social duty, and not a free art ... Social subject ... Order, functional, life-necessary, protective and much .. business function, production and work ... an external part of an organism, an urban organism, which creates a living space in the free nature, generating our present”

[Das sind vier Parameter, zu dies aus geht davon das Architektur - eine Kunst eine sozial Anwendung ist und keine freie Kunst ... sozial Anlass ... Anforderung, funktional, lebensnotwendig, beschützenden und viel .. geschäftliche Funktion, Produktion und Arbeit ... assere Teil einem Organismus, ein städtisch, urban, Organismus zu schaffen, der eine Lebensraum, in den freie Natur zugegen bringt, generiert was unsere Gegenwart ...]

Conspected and translated German to English interview between the journalist Gero von Boehm and the architect Meinhard von Gerkan. Source: “Gero von Boehm fragt Meinhard von Gerkan,” Telekommunikations- und Rundfunkunternehmung. ServusTV. Close Up (Österreich: Red Bull Media House GmbH, February 13, 2015), <http://www.servustv.com/de/Medien/Close-Up5?t=183.263188&videoid=4027123595001>.

“Our ideal is to design in such a reduced form, that the results endure content and time. Formal restriction and uniformity of materials contribute to this standpoint because we understand obviousness as a categorical imperative”

“Our Philosophy,” Gmp Architekten von Gerkan, Marg Und Partner, accessed July 18, 2017, <http://www.gmp-architekten.com/office/our-philosophy.html>.

“Architecture is an applied art, and **has to have a social function.**

It is always closely linked to the means of production – capital, land and the building trade – which are not normally at the disposal of the architect as an artist.

Building is fundamentally linked to practical reality and is therefore inevitably subordinate to its particular period. It is therefore all the more true that every form in architecture, that has actually been realized, is the result of the architect coming to terms with the problems presented by the particular set of circumstances. There is a choice of approaches open to every architect. He can merely carry out orders, act as a complacent individualist or a **participate in a dialogue.**

## DIALOGUE AS AN ARCHITECTURAL APPROACH

During the last five years we have seen ourselves neither as the executive agents of our clients or as the promulgators of new architectural doctrines.

We do not believe in the theorists of the “Moderns” or of the “Post-Moderns”

For us architecture means the result of a dialogue between the ideas of the architect and the conditions inherent in the project.

We see architecture as an art of social application, that emerges from the interplay of self-determined factors and factors determined by outside influences.

One could call this a dialectical approach: thinking in terms of opposition (Widerspruch)...

There is a conflict of objectives in every building project

Gerkan, Meinhard von. Von Gerkan, Marg und Partner. *Architektur 1978-1983*. (Stuttgart: Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, 1983), 15, 17.

“Societies are influenced by what they build and the way they do it. Accepting the responsibility arising from that, gmp creates projects in a dialogue with the local context and all parties involved”

“Our Philosophy,” Gmp Architekten von Gerkan, Marg Und Partner, accessed July 18, 2017, <http://www.gmp-architekten.com/office/our-philosophy.html>.

## “STAR-ARCHITEKT”

“Sturmschaden-Streit: Bahn Und Star-Architekt Einigen Sich Auf Vergleich,” Spiegel Online, January 24, 2008, sec. Kultur, <http://www.spiegel.de/kultur/gesellschaft/sturmschaden-streit-bahn-und-star-architekt-einigen-sich-auf-vergleich-a-530831.html>.

### SIMPLICITY

Search for the clearest solution for your design. Strive for the best simplicity.

### VARIETY AND UNIFORMITY

Create uniformity within variety. Create variety within uniformity.

### DISTINCTIVENESS

Develop an identity of the design from the specific conditions of location and task.

### STRUCTURAL ORDER

Render a structural order to the design. Organize functions as clear buildings forms.

“Our Philosophy,” Gmp Architekten von Gerkan, Marg Und Partner, accessed July 18, 2017, <http://www.gmp-architekten.com/office/our-philosophy.html>.

Discourse: evocative and provocative space

Thesis: Transformation of the Environment: Influence of "Urban Regiants." German and Russian Case Studies
Author: Reshetnikova Tatiana

SIGNALARCHIV.DE
Aktuell
Zentralbahnhof Berlin-Kaufhaus Competition 1992
Nach Monaten des Wartens war es am 26. Februar 1993 soweit. Die bereits seit Dezember 1992 vorliegenden Entwürfe der Architekten Kleihues und von Gerkan für den Lehrter Bahnhof wurden der Öffentlichkeit vorgestellt.

Opening ceremony
May 26, 2006

DER TAGESSPIEGEL
als Symbol für das Zusammenwachsen Berlins und für ihre neue Drehscheibe im Nordosten Deutschlands
Lichtspektakel zur Eröffnung
Mit einer nächtlichen Lichtshow will die Bahn am 26. Mai ihren neuen Berliner Hauptbahnhof eröffnen. Eine 20-minütige "Lichtsinfonie" mit Musik, Feuerwerk und Lasertechnik soll den Bahnhof vielfarbig erstrahlen lassen.

Struggle for the initial design 2006-2013

„Schilbürgerstreit erster Güte“
Er baute den neuen Berliner Hauptbahnhof, aber mit dem Ergebnis ist er nicht glücklich: Star-Architekt Meinhard von Gerkan belagert im Interview mit SPIEGEL ONLINE das mangelnde ästhetische Bewusstsein von Bahnchef Mehdorn und die unnötigen Abweichungen von seinem Entwurf.
SPIEGEL ONLINE: Herr von Gerkan, werden Sie heute Abend bei der Eröffnung Ihres Bahnhofs in Berlin dabei sein?

„Streit Um Berliner Hauptbahnhof: Schuldigerstreit Erster Güte.“
SPIEGEL ONLINE, May 26, 2006, sec. Kultur, http://www.spiegel.de/kultur/gesellschaft/streit-um-berliner-hauptbahnhof-schuldigerstreit-erster-guete-a-418006-druck.html
Panorama
Seit sieben Jahren im Depot
Der Druck auf Bahn-Chef Rüdiger Grube wächst, den Berliner Hauptbahnhof doch noch nach den Plänen des Architekten Meinhard von Gerkan zu vollenden.

„Bahn-Chef Mehdorn: Berlin's main station is the most modern in the world and at the same time one of the most beautiful“
SPIEGEL ONLINE
Sturmschaden-Streit
Ende eines zähen Rechtsstreits: Die Bahn hat sich mit dem Architekten Meinhard von Gerkan geeinigt, nicht länger über die Frage zu streiten, wer im vergangenen Januar am Sturmschaden des Berliner Hauptbahnhofs schuld ist.

GIEB, "Zentralbahnhof Berlin-Kaufhaus [Signalarchiv.de]," April 1993, SIGNAL edition. (accessed July 19, 2017).

Cyclone Kyrill
18/01/2007

SPIEGEL ONLINE
Einsturzgefahr
Berliner Hauptbahnhof evakuiert
Der neue Berliner Hauptbahnhof ist vom Orkan "Kyrill" besonders schwer in Mitleidenschaft gezogen worden. Wegen eines vom Sturmwetter herabgerisnen tonnenschweren Trägers ist das gesamte Gebäude gesperrt worden.

so/dpa, "Lichtspektakel zur Eröffnung," Der Tagesspiegel Online, May 2, 2006, sec. Berlin, http://www.tagesspiegel.de/berlin/berliner-hauptbahnhof-lichtspektakel-zur-eroeffnung/707546.html. (accessed July 21, 2017).

"Streit Um Berliner Hauptbahnhof: Schuldigerstreit Erster Güte," Spiegel Online, May 26, 2006, sec. Kultur, http://www.spiegel.de/kultur/gesellschaft/streit-um-berliner-hauptbahnhof-schuldigerstreit-erster-guete-a-418006-druck.html. (accessed July 17, 2017).

"Streit Um Berliner Hauptbahnhof: Schuldigerstreit Erster Güte," Spiegel Online, May 26, 2006, sec. Kultur, http://www.spiegel.de/kultur/gesellschaft/streit-um-berliner-hauptbahnhof-schuldigerstreit-erster-guete-a-418006-druck.html. (accessed July 17, 2017).

bor/AP, "Sturmschaden-Streit: Bahn Und Star-Architekt Einigen Sich Auf Vergleich," Spiegel Online, January 24, 2008, sec. Kultur, http://www.spiegel.de/kultur/gesellschaft/sturmschaden-streit-bahn-und-star-architekt-einigen-sich-auf-vergleich-a-530831.html. (accessed July 18, 2017).

5 years old 2011
Berliner Morgenpost
Berliner feiern fünf Jahre Hauptbahnhof

JUBILÄUM
Berliner feiern fünf Jahre Hauptbahnhof
Mit einem großen Fest feiert die Deutsche Bahn die Eröffnung des Berliner Hauptbahnhofs vor fünf Jahren. Höhepunkt war am späten Sonnabend das große Feuerwerk.

„The main railway station, celebrated as a "symbol for overcoming the German division" (Hartmut Mehdorn), is now abused as a wall to which everyone can lean their back“
von Gerkan:

18.07.2017
Druckversion - Streit um Berliner Hauptbahnhof: Shopping-Tristesse in der sibirischen Steppe - SPIEGEL ONLINE - Kultur
SPiEGEL ONLINE
Berliner Stadtplanung
Shopping-Tristesse in der sibirischen Steppe
Blamabell, ordnlich, katastrophal - Meinhard von Gerkan, Erbauer des Berliner Hauptbahnhofs, findet in einem polnischen Essay klare Worte für die verheißte Stadtplanung rund um das Prestigegebäude. Der Architekt warnt: Die Ehre der deutschen Hauptstadt wird an Investoren verramscht.

1
Süddeutsche.de Kultur
Eine ungehaltene Rede

17. Mai 2010, 21:25 "Banale Zirkusdekoration"
Eine ungehaltene Rede
Der neue Berliner Hauptbahnhof ist eines der wichtigsten, besten und zugleich unvollständigsten Bauwerke Deutschlands. Architekt Meinhard von Gerkan wollte zur Eröffnung seines Werkes sprechen. Er durfte nicht.
Der Architekt Meinhard von Gerkan klagt gegen die Bahn AG. Im November wird entschieden, ob seine Pläne für den Berliner Hauptbahnhof vollständig realisiert werden - oder nicht.

2
„The new central station in Berlin is one of the most important, best and most controversial buildings in Germany“

Nein, ich bin kein Masochist, aber es darf nicht im Glamour von Feuerwerk und Spektakelgebungen untergehen, dass unsere Baukultur eine unergründlichen Zernüchternheit unterliegt, in der Kommerz und Management in Selbstherrlichkeit ihren Bogen seit langem weit überspannen.
Natürlich bin ich in meiner baukünstlerischen Ehre schwer verletzt. Warum ich aber zum Anlass der Eröffnung einen eindringenden Appell an die Politik ausspreche, geht über die persönliche Betroffenheit weit hinaus.

RP ONLINE
Berliner Hauptbahnhof durch Sturm schwer beschädigt
Berliner Morgenpost, "Berliner Feiern Fünf Jahre Hauptbahnhof - Berliner Morgenpost," May 21, 2011, Berliner Morgenpost edition, https://www.morgenpost.de/berlin-aktuell/article104997146/Berliner-feiern-fuenf-jahre-hauptbahnhof.html. (accessed July 20, 2017).

Mittlerweile verwandelt sich jedoch die Bahnhofsbrache in eine kommerzielle Provinzposse. Mitte vergangenen Jahres ist auf der Südseite das banale Untergemisch eines "Meininger"-Hotels aus dem Boden geschossen. Angesichts dieses Resultats muss man sagen: Ordlinarer kann man einen öffentlichen Raum nicht veramschen.

Die baukulturelle Ehre der deutschen Hauptstadt steht auf dem Spiel. Regierenden, die Milliarden an marode Banken geben und Bilanzjahren in der Ägide der Umgründung zugehen, die Bürger nicht gestatten, aus öffentlichen Räumen den letzten Profit-Euro durch Provinzialisierung herauszupressen.

Allen Bemerkungen meinerseits, Politiker in den höchsten Rängen zu bewegen, diesem Unwesen Einhalt zu gebieten, war kein Erfolg beschieden. Gerhard Schröder meinte: "Merach, Gerkan, die Wurst ist lang genug, ich setze sie jeden Tag." Zwei Jahre später, bei seiner Kanzler-Abschiedsparty bekannte er: "Der Architekt hat Recht, die Wurst ist abgeben - vorne und hinten."

Es bleibt zu hoffen, dass sie nicht das vernichtet, was die Architektur geschaffen hat: Weitraumigkeit, Übersichtlichkeit und gute Orientierung. Hans Stimmann, der als Senatsbaudirektor am Zugangsprozess des Bahnhofs mitgewirkt hat, hat trotz seines Eintritters für das "zäherne Berlin" die konstruktive Struktur des Gebäudes aus Stahl und Glas gutgeheißen.

"Berliner Hauptbahnhof Durch Sturm Schwer Beschädigt," accessed July 21, 2017, http://www.rp-online.de/panorama/berliner-hauptbahnhof-durch-sturm-schwer-beschadigt-bid-1.1914838. (accessed July 21, 2017).

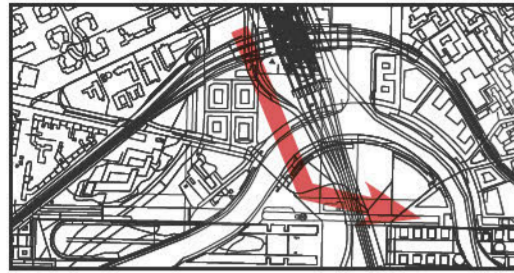
Meinhard von Gerkan. Source: "Berliner Stadtplanung: Shopping-Tristesse in Der Sibirischen Steppe," Spiegel Online, June 2, 2010, sec. Kultur, http://www.spiegel.de/kultur/gesellschaft/berliner-stadtplanung-shopping-tristesse-in-der-sibirischen-steppe-a-698011.html. (accessed July 17, 2017).

"Banale Zirkusdekoration" Eine ungehaltene Rede," sueddeutsche.de, 2010, sec. kultur, http://www.sueddeutsche.de/kultur/banale-zirkusdekoration-eine-ungehaltene-rede-1.420520. (accessed July 21, 2017).

# Urban context and development

Photoscript of the Berlin Central Station location

Red line: route



2013

from left to right



Red line: route

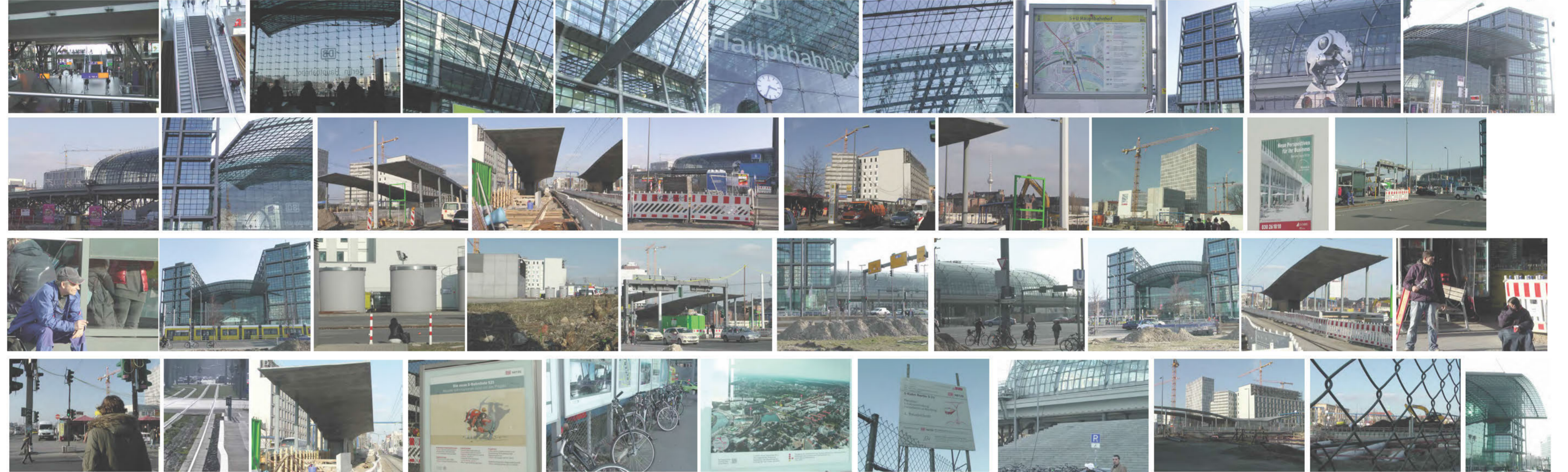


2016

from left to right

from left to right

from left to right

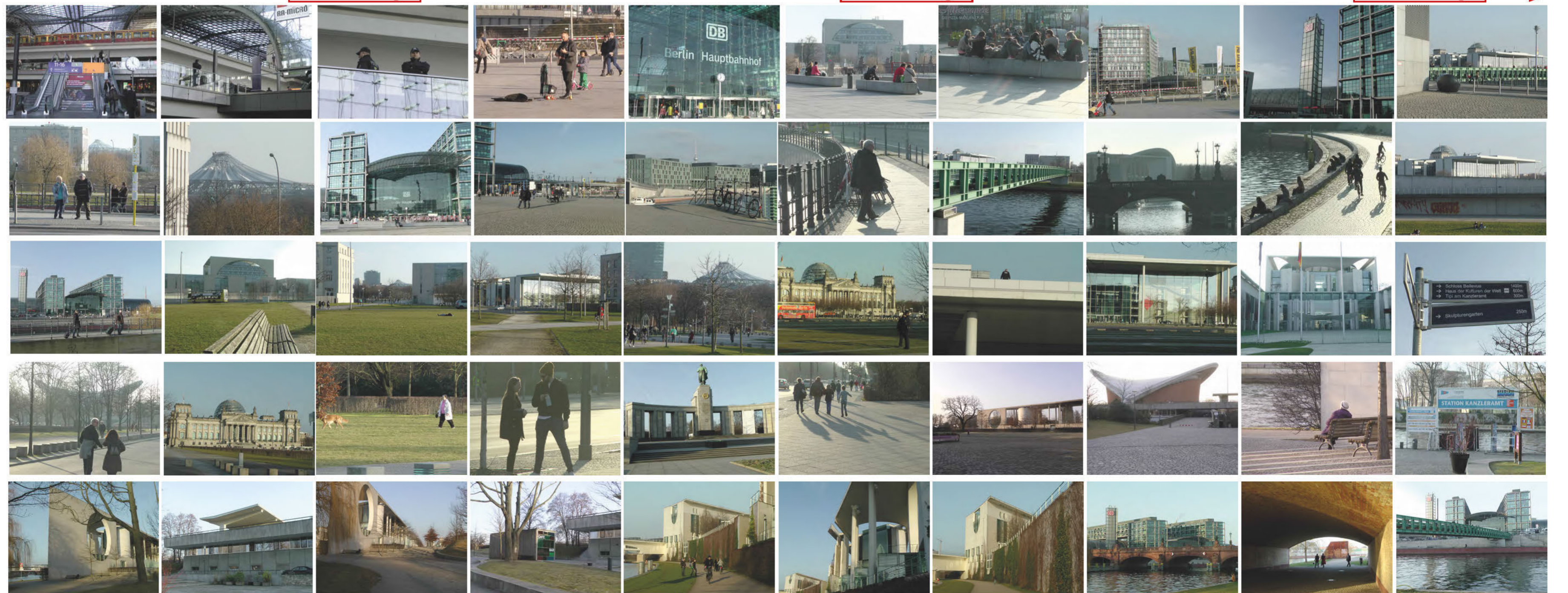
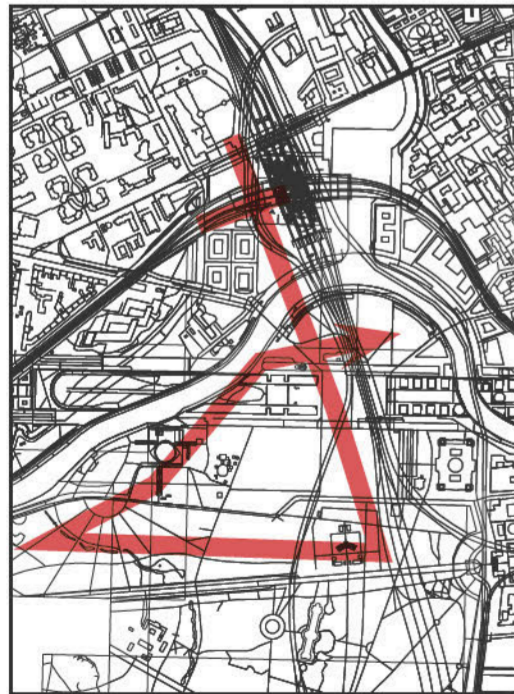


from left to right

from left to right

from left to right

Red line: route

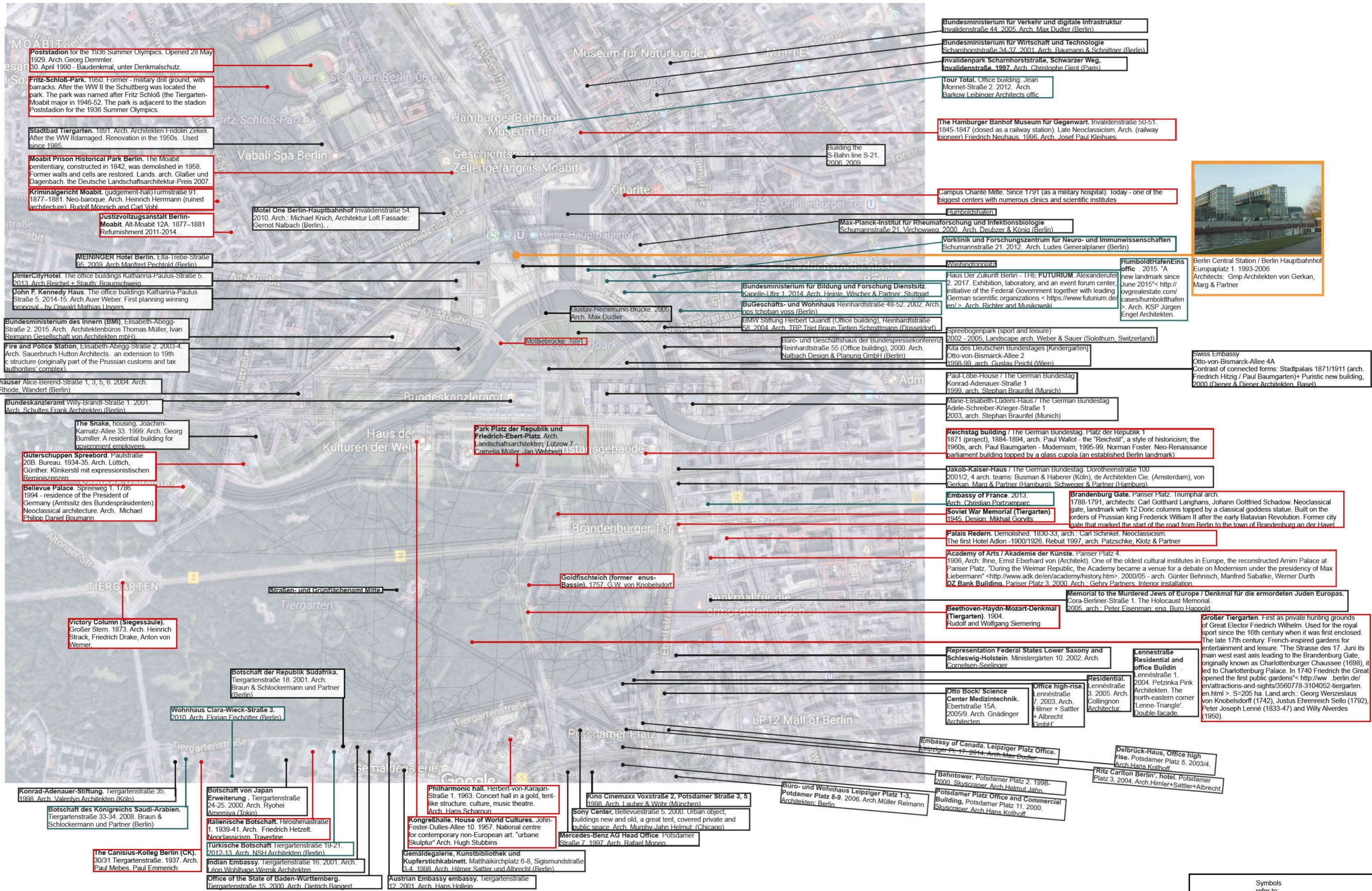


## Urban context and development



### The Berlin Central Station location Mapping the surroundings

Thesis: Transformation of the Environment: Influence of "Urban Reagents." German and Russian Case Studies  
Author: Reshetnikova Tatiana



Maps used for the background: 1. Google Maps/Google Earth. Imagery, 2017. Google. Map data ©2017. Geobasis-DE/BKG (©2009). Google. The map scale is changed by the author. Location of the Berlin Hauptbahnhof. Available from: <https://goo.gl/maps/TYQldNNB92>. (accessed July 24, 2017).  
2. Cadmapper.com, © 2013-2017 Cadmapper, LLC. Map data (c) OpenStreetMap contributors. License details available at <http://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright>. Data via USGS National Elevation Dataset (NED). All NED data are in the public domain. Data via NASA Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM). All SRTM data are in the public domain. Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 2.0 (CC-BY-SA). Available from: <https://cadmapper.com/pro/home>. (accessed July 24, 2017).

The source of data: 1. "Berlin.de. Das offizielle Hauptstadtportal." <<https://www.berlin.de/stadtportal/>>  
2. "Berlin.de. Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung und Wohnen." <<http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/index.shtml>> Stadtmodelle Berliner Gebäude Atlas <<http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/planen/stadtmodelle/de/gbaeueatlas.shtml#>>  
3. Kartographische Darstellung der in der Denkmalliste Berlin aufgeführten Denkmalpositionen. Denkmalbestandskartierung im Landesdenkmalamt Berlin Denkmalkarte Berlin. Updated 29.03.2017 <http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/geoinformation/download/nutzll.pdf> - Der Quellenserver gemäß §2 lautet "Geoport Berlin / Denkmalkarte Berlin" <<http://binter.stadt-berlin.de/b/index.jsp?loginkey=zoomStart&mapId=denkmal&denkmalid=389126.5819213.390835.5820179>> (accessed July 25, 2017).  
4. Architectural websites: Archdaily <<http://www.archdaily.com/tag/berlin/>>, Dezeen <<https://www.dezeen.com/tag/berlin/>>, MIMOA <<https://www.mimoa.eu/>>

Symbols refer to:

- actual information - main object
- actual information - built after 2006
- historical building - the heritage

## Moabit, Berlin-Mitte Location of The Berlin Central Station : evolution of the place


## Urban context and development

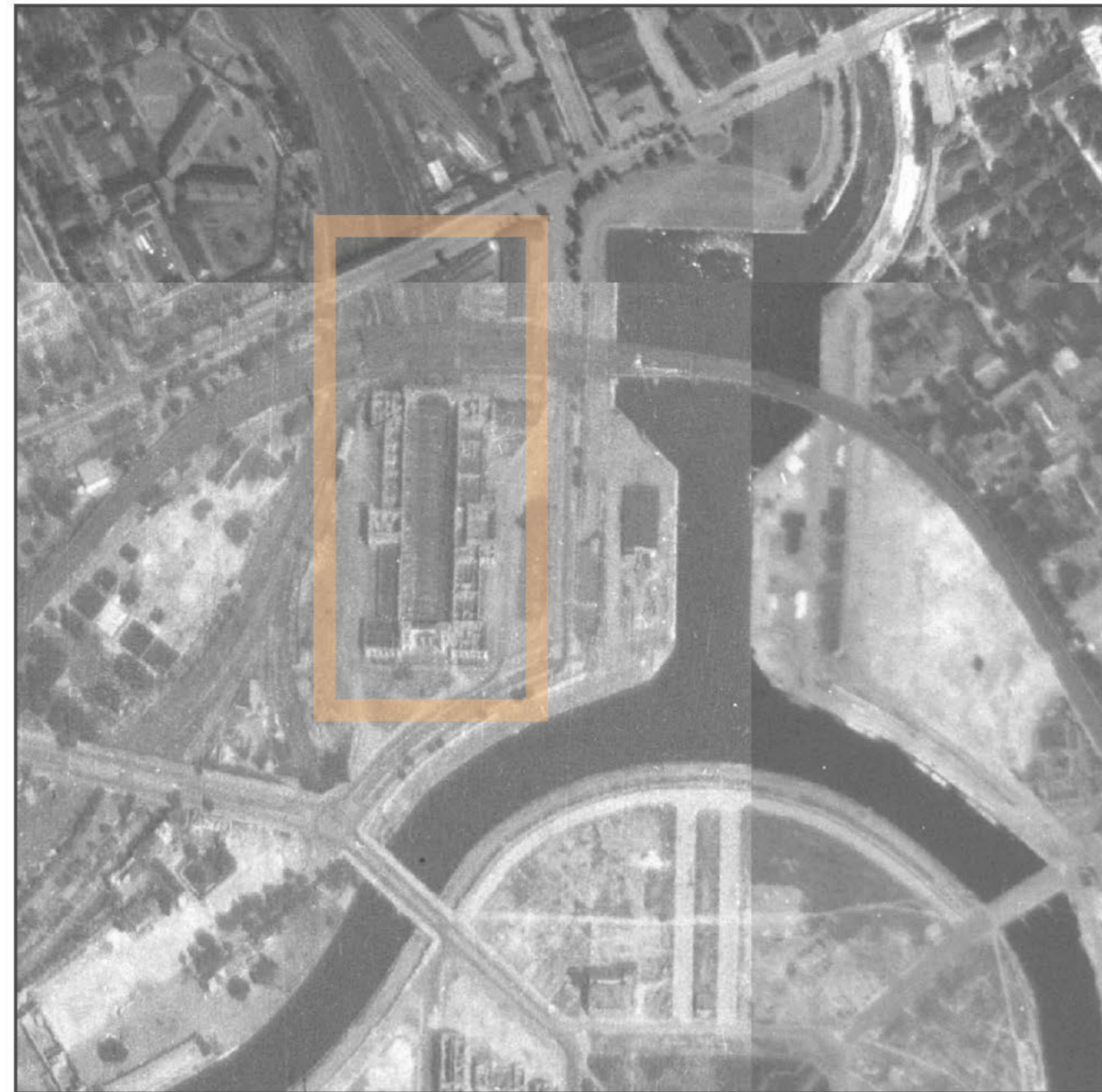
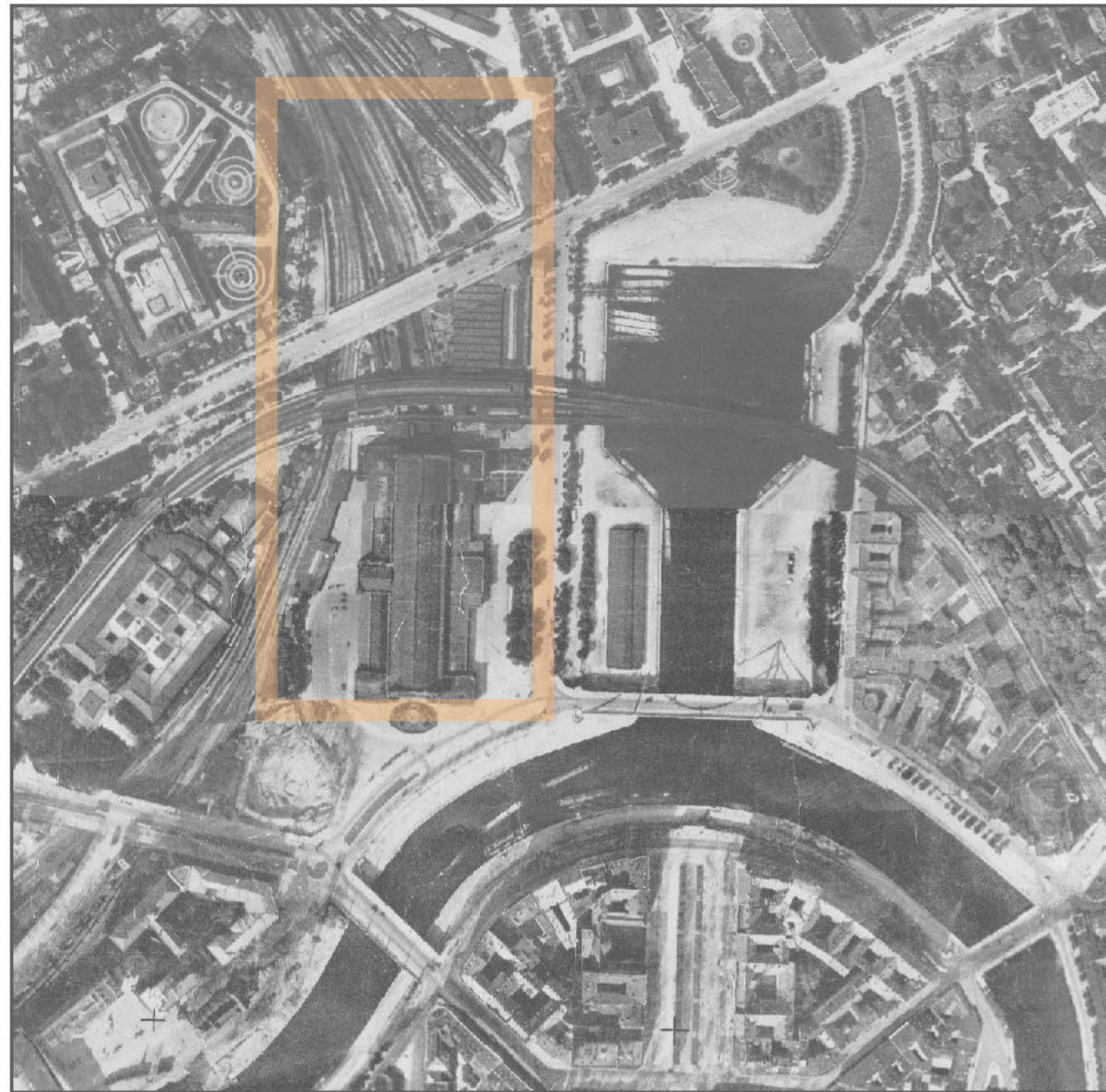
1928

1953

1997

Aerial view

Map symbols:  
 Actual location of the Berlin Central Station building



Geoportal Berlin, PDF. Luftbilder 1928. Scale 1:4 000. Fragment of the aerial image. Nutzungsbestimmungen: <http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/geoinformation/download/nutzIII.pdf> - Der Quellenvermerk gemäß §2 lautet "Geoportal Berlin / [Luftbilder 1928]" <[http://fbinter.stadt-berlin.de/fb/index.jsp?Szenario=luftbild&loginkey=zoomStart&mapId=k\\_luftbild1928@senstadt&bbox=388730,5820210,390185,5821037](http://fbinter.stadt-berlin.de/fb/index.jsp?Szenario=luftbild&loginkey=zoomStart&mapId=k_luftbild1928@senstadt&bbox=388730,5820210,390185,5821037)> (accessed July 24, 2017). Copyright: Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung und Wohnen; open use for noncommercial private use ("Die Seiten dürfen ausschließlich nur zu privatem Gebrauch vervielfältigt werden.")

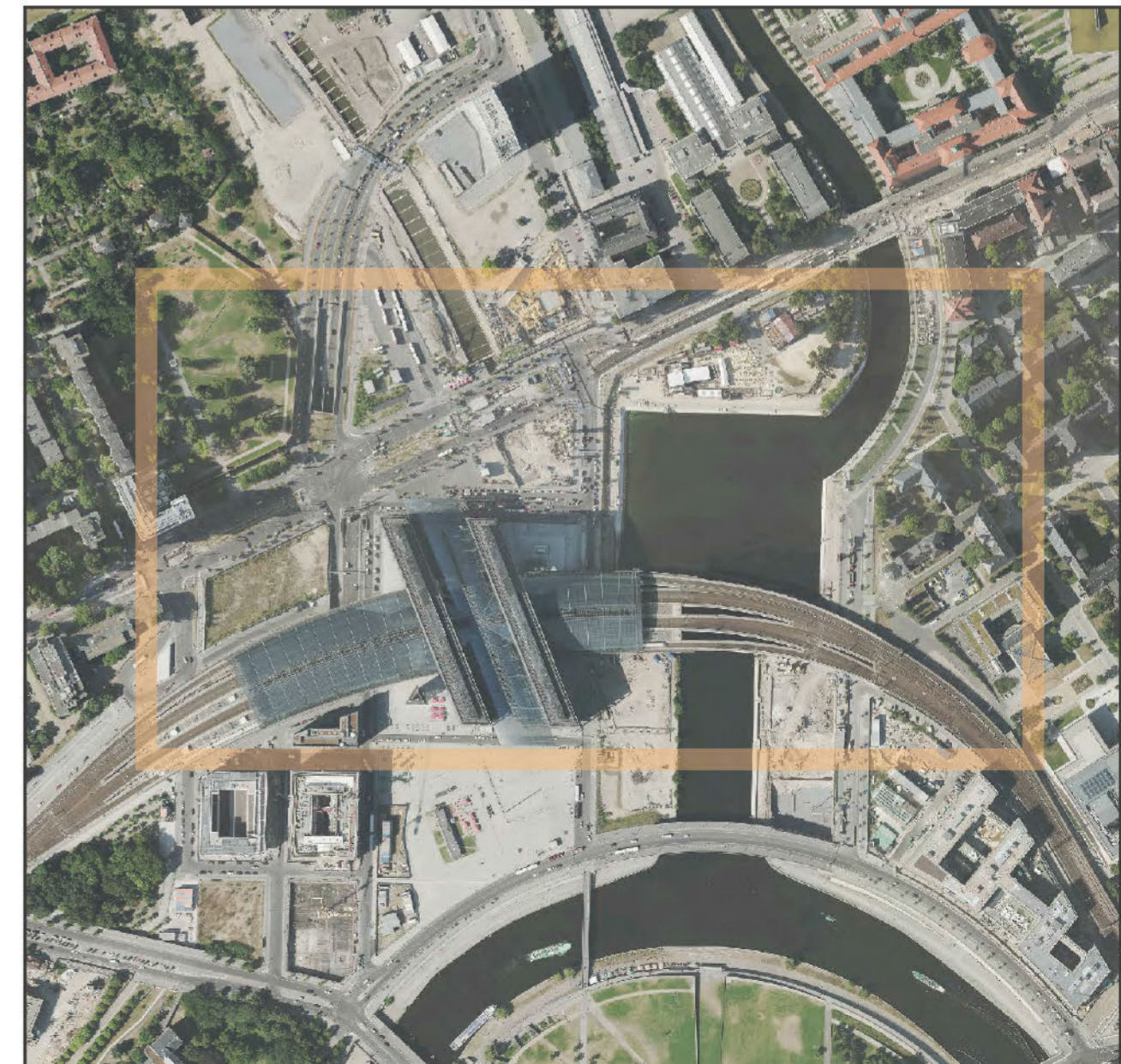
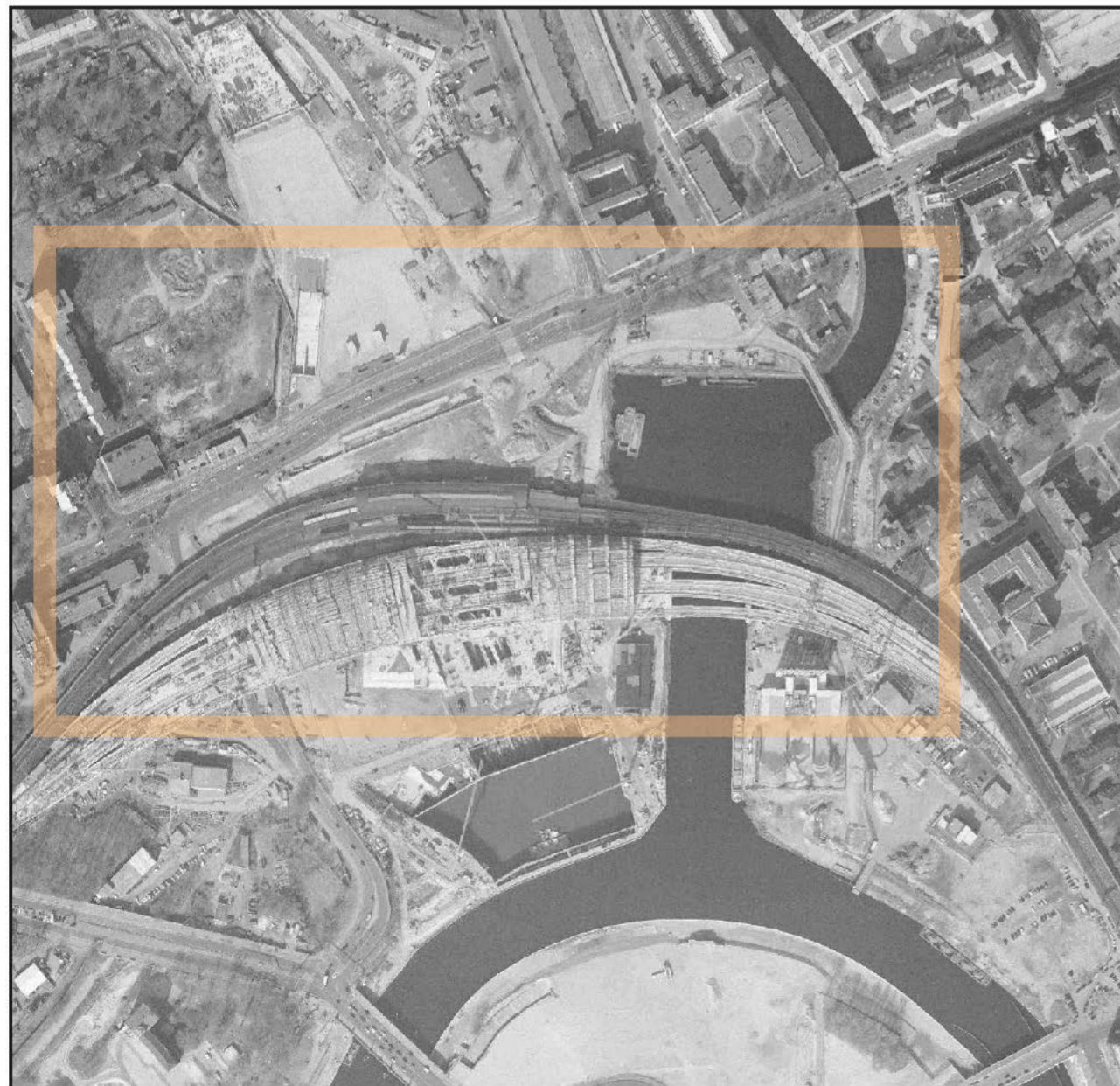
Geoportal Berlin, PDF. Luftbilder 1953. Scale 1:22 000. Nutzungsbestimmungen: <http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/geoinformation/download/nutzIII.pdf> - Der Quellenvermerk gemäß §2 lautet "Geoportal Berlin / [Luftbilder 1953]" <[http://fbinter.stadt-berlin.de/fb/index.jsp?Szenario=luftbild&loginkey=zoomStart&mapId=k\\_luftbild1953@senstadt&bbox=388728,5820213,390185,5821037](http://fbinter.stadt-berlin.de/fb/index.jsp?Szenario=luftbild&loginkey=zoomStart&mapId=k_luftbild1953@senstadt&bbox=388728,5820213,390185,5821037)> (accessed July 24, 2017). Copyright: Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung und Wohnen; open use for noncommercial private use ("Die Seiten dürfen ausschließlich nur zu privatem Gebrauch vervielfältigt werden.")

Swissair Photo AG, 7.3.1997. Berlin-Mitte, Parkanlage Grosser Tiergarten, Spree und Baustelle des Berliner Hauptbahnhofs. Photography : transparency positive, coloured, size 24 x 24 cm. License CC BY-SA 4.0. Copyright Notice: ETH-Bibliothek Zürich, Bildarchiv/Stiftung Luftbild Schweiz / Fotograf: Swissair Photo AG / LBS\_R1-973153 / CC BY-SA 4.0 <<http://doi.org/10.3932/ethz-a-000287340>> (accessed July 19, 2017).

2002

2006

2013



Geoportal Berlin, PDF. Luftbild+DOPDigitale Schwarz-Weiß-Orthophotos 2002 (DOP40PAN). Scale n.d. Nutzungsbestimmungen: <http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/geoinformation/download/nutzIII.pdf> - Der Quellenvermerk gemäß §2 lautet "Geoportal Berlin / [Luftbild+DOPDigitale Schwarz-Weiß-Orthophotos 2002 (DOP40PAN)]" <[http://fbinter.stadt-berlin.de/fb/index.jsp?Szenario=luftbild&loginkey=zoomStart&mapId=k\\_luftbild2002@senstadt&bbox=388728,5820213,390185,5821037](http://fbinter.stadt-berlin.de/fb/index.jsp?Szenario=luftbild&loginkey=zoomStart&mapId=k_luftbild2002@senstadt&bbox=388728,5820213,390185,5821037)> (accessed July 24, 2017). Copyright: Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung und Wohnen; open use for noncommercial private use ("Die Seiten dürfen ausschließlich nur zu privatem Gebrauch vervielfältigt werden.")

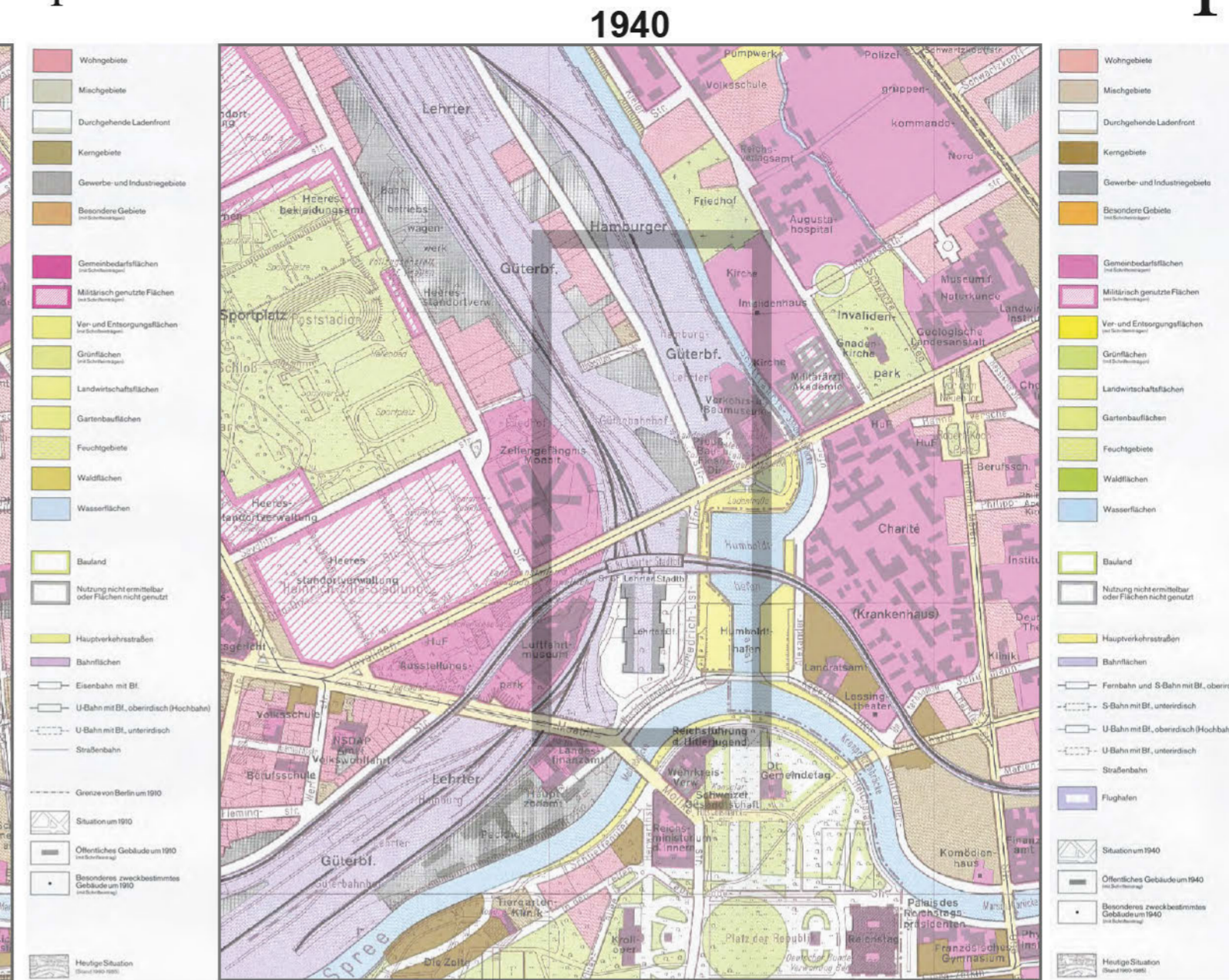
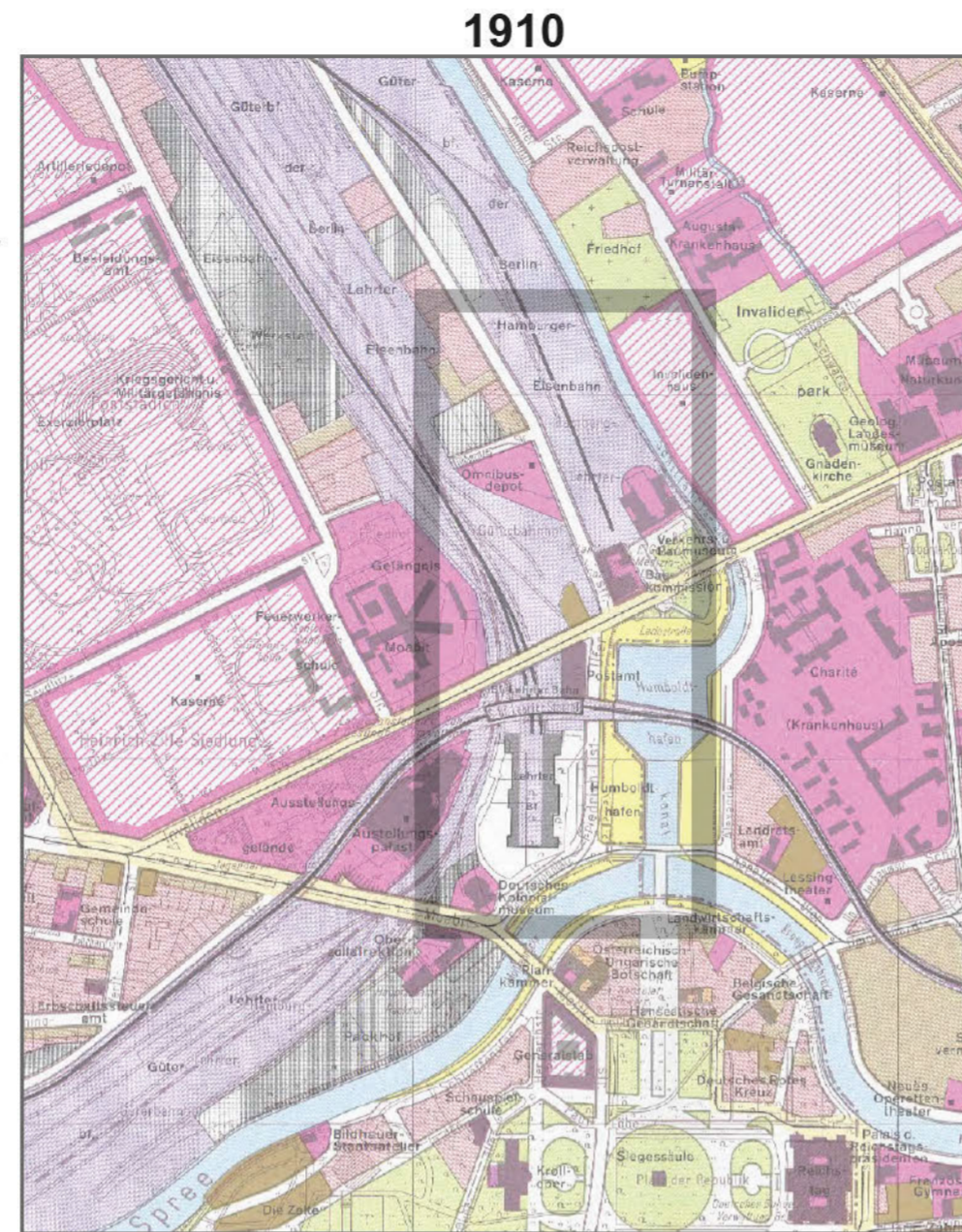
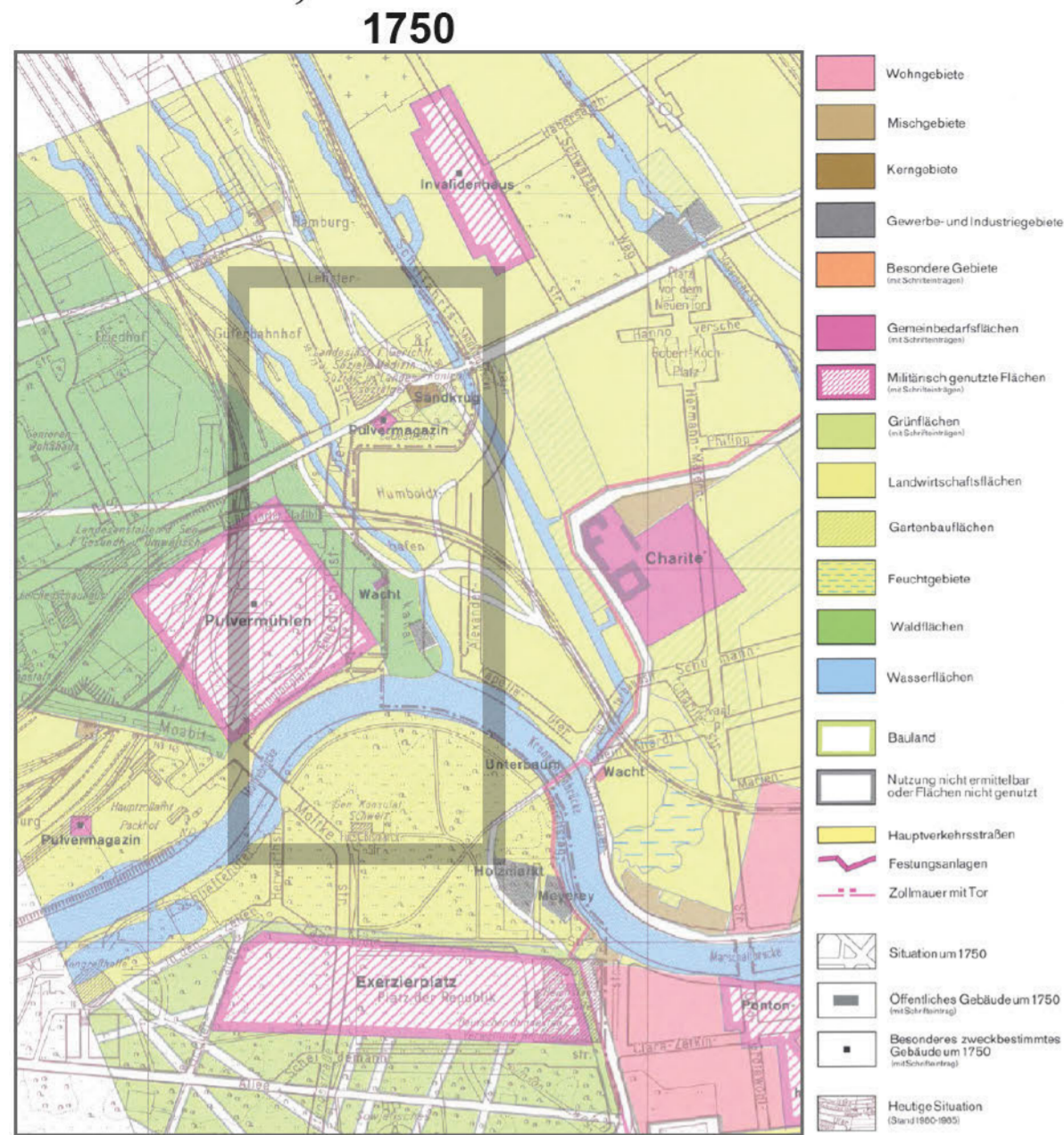
Geoportal Berlin, PDF. Digitale Schwarz-Weiß-Orthophotos 2006 (DOP15PAN). Scale n.d. Nutzungsbestimmungen: <http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/geoinformation/download/nutzIII.pdf> - Der Quellenvermerk gemäß §2 lautet "Geoportal Berlin / [Digitale Schwarz-Weiß-Orthophotos 2006 (DOP15PAN)]" <<http://fbinter.stadt-berlin.de/fb/index.jsp?Szenario=luftbild&loginkey=zoomStart&mapId=luftbild2006@senstadt&bbox=388728,5820213,390185,5821037>> (accessed July 24, 2017). Copyright: Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung und Wohnen; open use for noncommercial private use ("Die Seiten dürfen ausschließlich nur zu privatem Gebrauch vervielfältigt werden.")

Geoportal Berlin, PDF. Digitale farbige Trueorthophotos 2013. Scale n.d. Nutzungsbestimmungen: <http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/geoinformation/download/nutzIII.pdf> - Der Quellenvermerk gemäß §2 lautet "Geoportal Berlin / [Digitale farbige Trueorthophotos 2013]" <[http://fbinter.stadt-berlin.de/fb/index.jsp?Szenario=luftbild&loginkey=zoomStart&mapId=k\\_luftbild2013@senstadt&bbox=388728,5820213,390185,5821037](http://fbinter.stadt-berlin.de/fb/index.jsp?Szenario=luftbild&loginkey=zoomStart&mapId=k_luftbild2013@senstadt&bbox=388728,5820213,390185,5821037)> (accessed July 24, 2017). Copyright: Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung und Wohnen; open use for noncommercial private use ("Die Seiten dürfen ausschließlich nur zu privatem Gebrauch vervielfältigt werden.")

## Moabit, Berlin-Mitte Location of The Berlin Central Station : evolution of the place

## Urban context and development

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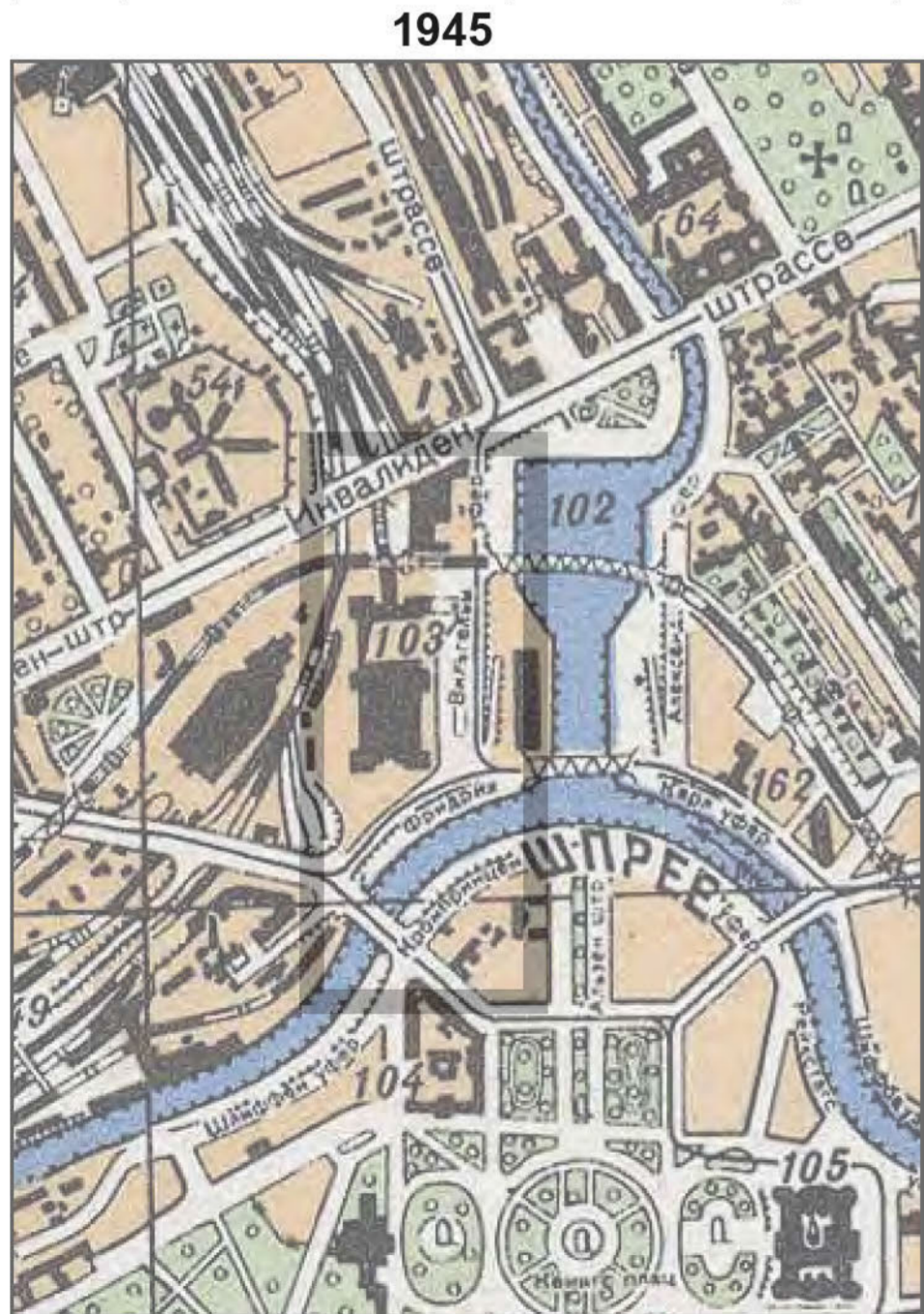
### Maps

Map symbols:  
 Actual location of the Berlin Central Station building

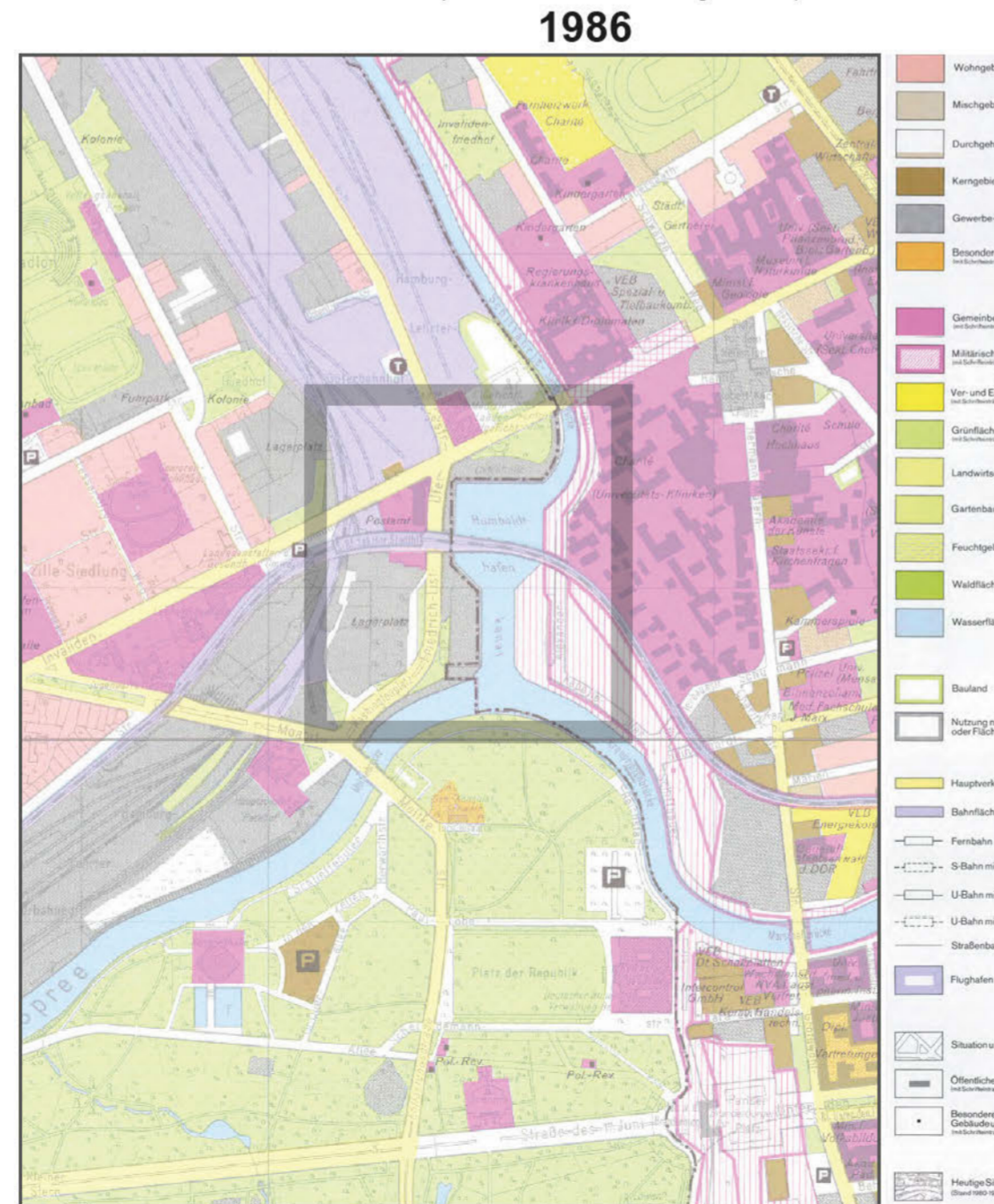
Geoportal Berlin, PDF. Berlin um 1750. Scale n.d. Nutzungsbestimmungen: <http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/geoinformation/download/nutzIII.pdf> - Der Quellenvermerk gemäß §2 lautet "Geoportal Berlin / [Berlin um 1750]" <<http://fbinter.stadt-berlin.de/fb/index.jsp?loginkey=zoomStart&mapId=berlin1750@senstadt&bbox=21147,20895,24294,22676>> (accessed July 25, 2017). Copyright: Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung und Wohnen; open use for noncommercial private use ("Die Seiten dürfen ausschließlich nur zu privatem Gebrauch vervielfältigt werden.")

Geoportal Berlin, PDF. Berlin um 1910. Scale 1:10 000. Nutzungsbestimmungen: <http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/geoinformation/download/nutzIII.pdf> - Der Quellenvermerk gemäß §2 lautet "Geoportal Berlin / [Berlin um 1910]" <<http://fbinter.stadt-berlin.de/fb/index.jsp?loginkey=zoomStart&mapId=berlin1910@senstadt&bbox=20970,20798,24468,22777>> (accessed July 25, 2017). Copyright: Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung und Wohnen; open use for noncommercial private use ("Die Seiten dürfen ausschließlich nur zu privatem Gebrauch vervielfältigt werden.")

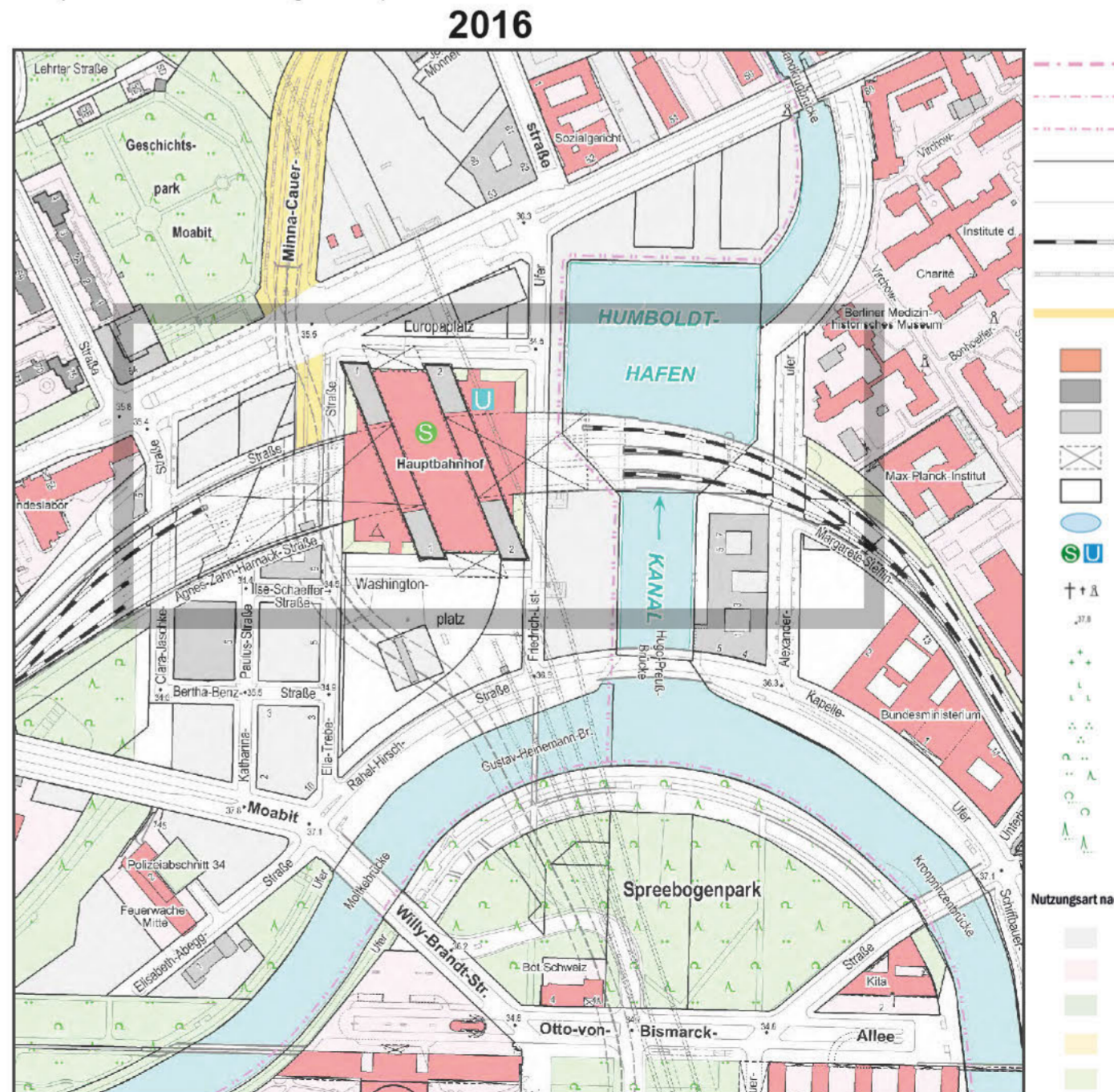
Geoportal Berlin, PDF. Berlin um 1940. Scale n.d. Nutzungsbestimmungen: <http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/geoinformation/download/nutzIII.pdf> - Der Quellenvermerk gemäß §2 lautet "Geoportal Berlin / [Berlin um 1940]" <<http://fbinter.stadt-berlin.de/fb/index.jsp?loginkey=zoomStart&mapId=berlin1940@senstadt&bbox=20970,20798,24468,22777>> (accessed July 25, 2017). Copyright: Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung und Wohnen; open use for noncommercial private use ("Die Seiten dürfen ausschließlich nur zu privatem Gebrauch vervielfältigt werden.")



Plan Berlina. 24 aprilya - 3 maya 1945 g. Otchetnaya karta za Berlinskuyu operatsiyu. [Plan of Berlin. April 24 - May 3, 1945 Report card for the Berlin operation.]. Scale 100000. [online] Available from: etomesto.com website <[http://etomesto.com/map-europe\\_berlin\\_1945-05-03?x=13.372795&y=52.523394](http://etomesto.com/map-europe_berlin_1945-05-03?x=13.372795&y=52.523394)> (accessed July 25, 2017). Copyright: public domain.



Geoportal Berlin, PDF. Berlin um 1986. Scale n.d. Nutzungsbestimmungen: <http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/geoinformation/download/nutzIII.pdf> - Der Quellenvermerk gemäß §2 lautet "Geoportal Berlin / [Berlin um 1986]" <<http://fbinter.stadt-berlin.de/fb/index.jsp?loginkey=zoomStart&mapId=berlin1986@senstadt&bbox=20970,20798,24468,22777>> (accessed July 25, 2017). Copyright: Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung und Wohnen; open use for noncommercial private use ("Die Seiten dürfen ausschließlich nur zu privatem Gebrauch vervielfältigt werden.")



Geoportal Berlin, PDF. Karte von Berlin. Scale 1:5000 (K5 - Farbausgabe). Nutzungsbestimmungen: <http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/geoinformation/download/nutzIII.pdf> - Der Quellenvermerk gemäß §2 lautet "Geoportal Berlin / [Karte von Berlin. Scale 1:5000 (K5 - Farbausgabe)]" <[http://fbinter.stadt-berlin.de/fb/index.jsp?loginkey=zoomStart&mapId=k5\\_farbe@senstadt&bbox=388967,5820314,389944,5820913](http://fbinter.stadt-berlin.de/fb/index.jsp?loginkey=zoomStart&mapId=k5_farbe@senstadt&bbox=388967,5820314,389944,5820913)> (accessed July 25, 2017). Copyright: Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung und Wohnen; open use for noncommercial private use ("Die Seiten dürfen ausschließlich nur zu privatem Gebrauch vervielfältigt werden.")



# Urban context and development

## Berlin Central Station's site (re-)development the location: building progress - further development

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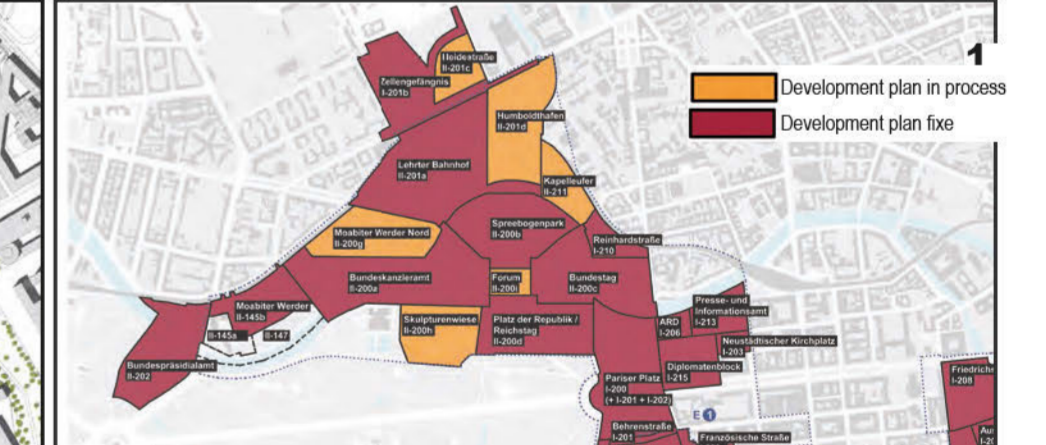
| Event   | Building / renovation date                                   |
|---|--|
| Friedrich I (1657-1713) - the first King of Prussia (1701-13). Berlin - a royal residence   | the beginning of the 18th century                            |
| Since 1740 - Berlin - a center of the Enlightenment (building representative architecture). Building the Brandenburg Gate.  | 1785-1791  |
| 1804 - the first locomotive is manufactured   | 1845-1869  |
| 1806-1814 - the War of the Fourth Coalition, the French (Napoleon) march through Brandenburg Gate into Berlin   | 1871-1918  |
| The city's economic growth.<br>1838 - the first railroad connects Berlin and Potsdam.<br>1868-1951 - the Lehrter Bahnhof in Neo-Renaissance style<br>1861 - inclusion of the suburbs (of which, Moabit) to the city   | 1919-1933 the Weimar Republic<br>1933-45 Nationalsozialismus |
| 1871 Berlin - the capital of the German Reich [Deutsches Kaiserreich - the Monarchy of imperial Germany]<br>1902 - the first first U-Bahn<br>1914-1918 The First World War<br>1918 - 9/11 Revolution. Kaiser Wilhelm II loses the government, Friedrich Ebert (SPD) becomes a president in 1919. "Free German Republic". (SPD) Social Democratic Party, KPD (K.Liebkecht, R.Luxemburg, W.Pieck / German Communist Party (KPD) | 1946-61 DDR  |
| 1918-1933 the Weimar Republic<br>1929 - the Great Depression.<br>1933-1945 - the National Socialist era (Adolf Hitler)<br>1936 -The XI Summer Olympics<br>1939-45 -The Second World War   | 1962-1989 DDR  |
| 1945 - division of Berlin into 4 sectors by the Allies (The Potsdam Conference)<br>1950 - The demolishing of the old City Palace in East Berlin<br>1957 Lehrter Bahnhof in ruins after the WW II. 1951 - the last train started here. 1958 - explosion the building central part  | 1990-2006  |
| 13/08/1961 - 9/11/1989: existence the Berlin Wall (by GDR): West and East Germany is divided by the Wall.<br>1974 - Opening the Tegel airport (West Berlin)   | 2007-2017  |
| 1962 - West Berlin: building large housing estates (Gropiusstadt); GDR: large representative buildings (Alexanderplatz), the TV-tower (1969)<br>1967-68 - student movement (left-wing) "ausserparlamentarische Opposition" (APO)<br>1970-80s - development and redevelopment, housing till 90s - pre-fabricated high-rises  | after 2017 Development plan [Bebauungsplan]                  |
| 9/11/1989 - the unification of German<br>1992 - Railway station (Lehrter) competition.<br>1993-Alexanderplatz redevelopment (Arch. Prof. Kollhoff/Timmermann)<br>1999/2000-The German Bundestag: the redesigned Reichstag building<br>26.05.2006 Berlin Hauptbahnhof Opening<br>2006 Football World Championship - FIFA World Cup 9 June-9 July 2006  |  |
| 1992-2007 The Capital City of Berlin-redevelopment and building Mitte-Berlin. 1998 - Kulturforum project (Potsdamer Platz)<br>2012- Berlin 775th anniversary (official city founding 1237-Cölin;1244-Berlin)<br>2012-2014 -Trade fairs, congress and event arena "CityCube Berlin" (CODE UNIQUE Architekten BDA)<br>2016 - The new government quarter „Hauptstadt Berlin - Parlaments- und Regierungsviertel“ - finished      |  |
| Building the new U-Bahn and tram stations (designed by Gruber + Popp Architekten BDA) near the Berlin Hbf.<br>The Europacity Project (till circa 2025) - "Masterplan Berlin Heidestraße"  |  |

### New development projects

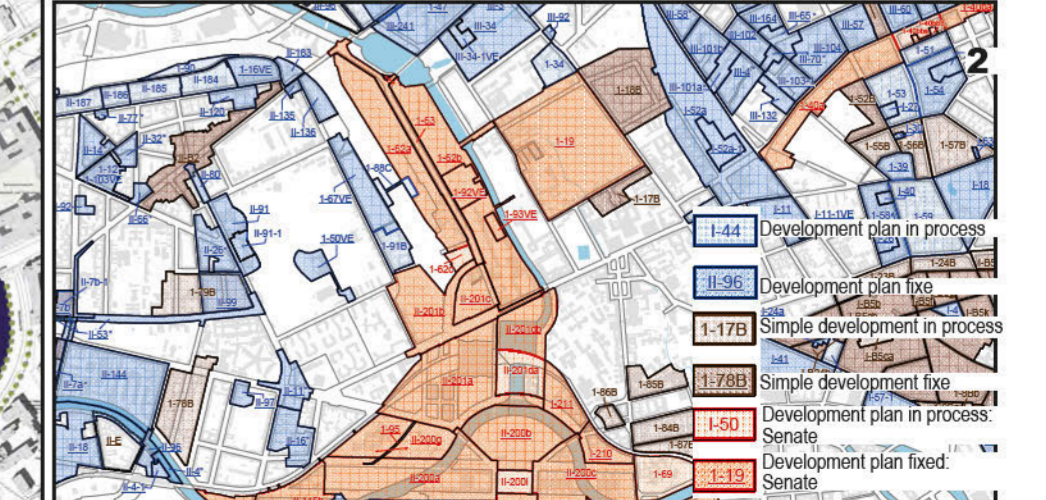
The Europacity : "Masterplan Berlin Heidestraße" 2007-2025



1|The Capital City of Berlin Development 1992-2007. 2|Urban planning since 2017



Fragment of the development the Berlin-Mitte district, map 2006. Pdf. Source: Senats Department for Urban Development and Housing. "Local plans for the development area (as of 12 July 2006)" Archive: The Capital City of Berlin - Documentation / Senats Department for Urban Development Berlin. <http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/planen/hauptstadt/dokumentation/en/vorarbeiten/planungsrecht.shtml> (accessed July 28, 2017).



Fragment of the development the Berlin-Mitte district, map 2017. Pdf. Source: Bezirksamt Mitte von Berlin, Abt. Stadtentwicklung, Soziales und Gesundheit - Fachbereich Stadtplanung - "Übersicht aller Bebauungspläne im Bezirk Mitte", "Verbindliche Bauleitplanung", July 19, 2017. <https://www.berlin.de/ba-mitte/politik-und-verwaltung/aemter/stadtentwicklung/uebersicht-aller-bebauungsplaene-im-bezirk-mitte>. <https://www.berlin.de/ba-mitte/politik-und-verwaltung/aemter/stadtentwicklung/uebersicht-aller-bebauungsplaene-im-bezirk-mitte> (accessed July 28, 2017). <https://www.berlin.de/ba-mitte/politik-und-verwaltung/aemter/stadtentwicklung/uebersicht-aller-bebauungsplaene-im-bezirk-mitte> (accessed July 25, 2017).

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The source of data: 1. "Berlin.de. Das offizielle Hauptstadtportal." <<https://www.berlin.de/stadtplan/>>  
2. "Berlin.de. Senatsverwaltung für Stadtentwicklung und Wohnen." <<http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/index.shtml>>. Stadtmodelle Berliner Gebäude Atlas <<http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/planen/stadtmodelle/de/gebaeudeatlas.shtml#>>  
3. Kartographische Darstellung der in der Denkmalliste Berlin aufgeführten Denkmalpositionen. Denkmalbestandskartierung im Landesdenkmalamt Berlin Denkmalkarte Berlin. [online map]. Updated 29.03.2017. Nutzungsbestimmungen: <http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/geoinformation/download/nutzl1.pdf>. Der Quellenvermerk gemäß §2 lautet "Geoportal Berlin / [Denkmalkarte Berlin]" <<http://binter.stadt-berlin.de/berlin/index.jsp?loginkey=zoomStart&mapId=denkmal&senstadt&bbox=389126.5819213,390835.5820179>> (accessed July 25, 2017.)  
4. Gebäudefalter 1992/93. "Städtebauliche Entwicklung Berlins seit 1650 in Karten". [online map]. Map updated and open access since 31.12.1993. Nutzungsbestimmungen: <http://www.stadtentwicklung.berlin.de/geoinformation/download/nutzl1.pdf>. Der Quellenvermerk gemäß §2 lautet "Geoportal Berlin / [Titel des Datensatzes]" <<http://binter.stadt-berlin.de/berlin/index.jsp?loginkey=zoomStart&mapId=gebaeudealter&senstadt&bbox=21755.22274,22612.227299>> (accessed July 27, 2017).  
5. Architectural websites: Archdaily <<http://www.archdaily.com/tag/berlin/>>, Dezeen <<https://www.dezeen.com/tag/berlin/>>, MIMOA <<https://www.mimoa.eu/>>

# Local identity

Cultural, commercial, and political meaning: local unity and global integration  
The national symbol, crosspoint of renewed and new connections

the cross point of two directions

transparency



Von Gerkan, Marg und Partner:

“The search for Form and Identity: With every new project our search for form is based more on the specific conditions involved, than on an existing repertoire of designs, let alone on fixed rules. For this reason we have never submitted the same design for a different situation. At no time have we simply adopted dogmas of form and design based on the ideas of earlier masters or simply followed contemporary trends; and we have certainly not developed dogmas of our own. We are not anxious to leave our own unmistakable stamp, rather we try to find a solution that does justice to the specific and unique characteristics of each set of circumstances”.

Gerkan, Meinhard von. Von Gerkan, Marg und Partner. Architektur 1978-1983. (Stuttgart: Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, 1983), 19.

“The key design principle of Berlin’s Central Station is the clear emphasis of the existing course of the railway tracks in the urban environment. Large, lightweight glass roofs as well as two intersecting office buildings translate this principle with architectural means”.

“Berlin Central Station.” Gmp Architekten von Gerkan, Marg Und Partner. <http://www.gmp-architekten.com/projects/berlin-central-station.html>. (accessed July 18, 2017).

The Chancellor of Germany DR. ANGELA MERKEL:

The CEO of Deutsche Bahn AG HARTMUT MEHDORN

The Vice-President of the European Commission GÜNTER VERHEUGEN

“The new transparent central station stands for a modern, open-minded and cosmopolitan country” ... “When international guests come, they are at a new ensemble, which we have here in the inner city, [the guests] are incredibly impressed saying again and again that there is hardly a European city where, in such a grandiose area, The Reichstag, the Chancellor’s office, the railway station, [and] the Tiergarten are in one ensemble, and, maybe, we do not even imagine what can happened [at this location] after several decades, when that terrible Wall has passed through everything”

“With the new transport concept and the central station as a symbol, Berlin is again a world metropolis of rail transport” ... “An old dream comes true - to link the east-west and north-south traffic at a central station. It has become a successful building, which will be a public magnet of this city”

“Today’s opening of the new central station in Berlin is a milestone for the city, the region and for Europe. Berlin can be proud of this building, which is the most modern and largest European railway station, an example of Europe’s achievements in transport and rail technology. The development of trans-European transport networks is of great importance for the competitiveness of the European Union and for its balanced and sustainable development. That is why the European Commission has supported the construction of Berlin’s central station with 33 million euros”

[“Der neue transparente Hauptbahnhof steht für ein modernes, aufgeschlossenes und weltoffenes Land”. ... “Wenn internationale Staatsgäste kommen, dann sind die von dem neuen Ensemble, was wir hier in der Innenstadt haben, unglaublich beeindruckt, weil sie immer wieder sagen, es gibt kaum eine europäische Großstadt, in der in einer so grandiosen Fläche sich doch jetzt historische Bauwerke - siehe Reichstag, Kanzleramt, dieser Bahnhof, der Tiergarten - zu einem Ensemble entfalten, und vielleicht sehen wir das manchmal gar nicht so, was da doch auch gelungen ist nach einer jahrzehntelangen Zeit, wo diese schreckliche Mauer hier alles durchteilt hat”. - Dr. Angela Merkel, Bundeskanzlerin]

[“Mit dem neuen Verkehrskonzept und dem Hauptbahnhof als Symbol ist Berlin wieder eine Weltmetropole des Bahn-Verkehrs” ... “Ein alter Traum geht in Erfüllung, die Ost-West- und Nord-Süd-Verkehre an einem Hauptbahnhof zu verknüpfen. Es ist ein gelungener Bau geworden, der ein Publikumsmagnet dieser Stadt sein wird”. - Hartmut Mehdorn, Vorstandsvorsitzender DB AG]

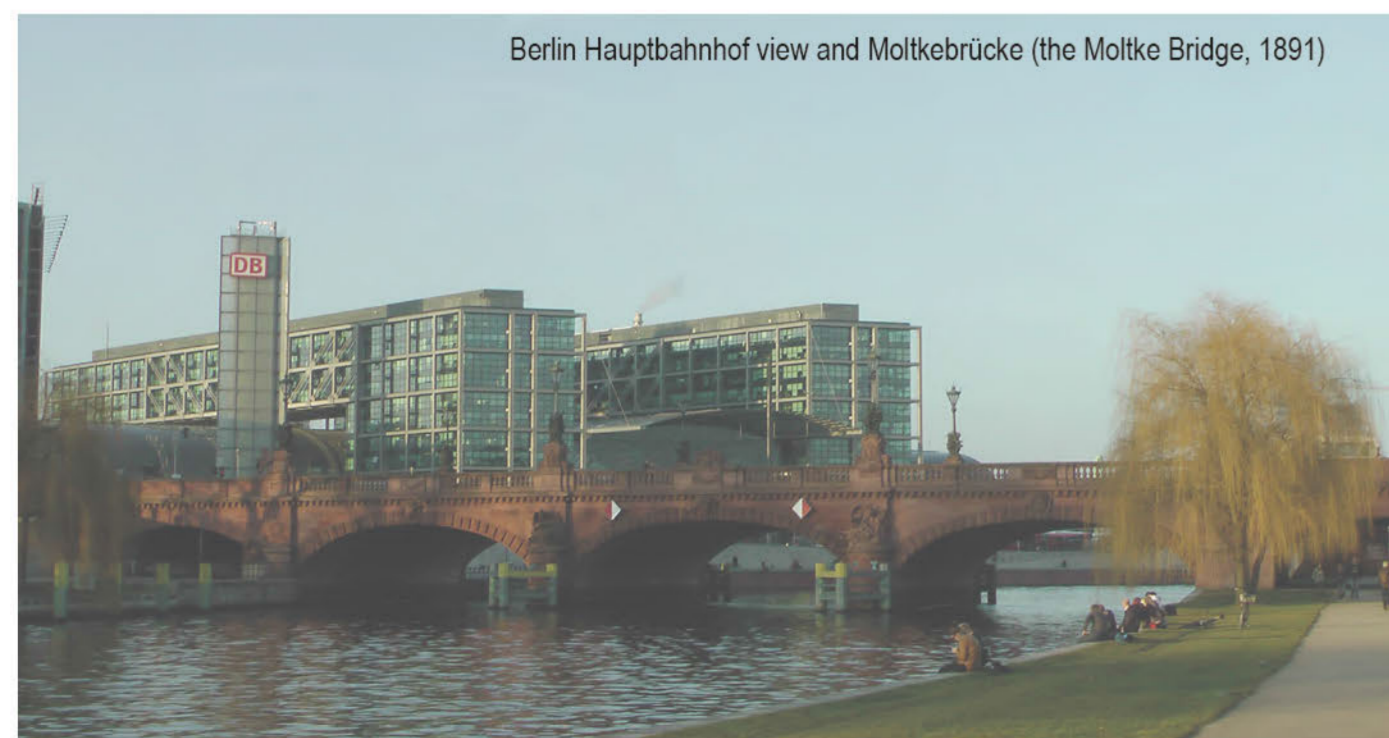
[“Die heutige Eröffnung des neuen Berliner Hauptbahnhofs ist ein Meilenstein für die Stadt, die Region und für Europa. Berlin kann stolz sein auf dieses Bauwerk, das als modernster und größter europäischer Bahnhof ein Beispiel für Europas Errungenschaften im Bereich Verkehrs- und Schientechnik ist. Der Ausbau von transeuropäischen Verkehrsnetzen hat eine große Bedeutung für die Wettbewerbsfähigkeit der Europäischen Union sowie für ihre ausgewogene und nachhaltige Entwicklung. Deshalb hat die Europäische Kommission den Bau des Berliner Hauptbahnhofs mit 33 Millionen Euro unterstützt”. - Günter Verheugen, Vizepräsident der EU-Kommission und zuständig für Unternehmen und Industrie]

Transcript with translation from German of the Berlin Central Station opening ceremony. The speech by the Chancellor [die Bundeskanzlerin] Angela Merkel. Source: Deutsche Bahn AG via Presseportal [[www.presseportal.de](http://www.presseportal.de)] (free access), 2006-05-26 23:06:11. Berlin Hauptbahnhof feierlich eröffnet Merkel: “Transparenter Hauptbahnhof steht für weltoffenes Land” - Mehdorn: “Bau wird Publikumsmagnet,” May 26, 2006. <http://www.presseportal.de/pm/31465/828425>. (accessed July 31, 2017).

Transcript with translation from German of the Berlin Central Station opening ceremony. The speech by the CEO of Deutsche Bahn AG Hartmut Mehdorn. Source: Deutsche Bahn AG via Presseportal [[www.presseportal.de](http://www.presseportal.de)] (free access), 2006-05-26 23:06:11. Berlin Hauptbahnhof feierlich eröffnet Merkel: “Transparenter Hauptbahnhof steht für weltoffenes Land” - Mehdorn: “Bau wird Publikumsmagnet,” May 26, 2006. <http://www.presseportal.de/pm/31465/828425>. (accessed July 31, 2017).

Transcript with translation from German of the Berlin Central Station opening ceremony. The speech by the Vice-President of the European Commission, responsible for Enterprise and Industry Günter Verheugen. Source: Deutsche Bahn AG via Presseportal [[www.presseportal.de](http://www.presseportal.de)] (free access), 2006-05-26 23:06:11. Berlin Hauptbahnhof feierlich eröffnet Merkel: “Transparenter Hauptbahnhof steht für weltoffenes Land” - Mehdorn: “Bau wird Publikumsmagnet,” May 26, 2006. <http://www.presseportal.de/pm/31465/828425>. (accessed July 31, 2017).

renewed and new connections



Berlin Hauptbahnhof view and Moltkebrücke (the Moltke Bridge, 1891)



Berlin Hauptbahnhof view and Gustav-Heinemann-Brücke (2005)

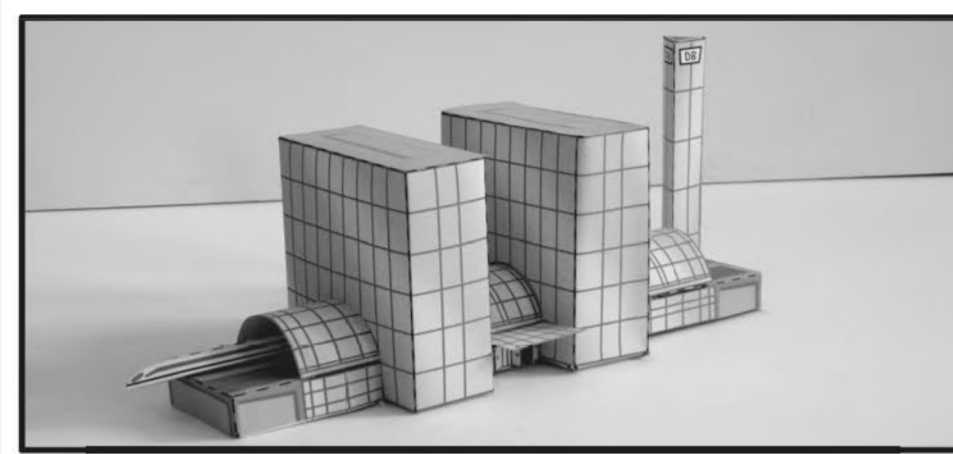


Local identity & a source of income

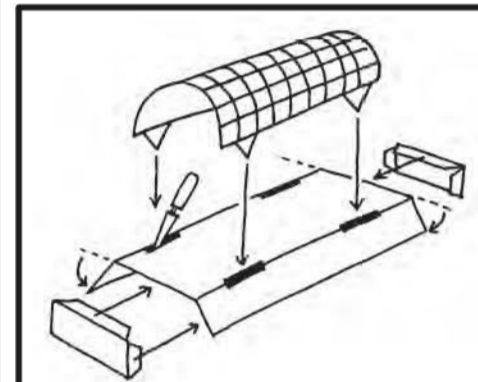
PUBLIC PLACE

“Shopping, leisure, travel”

games / handcrafted items - paper, Lego



Bastelbogen HAUPTBAHNHOF - Bauanleitung Blatt 1 von 5



**HAUPTBAHNHOF**  
Lies die Bastelanleitung sorgfältig durch bevor du anfängst.  
Du brauchst: Schere, Messer, Papierkleber  
1. Schneide alle Teile aus  
2. Falte die  
3. Schlitze am Bahnteig die vier dicken Striche vor  
4. Wölbe die mehrfach um einen sie in die

souvenirs



“Berliner Basteleien! Der Hauptbahnhof Aus Papier | Olis Bahnwelt.” Available from <https://www.olis-bahnwelt.de/bahnwelt/berliner-basteleien-der-hauptbahnhof-aus-papier>, (accessed August 05, 2017). Pdf - free access

Zazzle, “Berlin Train Station and Park - DB Baby Bodysuit”, designer Greener-City. Online shop. Copyright © 2000-2017, Zazzle Inc. Available from <https://www.zazzle.com/z/yu2wa>, (accessed August 05, 2017)

Sightseeing. “Glassy landmark Berlin Cenral Station”

Gläserne Sehenswürdigkeit Berlin Hauptbahnhof

Seit seiner Eröffnung 2006 heißt der Berliner Hauptbahnhof mit seiner lichtdurchfluteten Architektur Gäste aus aller Welt willkommen.

Durch raffinierte Öffnungen in den Decken aller Ebenen gelangt Tageslicht bis zu den unteren Gleisen. Europas größter und modernster Kreuzungsbahnhof ist nicht nur ein architektonisches, sondern auch ein logistisches Highlight. Kein anderer Bahnhof in Deutschland hat mehr Auslandsverbindungen. Rund 1.300 Züge passieren den Bahnhof pro Tag: entweder 15 Meter tief unter der Erde auf der Nord-Süd-Achse oder 10 Meter über Straßenniveau auf der Ost-West-Achse. Zwischen diesen Ebenen finden Reisende und Besucher

auf 15.600 Quadratmetern Einzelhandelsfläche zahlreiche Einkaufs- und Dienstleistungsangebote – an 365 Tagen im Jahr.

54 Rolltreppen, 37 Aufzüge sowie zahlreiche Treppen machen den Hauptbahnhof zum Umsteigebahnhof der kurzen Wege. Mit jährlich rund 20.000 Umsteigehilfen wird der Bahnhof seiner Auszeichnung durch die Stadt Berlin mit dem Signet „Berlin barrierefrei“ gerecht. Wer hier ankommt, ist direkt in Berlins neuer Mitte. Bundeskanzleramt, Reichstag und Brandenburger Tor sind nur einen Steinwurf entfernt. Dass der Bahnhof heute selbst eine Sehenswürdigkeit ist, zeigen die rund 200 Bahnhofsführungen pro Jahr.



DB Station&Service AG. “Bahnhöfe in Berlin.” “Gläserne Sehenswürdigkeit Berlin Hauptbahnhof”. “Bahnhöfe in Berlin. Berlin: DB Station&Service AG, 2015. Pdf, p.8. Available online <http://www.deutschebahn.com/de/allgemein/suche.html#q=eroeffnung%202006&start=10>, (accessed July 31, 2017)

IHR EINKAUFSAHNHOF

Gute Geschäfte. Mehr erleben.

Suche nach Shops  
Geschäfte von A-Z  
Branchenübersicht

Toggle navigation Home Erleben

- Shoppen
- Schlemmen

Berlin Hbf  
• Shoppen  
• Sonntagsshopping im Bahnhof  
28 Mai

shopping and leisure

Sonntagsshopping im Bahnhof



Sonntagsshopping im Bahnhof

Anlässlich des Reformationjubiläums zum evangelischen Kirchentag öffnen die Geschäfte der Einkaufsbahnhöfe am 28. Mai 2017 ihre Türen.

Autor Franziska Peter Fotos Franziska Peter

Alle Berliner und Gäste des Deutschen Evangelischen Kirchentages dürfen sich am 28. Mai 2017 auf eine zusätzliche Sonntagsöffnung der Geschäfte in den Berliner Einkaufsbahnhöfen freuen. Anlässlich des 500. Reformationjubiläums, das einen Mittelpunkt des Kirchentages darstellt, laden der Hauptbahnhof sowie die Bahnhöfe Friedrichstraße, Alexanderplatz, Ostbahnhof, Südkreuz, Zoologischer Garten, Gesundbrunnen, Hackescher Markt und Lichtenberg zum Sonntagsshopping ein. In der Zeit von 13 bis 18 Uhr können Besucher durch die Läden bummeln und in den zahlreichen Restaurants und Cafés bei einem kleinen Snack oder einem Kaffee einen Zwischenstopp einlegen.

DB AG, 2015. “Zum Evangelischen Kirchentag Öffnen Die Geschäfte Der Berliner Einkaufsbahnhöfe Am 28. Mai 2017.” Source: Deutsche Bahn AG website, <http://www.einkaufsbahnhof.de/berlin-hauptbahnhof/berlin-sonntagsshopping-a13751>, (accessed August 03, 2017).

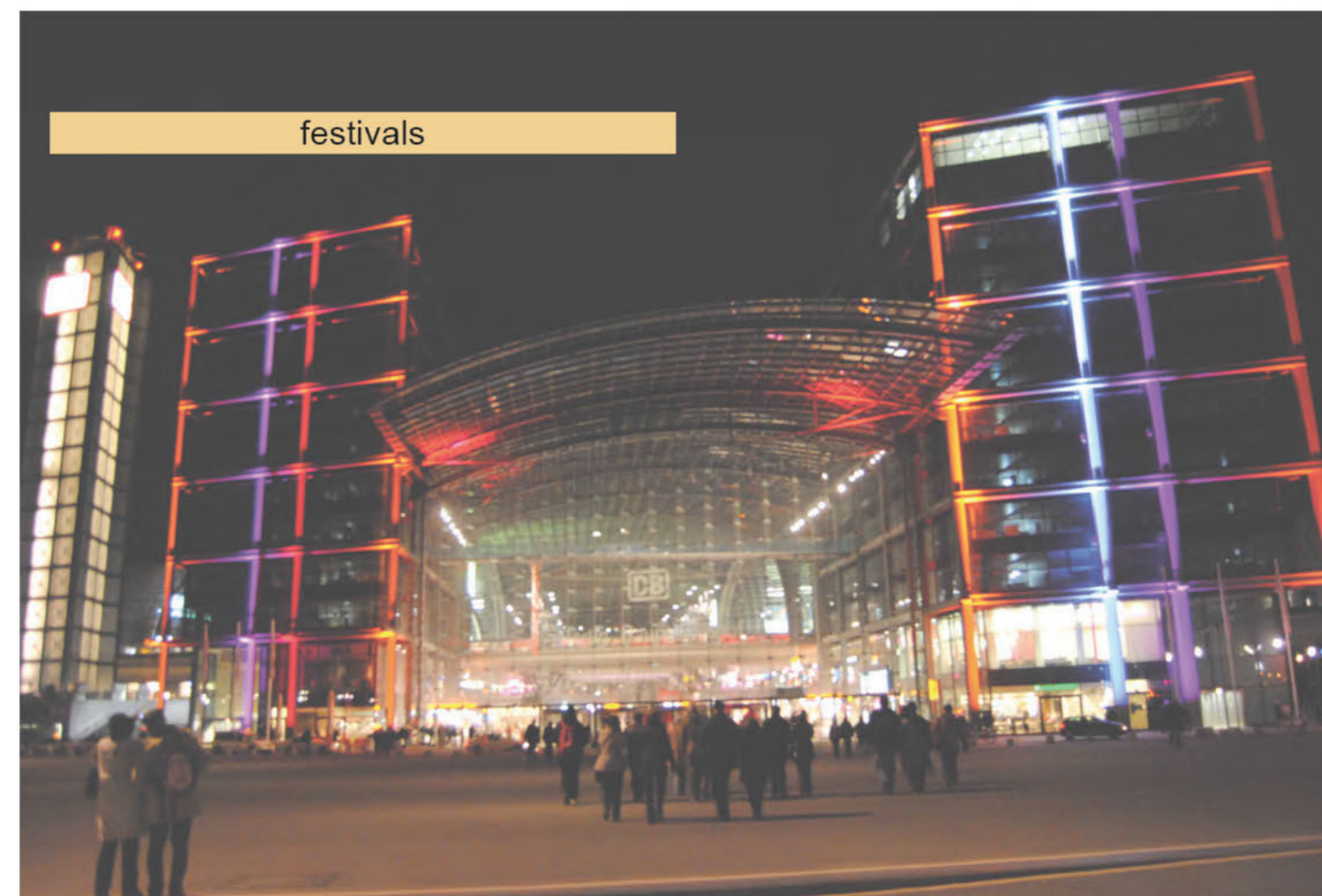
Eventful place

protest



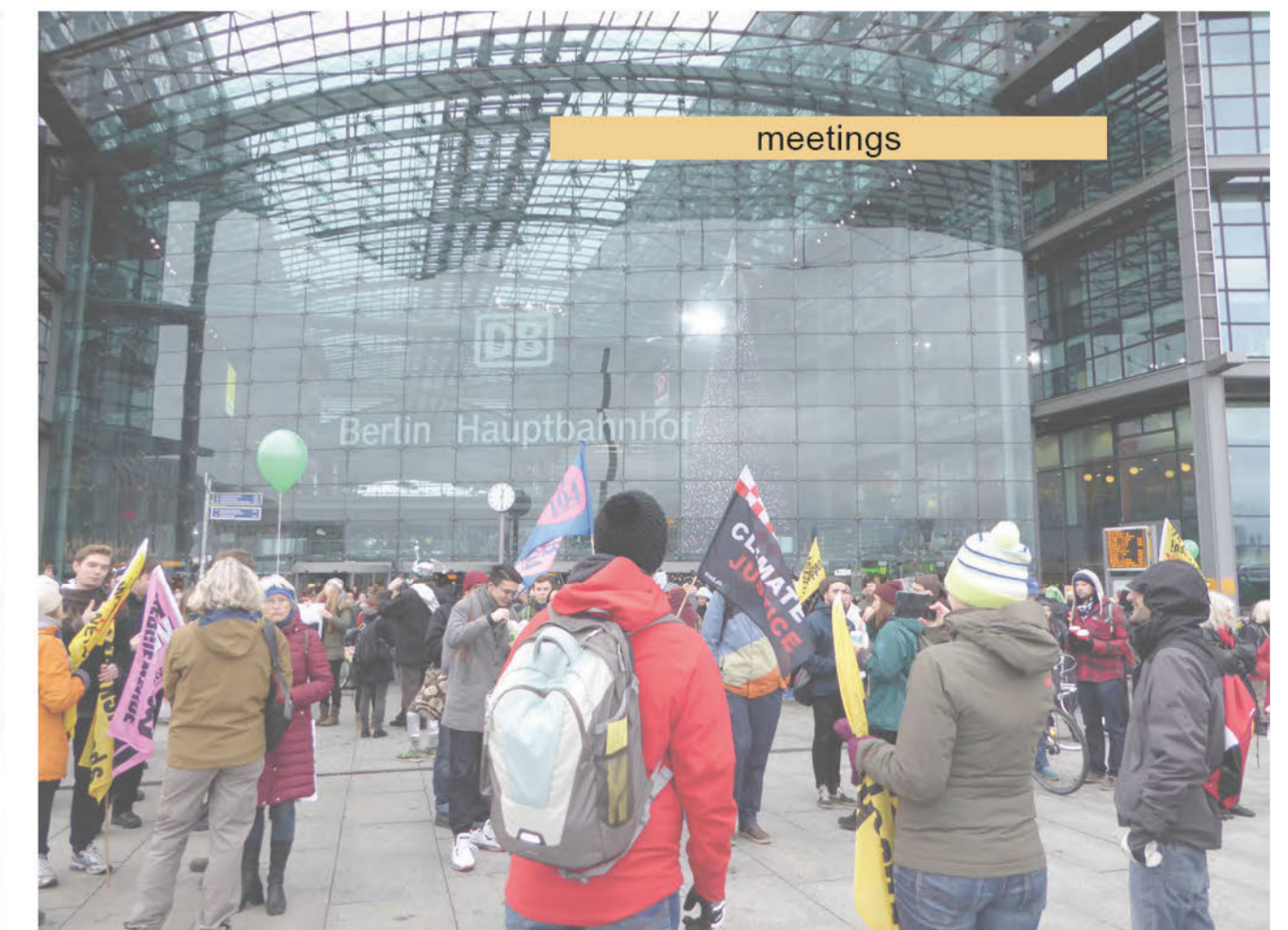
Cschrp (Own work), 18 September 2010. “Start of the street protest against the prolongation of the remaining time for nuclear power plants in Berlin, Germany, 18. September 2010, in front of the main railway station”. Available from: Wikipedia Commons, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File%3AAntiatomdemo\_Berlin\_2010\_09\_18\_Central\_Station.jpg> (accessed August 03, 2017). Copyright: GFDL (<http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/fdl.html>) or CC BY 3.0 (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/3.0>)

festivals



By Caley91, 19 August 2012. “Berlin Station during Festival of Lights (October)”. (Own work) Available from: Wikimedia Commons, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File%3ABerlin\_Station.JPG> (accessed August 03, 2017). Copyright: CC BY-SA 3.0 (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0>) or GFDL (<http://www.gnu.org/copyleft/fdl.html>)

meetings



Molgreen (Own work), 29 November 2015. “Global Climate March in Berlin am 29.11.2015”. Available from: Wikimedia Commons, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File%3A20151129\_xl\_P1010154\_GLOBAL\_CLIMATE\_MARCH\_in\_Berlin\_am\_29.11.2015.JPG> (accessed August 03, 2017) Copyright: CC BY-SA 4.0 (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0>)



# 3

Synthetic experiment  
“Elbphilharmonie Hamburg (Elphi)”

# Historic period representation

Kaispeicher A, Platz der Deutschen Einheit 1, Hamburg, Germany

## Elbphilharmonie Hamburg: epoch building and change

The historic Sandtorhafen Hamburg old working harbour

1872



[Hamburg from the Watch Tower, Germany]. [between and Ca. 1900, ca. 1890] Image. Retrieved from the Library of Congress, <https://www.loc.gov/item/2002713674/>. (accessed December 15, 2016). Rights Advisory: No known restrictions on publication.

1900 / Bekannt für seinen Zeitball



N.d., circa 1900. Kaispeicher A Kaiserspeicher Hamburger Hafen. [Former Hamburg's warehouse on the water. Built in 1875. Destroyed in the World War II. Rebuilt, renamed in Kaispeicher A]. Available from: Wikipedia Commons, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Kaiserspeicher1.jpg>. (accessed December 3, 2016). Copyright: Public domain.

1963-2007



K.I.a.u.s., 14 August 2005. "Historical image of the Kaispeicher A". "In the place of the detonated »Kaispeicher«, a new warehouse called »Kaispeicher A« was erected. The Hamburg architect Werner Kallmorgen was commissioned with the design. Like its predecessor, the new Kaispeicher A was geared to storing goods such as cocoa, tobacco and tea." The warehouse blocks A, B, C, J, K, M with the eastern part Block O were burnt or demolished. Available from: Wikipedia Commons, [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Kaispeicher\\_A.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Kaispeicher_A.jpg) (accessed September 12, 2019.) Copyright: Attribution-ShareAlike 2.0 Germany (CC BY-SA 2.0 DE)

2016



Reshetnikova T, 2016. Elbphilharmonie Hamburg [photo].

"Punkt 15.55 Uhr legte sich der Signalturm des einstigen Kaispeichers A auf die Seite und krachte fast zentimetergenau auf die vorausberechnete Stelle. Damit hat Hamburg eines seiner berühmten Hafenwahrzeichen verloren" ["Zeitball Hamburg." <http://www.baken-net.de/hh-kaiserhoeft.htm>.] (accessed December 3, 2016.)

15.55 1963



Screen shot from the video "Als sich im Kaispeicher A noch Kakao stapelte Hamburg Journal - 16.10.2016 19:30 Uhr Autor/in: Tim Berendonk". "Kaispeicher: Ein Platz Für Wahrzeichen | NDR.de - Nachrichten - Dossiers - Elbphilharmonie.", <http://www.ndr.de/nachrichten/dossiers/elbphilharmonie/Vom-Kaiserspeicher-zur-Elbphilharmonie,kaispeicher100.html>. (accessed December 3, 2016.)

2006



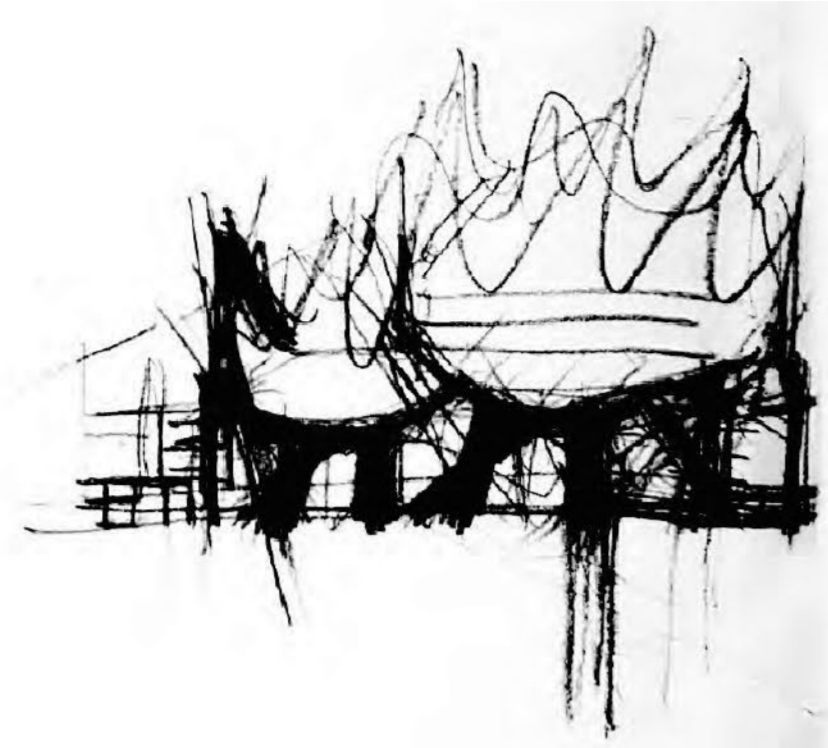
JohnSeb, 7 July 2006. "Kaispeicher A Anfang der 2000er Jahre, geschmückt mit einem großen Werbeplakat der Telekom. Erbaut wurde er 1963 anstelle des im 2. Weltkrieg zerstörten Kaispeichers auf 1111 Betonpfählen." "Hamburg Und Mehr - Elbphilharmonie: Kaispeicher A," Available from: Wikipedia Commons, [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Kaispeicher\\_A\\_mit\\_Plakat\\_Elbphilharmonie.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Kaispeicher_A_mit_Plakat_Elbphilharmonie.jpg) (accessed September 12, 2019.) Copyright: Attribution-ShareAlike 2.0 Generic (CC BY-SA 2.0)



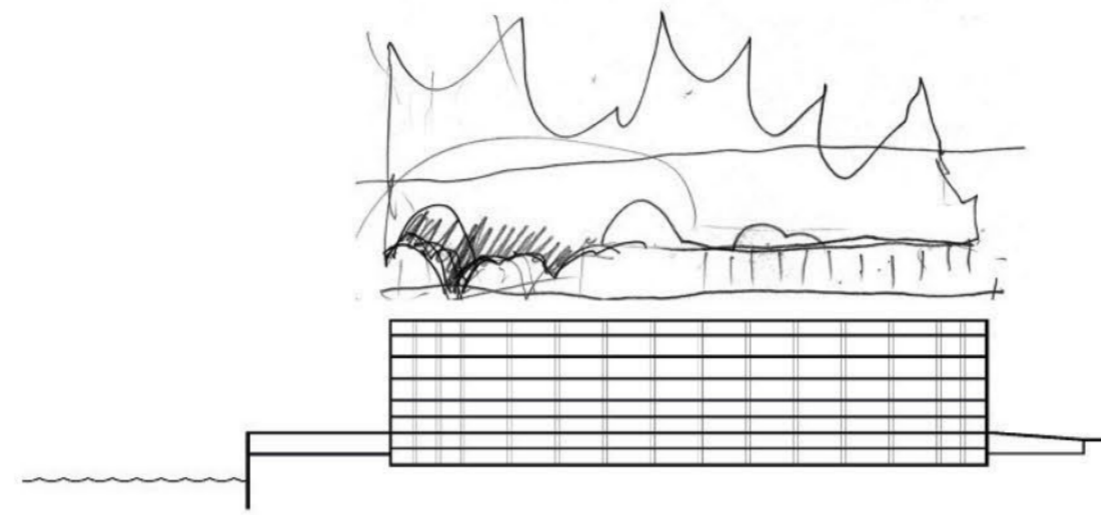
Construction 2007-2016  
Architects: Pierre de Meuron,  
Jacques Herzog and  
Ascan Mergenthaler  
/ office in Basel 197.  
Cultural building type  
Site of development/redevelopment urban type  
Extension/addition morphotype

Reshetnikova T, 2016. Elbphilharmonie Hamburg [photo].

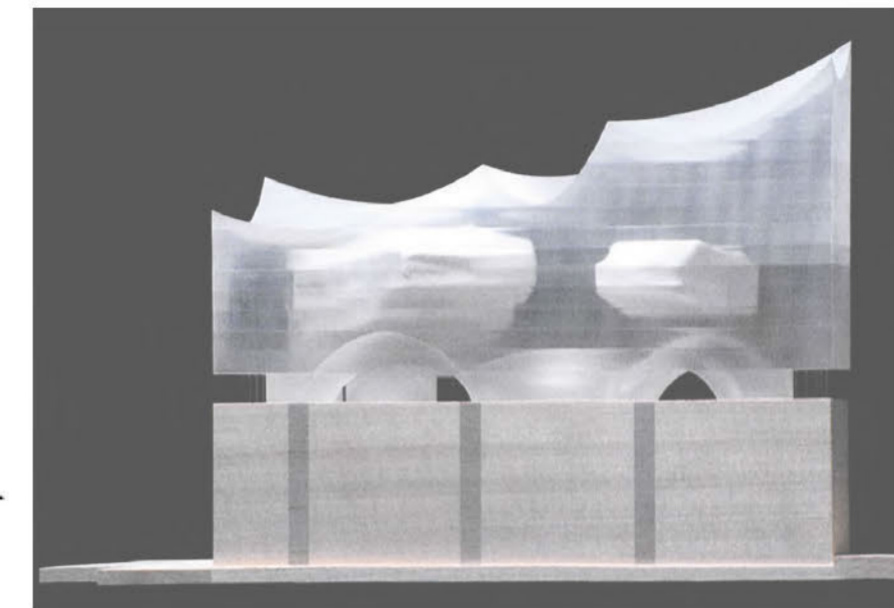
## Impressive architectonics: "Monster," "otherness," experimental & emotional nature



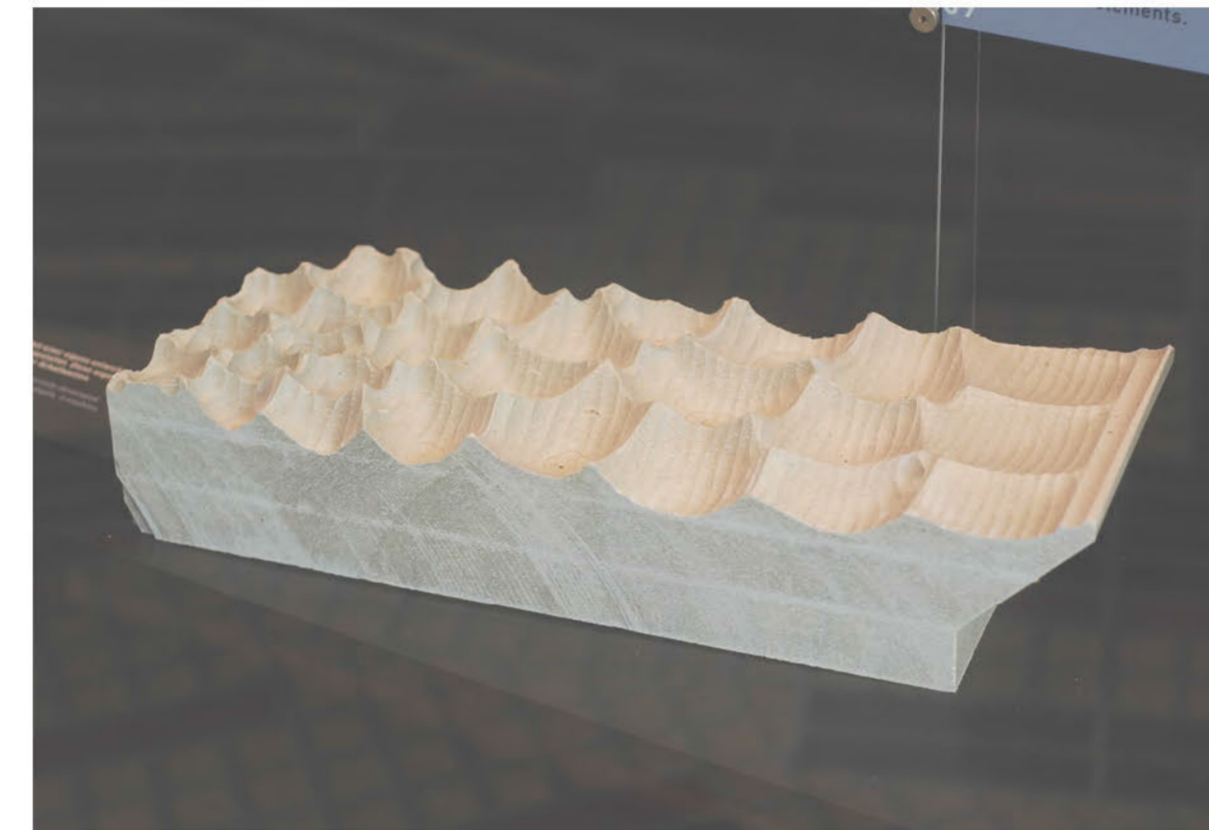
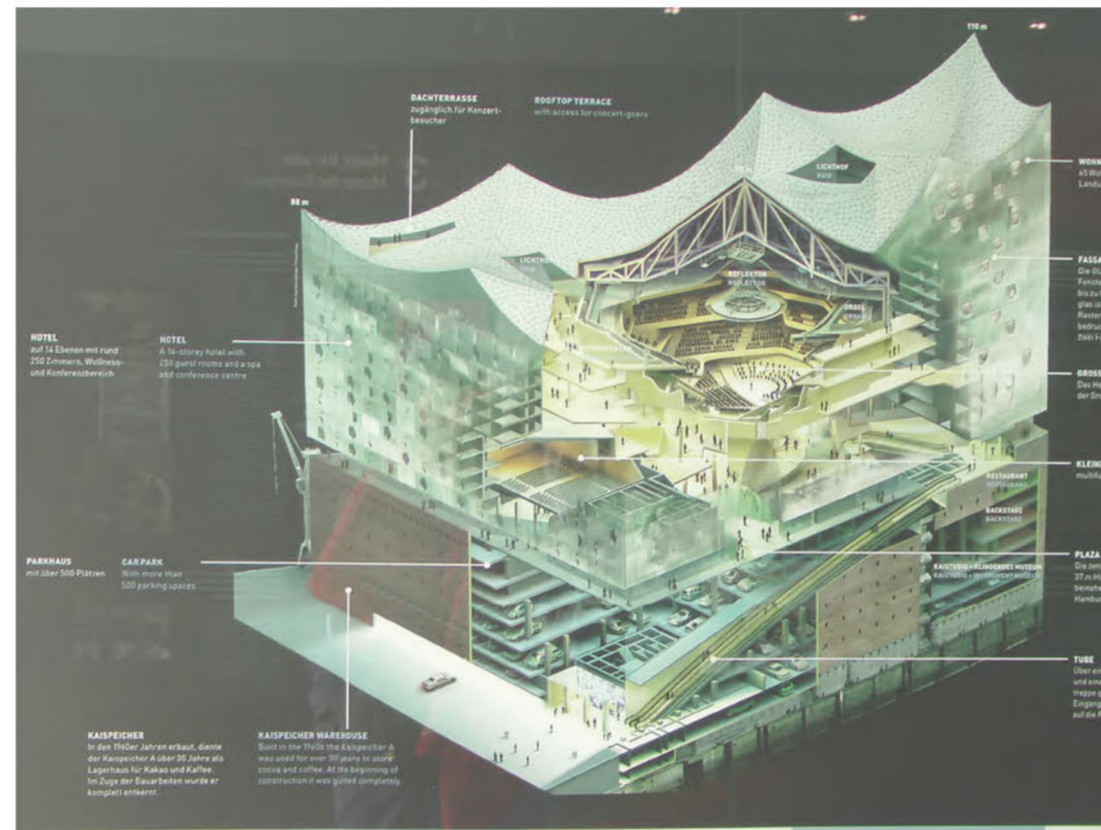
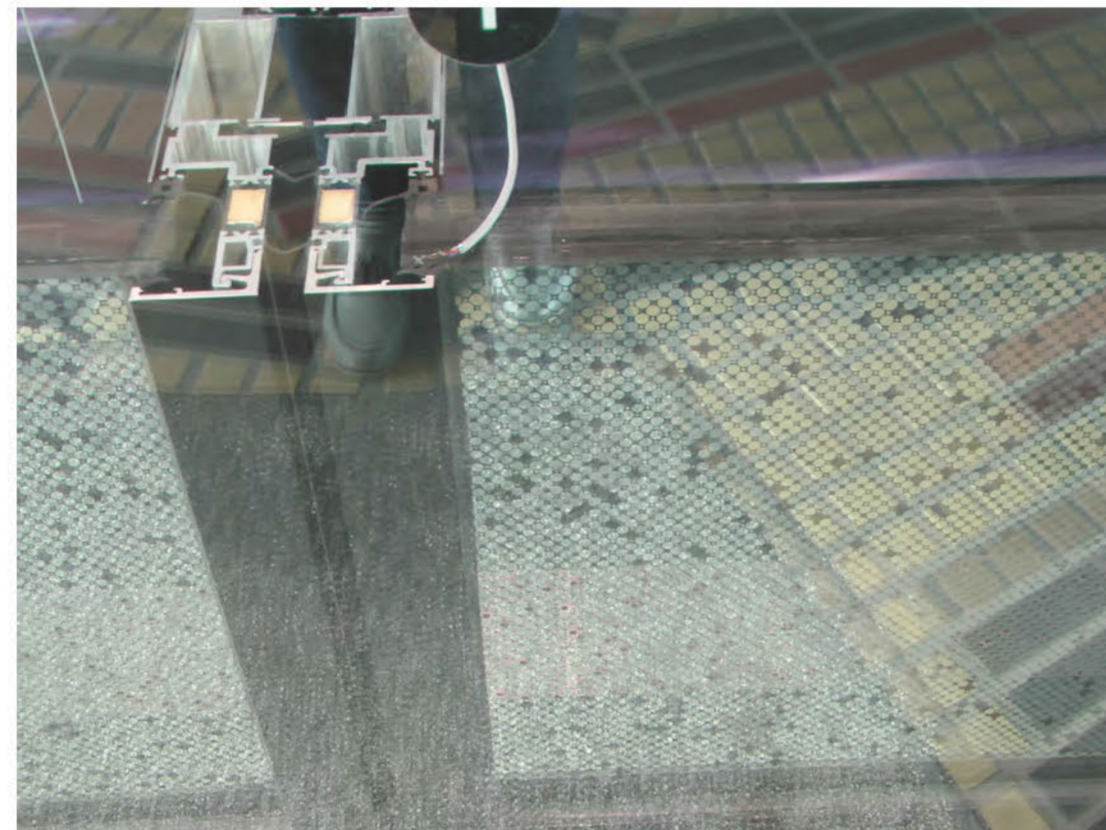
Herzog & de Meuron, 2003. The first idea. Sketch, 2003. From: Uwe Bahnsen et al., A Magical Place: Hamburg Is Looking Forward to the Elbphilharmonie, ed. Freundeskreis Elbphilharmonie + Laeiszhalle e.V. (Klaus Schümann Verlag, 2011). Page 20.



Herzog & de Meuron, 2003. Sketch - Elbphilharmonie Hamburg. From: Uwe Bahnsen et al., A Magical Place: Hamburg Is Looking Forward to the Elbphilharmonie, ed. Freundeskreis Elbphilharmonie + Laeiszhalle e.V. Page 22.



Herzog & de Meuron, 2003. The crystalline body rests on the existing warehouse. Model study, 2003. From: Uwe Bahnsen et al., A Magical Place: Hamburg Is Looking Forward to the Elbphilharmonie, ed. Freundeskreis Elbphilharmonie + Laeiszhalle e.V. (Klaus Schümann Verlag, 2011). Page 23.



Reshetnikova T, 2015. The Model of the Elbphilharmonie. Author: Herzog & de Meuron. [photo]



Julian H, 28 December 2009. The Elbphilharmonie building, Available from: Flickr, [https://www.flickr.com/photos/harry\\_hh/5324913966/](https://www.flickr.com/photos/harry_hh/5324913966/) (accessed September 12, 2019.) Copyright: Attribution-NoDerivs 2.0 Generic (CC BY-ND 2.0).



Mariano Mantel, 19 August 2013. The Elbphilharmonie building, Available from: Flickr, <https://www.flickr.com/photos/mariano-mantel/9738871024/in/photolist-XgsdNh-DyUP11-awAe7d-bsFjFT-fQAg4o-agPwFH-bmGhx-bmsgHZ-aBNzjB-9bBG7Y-26c23vk-J4h87N/> (accessed September 12, 2019.) Copyright: Attribution-NonCommercial 2.0 Generic (CC BY-NC 2.0)



Reshetnikova T, 2015. The Elbphilharmonie. [photo]

# Genius-architects



ars, n.d. "Herzog and de Meuron: A Day at the Office | Tomorrow Started.", <http://www.tomorrowstarted.com/2011/10/herzog-and-de-meuron-a-day-at-the-office/>.html. (accessed December 25, 2016.) Copyright: tomorrowstarted, ars.



Photo of Jacques Herzog (left) and Pierre de Meuron (right).  
Source: "Kuznetsov, Pavel. "Khertsog Arkhitektury. Tvorchestvo HdM v Izbrannykh Tsitatakh [Herzog of Architecture. HdM Creativity in Favorite Quotes]." <http://www.Berlogos.Ru>, October 21, 2016. <http://www.berlogos.ru/article/herzog-arhitektury-tvorchestvo-hdm-v-izbrannykh-tsitatah/> (accessed September 19, 2019). Copyright: Berlogos.ru. The use of image is granted by the owners.

# HERZOG & DE MEURON

**A PARTNERSHIP LED BY JACQUES HERZOG AND PIERRE DE MEURON WITH SENIOR PARTNERS CHRISTINE BINSWANGER, ASCAN MERGENTHALER AND STEFAN MARBACH**

“

The jury is pleased

to award the 2001 **PRITZKER ARCHITECTURE PRIZE** to them for advancing the art of architecture, a significant contribution to furthering the definition of architecture as one of the premier art forms in this new century and millennium”



The Pritzker Architecture Prize Ceremony 2001 - Jacques Herzog and Pierre de Meuron.  
Source: "Kuznetsov, Pavel. "Khertsog Arkhitektury. Tvorchestvo HdM v Izbrannykh Tsitatakh [Herzog of Architecture. HdM Creativity in Favorite Quotes]." <http://www.Berlogos.Ru>, October 21, 2016. <http://www.berlogos.ru/article/herzog-arhitektury-tvorchestvo-hdm-v-izbrannykh-tsitatah/> (accessed September 19, 2019). Copyright: Berlogos.ru. The use of image is granted by the owners.

**“Herzog and de Meuron are among the very best architects that have ever been”**  
Riba President Jack Pringle

Gaby Ochsenbein. "Herzog and de Meuron Win Gold for Architecture - SWI Swissinfo.ch," February 21, 2017. Available from: <http://www.swissinfo.ch/directdemocracy/herzog-and-de-meuron-win-gold-for-architecture/646206>. (accessed December 25, 2016.)



Jacques Herzog (left), Ascan Mergenthaler, and Pierre de Meuron (right). Source: Hotes, Katrin, and Melanie Kampermann, eds. Ausgabe Broschuere Elbphilharmonie Hamburg ENG. Hamburg: HamburgMusik gGmbH – Elbphilharmonie und Laeiszhalle Betriebsgesellschaft, 2014. <https://www.elbphilharmonie.de/en/publications>. Print, pdf free to download. p. 18-19.

SWI swissinfo.ch

Herzog and de Meuron win gold for architecture

By [Gaby Ochsenbein](#)

# Discourse: evocative and provocative space

**Aus Frust wird Vorfreude**  
Die Elbphilharmonie wird eröffnet - und die Hamburger lieben sie jetzt schon. Besonders die Plaza hat es in sich. Konzertliebhaber müssen sich allerdings noch gedulden.

**FERTIG**

Die Elbphilharmonie in Hamburg ist fertig. Nach fast zehn Jahren Stauzeit liegt sie nun an der westlichen Spitze der Hafencity, von der Elbe umspült, wie ein Juwel auf samt - strahlend, glänzend und stündlich neu. Anfang der Woche war Bauaufnahme zwischen der Stadtratskommission und der Stadt. Die Mitglieder und fast alle Hamburger sind begeistert. Aber das sind alle Kleinigkeiten im Vergleich zur Stargeschichte zuvor, als alle Beteiligten darauf bestanden waren, dass ein Jahr lang überhaupt nicht mehr gebaut wurde - und die Elbphilharmonie dem Gegenstand des Spottes wurde wie der noch immer nicht fertige Flughafen Berlin-Brandenburg.

**Hamburg's completed 'Elphie' concert hall shines triumphant**  
Elbphilharmonie, one of several building projects to embarrass Germany by taking too long and going over budget, is finally finished

On the same day, construction company Hochtief handed the building over to the City of Hamburg. Its first concert is scheduled for 11 January 2017, but it will open to its first guests this weekend.

Switzerland-based Herzog & de Meuron renovated a 1960s warehouse by Hamburg architect Werner Kallmorgen to create the concert hall, which is located beside Hamburg's Elbe river.

**Hamburg's completed 'Elphie' concert hall shines triumphant**  
The word 'finished' illuminates the facade of the just-completed Elbphilharmonie concert hall in Hamburg. Photograph: Christian Christia/JAP/Corbis Images

It took six years longer to build than projected, overshot its budget tenfold, was described by its own artistic director as a "laughing stock" and reminded one former German chancellor of Kaiser Wilhelm's megalomania.

**Architect**  
Take a look at Herzog & De Meuron's Elbphilharmonie in Hamburg

The Elbphilharmonie, a massive building complex by Herzog & De Meuron, will open in early January 2017. Set on the banks of the Elbe River in Hamburg, the complex contains three concert halls, a hotel, 45 studio apartments, and "The Plaza," a public viewing area.

**BUILDING**

» The Elbphilharmonie is a total work of art: it combines innovative architecture with an exceptional location, outstanding acoustics and a visionary concert programme. «

The Elbphilharmonie with its impressive glass facade and wave-like rooftop rises up from the former Kaispeicher building on the western tip of the Hafencity. Accommodated inside are two concert halls, a hotel and residential apartments. Between the old warehouse and the glass structure is the Plaza - a public viewing area that extends around the whole building.

## WHAT

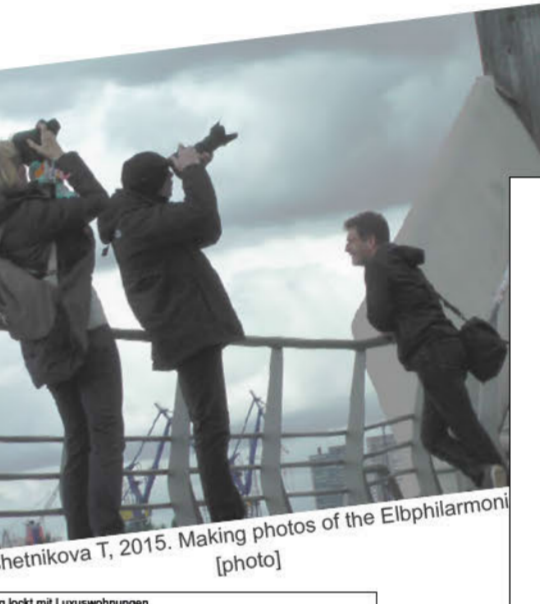
Screen shot of the Elbphilharmonie official website [image online]. Available through: Elbphilharmonie official website. "Elbphilharmonie - Laeiszhalle Hamburg - Elbphilharmonie." Accessed December 25, 2016. <https://www.elbphilharmonie.de/en/>.

Frank Pergande. "Elbphilharmonie in Hamburg Wird Eröffnet." November 5, 2016. <http://www.faz.net/aktuell/gesellschaft/elbphilharmonie-in-hamburg-wird-eroeffnet-14509428.html>. (accessed December 25, 2016.)

DPA, DEUTSCHE WELLE. "Hamburg: Besondere Perspektiven Der Elbphilharmonie - Feuilleton - FAZ," November 5, 2016. <http://www.faz.net/aktuell/feuilleton/hamburg-besondere-perspektiven-der-elbphilharmonie-14513829.html>. (accessed December 25, 2016.)

Amy Frearson. "Herzog & de Meuron's Elbphilharmonie Announces Completion in Lights." November 1, 2016. <https://www.dezeen.com/2016/11/01/herzog-de-meuron-elbphilharmonie-hamburg-completed-lights/>. (accessed December 25, 2016.)

Philip Oltermann. "Hamburg's Completed 'Elphie' Concert Hall Shines Triumphant | World News | The Guardian," November 1, 2016. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/nov/01/hamburg-elphie-concert-hall-elbphilharmonie-finished>. (accessed December 25, 2016.)



Reshetnikova T., 2015. Making photos of the Elbphilharmonie [photo]

**Project of the Week: Elbphilharmonie, Hamburg, Germany**  
Herzog & de Meuron

However, after years of uncertainty and a ballooning budget, the Swiss architectural duo's Hamburg-based masterpiece is set to open. Despite costing 10 times more than its original estimated budget, this mixed-use development has finally concluded construction in 2016. January 2017 will see the Elbphilharmonie open to the public proper.

"Project of the Week: Elbphilharmonie, Hamburg, Germany, Herzog & de Meuron | WorldBuild365." November 11, 2016. <https://www.worldbuild365.com/news/xdue8egv/building-architecture/project-of-the-week-elbphilharmonie-hamburg-germany-herzog-de-meuron>. (accessed December 25, 2016.)

**PHAIDON**

**Herzog & de Meuron make mini protest in Venice**  
Foam interiors of un-built Hamburg Elbphilharmonie building are surrounded by uncensored newspaper articles

The construction site as a common ground of diverging interests - Herzog & de Meuron, Venice

Architects Herzog & de Meuron are using representations of the interiors of their unfinished Elbphilharmonie concert hall in Hamburg in a discrete, mini-protest against the delays and escalating costs that caused work on it to be suspended last November

**SPiegel ONLINE**  
11/02/2016 04:48 PM

**The Striking New Face of Hamburg**  
Interview Conducted by Ulrike Knöfel

Architect Jacques Herzog has designed dozens of buildings together with his partner Pierre de Meuron. But his most controversial project to date, the Elbphilharmonie, is about to open in Hamburg. SPIEGEL spoke with Herzog about what the building's importance to the city.

**Elbphilharmonie**  
Luxuswohnen 110 Meter über der Elbe

Anfang 2017 wird die schlagzeilentragende Elbphilharmonie in Hamburg eröffnet. Was mancher nicht weiß: in dem Gebäude gibt es bald auch die 44 teuersten Wohnungen der Stadt. Wie wird es dort wohl aussehen?

Wohnen im Wolkenkratzer: Die Elbphilharmonie bietet auch Apartments.

**elbphilharmonie**  
248 posts 10k followers 109 following

Elbphilharmonie Hamburg the official account of the Elbphilharmonie Hamburg | 22  
[www.elphi.me/slowmo](http://www.elphi.me/slowmo)

MUSIC IS THE BEST KIND OF COMMUNICATION.

"Herzog & de Meuron Make Mini Protest in Venice | Architecture | Agenda | Phaidon." Accessed December 3, 2016. <http://uk.phaidon.com/agenda/architecture/articles/2012/august/30/herzog-and-de-meuron-make-mini-protest-in-venice/>. (accessed December 25, 2016.)

Amy Frearson. "Elbphilharmonie by Herzog & de Meuron at Venice Architecture Biennale 2012," August 30, 2012. <https://www.dezeen.com/2012/08/30/elbphilharmonie-by-herzog-de-meuron-at-venice-architecture-biennale-2012/>. (accessed December 25, 2016.)

"Interview with Jacques Herzog, Architect of Elbphilharmonie - SPIEGEL ONLINE." Accessed December 3, 2016. <http://www.spiegel.de/international/zeitgeist/interview-with-jacques-herzog-architect-of-elbphilharmonie-1119249.html>. (accessed December 25, 2016.)

Carsten Garmis. "Elbphilharmonie in Hamburg Locket Mit Luxuswohnungen." August 27, 2016. <http://www.faz.net/aktuell/wirtschaft/immobilien/elbphilharmonie-in-hamburg-lockt-mit-luxuswohnungen-14382529.html>. (accessed December 25, 2016.)

"Elbphilharmonie Hamburg (@elbphilharmonie) • Instagram Photos and Videos." Accessed December 25, 2016. <https://www.instagram.com/elbphilharmonie/?hl=en>. (accessed December 25, 2016.)



# Urban context and development

1892



Nehls, Christian; Bubendey, Johann Friedrich, 1892. Hamburg's Hafen (image fragment). Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Hamburg, <https://resolver.sub.uni-hamburg.de/kitodo/PPN837872480>. (accessed September 20, 2019). Copyright: Creative Commons Lizenz BY-SA 4.0.

1975



N.d., 1975. Hafen Hamburg/Elbe. Blick Richtung Westen auf den Hafen. Am unteren Rand, Bildmitte, die Vedder Brücke (ganz unten), darüber die Freihafenbrücke, ganz oben links der Elbe: Finkenwerder. Available from Bundesanstalt für Wasserbau, <http://medienarchiv.baw.de/cdm/ref/collection/wsw/id/4473>. (accessed September 20, 2019). Copyright: Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License.

2017



Foto: Marco Verch, 31 March 2017. Luftbild: Elbphilharmonie in Hamburg. Available from: Flickr, <https://www.flickr.com/photos/30478819@N08/33759601895/> (accessed September 23, 2019). Copyright: Attribution 2.0 Generic (CC BY 2.0).



Freie und Hansestadt Hamburg, Landesbetrieb Geoinformation und Vermessung. Sandtorhafen/Traditionsschiffhafen, Platz der Deutschen Einheit 1 - the Elbphilharmonie Hamburg location. [computer map]. 1:2500. Kartographie und Gestaltung: Landesbetrieb Geoinformation und Vermessung, 2016 [Digitale Orthophotos: Aus den Luftbilddaten]. Freie und Hansestadt Hamburg, 2016. <https://geoportal-hamburg.de/Geoportal/geo-online/?layerIDs=453,94&visibility=true,true&transparency=0,0&center=565318.639517031,5933011.722905833&zoomlevel=7&style=simple>. (accessed September 20, 2019). Copyright: Freie und Hansestadt Hamburg, Landesbetrieb Geoinformation und Vermessung. Free to download Pdf.

1900



HHLA / Hamburger Fotoarchiv, 1900. Historic picture of the Hamburg Harbor - Magdeburger Hafen and the Kaispeicher B 1900. Digital image: DIN A5 / 300dpi. "Foto: „historisches Luftbild von Hamburg; im Vordergrund lks. unten das Kuppelgebäude vom Eingang des St. Pauli Elbtunnels und eine Wasser-treppe zum Anleger der Hafenfähren auf Steinwerder. Hinter dem Fährkanal das Gelände der Stülkenwerft.“ <https://historische-bilder.com/photo/historisches-luftbild-hamburg-vordergrund-lks-unten-kuppelgebäude-eingang-bf5hd11x8>. (accessed September 23, 2019). Copyright: hlla.de / hamburger-fotoarchiv.de - the use of image is granted by the owners.

## Location of the Hamburg Elbphilharmonie: evolution of the place

1839



City plan before 1839. Kart fra Nasjonalbibliotekets kartsamling. Kartet er gitt ut i (1839) og viser Hamburg. Scale not given. Available from: Wikipedia Commons, [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Grundriss\\_der\\_freien\\_stadt\\_Hamburg\\_-\\_no-nb\\_krt\\_01036.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Grundriss_der_freien_stadt_Hamburg_-_no-nb_krt_01036.jpg). (accessed September 20, 2019). Copyright: National Library of Norway [Public domain].

1897



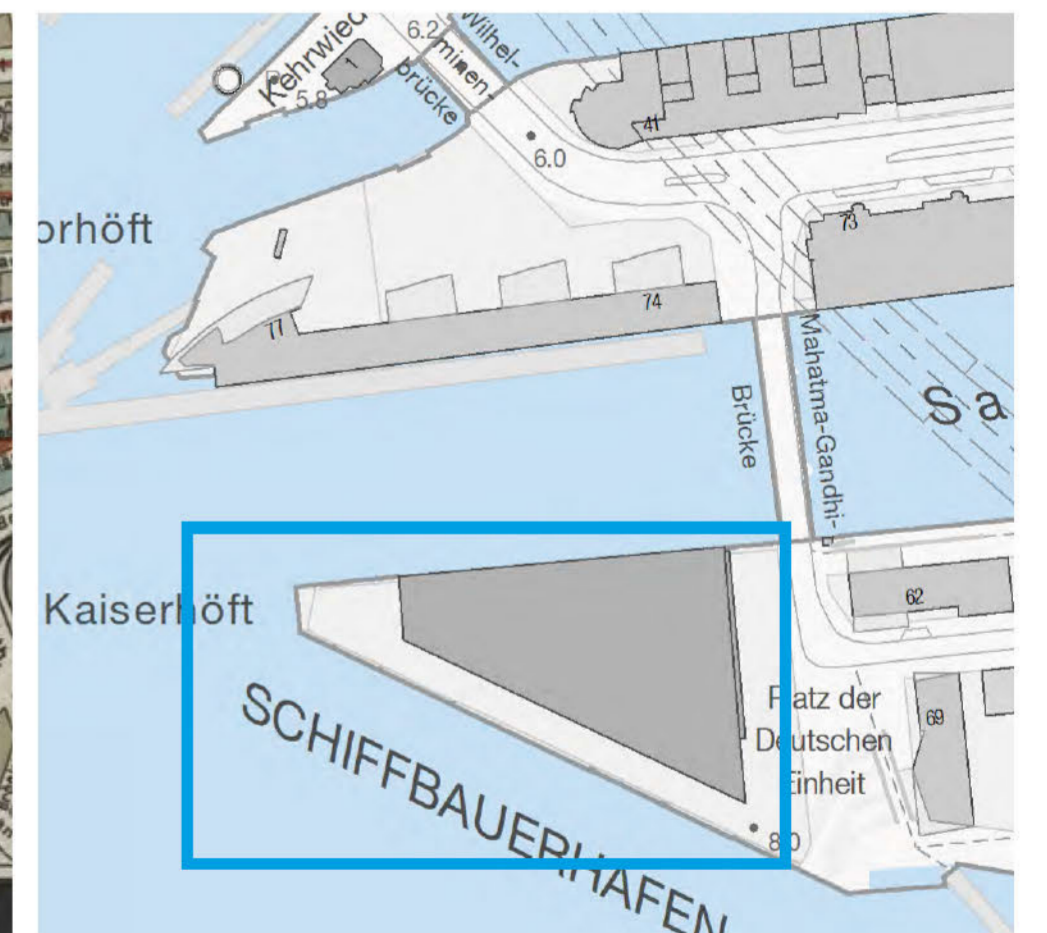
City plan before 1897. C. Adler's Plan von Wandsbek, Hamburg, Altona und Umgebung. Scale: Ca. 1:17.850. Available from: Wikipedia Commons, [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:PN741277050\\_C.\\_Adlers\\_Plan\\_von\\_Wandsbek,\\_Hamburg,\\_Altona\\_und\\_Umgebung\\_\(1897\).jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:PN741277050_C._Adlers_Plan_von_Wandsbek,_Hamburg,_Altona_und_Umgebung_(1897).jpg) (accessed September 20, 2019). Copyright: Public domain.

1900



Author of the metadata: SLUB/Kartensammlung. Stadtplan von Hamburg, ca. 1:14 000, Druck, ca. 1900. Datensatz 90064220. Beschreibung: [Hamburg] : [Plan vom Zentrum]. - [Ca. 1:14 000]. - [S.I.]. [ca. 1900]. - 1 Kt. : Farbendr.; 27 x 20 cm. Verwalter: Dresden, Sächsische Landesbibliothek - Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek Dresden (SLUB), Kartensammlung, Signatur/Inventar-Nr.: SLUB/KS 27492. <http://www.deutschefotothek.de/documents/obj/90064220>. (accessed September 20, 2019). Copyright: Images from the Deutsche Fotothek may be used for private or scientific purposes (teaching, teaching and research) free of charge and without a written application, as long as picture credits are provided and a voucher copy is sent (if photographic material of the Deutsche Fotothek is published in print products) (<http://www.deutschefotothek.de/cms/agb.xml>).

2019



Hamburg map, [computer map]. 1:2500. Kartographie und Gestaltung: Landesbetrieb Geoinformation und Vermessung, 2019 [Digitale Orthophotos: Aus den Luftbilddaten]. Freie und Hansestadt Hamburg, 2019. <https://geoportal-hamburg.de/Geoportal/geo-online/?layerIDs=453,94,1043&visibility=true,true&transparency=0,0,0&center=565318.6395170367,5933011.722905818&zoomlevel=7&style=simple> (accessed September 20, 2019). Copyright: open data.

Elbphilharmonie: Mapping the surroundings

Urban context and development

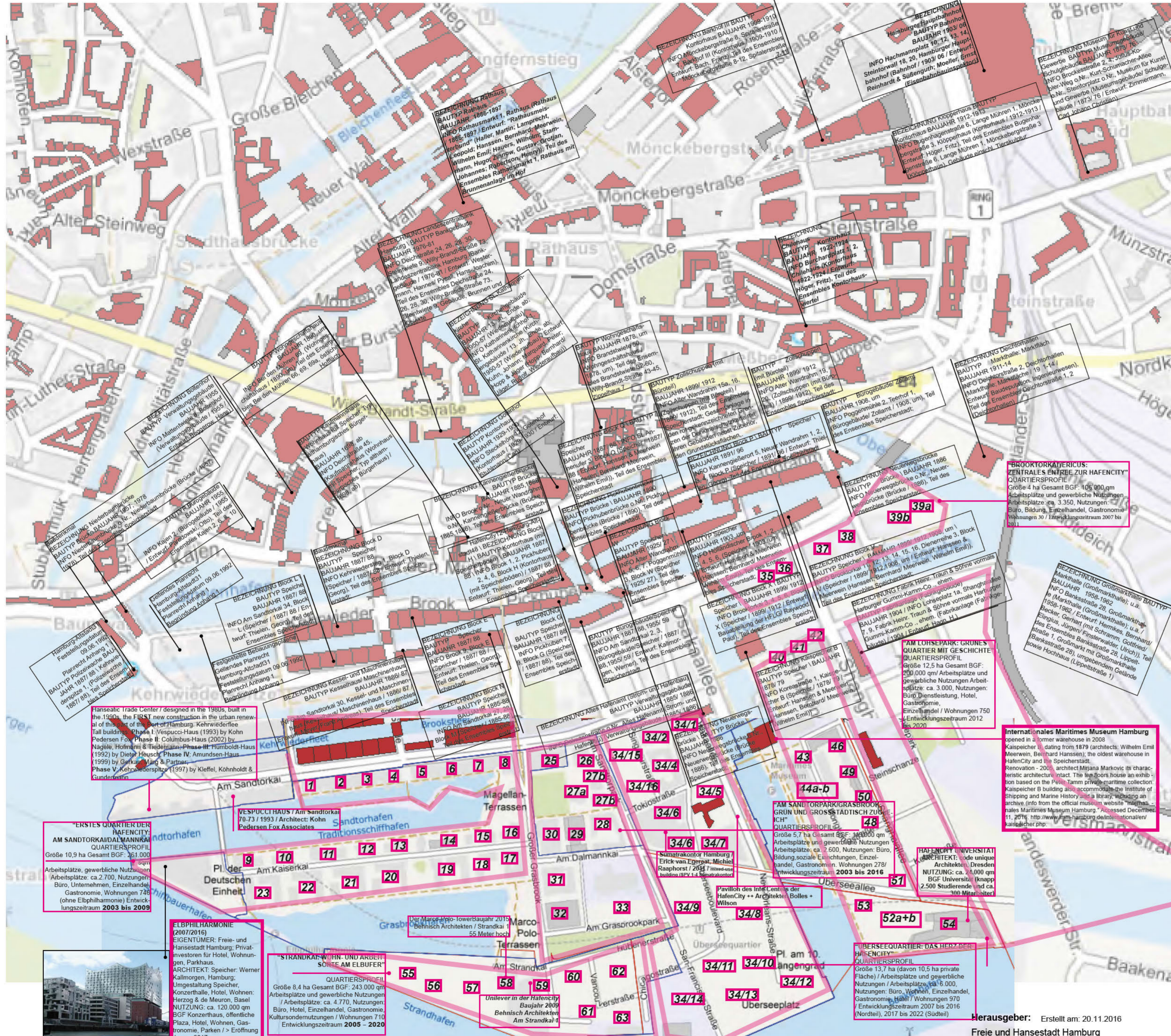


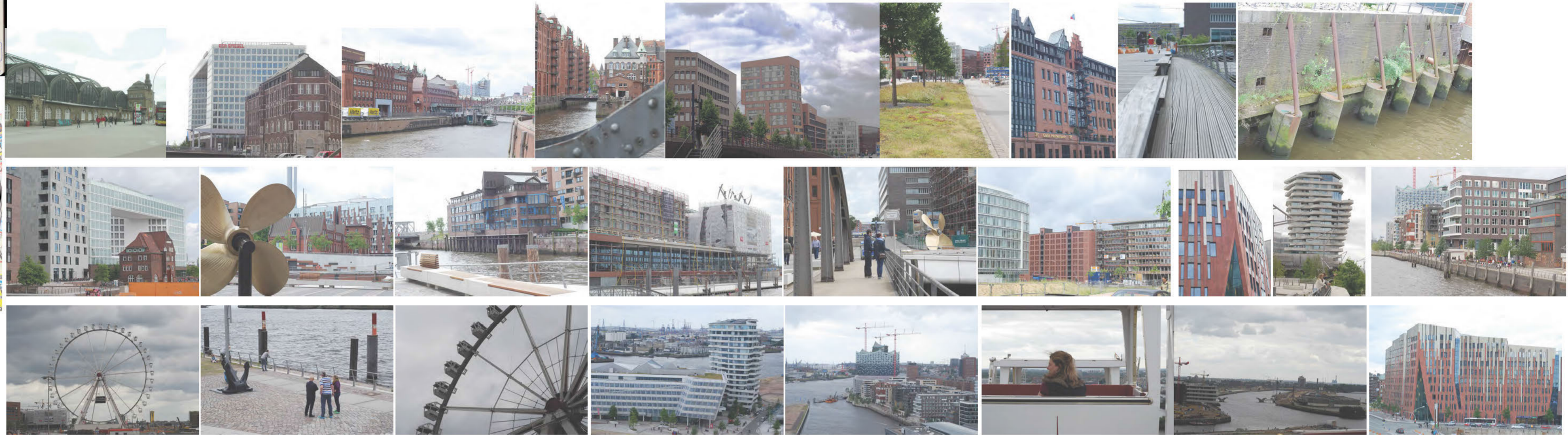
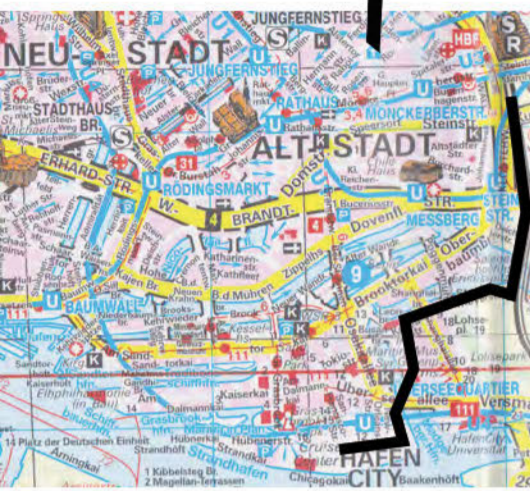
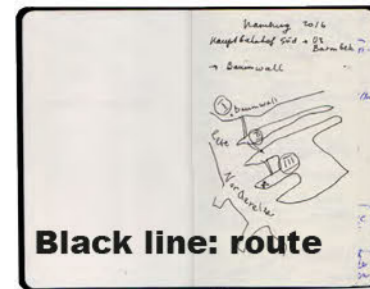
Table listing building projects in HafenCity Hamburg, organized into quarters: "ERSTES QUARTIER DER HAFENCITY: AM SANDTORKAI/DALMANNKAI", "AM SANDTORKAI/GRASBROOK", "UBERSEEQUARTIER: DAS HERZ DER HAFENCITY", "ZENTRALE HAFENCITY BROOKTORKAI/ERICUS, UBERSEEQUARTIER, ELBTOURQUARTIER, AM LOHSEPARK", "ELBTOURQUARTIER: INNOVATIV, KREATIV, NACHHALTIG", and "STRANDKAI: WOHN- UND ARBEITSORTE AM ELBUFER". Each entry includes a number, project name, architect, location, and details on area and completion date.

\* The source: Gebäude in der HafenCity. EINE UBERSICHT, 12th ed. (Hamburg: HafenCity Hamburg, 2015), http://www.hafencity.com/upload/files/Baerrenheerbooklet\_2015\_FREI.pdf

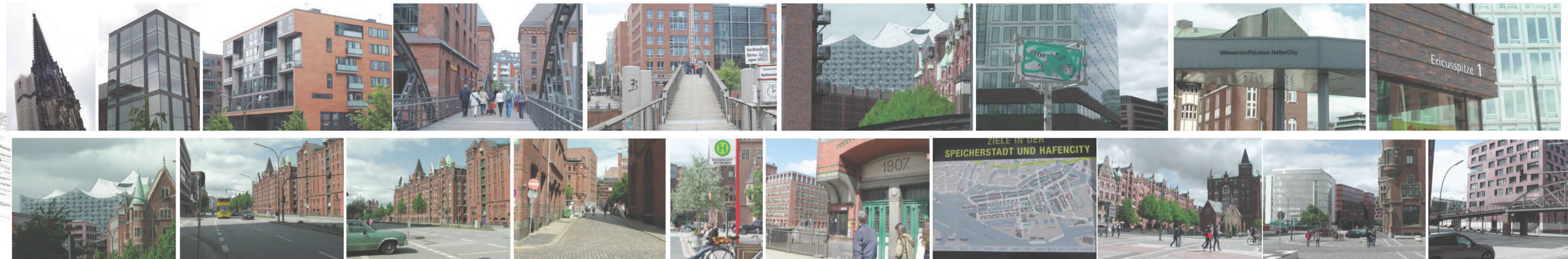
Herausgeber: Freie und Hansestadt Hamburg Landesbetrieb Geoinformation und Vermessung

## Urban context and development, and local identity

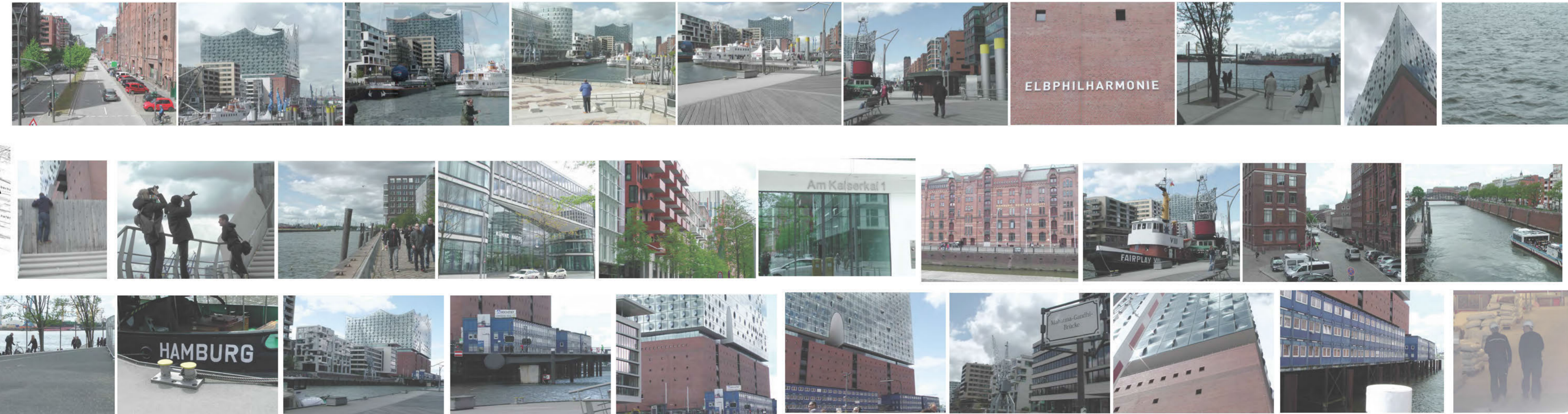
Photoscript of the Elbphilharmonie location



Red line: route



Red line: route

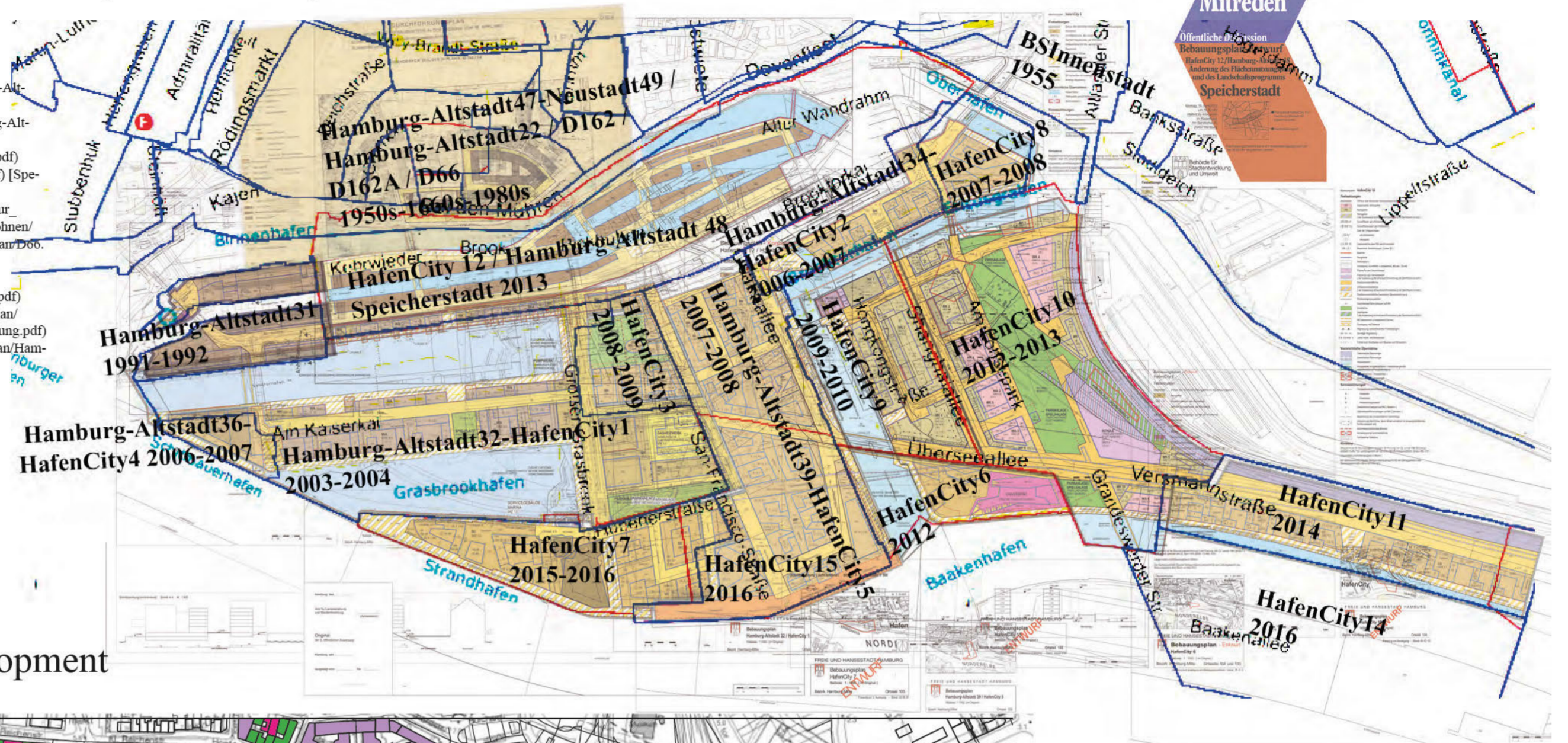


# Urban context and development

## "Project HafenCity"

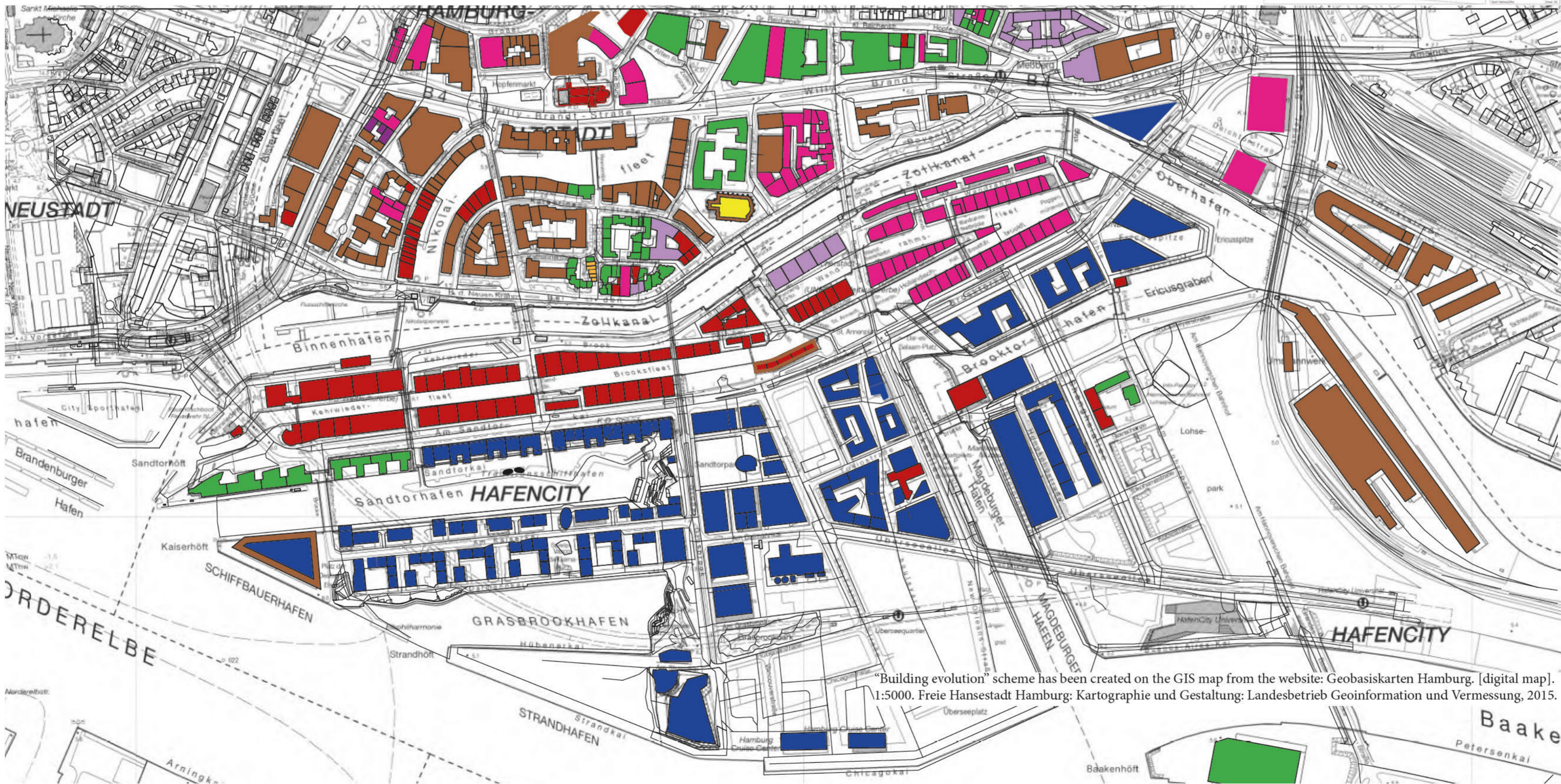
Map is created using the open data from the official HafenCity Hamburg website:  
 "Geo-Online." Accessed December 7, 2016. <http://www.geoportal-hamburg.de/Geoportal/geo-online/index.html>.

- Hamburg-Altstadt32-HafenCity1 (Feststellungsdatum 03.11.2004 [http://daten-hamburg.de/infrastruktur\\_bauen\\_wohnen/bebauungsplaene/pdfs/bplan/Hamburg-Altstadt32-HafenCity1.pdf](http://daten-hamburg.de/infrastruktur_bauen_wohnen/bebauungsplaene/pdfs/bplan/Hamburg-Altstadt32-HafenCity1.pdf))
- Hamburg-Altstadt36-HafenCity4 (Feststellungsdatum 24.04.2007 [http://daten-hamburg.de/infrastruktur\\_bauen\\_wohnen/bebauungsplaene/pdfs/bplan/Hamburg-Altstadt36-HafenCity4.pdf](http://daten-hamburg.de/infrastruktur_bauen_wohnen/bebauungsplaene/pdfs/bplan/Hamburg-Altstadt36-HafenCity4.pdf)) [Elbphilharmonie]
- Hamburg-Altstadt31 (Feststellungsdatum 09.06.1992 [http://daten-hamburg.de/infrastruktur\\_bauen\\_wohnen/bebauungsplaene/pdfs/bplan/Hamburg-Altstadt31.pdf](http://daten-hamburg.de/infrastruktur_bauen_wohnen/bebauungsplaene/pdfs/bplan/Hamburg-Altstadt31.pdf))
- HafenCity12-Hamburg-Altstadt48 (2013 / <http://www.hamburg.de/contentblob/3972930/75fe8687a7cd687db160476949283c11/data/oepd-infoblatt-april13.pdf>) [Speicherstadt]
- Hamburg-Altstadt47-Neustadt49 (Feststellungsdatum 05.07.2011 / Hamburg-Altstadt22 - Feststellungsdatum 03.03.1980 - [http://daten-hamburg.de/infrastruktur\\_bauen\\_wohnen/bebauungsplaene/pdfs/bplan/Hamburg-Altstadt22.pdf](http://daten-hamburg.de/infrastruktur_bauen_wohnen/bebauungsplaene/pdfs/bplan/Hamburg-Altstadt22.pdf)) / D162A - Feststellungsdatum 09.05.1960 - [http://daten-hamburg.de/infrastruktur\\_bauen\\_wohnen/bebauungsplaene/pdfs/bplan/D162A.pdf](http://daten-hamburg.de/infrastruktur_bauen_wohnen/bebauungsplaene/pdfs/bplan/D162A.pdf) / D66 - Feststellungsdatum 08.07.1952 - [http://daten-hamburg.de/infrastruktur\\_bauen\\_wohnen/bebauungsplaene/pdfs/bplan/D66.pdf](http://daten-hamburg.de/infrastruktur_bauen_wohnen/bebauungsplaene/pdfs/bplan/D66.pdf) / D162 - Feststellungsdatum 28.06.1955 - [http://daten-hamburg.de/infrastruktur\\_bauen\\_wohnen/bebauungsplaene/pdfs/bplan/D162.pdf](http://daten-hamburg.de/infrastruktur_bauen_wohnen/bebauungsplaene/pdfs/bplan/D162.pdf))
- HafenCity3 (2008-2009 / Feststellungsdatum 03.11.2009 - [http://daten-hamburg.de/infrastruktur\\_bauen\\_wohnen/bebauungsplaene/pdfs/bplan/HafenCity3.pdf](http://daten-hamburg.de/infrastruktur_bauen_wohnen/bebauungsplaene/pdfs/bplan/HafenCity3.pdf))
- HafenCity7 (2015-2016 / <http://www.hamburg.de/contentblob/6352086/d51047f3b13a9e863e3ce8f703b03c40/data/planzeichnung-auslegung-juni-2016.pdf>)
- Hamburg-Altstadt39-HafenCity5 (2007-2008 / Feststellungsdatum 19.02.2008 [http://daten-hamburg.de/infrastruktur\\_bauen\\_wohnen/bebauungsplaene/pdfs/bplan/Hamburg-Altstadt39-HafenCity5.pdf](http://daten-hamburg.de/infrastruktur_bauen_wohnen/bebauungsplaene/pdfs/bplan/Hamburg-Altstadt39-HafenCity5.pdf)) / HafenCity15 (2016 <http://www.hamburg.de/contentblob/4641566/3bedb29d62ed57905c40d180ab1a649e/data/planzeichnung.pdf>)
- Hamburg-Altstadt34-HafenCity2 (2006-2007 / Feststellungsdatum 04.12.2007 [http://daten-hamburg.de/infrastruktur\\_bauen\\_wohnen/bebauungsplaene/pdfs/bplan/Hamburg-Altstadt34-HafenCity2.pdf](http://daten-hamburg.de/infrastruktur_bauen_wohnen/bebauungsplaene/pdfs/bplan/Hamburg-Altstadt34-HafenCity2.pdf))
- HafenCity8 (2007-2008 / Feststellungsdatum 14.10.2008 [http://daten-hamburg.de/infrastruktur\\_bauen\\_wohnen/bebauungsplaene/pdfs/bplan/HafenCity8.pdf](http://daten-hamburg.de/infrastruktur_bauen_wohnen/bebauungsplaene/pdfs/bplan/HafenCity8.pdf))
- HafenCity9 (2009-2010 / <http://www.hamburg.de/contentblob/1448208/512841a20cda9fb03a954aabf38c1c/data/bebauungsplan-hafen-city-9.pdf>)
- HafenCity10 (2012-2013 / <http://www.hamburg.de/contentblob/3734080/a9aa4dbb290e7ab1c8d6152e2d8b835f/data/planzeichnung.pdf>)
- HafenCity6 (2012 / <http://www.hamburg.de/contentblob/3968506/4113c9b3bb0047afa8c282c7e98e1644/data/planzeichnung.pdf>)
- HafenCity14 (Feststellungsdatum 05.01.2016 / [http://daten-hamburg.de/infrastruktur\\_bauen\\_wohnen/bebauungsplaene/pdfs/bplan/HafenCity14.pdf](http://daten-hamburg.de/infrastruktur_bauen_wohnen/bebauungsplaene/pdfs/bplan/HafenCity14.pdf))
- HafenCity11 (Feststellungsdatum 23.12.2014 / [http://daten-hamburg.de/infrastruktur\\_bauen\\_wohnen/bebauungsplaene/pdfs/bplan/HafenCity11.pdf](http://daten-hamburg.de/infrastruktur_bauen_wohnen/bebauungsplaene/pdfs/bplan/HafenCity11.pdf))
- BSInnenstadt (Feststellungsdatum 14.01.1955 / [http://daten-hamburg.de/infrastruktur\\_bauen\\_wohnen/bebauungsplaene/pdfs/bplan/BSInnenstadt.pdf](http://daten-hamburg.de/infrastruktur_bauen_wohnen/bebauungsplaene/pdfs/bplan/BSInnenstadt.pdf))



### Elbphilharmonie Site redevelopment

Elbphilharmonie location: building progress - further development



legend Built and renovation date (also at the left scheme and in combination of legend colors)

- XIII century
- XVIII century / before the XIX century
- 1840s-1890s
- 1890s-1920s
- 1920s-1930s
- 1930s-1940s
- 1950-1970
- 1980s-1990s
- 2000-till date

"Building evolution" scheme has been created on the GIS map from the website: Geobasiskarten Hamburg. [digital map].  
 1:5000. Freie Hansestadt Hamburg: Kartographie und Gestaltung: Landesbetrieb Geoinformation und Vermessung, 2015.

# Local identity, streetart, and a source of income



Reshetnikova T., 2016. Photographs. The Elbphilharmonie souvenirs.

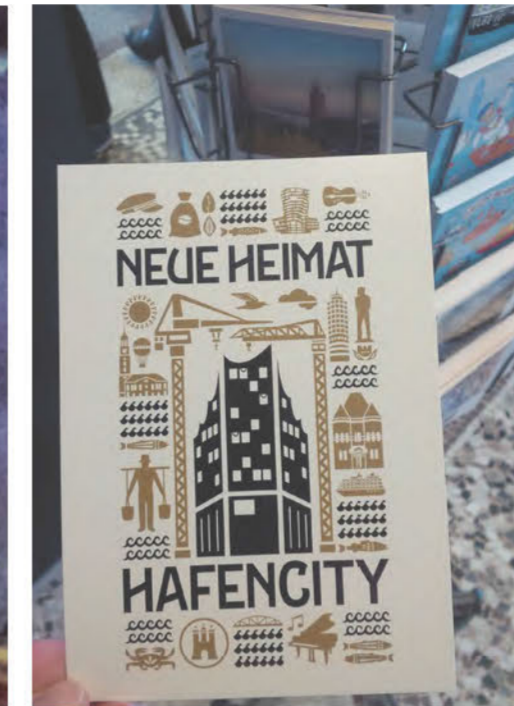


Alsterwasser & Fisch. "Hamburg Original Elbphilharmonie Tassen & Zubehör Die Hamburger Elbphilharmonie in der schönsten Stadt der Welt." Digital image. Available from: <http://www.alsterwasser-fisch.com/shop/110111616/> (accessed March 11, 2017.)

## Photographs of souvenirs with the image of the Elbphilharmonie



Reshetnikova T., 2017. Photographs of souvenirs with the image of the Elbphilharmonie



## The Elbphilharmonie logo



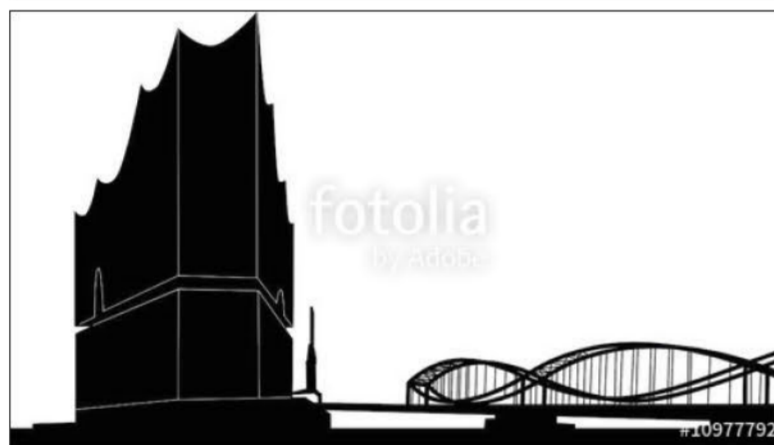
The Elbphilharmonie logo. Press information. The Elbphilharmonie Hamburg: A New Architectural Landmark for the Hanseatic City of Hamburg. Pdf file. Available from Elbphilharmonie official website: [https://d3c80vss50ue25.cloudfront.net/media/filer\\_public/8d/88/8895bc-62a1-4b53-871b-6ef565d2cad8/15\\_basi\\_text\\_architecture.pdf](https://d3c80vss50ue25.cloudfront.net/media/filer_public/8d/88/8895bc-62a1-4b53-871b-6ef565d2cad8/15_basi_text_architecture.pdf) (accessed June 25, 2017.)



askaja (at Fotolia website). "Hamburg Elbphilharmonie." Digital image. Available from: <https://de.fotolia.com/id/10977792> (accessed March 11, 2017.)



"Cityproducts | Postkarte: Ahoi Hamburg." Cityproducts. <http://www.cityproducts.de/Waregruppe/Postkarten/Postkarte-Ahoi-Hamburg.html>. (accessed December 4, 2016.)



StrangeReflect (at Redbubble website). "Herzog & De Meuron Logo - Elbphilharmonie T-Shirts & Hoodies." Digital image. Available from: [https://www.redbubble.com/people/strangereffect/works/24848321-herzog-and-de-meuron-logo-elbphilharmonie?grid\\_pos=5&p=t-shirt&style=mens](https://www.redbubble.com/people/strangereffect/works/24848321-herzog-and-de-meuron-logo-elbphilharmonie?grid_pos=5&p=t-shirt&style=mens) (accessed March 11, 2017.)

## Cultural and commercial influence: local identity

### ELPHISTREETART



Jan-Paul Luedtke, 15.08.2015. "Mini Elbphilharmonie im Park Fiction - Hamburg Streetart - YouTube," Screen shot of the video <https://youtu.be/QYwLqRoOoI?t=19>. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QYwLqRoOoI>. (accessed December 3, 2016.)



"#ElphiStreetArt - Programmhilights Als Graffiti," Geheimtipp Hamburg, <https://geheimtipphamburg.de/geheimtipps/elphistreetart-programmhilights-als-graffiti/>. (accessed December 3, 2016.)

## Booklets of the Elbphilharmonie and the Elbphilharmonie Pavilion



Reshetnikova T., 2016. The Elbphilharmonie brochure (scanned).

"The HASPA MARATHON HAMBURG [-] Germany's biggest spring marathon and since 1986 the first one to paint the blue line on the roads" [<http://www.haspa-marathon-hamburg.de/>]



m.prinke, 21 April 2013. Hamburg-Marathon 2013. Photo available from: Flickr, <https://www.flickr.com/photos/mprinke/8686597916/in/photolist-eeB5VA-6ikDcY-6igvtH-2fBMJWs-frE7i-ecVhHZ-2fCgzCm-2ejAuf8-eeBh4Y-frCw2-RFX-So-GcG5Cy-23ExwJY-22CDzpC-7W8HjL-j35vVW-cUWjY-edCwef-cUWjY-edwRvD-cUUVUQ-edwQTM-cUVM9-cUW-Wa9-edwRKB-8zGNST-8zGNLF-7Xjyb3-7XgJP-ecJRh6-ecBfLq-7Xjyj-7Xopsb-23ExroY-E4jCEX-22kXXeM-7XopuA-23Exvo1-apk8Av-RXKEDH-23TUjY-c-edCumw-bRX89K-seoXNI-edwR2g-edCwiY-edCvVg-edCvXY-2fJfRT-edCiwL> (accessed September 21, 2019). Copyright: Attribution-ShareAlike 2.0 Generic (CC BY-SA 2.0).

### Events



Bernhard Manhard, n.d. Hamburg Marathon 2016. Available from: Team-TOMJ website, [https://www.team-tomj.de/medaillen/medaillen\\_16\\_17.html](https://www.team-tomj.de/medaillen/medaillen_16_17.html) (accessed September 21, 2019). Copyright: free to download for noncommercial use ("Downloads und Kopien dieser Seite sind nur für den privaten, nicht kommerziellen Gebrauch gestattet", [https://www.team-tomj.de/medaillen/medaillen\\_16\\_17.html](https://www.team-tomj.de/medaillen/medaillen_16_17.html)).

# Local identity

AESTHETIC INFLUENCE: SUCCESSION, ADAPTATION, IMITATION AND INNOVATION.  
RED-BRICK WAREHOUSE AND SEA-WAVE STRUCTURE OF GLASS FACADES

Jacques Herzog & Pierre de Meuron:

*"The Elbphilharmonie takes inspiration from three structures: the ancient theatre at Delphi, sport stadiums and tents"*

- Elbphilharmonie. Accessed December 3, 2016. <https://www.elbphilharmonie.de/en/elbphilharmonie>.

The Kaiserspeicher, landmark of the port of Hamburg  
late 19th century



Alfred Jensen (1859-1935), late 19th century. "Port of Hamburg". Painting, oil on canvas. By Alfred Jensen (1859-1935) (Bukowskis) [Public domain], via Wikimedia Commons. Uploaded 4 March 2013. Available from: Wikipedia Commons, [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:3AAlfred\\_Jensen\\_-\\_Hamburger\\_Hafen\\_mit\\_Schleppern\\_und\\_Viermastbark.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:3AAlfred_Jensen_-_Hamburger_Hafen_mit_Schleppern_und_Viermastbark.jpg). (accessed June 25, 2017.) Copyright: Public domain.

1900



Rare Book Division, The New York Public Library. "DINNER [held by] HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE [at] EN ROUTE STEAMER AUGUST VICTORIA (SS:)" New York Public Library Digital Collections. Accessed September 16, 2019. <http://digitalcollections.nysl.org/items/510d47db-3a02-a3d9-e040-e00a18064a99> Copyright: Public domain.

2005



Der Kaispeicher A von 1963, Ansicht von Südwesten. The original uploader was K. I a u s at German Wikipedia, Deutsch: Hamburg, HafenCity, Kaispeicher A, Selbst Fotografiert., August 14, 2005, Transferred from de.wikipedia to Commons. Available from: Wikipedia Commons, [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Kaispeicher\\_A.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Kaispeicher_A.jpg) (accessed September 12, 2019.) Copyright: Attribution-ShareAlike 2.0 Germany (CC BY-SA 2.0 DE)

2016



Reshetnikova T., 2016. The Elbphilharmonie brick facade.

KAISPEICHER A  
BRICK ARCHITECTURE

SANDTORHAFEN / TRADITIONSSCHIFFHAFEN  
SEA-WAVES



Reshetnikova T., 2016. The Elbphilharmonie location.



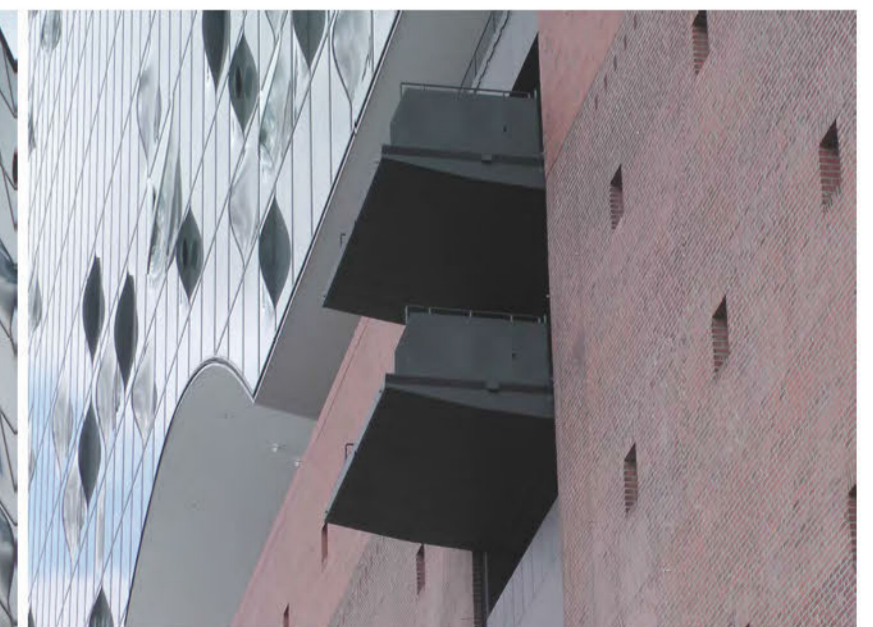
Reshetnikova T., 2016. The Elbphilharmonie location.



Reshetnikova T., 2016. The Elbphilharmonie facade.



Reshetnikova T., 2016. The Elbphilharmonie facade.



Reshetnikova T., 2016. The Elbphilharmonie facade.

# 4

Synthetic experiment  
“The New Stage of Alexandrinsky Theatre”

# Historic period representation

The Fontanka Embankment, 49A, St. Petersburg, Russia

## The New Stage of Alexandrinsky Theatre: building's and epoch change

1895



Opposite the Alexandrinsky Theater-2 main entrance  
Churakov, I. P. St.Petersburg View over the Fontanka from the Pracheshny [i.d. Prachechny] bridge. Station Finland steamship line. Print. Fontanka postcard. (1895)

1979

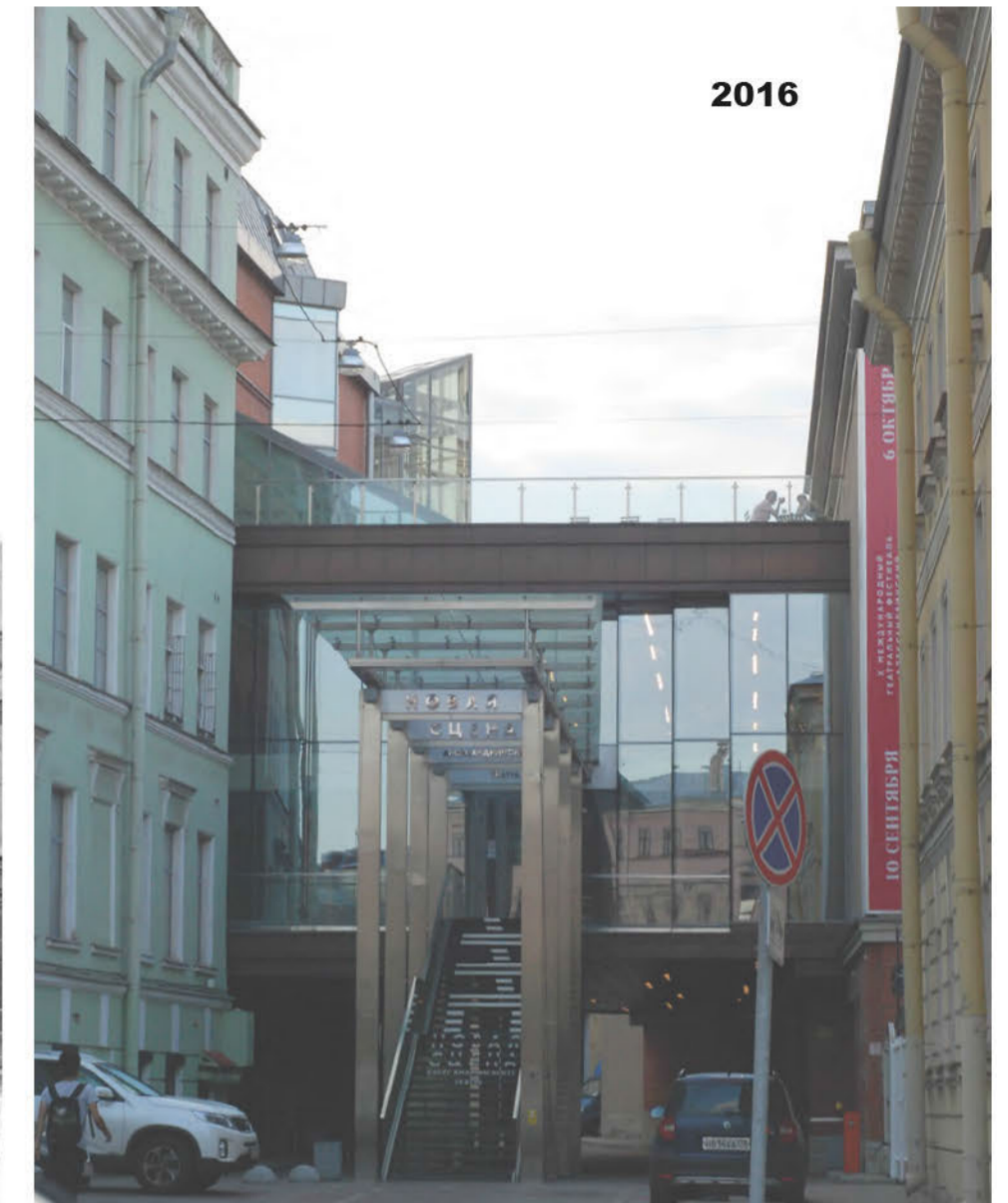


N.d. Fontanka embankment Str., 49. August 1979. Archive of the State museum of the hystory of Saint-Petersburg. PastVu.com website. Digital image. Available from: <https://pastvu.com/p/480026>. (accessed January 12, 2017). Copyright: public domain.

2004

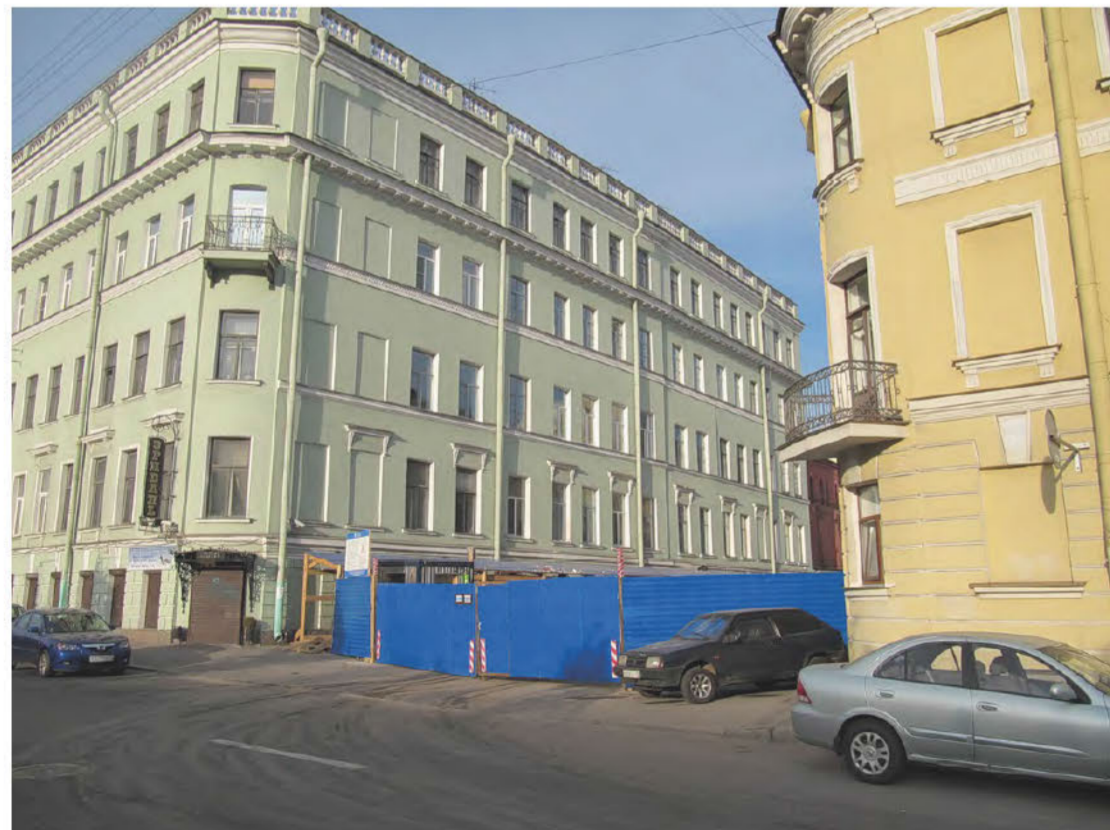


Ovchinnikov, K.VI. Between houses №49-51 courtyard at the Fontanka embankment (the second half of XVIIIth - early XIXth century). 10 December 2004. Print. St. Petersburg State public institution "Central State Archive of Film and Photo Documents of St. Petersburg". Copyright: the right to use the image is received.



Reshetnikova T, 2016. The New Stage of Alexandrinsky Theatre. Photo.

2010



User xerx, 2010. "Alexandrinsky Theater-2 | Built - SkyscraperCity". SkyscraperCity.com website. Digital image. Available from: <http://www.skyscrapercity.com/showthread.php?t=1139529>. (accessed January 12, 2017). Copyright: user xerx; the use of image is granted by the owner.

2010



User xerx, 2010. "Alexandrinsky Theater-2 | Built - SkyscraperCity". SkyscraperCity.com website. Digital image. Available from: <http://www.skyscrapercity.com/showthread.php?t=1139529>. (accessed January 12, 2017). Copyright: user xerx; the use of image is granted by the owner.

2010



User dimulyaDV, 2010. "Alexandrinsky Theater-2 | Built - SkyscraperCity". SkyscraperCity.com website. Digital image. Available from: <http://www.skyscrapercity.com/showthread.php?t=1139529&page=2>. (accessed January 12, 2017) Copyright: user dimulyaDV; the use of image is granted by the owner.

Design 2006-2009  
Construction 2013  
Z&K (Zemtsov, Kondiyayn&Partners)  
Cultural building type  
In-fill urban typ  
Extension/addition morphotype



# Impressive architectonics: "Otherness," experimental & emotional nature



View from the Fontanka River Embankment, daytime 3D visualization. The image is scanned from: Shiriayev, Daniel. "Black Box and the Theater of the Future." Tatlin Plan 25, no. 159 (2017): 6–16. P. 6



Entrance from the Fontanka River Embankment, daytime 3D visualisation. The image is scanned from: Shiriayev, Daniel. "Black Box and the Theater of the Future." Tatlin Plan 25, no. 159 (2017): 6–16. P. 15



The Alexandrinsky Theater-2 masterplan. The image is scanned from: Shiriayev, Daniel. "Black Box and the Theater of the Future." Tatlin Plan 25, no. 159 (2017): 6–16. P. 8

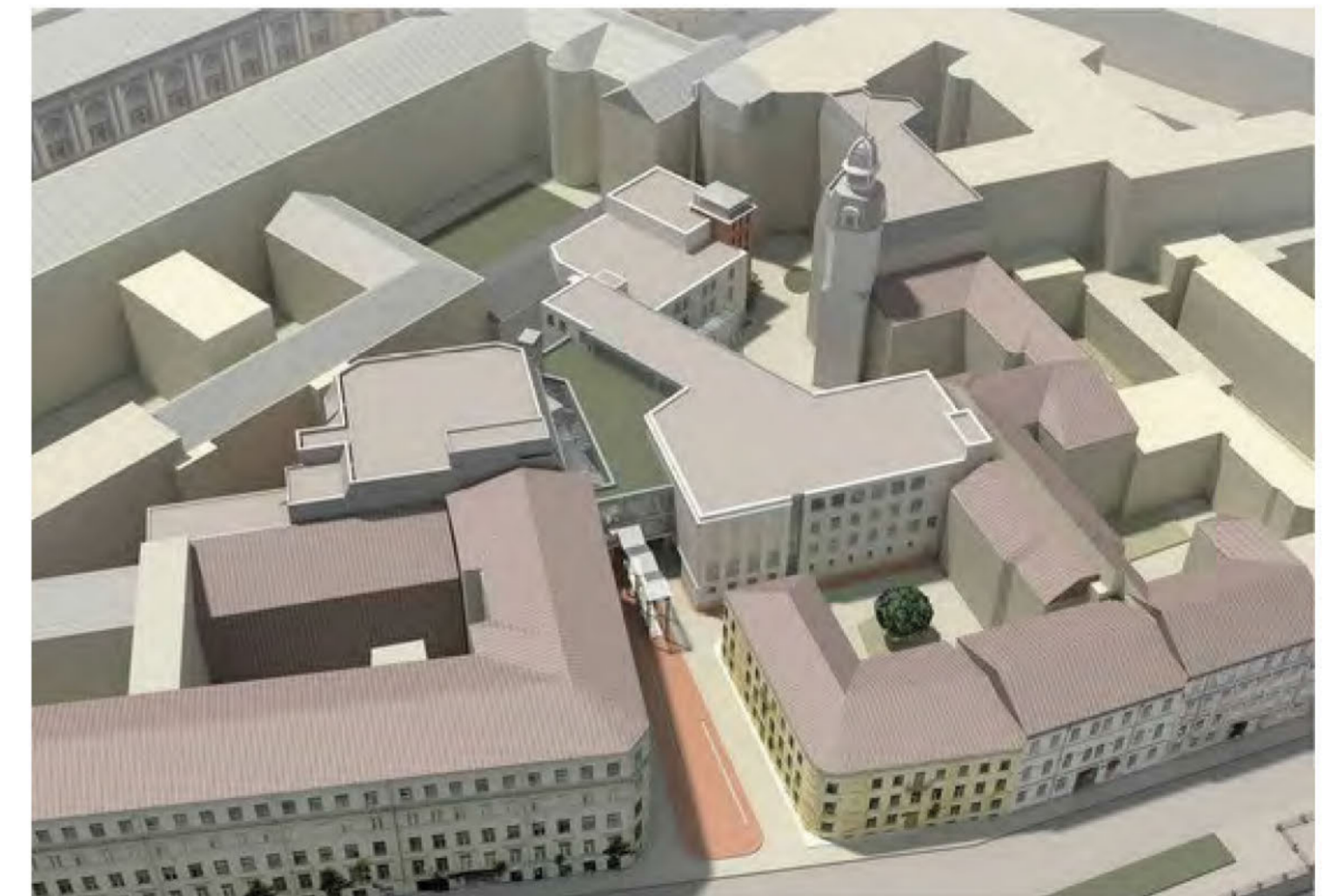


Reshetnikova T., 2017. The logo on a glass partition inside the New Stage of Alexandrinsky Theatre. Photo.

**"The architectural solution is based on the dramatic effect of the interaction between the XIX century preserved building with its brick walls and buttresses solidity, and transparency of modern glass surfaces and metal structures"**

- Zemtsov, Kondiayn and Partners

("The New Stage of Aleksandrinsky Theater. Theatrical-Cultural Complex." Architectural Bureau Z&k Zemtsov, Kondiayn and Partners Text available from: <http://www.z-k.spb.ru/>.(accessed February 26, 2017.)



View from the Fontanka River Embankment. The image is scanned from: Shiriayev, Daniel. "Black Box and the Theater of the Future." Tatlin Plan 25, no. 159 (2017): 6–16. P. 9

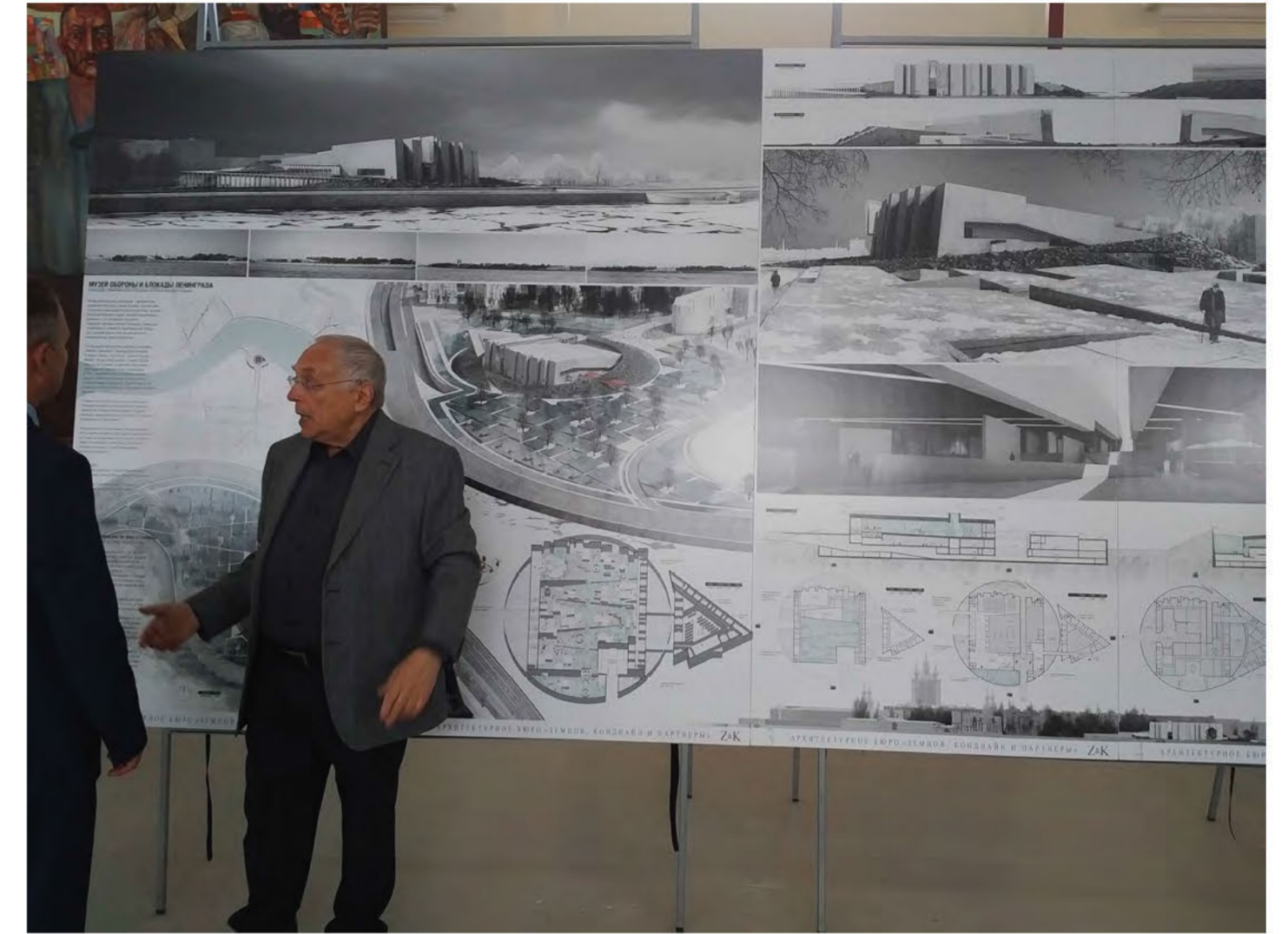
# Genius-architects



SOBAKA.RU. "The Bureau." SOBAKA.RU, May 10, 2011. Digital image. Available from: <http://www.sobaka.ru/oldmagazine/glavnoe/8859> (accessed January 15, 2017). Copyright: www.sobaka.ru. The copyright is granted by the owner.



Reshetnikova T., 25 August 2017. Exhibition of competition projects for the museum and exhibition complex "Defense and Siege of Leningrad," Saint Petersburg, Konyushennoye vedomstvo.



# Z&K (ZEMTSOV, KONDIAYN & PARTNERS)



Alla Pavlikova, 26 December, 2013. "The Holders of "The Crystal Daedalus"- The Bureau of "Zemtsov, Kondiayn and Partners." Andrei Bokov presents the award to Michael Kondiayn and Nina Popovski." Archi.ru, n.d. Image online: <https://archi.ru/russia/52359/geroi-festivalya-zodchestvo>. Copyright: Archi.ru, open access in case of an active link.

**"I never worked in any particular style, and I cannot stand the talk on this subject. But I'm sure it must be a modern quarter with no allusions with the 'Exchange'"**

[a reference to The Old Saint Petersburg Stock Exchange building] **and other classic forms"**  
("The losers of the competition / Architects about their projects. Second Place: Yury Zemtsov, Architectural Bureau "Zemtsov, Kondiayn and Partners", "Kommersant", October 12, 2013. <http://kommersant.ru/doc/2364214>.)

"Zemtsov, Kondiayn and Partners' - a team, whose work is distinguished by an explicit urban, and environmental design approach, an aspiration to combine in one right decision visual, functional and "human" needs that are dictated by a particular place"

(The "CAPITEL" magazine "About Problems and Solutions. Interview with Mikhail Kondiayn," The magazine Capitel', 2014, <<http://kapitel-spb.ru/article/%d0%be-%d0%b-%d1%80%d0%be%d0%b1%d0%bb%d0%b5%d0%bc%d0%b0%d1%85-%d0%b8-%d1%80%d0%b5%d1%88%d0%b5%d0%bd%d0%b8%d1%8f%d1%85-%d0%b8%d0%bd%d1%82-%d0%b5%d1%80%d0%b2%d1%8c%d1%8e-%d1%81-%d0%b-%d0%b8%d1%85%d0%b0/>> (accessed February 26, 2017))

О НАС    ПРОЕКТЫ    ПОСТРОЙКИ    КОНКУРСЫ    КОНЦЕПЦИИ    КОНТАКТЫ

В 1989 г. впервые за много лет была разрешена частная архитектурная практика в России, и в том же году мы зарегистрировались как первое частное архитектурное бюро в Санкт-Петербурге.

За годы существования в бюро были выполнены самые разнообразные работы, — от крупных градостроительных концепций и проектов реконструкции исторической городской среды, — до проектов гостиниц, торговых и офисных комплексов, жилых кварталов и отдельных домов, как в центре, так и в новых районах города.

Наша цель — найти для каждой конкретной площадки ту идею, которая ей изначально присуща. Находя эту идею, новый дух места, удается почувствовать и передать, настолько у результата есть шанс стать произведением искусства.

Архитектурное бюро дважды удостоено Национальной архитектурной премии — «Хрустальный Даэдалус» (2001 г., 2013 г.)

"In 1989, since many years, the first private architectural practice was permitted in Russia, and in the same year we signed up as the first private architectural office in St. Petersburg.

Over the years, the bureau had made a variety of works - from large urban development concepts and projects of reconstruction of historical urban environment - to hotel projects, commercial and office complexes, residential blocks and detached houses, both in the center and in new areas of the city.

Основные награды  
Фотобюро «Земцов и партнеры»  
Our goal - to find for each specific space the idea that is immanent to it. As this idea, a "genius loci", is felt and conveyed, as the result [architectural project] has a chance to become a work of art. Architectural bureau was twice awarded with the National Architecture Prize - the "Crystal Daedalus" (2001; 2013)"

— Zemtsov, Kondiayn & Partners



Zemtsov, Kondiayn and Partners, "About us [Architectural bureau Z&K Zemtsov, Kondiayn and Partners," Architectural bureau z&k zemtsov, kondiayn and partners архитектурное бюро «земцов, кондияйн и партнеры», accessed February 16, 2017. Available from: <http://www.z-k.spb.ru/>.



# Urban context and development

1700-1721 - the mouth of the Neva river in Swedish Ingria, the fortress of Nyenskans  
 - Swedish fortresses Nyenskans / Landskrona - on the 1st of May, 1703, during the Great Northern War, Peter the Great the fortress of Nyenskans was won and renamed in Schlotburg (Shlotburg). The Fortress of Peter and Paul was constructed on the Zayachy ("Hare") Island.

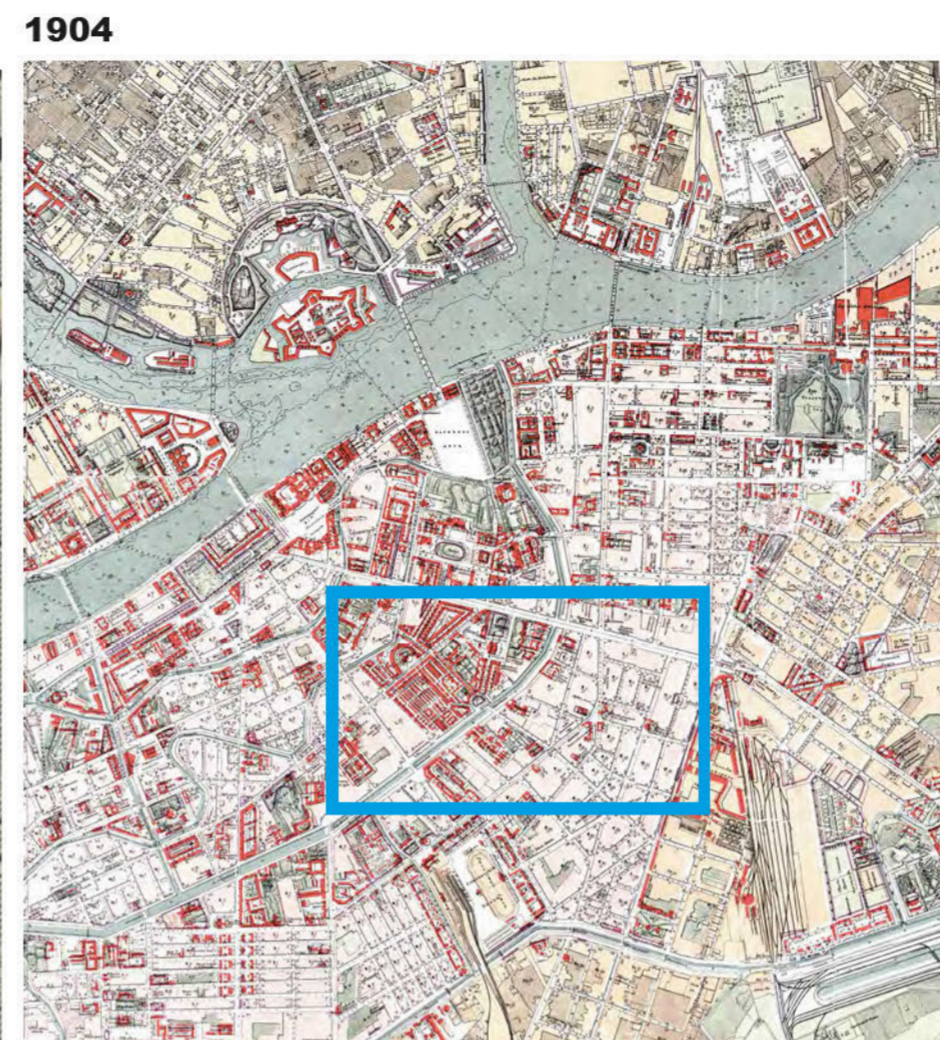
The Revolution and the Civil War / the Soviet Union  
 1905-1907 Russian Revolution / the February Bourgeois Democratic Revolution 1917 / the October Revolution 1917



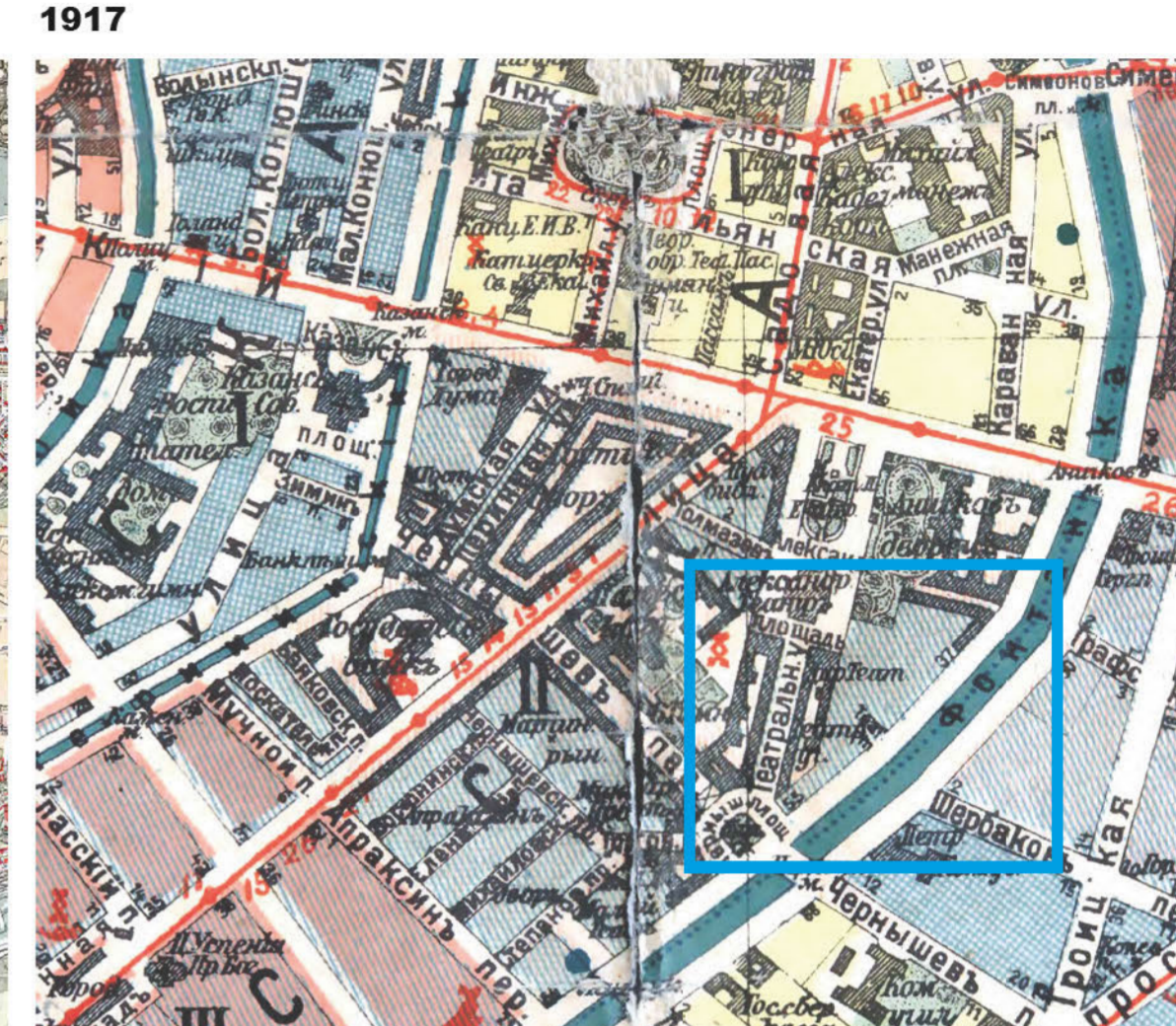
1727  
 Early plan of St. Petersburg. "Plan de la ville et du Fort de St-Petersbourg 1727". Scale not given. St.Petersburg, Russia: "Plan de la Ville et du Fort de St Petersbourg, Nouvelle Capitale et Residence des Empereurs de Russie, Batie par l'Empereur Pierre I sur quelques Isles du Golfe de Finlande a l'Embouchure de la Riviere de Neva", 1727. Available from: etomesto.ru: [http://etomesto.com/map-peterburg\\_1727/?x=30.330396&y=59.931314](http://etomesto.com/map-peterburg_1727/?x=30.330396&y=59.931314) (accessed November 12, 2016). Copyright: public domain.



1840  
 Engraved by: Kamkin Polyakov, Ivanov. The military-topographical depot, 1840. Scale 1 English inch=100 yards. St. Petersburg, Russia: "Plan of the Capital City of St. Petersburg, engraved with the military-topographical depot in 1840". Available from: etomesto.ru: [http://etomesto.com/map-peterburg\\_1840/?x=30.334411&y=59.930916](http://etomesto.com/map-peterburg_1840/?x=30.334411&y=59.930916) (accessed November 13, 2016). Copyright: public domain.

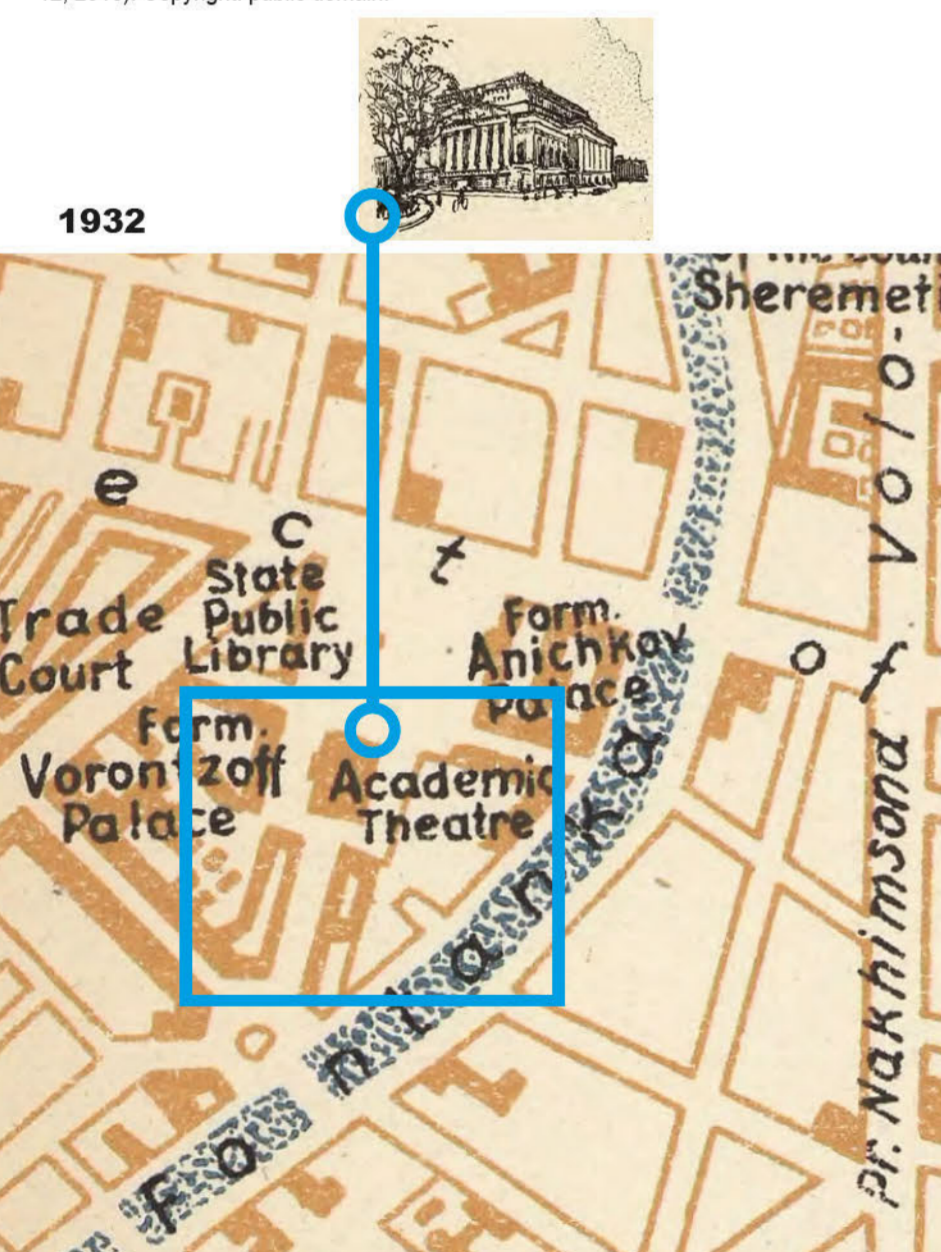


1904  
 P. Makhotin. Cartographic Organisation by A.Ilin, 1904. Scale 1 English inch=1500 yards. St.Petersburg, Russia: "The plan of the city of St. Petersburg with the indication of streets, embankments and other areas with the assigned names, starting with the March 7, 1880 to September 1, 1904, as well as all city property, water and shoals at the mouth of the Neva River. Compiled in 1904 by order of the St. Petersburg City Council according to the decision of the City Duma". Available from: etomesto.ru: [http://etomesto.com/map-peterburg\\_1904/?x=30.334411&y=59.930872](http://etomesto.com/map-peterburg_1904/?x=30.334411&y=59.930872) (accessed November 12, 2016). Copyright: public domain.

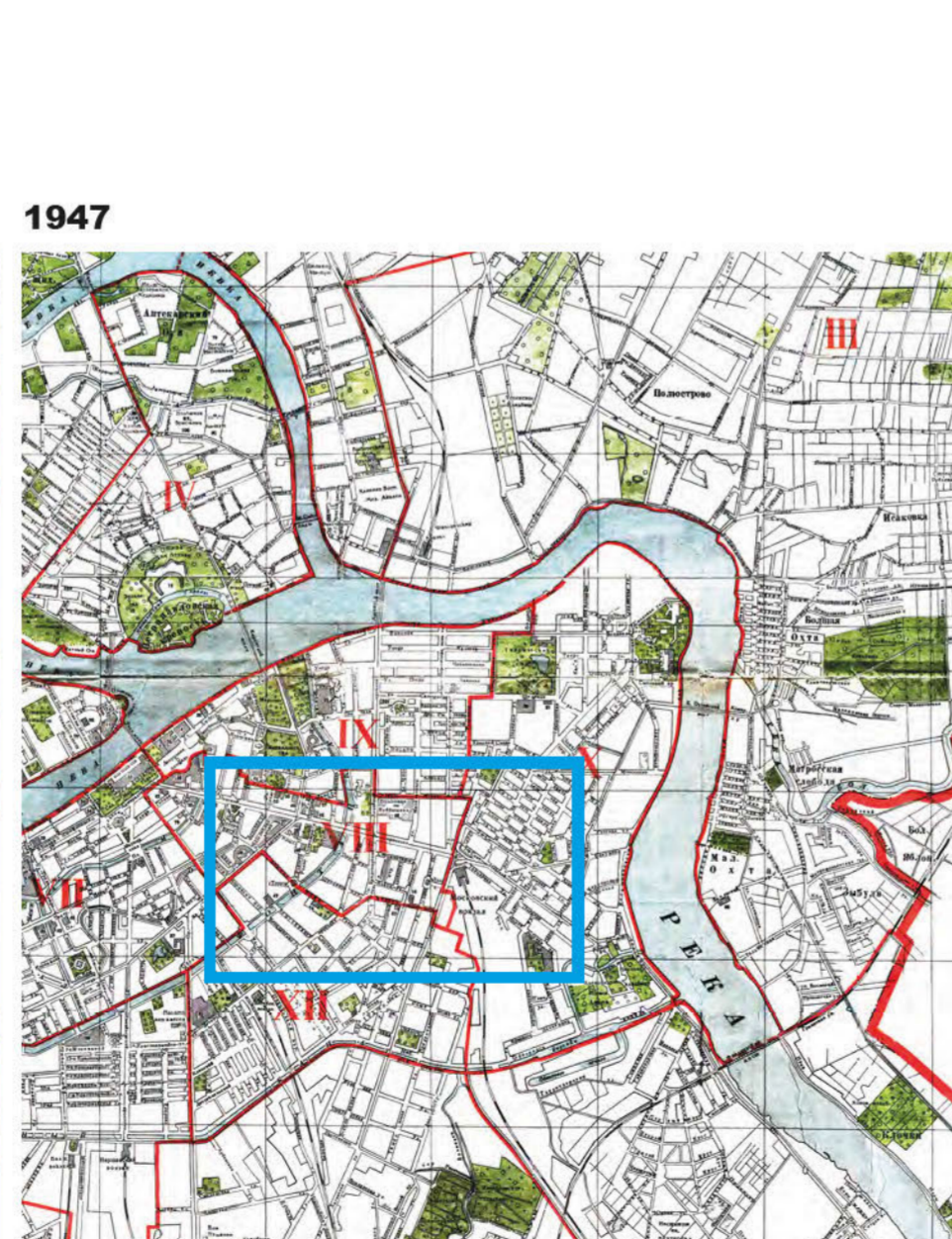


1917  
 A.S. Suvorin. "Plan from travel guide by Suvorin, 1917: All Petrograd". Scale 1 English inch=250 yards. Petrograd, the Soviet Union: "Annex to the address and reference book "All Petrograd." The publication of the Association "A.S. Suvorin - New time", 1917. Available from: etomesto.ru: [http://etomesto.com/map-peterburg\\_1917/?x=30.334411&y=59.930872](http://etomesto.com/map-peterburg_1917/?x=30.334411&y=59.930872) (accessed November 13, 2016). Copyright: public domain.

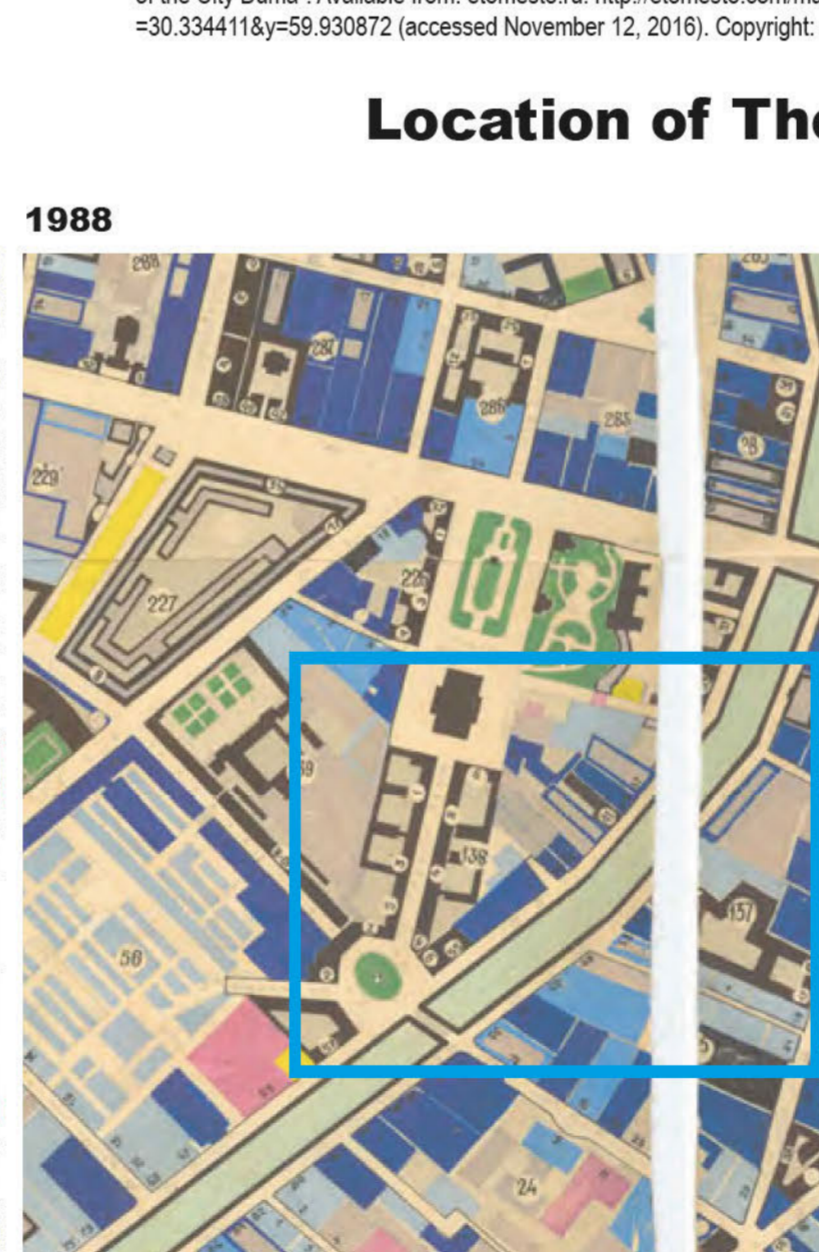
## Location of The New Stage of Alexandrinsky Theatre



1932  
 Map of the guidebook "Intourist Pocket Guide to the Soviet Union." State Publishers for Foreign Trade, Vneshtorgizdat, 1932. Size: 16x11 cm. Scale not given. Leningrad, the Soviet Union: "Leningrad Illustrated map". Available from: etomesto.ru: [http://etomesto.com/map-peterburg\\_intourist/?x=30.334411&y=59.930872](http://etomesto.com/map-peterburg_intourist/?x=30.334411&y=59.930872) (accessed November 13, 2016). Copyright: public domain.



1947  
 Layout of Leningrad 1947. Scale 1:20000. Leningrad, the Soviet Union: "Layout of Leningrad scale of 1: 20,000 in 1947. Compiled by trust surveying and engineering management research for architecture of the Executive Committee of Leningrad Soviet DT On the map there is a list of prominent buildings.", 1947. Available from: etomesto.ru: [http://etomesto.com/map-peterburg\\_1947/?x=30.334411&y=59.930872](http://etomesto.com/map-peterburg_1947/?x=30.334411&y=59.930872) (accessed November 13, 2016). Copyright: public domain.



1988  
 Project plan for the central zone for Protection of Monuments the Leningrad areas. Part 2. General Directorate of Architecture and Urban Planning Leningrad City Council. The chief architect of Leningrad - Sokolov S.I. Scale n.d. Leningrad, the Soviet Union: "The central areas the Leningrad. The project of protection zones historical monuments and culture. Historical and architectural basic plan.", 1988. Available from: etomesto.ru: [http://etomesto.com/map-peterburg\\_1988\\_2/?x=30.334411&y=59.930872](http://etomesto.com/map-peterburg_1988_2/?x=30.334411&y=59.930872) (accessed November 13, 2016). Copyright: public domain.



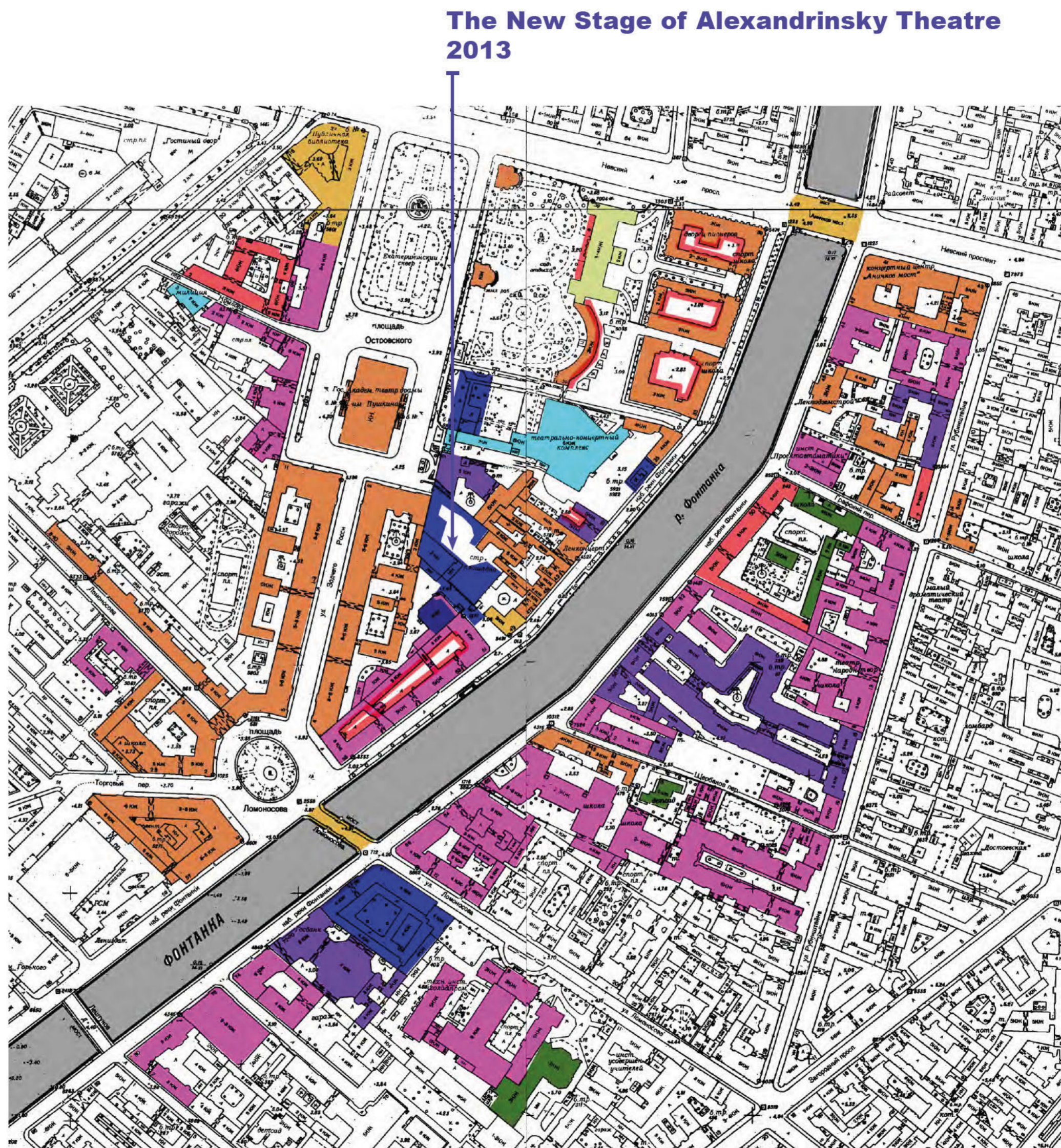
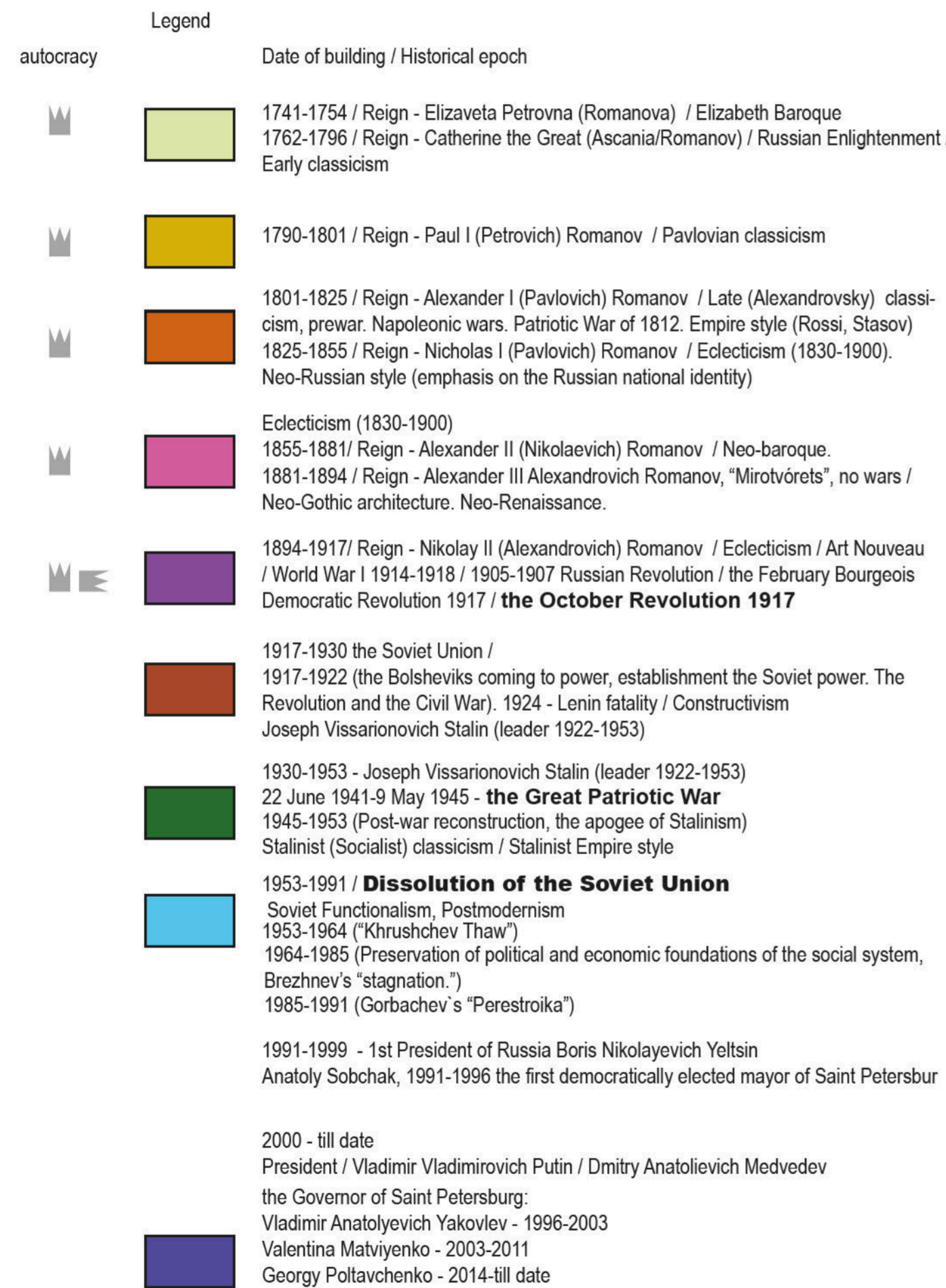
1994  
 Map of St. Petersburg in 1994. Joint Stock Company "Map"[Karta]. Scale 1: 34000. St.Petersburg, Russia: "Map of St. Petersburg, an annual publication for city residents", 1994. Available from: etomesto.ru: [http://etomesto.com/map-peterburg\\_1994/?x=30.334411&y=59.930872](http://etomesto.com/map-peterburg_1994/?x=30.334411&y=59.930872) (accessed November 13, 2016). Copyright: public domain.



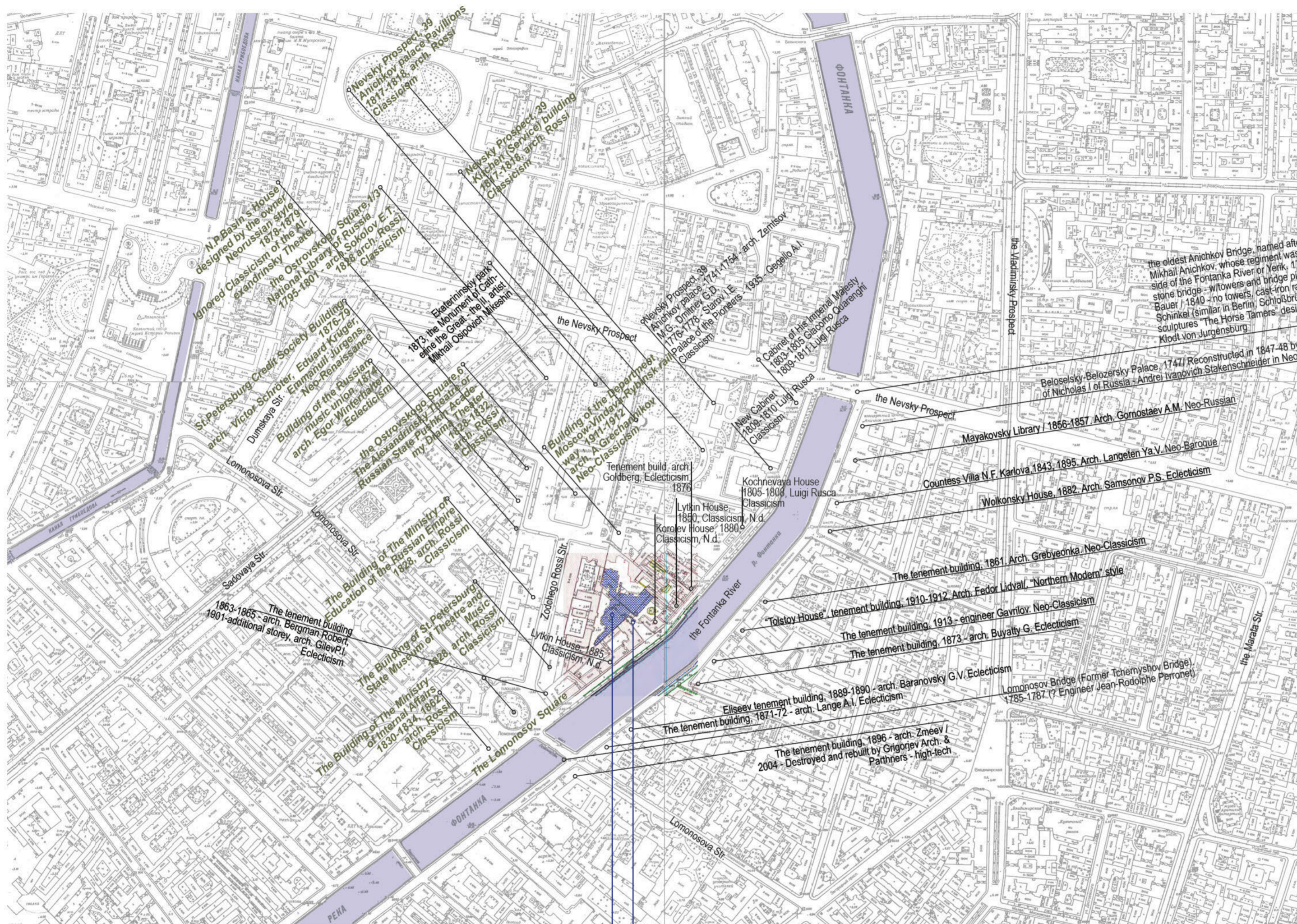
2015  
 "Google Maps/Google Earth". The New Alexandrinsky Stage location [aerial view]. Last Modified: December 17, 2015. Available from: Google maps: <https://www.google.ru/maps/@59.9297335,30.3377019,387m/data=!3m1!1e3?hl=en> (accessed February 11, 2017). Copyright: Google Maps/Google Earth, available for non-commercial use.

# Urban context and development

The New Stage of Alexandrinsky Theatre location: building progress - further development



# Urban context and development



**The New Stage of Alexandrinsky Theatre  
 Mapping the surroundings**

the oldest Anichkov Bridge, named after engineer-leader Mikhail Anichkov, whose regiment was located on the other side of the Fontanka River or Yenik. 1715-1716-wood / 1785 - stone bridge - w/towers and bridge piers by Friedrich Wilhelm Bauer / 1840 - no towers, cast-iron railings by Karl Friedrich Schinkel (similar in Berlin, Schloßbrücke) / 1851 - bronze sculptures "The Horse Tamers" designed by the Baron Peter Klodt von Jürgensburg

Beloselsky-Bełozersky Palace, 1747/ Reconstructed in 1847-48 by the court architect of Nicholas I of Russia - Andrei Ivanovich Stakenschneider in Neo-Baroque.

Mayakovskiy Library / 1856-1857 Arch. Gornostaev A.M. Neo-Russian

Countess Villa N.F. Karlova, 1843-1895 Arch. Langelen Ya.V. Neo-Baroque

Wolkonsky House, 1882 Arch. Samsonov P.S. Eclecticism

The tenement building, 1861 Arch. Grebyeonka Neo-Classicism

"Tolstoy House" tenement building, 1910-1912 Arch. Fedor Lidval "Northern Modern" style

The tenement building, 1913 - engineer Gavrilov Neo-Classicism

The tenement building, 1873 - arch. Buyatly G. Eclecticism

Lomonosov Bridge (Former Tchemyshov Bridge) 1785-1787 (?) Engineer Jean-Rodolphe Perronet

Eliseev tenement building, 1889-1890 - arch. Baranovsky G.V. Eclecticism

The tenement building, 1871-72 - arch. Lange A.I. Eclecticism

The tenement building, 1896 - arch. Zmeev / 2004 - Destroyed and rebuilt by Grigorjev Arch. & Partners - high-tech

The Ostrovskiy Square Ensemble 1828-1832  
 arch. Rossi Karl Ivanovich  
 Classicism

Former Warehouse for the scenery of the Alexandrinsky Theatre,  
 arch. Alexander Geschwend,  
 1890-1891. Masonry



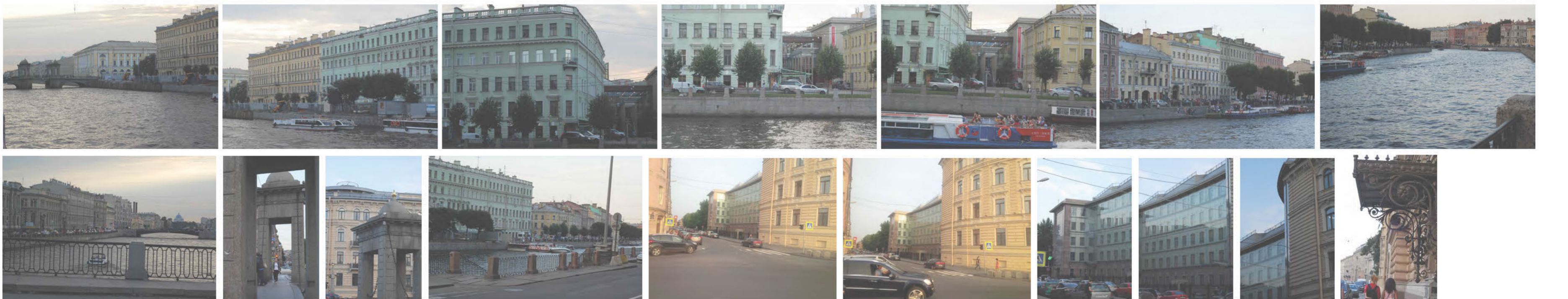
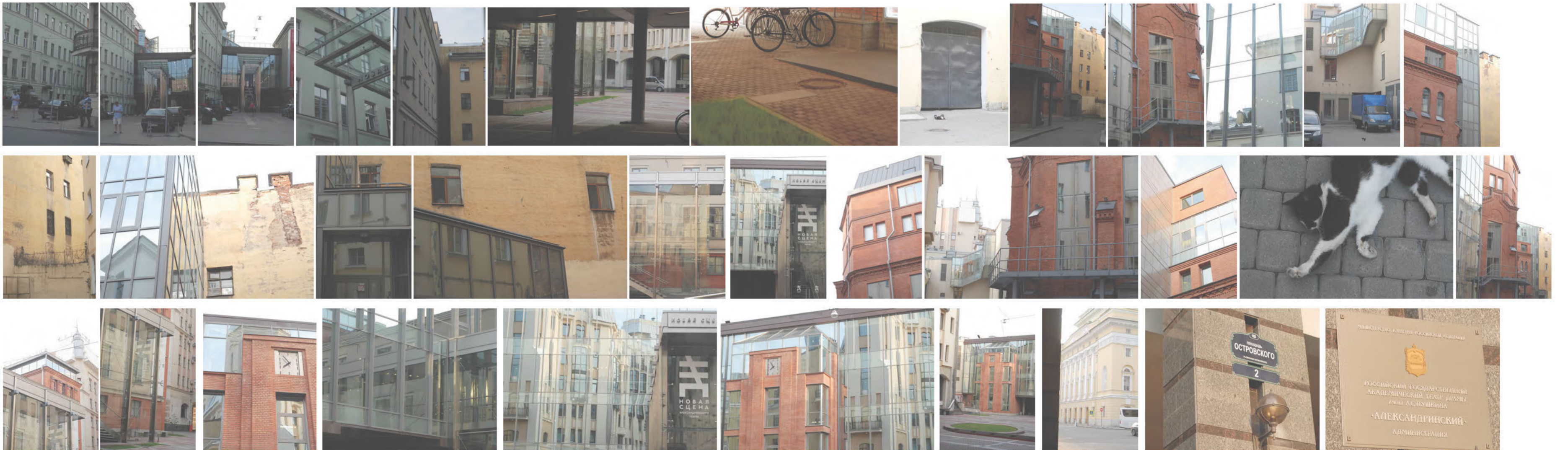
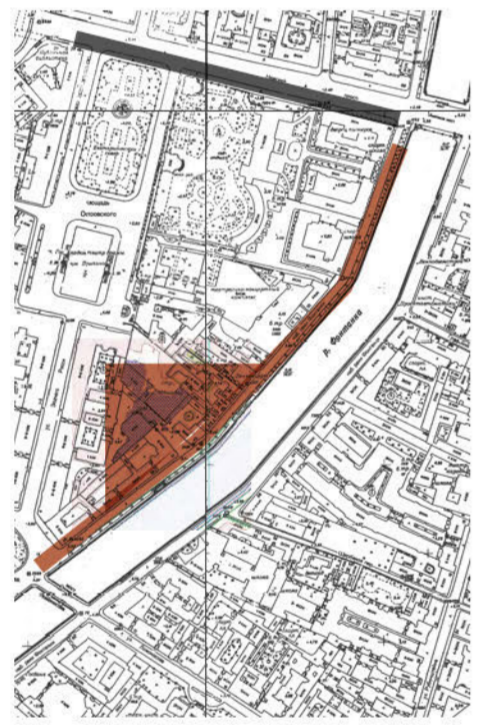
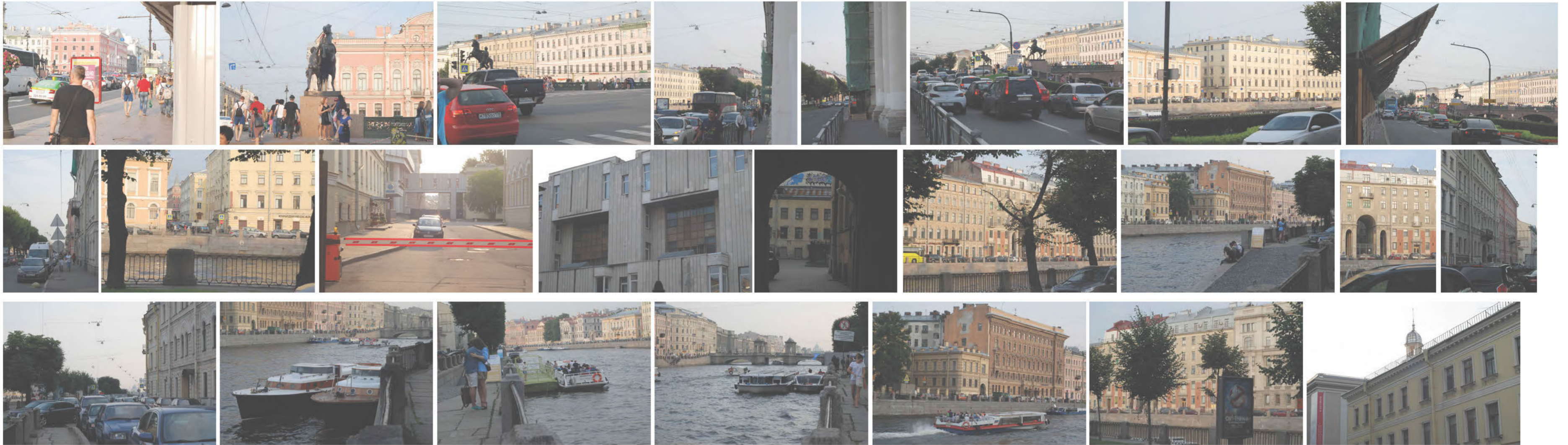
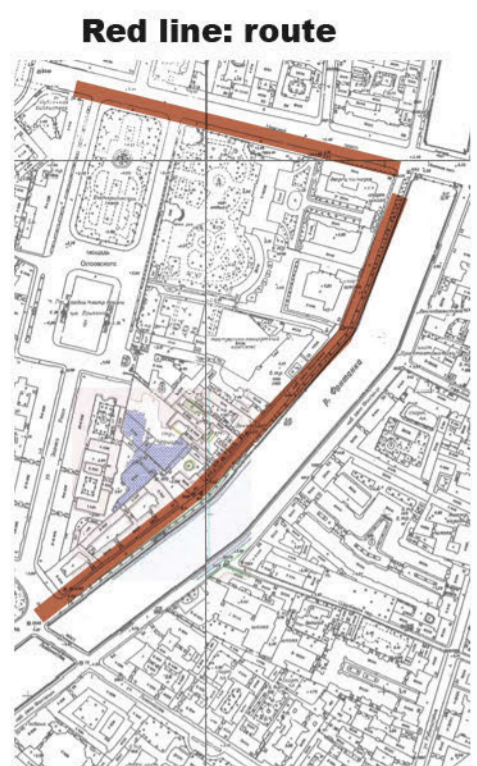
Andrey Vorontsov. "From the Historic warehouse of scenery for the Alexandrinka, two walls are remained - The News of Construction of St. Petersburg - Kanoner," Kanoner, September 19, 2010. Photo. Available from: <http://kanoner.com/2010/09/19/17660/> (accessed February 13, 2017).  
 Copyright: Kanoner, Andrey Vorontsov. The use of image is granted by the owners.



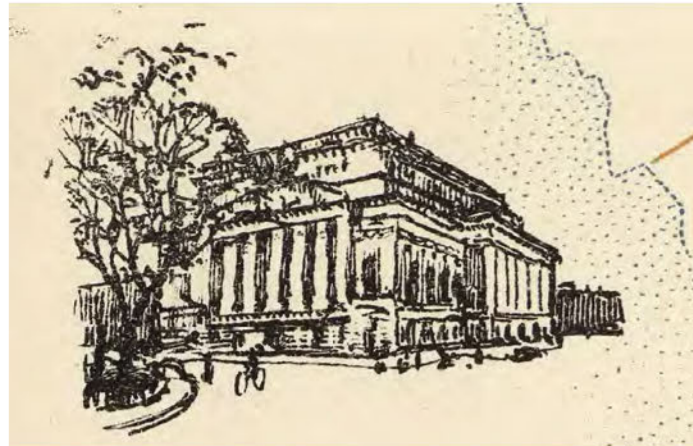
The New Alexandrinsky Theatre Stage  
 The Fontanka Embankment, 49A / Zodchego Rossi Str. 2  
 Architects: Zemtsov, Kondiayn & Partners  
 Theatre, book shop, bar / canteen

Photoscript of The New Alexandrinsky Theatre Stage location

# Urban context and development, and local identity



Place of the heritage  
1932



N.d. Alexandrinsky theater. Drawing on the Map of the guidebook "In-tourist Pocket Guide to the Soviet Union." State Publishers for Foreign Trade, Vneshtorgizdat, 1932. Size: 16x11 cm. Scale not given. Leningrad, the Soviet Union: "Leningrad Illustrated map". [http://etomesto.com/map-peterburg\\_inturist/?x=30.224592&y=59.974081](http://etomesto.com/map-peterburg_inturist/?x=30.224592&y=59.974081) (accessed November 13, 2016). Copyright: public domain.

1967



Leningrad Landmarks. Illustrated plan for tourists, 1967. Scale n.d. Leningrad, the Soviet Union. Scanned by Roman Maslov for etomesto.ru website etomesto.com: [http://etomesto.com/map-peterburg\\_1967-turist/?x=30.221948&y=59.971978](http://etomesto.com/map-peterburg_1967-turist/?x=30.221948&y=59.971978) (accessed November 13, 2016). Copyright: public domain.

# Local identity

Cultural confluence: local identity    AESTHETIC INFLUENCE    LOCUS OF ART, EXPERIMENT AND POESY

"...We were very encouraged by the agreement of the directorate of the theater with our proposal for placing a small stage inside the old building of theater workshops. But the city should have a 'time depth', we can not always imitate the past, let people see where the old buildings, and where - the modern extension"

- Yury Zemtsov

Yury Zemtsov ASN-info. "The Architecture and Interiors the Second Stage of Aleksandrinski Will Embody the Connection Times" ASNinfo - Agency of Building News, May 25, 2010. <<http://asninfo.ru/news/20543-arkhitektura-i-interery-v-toroy-stseny-aleksandrinski-budet-olitsetvoryat-svyaz-vremen>> (accessed January 12, 2017)



"... Transformation of ill, dysfunctional yard area into a comfortable, cultural public space gives a vivid example of a positive inclusion of new architecture into the historical environment, and shows that the reconstruction of yards with competent problem formulation may be one of the possible ways of updating and improvement of the city center, avoiding breaking its conventional image."

"...the method of contrast of old and new, only glass reflection intensified by the space around impressively refract the heaven blue and the contours of neighboring roofs"

Irina Bembel, "The new Stage in The Old Yard, the "CAPITEL" magazine, 2013. <<http://kapitel-spb.ru/article/%D0%BD%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%B0%D1%8F-%D1%81%D1%86%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%B0-%D0%B2-%D1%81%D1%82%D0%B0%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%BC-%D0%B4%D0%B2%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%B5/>> (accessed February 26, 2017)



Reshetnikova T., 2016. Glass facade, the New Stage of Alexandrinsky Theatre. Photo.

Reshetnikova T., 2016. Glass facade, the New Stage of Alexandrinsky Theatre. Photo.



# Local identity

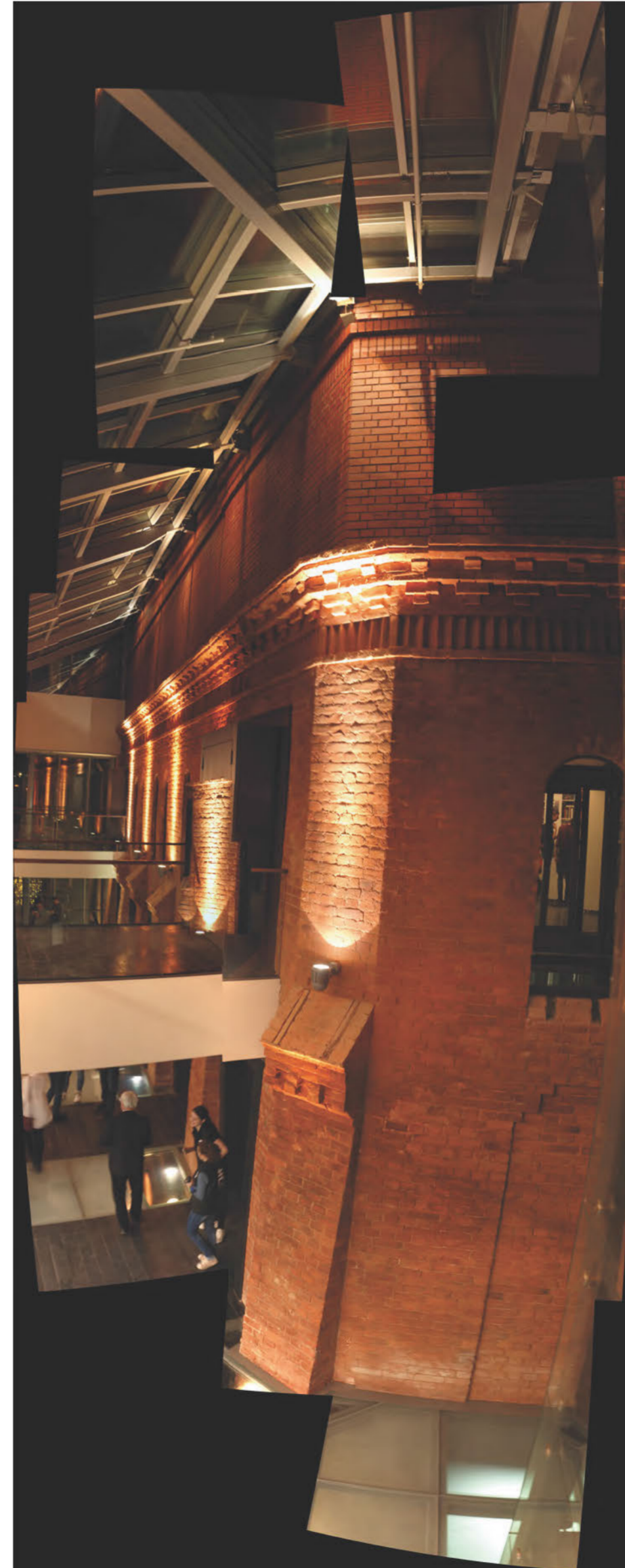
Cultural confluence: local identity

The old brick walls of the former warehouse of scenery, inside the New Stage of Alexandrinsky Theatre (2013)  
Arch. Zemtsov, Kondiayn, Popovski

The scenery warehouse (1890-1891)  
Arch. Alexander Geschwend (1833-1905)



Reshetnikova T., 2017. Old walls inside the New Stage of Alexandrinsky Theatre. Photo.



Reshetnikova T., 2017. Old walls inside the New Stage of Alexandrinsky Theatre. Photo.



Andrey Vorontsov. "From the Historic warehouse of scenery for the Alexandrinka, two walls are remained - The News of Construction of St. Petersburg -Kanoner," Kanoner, September 19, 2010. Photo. Available from: <http://kanoner.com/2010/09/19/17660/>. (accessed February 13, 2017). Copyright: Kanoner, Andrey Vorontsov. The use of image is granted by the owners.



dimulyaDV, "The Alexandrinsky Theater-2 | Built - Page 2 - SkyscraperCity," Photo, The Alexandrinsky Theater-2 | Built, (December 4, 2010). Available from: <http://www.skyscrapercity.com/showthread.php?t=1139529&page=2>. (accessed January 31, 2017). Copyright: user dimulyaDV. The use of image is granted by the owner.

5 / 6

Synthetic experiments  
"Olympiastadion (Munich)" / "BMW Welt"

# Olympiapark (Munich): epoch building and change the Oberwiesenfeld, a former military site

The German Empire (Deutsches Reich) 1871-1918  
the end of the 19th century:  
1909 a landing area for balloons and airships



Fotograf Pettendorfer, 4/2/1909. Zeppelin, erste Landung auf dem Oberwiesenfeld, April 1909. Stadtarchiv München, DE-1992-FS-NL-PETT3-0005, Fotograf Pettendorfer, Lizenz CC BY-ND 4.0. Accessed May 17, 2017. <http://stadtarchiv.muenchen.de/scopeQuery/detail.aspx?ID=479454>.

1909 - 1939



Photographer Unbekannt, ca. 1930. Trans-Europa-Union, Zentralflughafen München, Oberwiesenfeld. Photography: gelatine silver print, mounted on paper. ETH-Bibliothek Zürich, Bildarchiv / Fotograf: Unbekannt / Ans\_08718-080-AL / Public Domain Mark. Accessed May 17, 2017. <http://doi.org/10.3932/ethz-a-000498239>.

North of the Nymphenburg-Biedersteiner canal:  
a military & civil airfield Flugplatz Oberwiesenfeld  
South of the Nymphenburg-Biedersteiner canal:  
Exerzierplatz - Area for military parades & drills

3.May 1931



Photographer Unbekannt, ca. 1931. Deutsches Museum [Frei zur Veröffentlichung nur mit dem Vermerk: Foto: Deutsches Museum] Der erste Verkehrsflughafen Münchens befand sich von 1921 bis 1939 auf dem Oberwiesenfeld. Photography: image online. Accessed May 18, 2017. <http://www.deutsches-museum.de/presse/presse-2012/flugplaetze>

Opening the airport Flugplatz Oberwiesenfeld  
"Airport 1. Order"

1933 - 1945 Nationalsozialismus  
Münchner Abkommen 30.09.1938  
Munich Agreement

World War II



Photographer n.d., 30.09.1938. München, Abflug des franz. Ministerpräsidenten Daladier [Münchner Abkommen, Abflug Daladie. Flughafen Oberwiesenfeld, bei München]. Bundesarchiv, B 145 Bild-F051631-0017 / CC-BY-SA 3.0 [CC BY-SA 3.0 de (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/de/deed.en>)], via Wikimedia Commons from Wikimedia Commons. Accessed May 17, 2017. [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:3ABundesarchiv\\_B\\_145\\_Bild-F051631-0017%2C\\_M%3C%BCnchener\\_Abkommen%2C\\_Abflug\\_Daladie.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:3ABundesarchiv_B_145_Bild-F051631-0017%2C_M%3C%BCnchener_Abkommen%2C_Abflug_Daladie.jpg)

the Cold War

1945 - 1957 US-Army Oberwiesenfeld Army Airfiel  
1953-1968 the US RadioFreeEurope/Radio Liberty



Photographer: n.d., 1953. The first Radio Liberation building in Munich s Obervzenfeld in 1953. Source: Radio Liberty website. Photo gallery "Radio Liberty Marks 60 Years", February 27, 2013. The first Radio Liberation building in Munich s Obervzenfeld in 1953. Accessed May 18, 2017. <https://www.rferl.org/a/radio-broadcasting-news-media/24914626.html>  
Copyright: © Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty (RFE/RL), Inc. All Rights Reserved. The use is under the permission of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty (RFE/RL), Inc.

1967 Architectural competition: "Olympiade, Fest der Musen und des Sports, Olympiade im Grünen, Olympiade der kurzen Wege"  
after 14.08.1968  
when the former airport terminal was demolished / the former airfield - removed



Author: Anidaat, 30 October 1969. 1969 - Baustelle Olympiastadion. Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International [(CC BY-SA 4.0) (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/deed.en>)], via Wikimedia Commons from Wikimedia Commons. Accessed May 18, 2017. [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:1969\\_Olympiastadion\\_04.JPG](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:1969_Olympiastadion_04.JPG)

1968 - 1972 Building for the XX. Olympiade - The 1972 Summer Olympics  
1968 Radio/television tower - "Olympia-Turm"  
Olympiapark



Photographer Vogt, Jules , 6/1972 . München, Olympiastadion. Photography : negative. ETH-Bibliothek Zürich, Bildarchiv / Fotograf: Vogt, Jules / Com\_M21-0118-0001-0002 / CC BY-SA 4.0. Accessed May 17, 2017. <http://doi.org/10.3932/ethz-a-000662253> .



Construction 1968-1972  
Architects: Behnisch and Partners & Frei Otto  
Cultural building type  
Site of development/redevelopment urban type  
Shell (tent-like ) morphotype

Photographer Vogt, Jules , 6/1972 . München, Olympiastadion. Photography : negative. ETH-Bibliothek Zürich, Bildarchiv / Fotograf: Vogt, Jules / Com\_M21-0118-0001-0003 / CC BY-SA 4.0. Accessed May 17, 2017. <http://doi.org/10.3932/ethz-a-000662255>.

26 August 1972 Opening ceremony



5.09.1972 The Munich massacre

[8 The Black September Palestinian terrorists took 11 Israeli athletes in their accomodation in the Olympiadorf. 5 terrorists, german policement and all 11 hostages were killed]

Author Gahlbeck, Friedrich, 26.08.1972. München, XX. Olympiade, Eröffnungsfeier, DDR-Mannschaft. ADN-ZB/Olympiadienst/Gahlbeck/27.8.72. München: XX. Olympische Sommerspiele Eröffnungsveranstaltung am 26.8.72. Bundesarchiv, Bild 183-L0827-207 / Gahlbeck, Friedrich / CC-BY-SA 3.0, via Wikimedia Commons from Wikimedia Commons (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/de/deed.en>). Accessed May 18, 2017. [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bundesarchiv\\_Bild\\_183-L0827-207\\_M%3C%BCnchen\\_XX\\_Olympiade\\_Er%3C%BCffnungsfeier\\_DDR-Mannschaft.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Bundesarchiv_Bild_183-L0827-207_M%3C%BCnchen_XX_Olympiade_Er%3C%BCffnungsfeier_DDR-Mannschaft.jpg)

René Stark, 9 June 2006. Fans im Olympiapark München beim Spiel Deutschland - Costa Rica. License migration redundantGFDLCC-BY-SA-3.0-migrated-CC-BY-SA-2.5,2.0,1.0Self-published work, via Wikimedia Commons from Wikimedia Commons (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/deed.en>). Accessed May 18, 2017. <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Wm-oly-de-cr.jpg>

2006



2016-



Reshetnikova T, 2016. Olympiapark.

Reshetnikova T, 2016. Olympiapark.

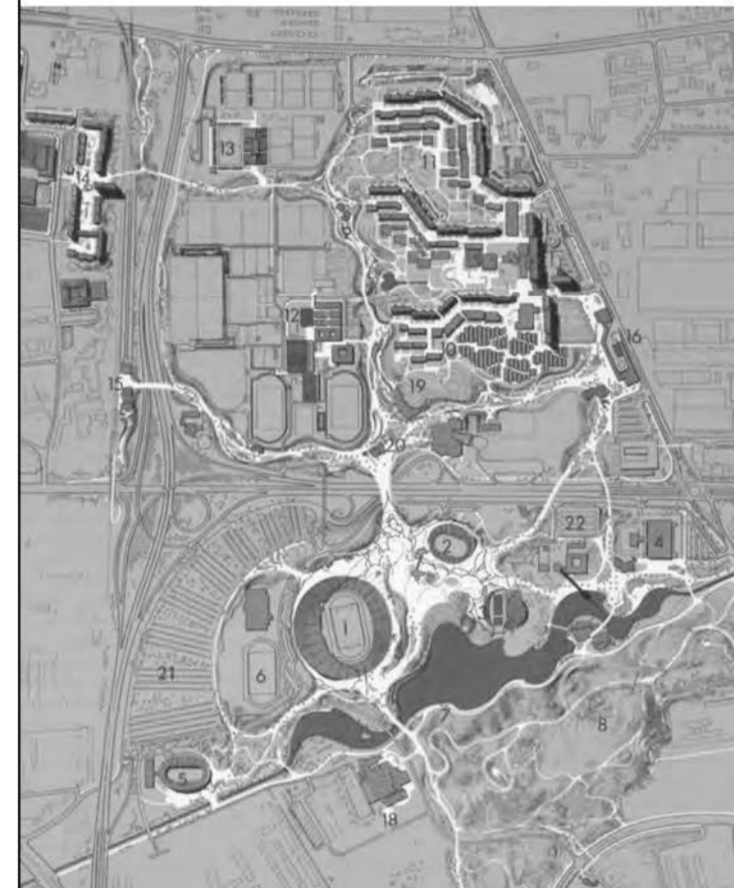
# Impressive architectonics: "Monster," "otherness," experimental & emotional nature

## "Weltberühmte Zeldach-Konstruktion"

Landeshauptstadt München und der Landeshauptstadt München und der Stadtwerke München GmbH. "Olympiapark." Portal München, 2017. <https://www.muenchen.de/rathaus/Stadtverwaltung/baureferat/freizeit-sport-natur/gruene-oasen/olympiapark.html>.

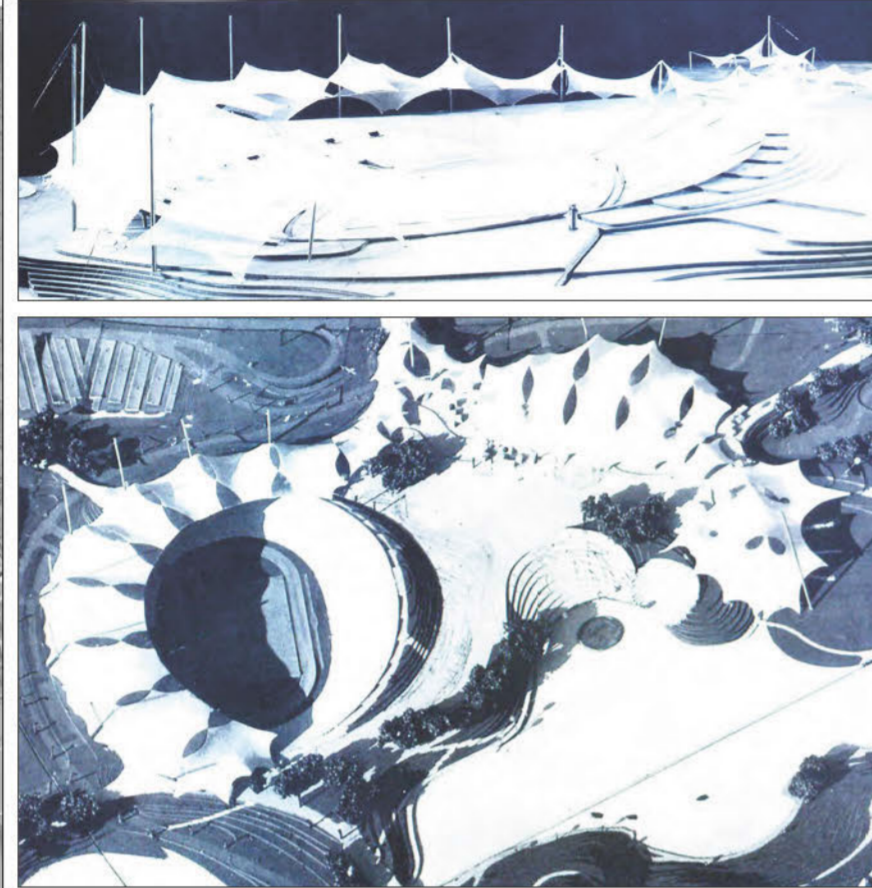
**I. Preis** : Behnisch und Partner, Günter Behnisch, Fritz Auer, Winfried Büxel, Erhard Tränker, Karlheinz Weber, Mitarbeiter: Godfried Haberer, Cord Wehrse, Rudolf Lettner, Jürgen Joedike.  
 Roofing primary venues: Architect and Engineers: Behnisch & Partner, Frei Otto (PL Ewald Bubner), Leonhardt + Andrä (PL Jörg Schlaich)

1972  
 The Olympiapark concept



Gesamtkonzept Olympiapark, 1972. Source: keller landschaftsarchitekten partnerschaft, Prof. Dr. Alain Thierstein, Prof. Christoph und Donata Valentien, Prof. Fritz Auer. "Entwicklungsplanung Olympiapark 2018. Materialsammlung Und Grundlagenworkshop." Landeshauptstadt München Referat für Stadtplanung und Bauordnung Stadtentwicklungsplanung, 2008, page 6. <<https://www.muenchen.de/rathaus/Stadtverwaltung/Referat-fuer-Stadtplanung-und-Bauordnung/Projekte/Olympiapark-Rahmenplanung.html>> (accessed May 16, 2017).

Olympic Stadium Roofs' models



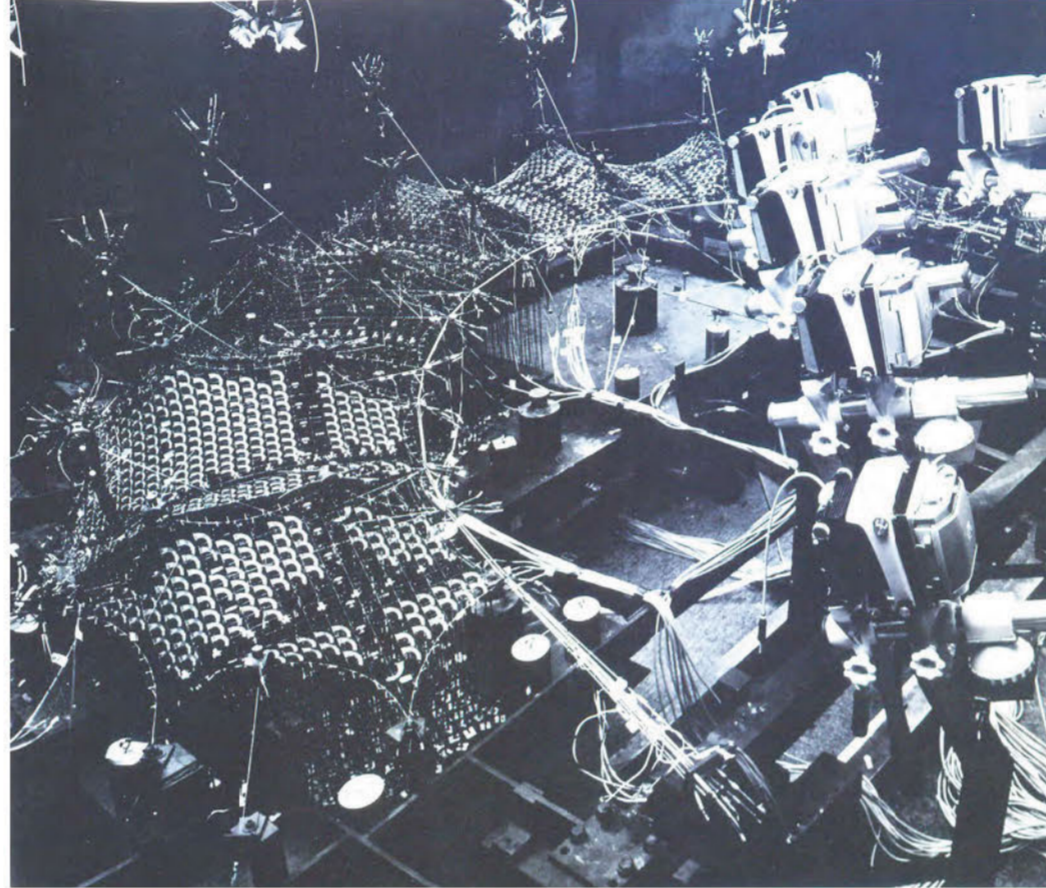
Olympic Stadia Roofs, Munich, 1972. Source: Frei Otto and Ludwig Glaeser, The Work of Frei Otto (New York: Museum of Modern Art, distributed by New York Graphic Society, Greenwich, Conn, 1972), 63.

"We arrived at the stadium design through a combination of calculations using a computer and construction of models"

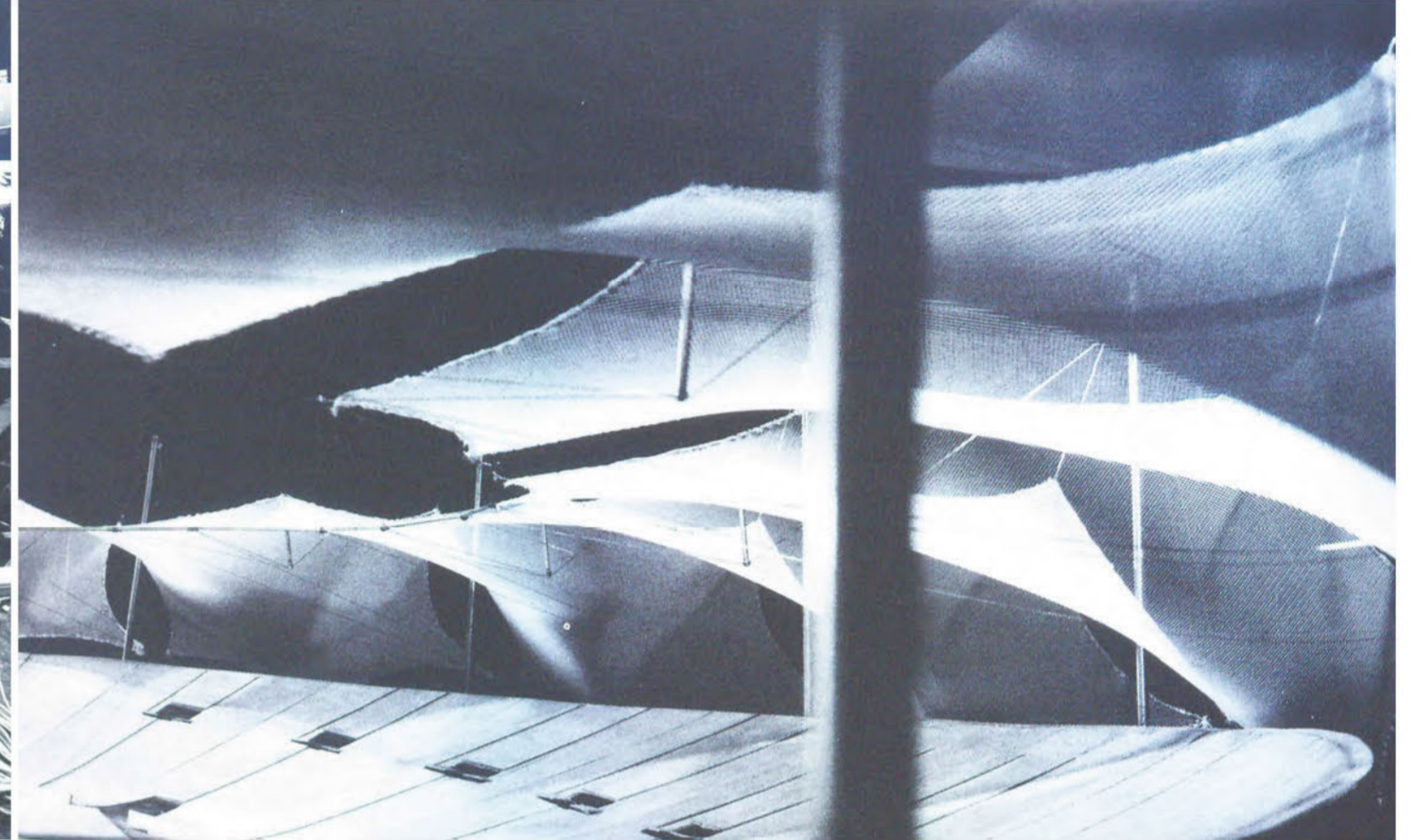
Otto, Frei, Juan María Songel, and Frei Otto. A Conversation with Frei Otto. English ed. Conversations: A Princeton Architectural Press Series. (New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2010), 50.

"I must add that since 1965 all of my buildings have been calculated with the computer. This is only natural and does not need to be questioned, because it's common practice today"

\* Otto, Frei, Juan María Songel, and Frei Otto. A Conversation with Frei Otto. English ed. Conversations: A Princeton Architectural Press Series. (New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2010), 40.



Olympic Stadia Roofs, Munich, 1972. Stress test model. Source: Frei Otto and Ludwig Glaeser, The Work of Frei Otto (New York: Museum of Modern Art, distributed by New York Graphic Society, Greenwich, Conn, 1972), 65.



Olympic Stadia Roofs, Munich, 1972. Study model. Source: Frei Otto and Ludwig Glaeser, The Work of Frei Otto (New York: Museum of Modern Art, distributed by New York Graphic Society, Greenwich, Conn, 1972), 64.

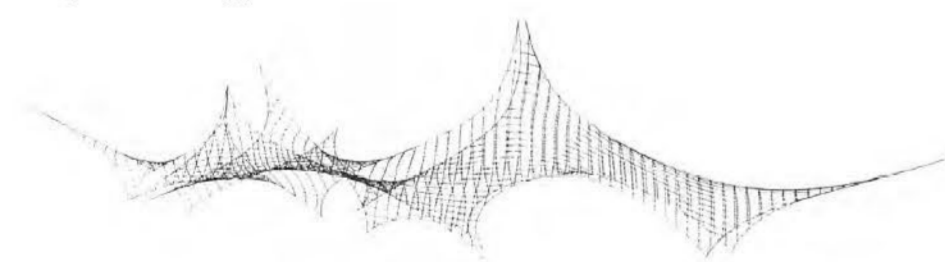
"The impressive large-scale roofs designed for the Munich Olympics of 1972, combining lightness and strength, were a building challenge that many said could not be achieved. The architectural landscape for stadium, pool and public spaces, a result of the efforts of a large team, is still impressive today"

"Jury Citation: Frei Otto | The Pritzker Architecture Prize." Accessed June 8, 2017. <http://www.pritzkerprize.com/2015/jury-citation>.

## Tensile structures

### Roof for Olympic Stadium

Membrane curvature: saddle-type nets (9 units) with 2 suspension points, 2 understayed support points, 4 anchor points per unit, and 1 continuous frontal edge cable for all units. Dimensions: maximum span: 65 m, length of edge cable: 440 m; maximum height: 58 m, roof area: 34,000 sqm. Construction: net wire ropes, translucent acrylic sheeting, tubular steel masts.



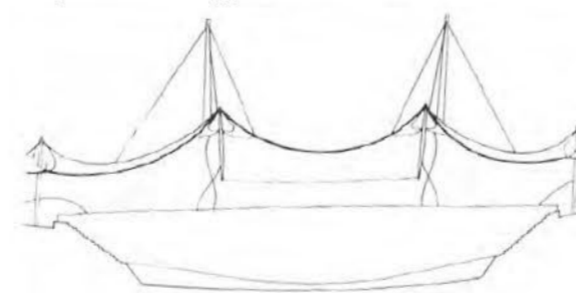
**Roof for Olympic Stadium** The source of the image and construction description: Frei Otto and Ludwig Glaeser, The Work of Frei Otto (New York: Museum of Modern Art, distributed by New York Graphic Society, Greenwich, Conn, 1972), 112.



Olympic Stadium of Munich, Germany, 1967-72 (with Günter Behnisch). Source: Otto, Frei, Juan María Songel, and Frei Otto. A Conversation with Frei Otto. English ed. Conversations: A Princeton Architectural Press Series. (New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2010), 49.

### Roof for Olympic Athletic Arena

Membrane curvature: saddle-type nets (5 units and 8 eye units) with 2 suspension points, 2 central understayed support points, 8 support points, and 29 anchor points. Dimensions: maximum span: 135 m, maximum height: 55 m, roof area: 22,000 sqm. Construction: Net wire ropes with translucent acrylic sheeting, tubular steel masts.



**Roof for Olympic Athletic Arena** The source of the image and construction description: Frei Otto and Ludwig Glaeser, The Work of Frei Otto (New York: Museum of Modern Art, distributed by New York Graphic Society, Greenwich, Conn, 1972), 112.

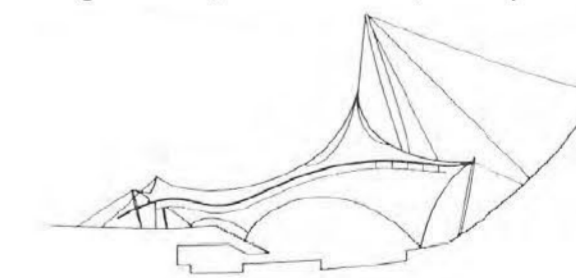


Reshetnikova T, 2016. Tensile structures.

## Olympic Stadium Roofs construction

### Swimming Arena

Membrane curvature: saddle-type, with 1 suspension point and 13 stabilization and anchor points. Dimensions: maximum span: 85 m, maximum height: 50 m, roof area: 12,000 sqm.



**Swimming Arena** The source of the image and construction description: Frei Otto and Ludwig Glaeser, The Work of Frei Otto (New York: Museum of Modern Art, distributed by New York Graphic Society, Greenwich, Conn, 1972), 112.

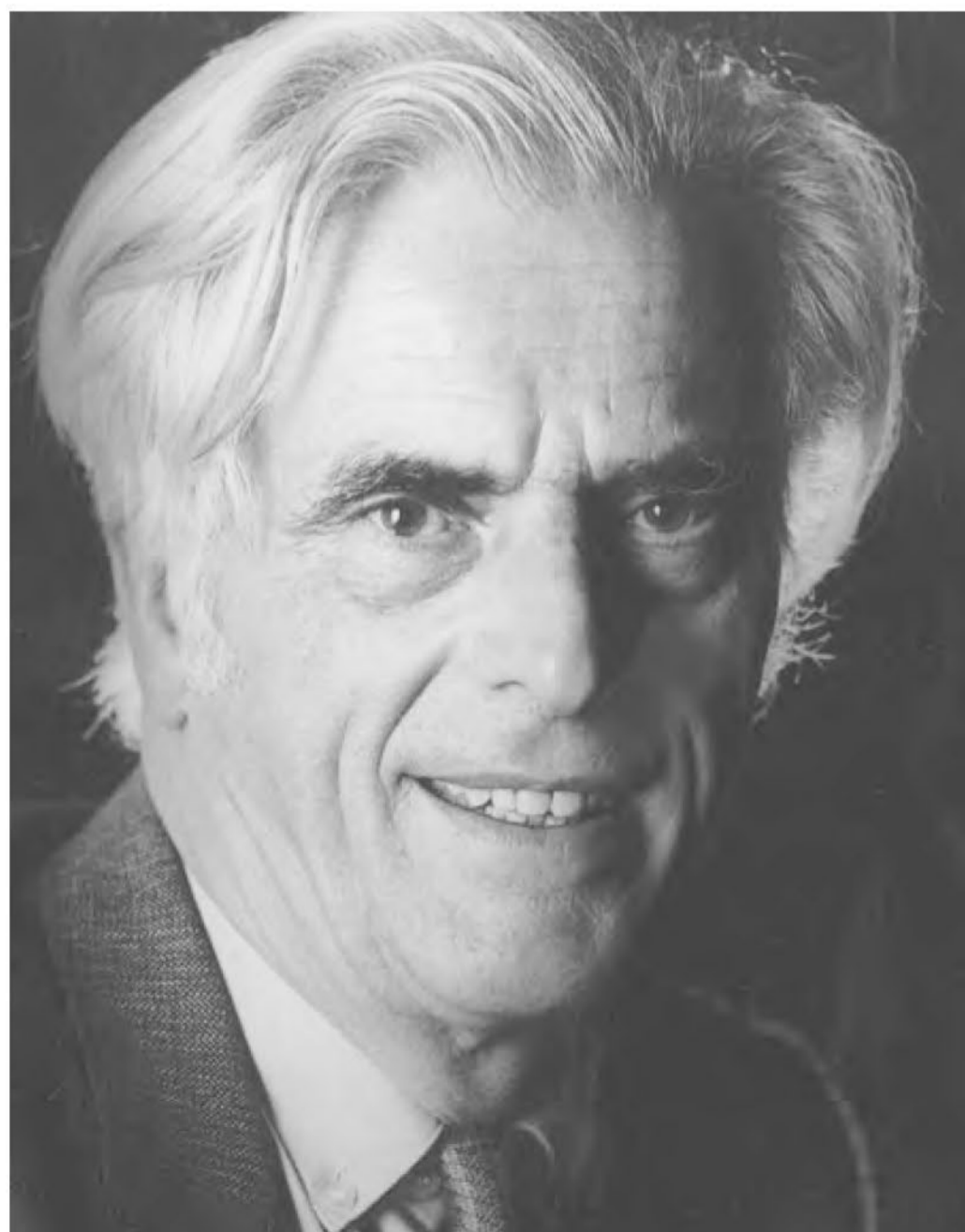


Reshetnikova T, 2016. Tensile structures of the Swimming Arena.

# Genius-architect



Frei Otto - Montreal Expo67. Photo. Uploaded on April 9, 2015 by Forgemind ArchiMedia. License: Creative Commons Attribution 2.0 Generic (CC BY 2.0) (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0/). Available through: Flickr, a Yahoo company. Accessed June 7, 2017. https://www.flickr.com/photos/eager/16908173139/in/album-72157651280449886/



Frei Otto - portrait. Photo. Uploaded on March 11, 2015 by Forgemind ArchiMedia. License: Creative Commons Attribution 2.0 Generic (CC BY 2.0) (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0/). Available through: Flickr, a Yahoo company. Accessed June 7, 2017. https://www.flickr.com/photos/eager/16596282950/in/album-72157651280449886/

"Architecture is called "the mother of the arts"; the engineer is its child who now claims independence"

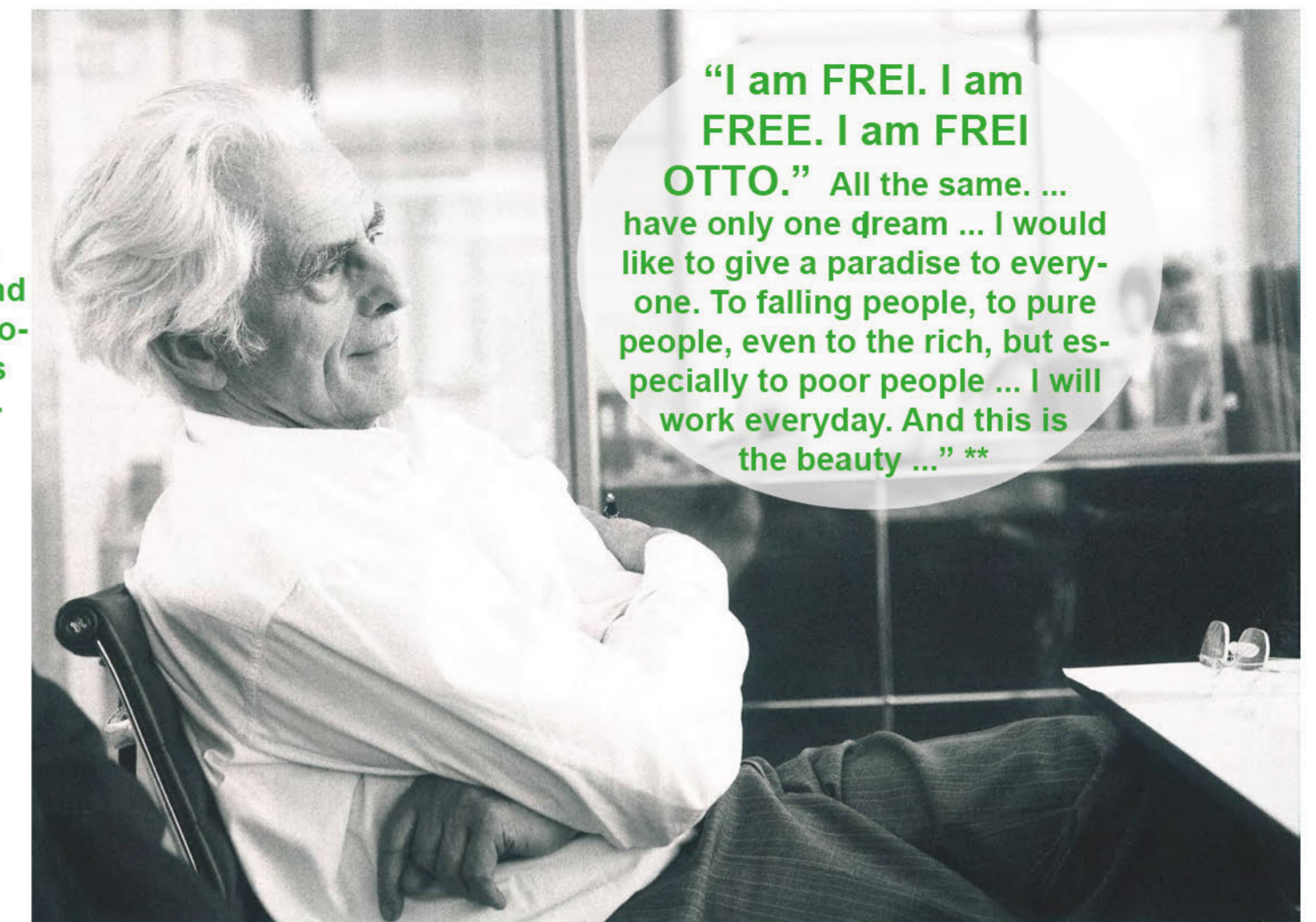
\* Otto, Frei, Juan María Songel, and Frei Otto. A Conversation with Frei Otto. English ed. Conversations: A Princeton Architectural Press Series. (New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 2010), 8.

"systematic method of invention' ... I have always combined systematic experimentation with the fortuitous or casual, where chance plays a role. ... one can't invent anything by working only systematically" \* page 32.

"Ecological consciousness-to protect not only man, but also life as a whole - is a novelty in the area of architecture. ... nature, technology, and art ... architect has his new great mission" \*

"I always had to be inventing something. ... An invention always has to arise at the right time and place and with the right people; if all these conditions aren't present, the invention fails" \* \* page 35-36.

"I am FREI. I am FREE. I am FREI OTTO." All the same. ... have only one dream ... I would like to give a paradise to everyone. To falling people, to pure people, even to the rich, but especially to poor people ... I will work everyday. And this is the beauty ..."



© Ingenhoven und Partner Architekten, Düsseldorf, Frei Otto, 2000, Ingenhoven office. Frei Otto - portrait 02. Photo. Uploaded on March 14, 2015 by Forgemind ArchiMedia. License: Creative Commons Attribution 2.0 Generic (CC BY 2.0) (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0/). Available through: Flickr, a Yahoo company. Accessed June 7, 2017. https://www.flickr.com/photos/eager/16812037915

Inspired by nature  
for the humanity  
**Pioneer  
Visionary architect**

# FREI OTTO

(May 31, 1925 - March 9, 2015)

"For his visionary ideas, inquiring mind, belief in freely sharing knowledge and inventions, his collaborative spirit and concern for the careful use of resources" "researching, experimenting, and developing a most sensitive architecture that has influenced countless others throughout the world. ... He has embraced a definition of architect to include researcher, inventor, form-finder, engineer, builder, teacher, collaborator, environmentalist, humanist, and creator of memorable buildings and spaces"

Jury Citation: Frei Otto | The Pritzker Architecture Prize. Accessed June 8, 2017. http://www.pritzkerprize.com/2015/jury-citation.

"free [Frei] Otto - one of the most famous German Architects [...] free [Frei] Otto, the champion of lightweight, Maverick and outsider of German architecture. ... Together with his team of architects, engineers and biologists, he searches for a new synthesis forms of [a] sensible coexistence between plants, humans and animals"

Cited narrativ (with translation from German) from the cinema newsreels, available from the German Federal Archives website: "Deutschland-spiegel 366/1985." Film b/w 35 mm. UFA-Dabei 840/1972. Federal Republic of Germany, 1985. https://www.filmothek.bundesarchiv.de/vid-eo/589905?q=Olympiastadion&xm=AND&x%5B0%5D=fulltext&x%5B0%5D=CONTAINS&xv%5B0%5D=. (accessed July 05, 2017)

## 2015 Pritzker Architecture Prize

"His work was very new and different in his time, a kind of optimistic modernism which is so dearly missing in today's eclectic earnestness! Frei Otto's work looks still fresh and inspiring!" Jacques Herzog & Pierre de Meuron  
"He was an outstanding architect and a great visionary whose influence will last for many generations to come" Kazuyo Sejima & Ryue Nishizawa

"Frei Otto is a revolutionary architect and structural engineer. He is renowned for his development and use of ultra-modern and super-light tent-like structures, and for his innovative use of new materials. ... his work has inspired and influenced modern architecture, as we all learn to do more with less, and to trade monumental structures for economy, light and air" Richard Rogers

"In today's media driven culture, too often we are presented with the architecture of novelty and or the spectacular. Architecture is not a short-term proposition; it must remain relevant over time. This year's recipient has spent his lifetime researching, experimenting, and developing a most beautiful architecture that is timeless" Glenn Murcutt

"For me, he reinforced the point that architecture is a fundamentally collaborative exercise. His extraordinary structures altered the nature of architectural form in the twentieth century, and his environmentalism, intelligence and foresight have established the defining architectural mentality for the twenty-first. He was an inspiration" Norman Foster

"The fluidity of Frei Otto's work is as uplifting as it was profoundly inventive — a persuasive manifesto of nature's logic and unity, demonstrating how architectural design and engineering can emulate nature's morphogenesis. The more our own design research evolves, the more we learn to appreciate his pioneering works. He will continue to influence architects and engineers for generations to come" Zaha Hadid

"Frei Otto forever changed the way we think about structure and building. Through his experiments in form-finding, Otto simultaneously affirmed and questioned the conventions of engineering as we knew it, and in the process showed us unprecedented solutions to age old problems — where others saw mass as the solution, he offered lightness" Frank Gehry

"Frei Otto was an altruistic revolutionary who produced works of immense intellect and beauty. His pioneering message of technology for the sake of society has become increasingly relevant as we move into this digital age. His explorations into light, strong tensile systems were not merely technological pursuits; they were didactic of a larger social discourse of inclusion and egalitarianism. Ultimately, under his visionary innovations, he initiated a new age of possibilities for architecture to offer intelligence, performance, hope, and optimism" Thom Mayne

"Frei Otto: Tributes | The Pritzker Architecture Prize." Accessed June 12, 2017. http://www.pritzkerprize.com/2015/tributes-frei-otto.

\*\* The Hyatt Foundation. Frei Otto — February 2015. On his Career and Pritzker Prize | The Pritzker Architecture Prize, 2015. Transcript. Accessed June 12, 2017. http://www.pritzkerprize.com/2015/frei-otto-%E2%80%94-february-2015-his-career-and-pritzker-prize.



Photo © Institute for Lightweight Structures Archive. Frei Otto - portrait 03. Photo. Uploaded on March 14, 2015 by Forgemind ArchiMedia. License: Creative Commons Attribution 2.0 Generic (CC BY 2.0) (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.0/). Available through: Flickr, a Yahoo company. Accessed June 7, 2017. https://www.flickr.com/photos/eager/16624485718/in/album-72157651280449886/



# BMW WELT: epoch building and change

## Location in the Oberwiesefeld, a former military site

The German Empire (Deutsches Reich) 1871-1918

**1913**  
 1916: Die Otto-Werke GmbH→Flugmaschinenfabrik Gustav Otto→Bayerischen Flugzeugwerke AG (BFW)  
 1917: Karl Rapp - Rapp Motowerke→Bayerischen Motoren Werke GmbH (BMW)



BMW Press, 05.12.2012 | ID: P90094360. Otto Werke, 1913 (12/2012). Digital image. Available through: BMW Press website <https://www.press.bmwgroup.com/>. Accessed May 28, 2017. https://www.press.bmwgroup.com/deutschland/photo/compilation/T0134976DE/die-bmw-group-eine-bewegende-geschichte © Copyright BMW AG, Munich (Germany).

**1916 - 1920**

1918: producing aircraft engines→sold to Knorr-Bremse GmbH [engineer Georg Knorr]  
 Bayerische Motoren-Werke AG - relocation to Lerchenauer Straße  
 BMW Plant Munich: engines for cars, trucks, motorcycles, boats



Z.R. III über dem Flugplatz München - Oberwiesefeld am 6.9.18

Knorr-Bremse AG, 1924. Süddeutsche Bremsen-AG, Munich (1924). Digital image. License: Creative Commons Attribution-Share Alike 2.5 Generic (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/2.5/deed.en). Available through: de.wikipedia.org. Accessed May 27, 2017. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Knorr-Bremse#/media/File:Suedbremse\_1924.JPG



BMW factory (1918) - Moosacher Straße

Lerchenauer Straße

BMW Press, 26.02.2014 | ID: P90144179. New location of BMW Group Classic, aerial picture of Bayerische Motoren Werke at Moosacherstrasse in 1918-1920. Digital image. Available through: BMW Press website <https://www.press.bmwgroup.com/>. Accessed May 27, 2017. https://www.press.bmwgroup.com/global/photo/detail/P90144179/new-location-of-bmw-group-classic-aerial-picture-of-bayerische-motoren-werke-at-moosacherstrasse-in-1918-1920-02/2014 © Copyright BMW AG, Munich (Germany).

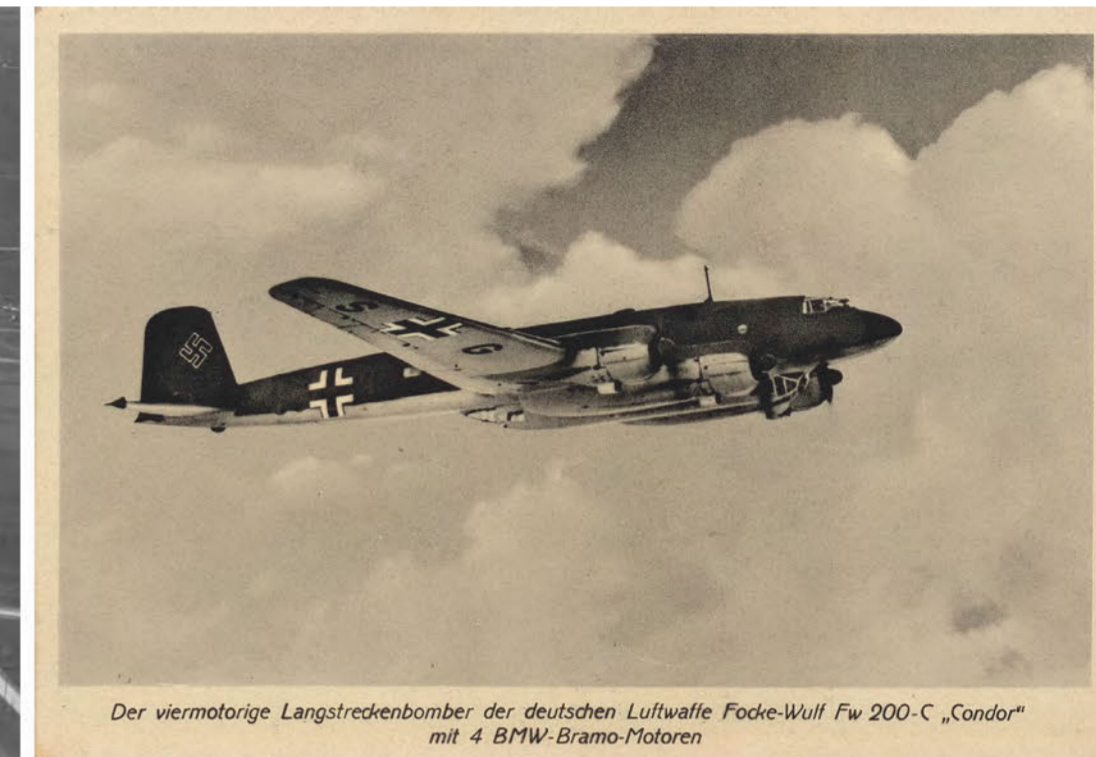
# Historic period representation

Olympiapark 1 (BMW Welt), Munich, Germany

The BMW 801 [Doppelstern-Motor BMW 801]: aircraft engine used by the German Luftwaffe aircraft of the WW II.

**1933 - 1945 Nationalsozialismus**

**World War II**



Der viermotorige Langstreckenbomber der deutschen Luftwaffe Focke-Wulf Fw 200-C „Condor“ mit 4 BMW-Bramo-Motoren

Photographer Unbekannt, ca. 1938. Kassel : Kunstverlagsanstalt Bruno Hansmann. Der viermotorige Langstreckenbomber der deutschen Luftwaffe Focke-Wulf Fw 200-C "Condor" mit 4 BMW-Bramo-Motoren. License: Public Domain Mark. Unrestricted download available. ETH-Bibliothek Zürich, Bildarchiv / Fotograf: Unbekannt / Ans\_05035-495 / Public Domain Mark. Accessed May 28, 2017. http://doi.org/10.3932/ethz-a-000032623

**1945 - 1957 US-Army Oberwiesefeld Army Airfield**  
**1960** after 1945 [many of plant facilities were confiscated]



BMW Press, 06.12.2002 | ID: P0009692. 50 Jahre Automobilbau im Werk München: BMW Werk mit BMW 501, ca. 1960 (12/2002). Digital image. BMW Press website <https://www.press.bmwgroup.com/>. Accessed May 28, 2017. https://www.press.bmwgroup.com/deutschland/article/detail/T0006168DE/50-jahre-automobilbau-bei-bmw-im-werk-muenchen-bmw-group-investiert-605-mio-eur-bis-ende-2003 © Copyright BMW AG, Munich (Germany).

**after 14.08.1968** when the former airport terminal was demolished / the former airfield - removed



Author: Anidaat, 30 October 1969. 1969 - BMW-Werk München. By Anidaat (Own work) [CC BY-SA 4.0 (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0)], via Wikimedia Commons from Wikimedia Commons. Accessed May 28, 2017. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:3A1969\_BMW\_Werk.JPG

**1968 - 1972 Architect: Karl Schwanzner**  
**BMW Museum, BMW Headquarters: BMW-Vierzylinder [BMW Tower / BMW Hochhaus]**



BMW Press, 09.07.2013 | ID: P90127870. BMW Headquarters and Museum. Pictures 1968 to 2004. (07/2013). Digital image. Available through: BMW Press website <https://www.press.bmwgroup.com/>. Accessed May 28, 2017. https://www.press.bmwgroup.com/global/photo/compilation/T0143556EN/40-years-of-bmw-headquarters-and-museum © Copyright BMW AG, Munich (Germany).

**1982**  
**1999**  
 Heritage, protected



Heritage, protected

Photographer Hoffmann, Harald, 04.1982. SPD-Parteitag in der Olympiahalle in München. 19.-23.04.82 [München, BMW-Hochhaus]. License: Bundesarchiv, B 145 Bild-F062779-0027 / Hoffmann, Harald / CC-BY-SA 3.0 [CC BY-SA 3.0 de (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/de/deed.en)], via Wikimedia Commons. Accessed May 28, 2017. https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/5/51/Bundesarchiv\_B\_145\_Bild-F062779-0027%2C\_M%C3%BCnchen%2C\_BMW-Hochhaus.jpg

**2001**



Harald Brunbauer, 14.09.2001. BMW Werk München. Digital image. Available through: BMW Press website <https://www.bimmerarchiv.de/>. Accessed May 25, 2017. https://www.bimmerarchiv.de/images/3876-53-bmw-werk-muenchen@2x.jpg Copyright BMW AG, Munich (Germany).

**2005 BMW Welt Building**  
 the former Parkhaus West and the Park-and-Ride areas



Author: Wolfgang Pehlemann, 1. Januar 2005. BMW Welt München Petuelring Wiemer & Trachte Entwurf Prof. Wolf D. Prix österreichischer Architekt Foto 2005 Wolfgang Pehlemann Wiesbaden PICT0044 (Own work). By Wolfgang Pehlemann Wiesbaden Germany (selbst fotografiert - own work) [CC B -SA 3.0 de (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/de/deed.en)], via Wikimedia Commons. Accessed May 29, 2017. https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:3ABMW\_Welt\_M%C3%BCnchen\_Petuelring\_Wiemer\_%26\_Trachte\_Entwurf\_Prof.\_Wolf\_D.\_Prix\_%C3%B6sterreichischer\_Architekt\_Foto\_2005\_Wolfgang\_Pehlemann\_Wiesbaden\_PICT0044.jpg

**2007 BMW Welt Opening**



Construction 2001-2007  
 Architect: Coop Himmelb(l)au  
 Commercial building type  
 Site of development/redevelopment urban type  
 Solid morphotype

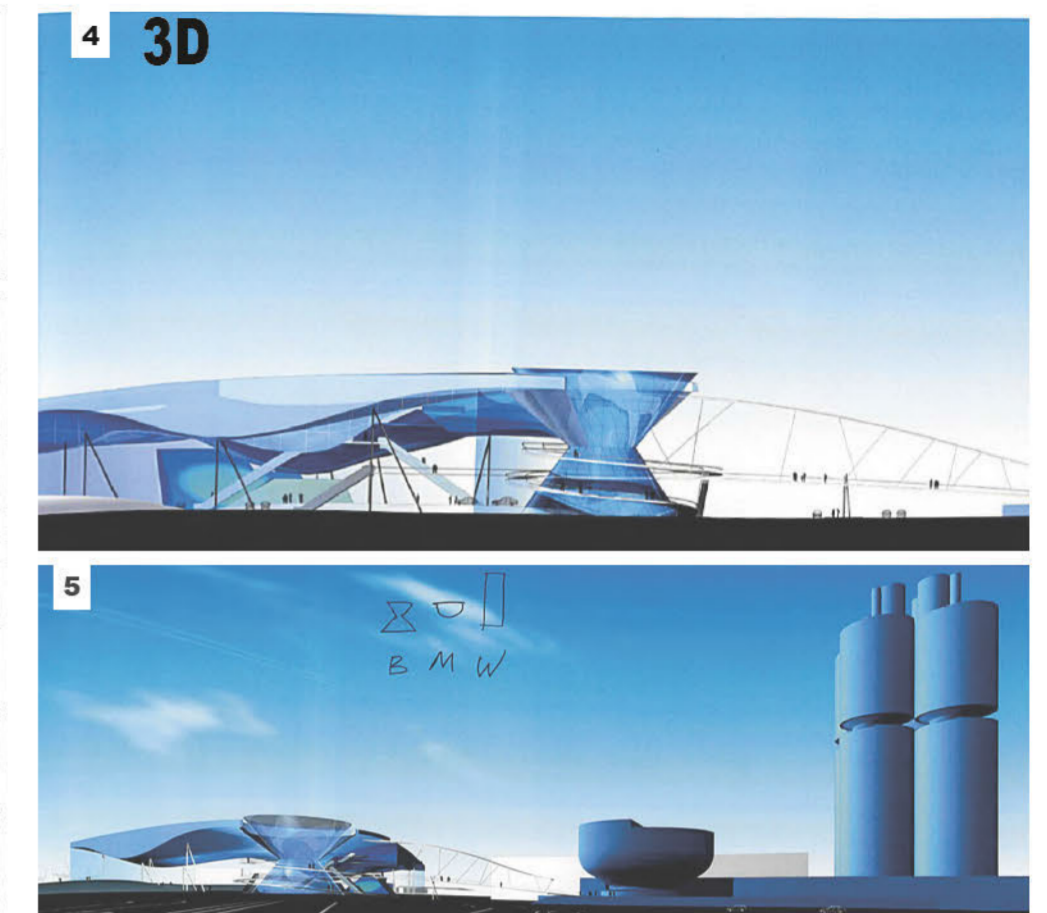
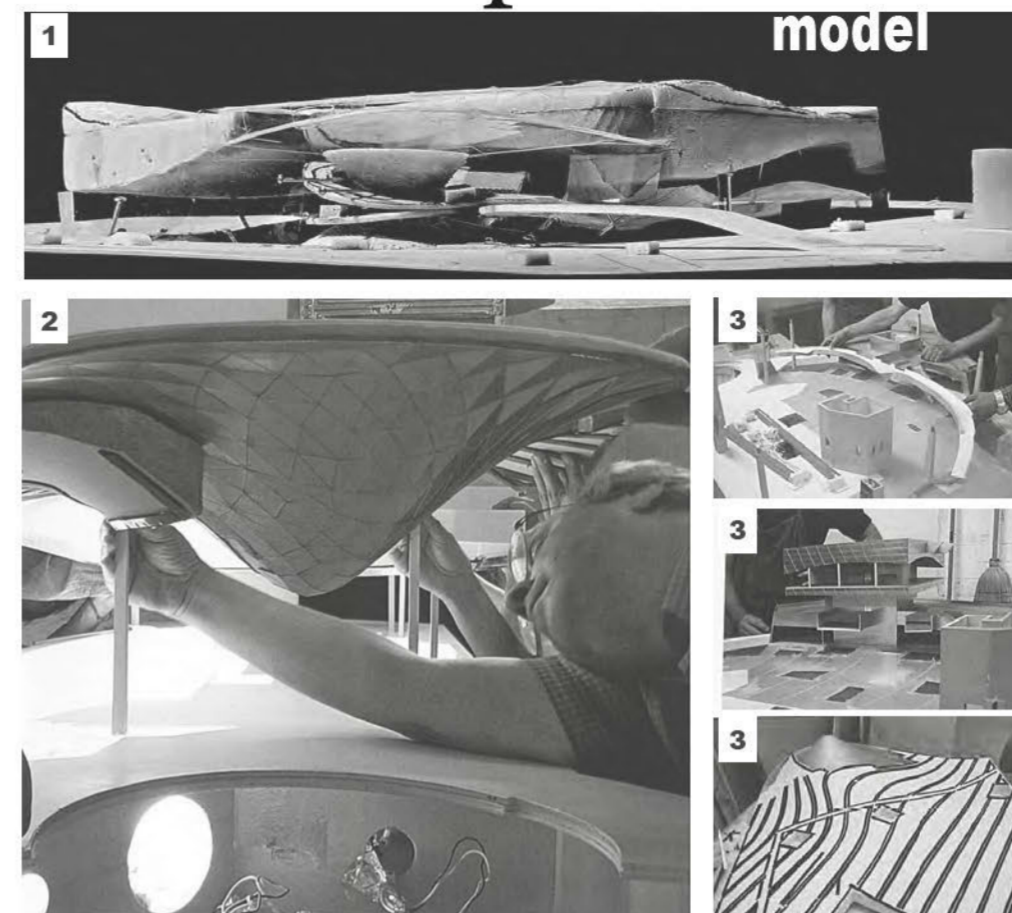
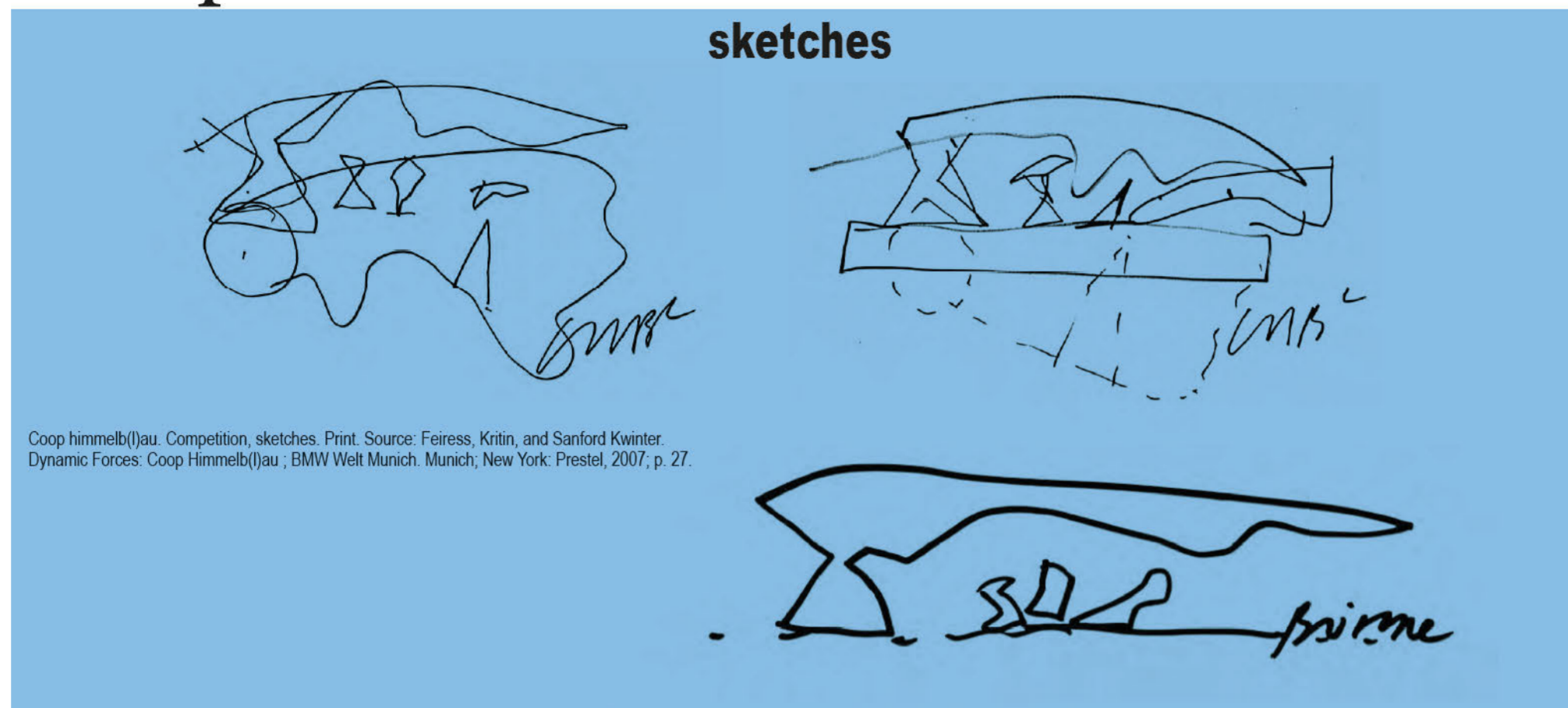
BMW Press, 17.10.2007 | ID: P0041663. BMW Welt Opening (10/2007). Digital image. Available through: BMW Press website <https://www.press.bmwgroup.com/>. Accessed May 29, 2017. https://www.press.bmwgroup.com/global/photo/compilation/T0040293EN/bmw-welt-%E2%80%93-munich-s-top-attraction © Copyright BMW AG, Munich (Germany).

**2009**

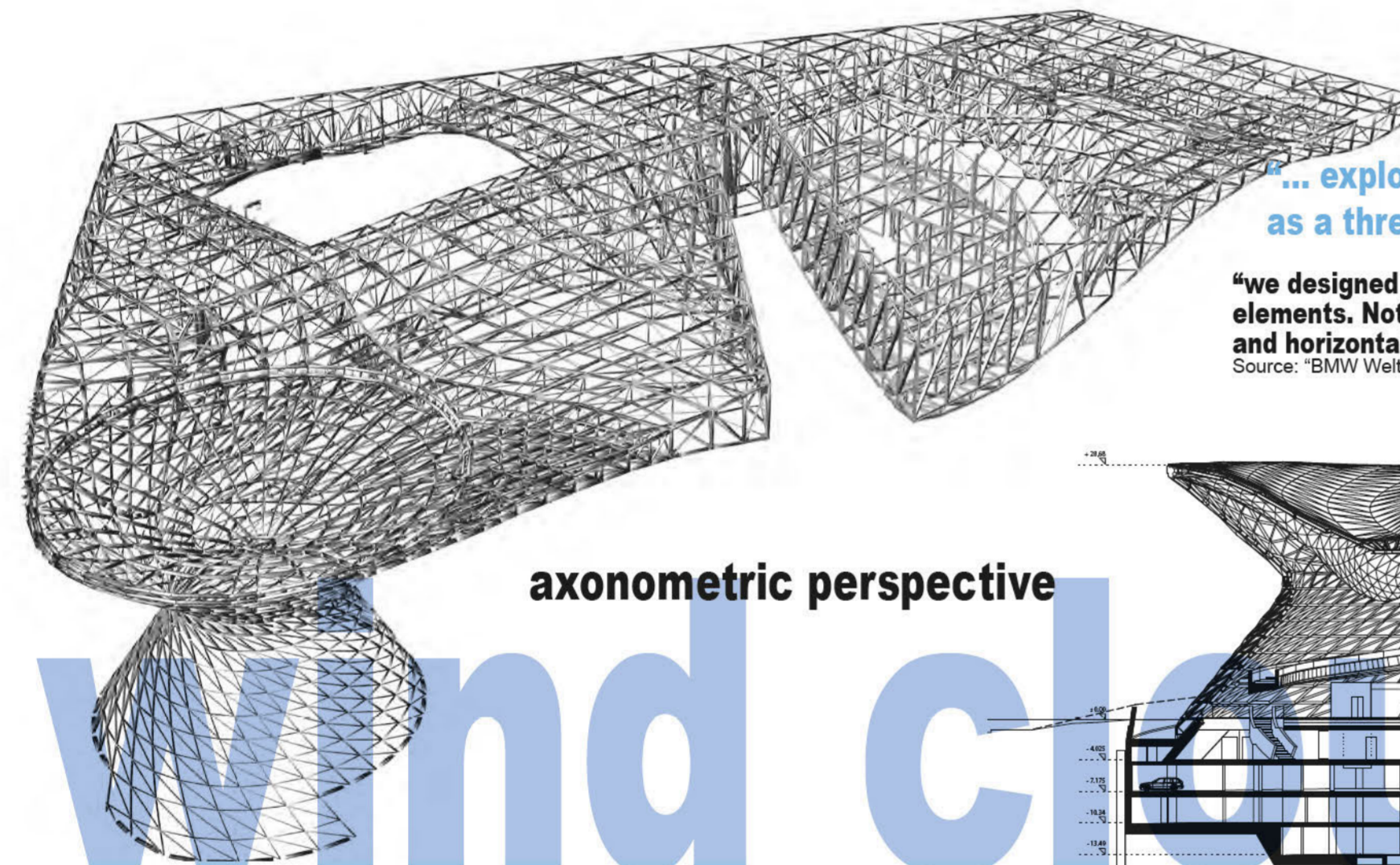


BMW Press, 10.03.2009 | ID: P0052552. BMW Welt, BMW Museum, BMW Plant in Munich. Digital image. Available through: BMW Press website <https://www.press.bmwgroup.com/>. Accessed May 28, 2017. https://www.press.bmwgroup.com/global/photo/compilation/T0125818EN/the-complete-bmw-welt-experience-the-bmw-welt-the-bmw-museum-and-the-bmw-munich-plant © Copyright BMW AG, Munich (Germany).

# Impressive architectonics: "Monster," "otherness," experimental & emotional nature

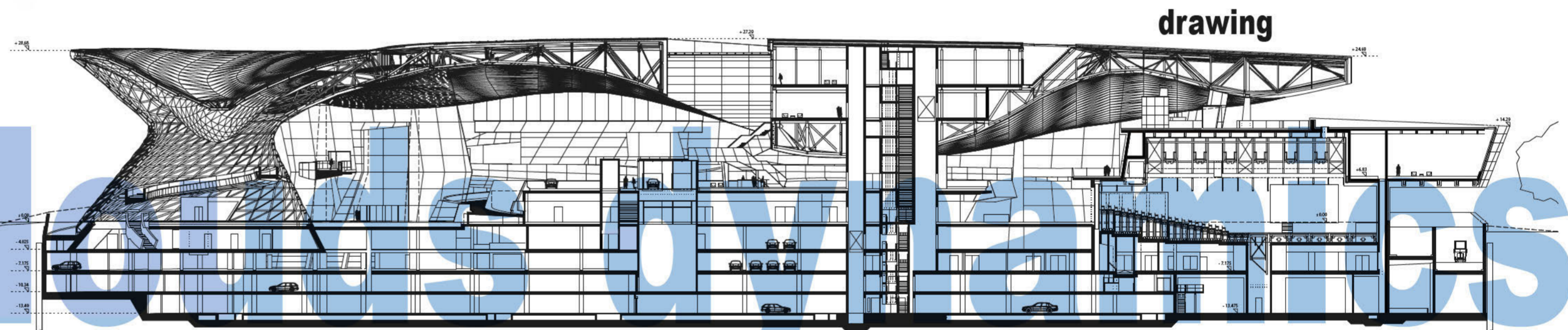


- 1 Coop Himmelb(l)au. Concept model, competition, phase 1. Source: Feireiss, Kritin, and Sanford Kwinter. Dynamic Forces: Coop Himmelb(l)au ; BMW Welt Munich. Munich; New York: Prestel, 2007, p. 30.
- 2 Coop Himmelb(l)au, n.d. Model: view from below and gravity wave in the Double Cone. Print. Source: Feireiss, Kritin, and Sanford Kwinter. Dynamic Forces: Coop Himmelb(l)au ; BMW Welt Munich. Munich; New York: Prestel, 2007, p. 43.
- 3 Coop Himmelb(l)au, n.d. Models of Plinth, Bridge, Double Cone. Print. Source: Feireiss, Kritin, and Sanford Kwinter. Dynamic Forces: Coop Himmelb(l)au ; BMW Welt Munich. Munich; New York: Prestel, 2007, p. 42.
- 4 Coop Himmelb(l)au. South aspect, competition, phase 2. July 2001. Print. Source: Feireiss, Kritin, and Sanford Kwinter. Dynamic Forces: Coop Himmelb(l)au ; BMW Welt Munich. Munich; New York: Prestel, 2007, p. 33.
- 5 Coop Himmelb(l)au. South aspect, competition, phase 2. July 2001. Print. Source: Feireiss, Kritin, and Sanford Kwinter. Dynamic Forces: Coop Himmelb(l)au ; BMW Welt Munich. Munich; New York: Prestel, 2007, p. 35.



**"... explore a new space by means of a drawing and model, and to combine it with the new tool of the computer as a three-dimensional language, that enables us to develop new forms and new structures for hybrid spaces" – Coop Himmelb(l)au**  
 Print. Source: Feireiss, Kritin, and Sanford Kwinter. Dynamic Forces: Coop Himmelb(l)au ; BMW Welt Munich. Munich; New York: Prestel, 2007, p. 43.

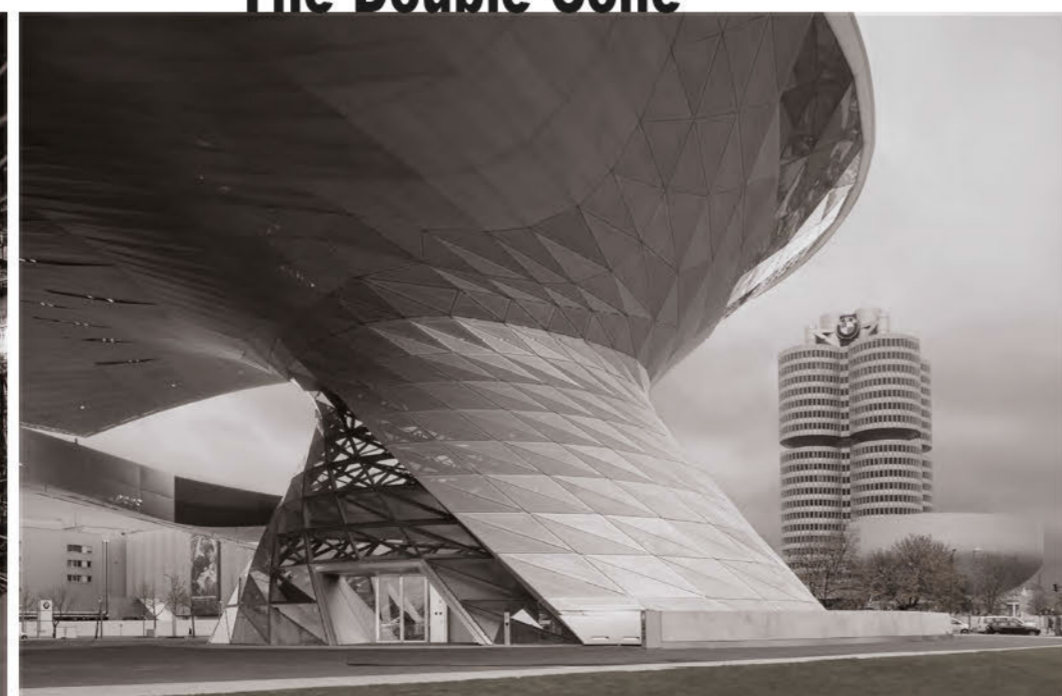
**"we designed a building that people can experience as a condensed city center. The concept behind the design envisions a hybrid building representing a mixture of urban elements. Not an exhibition hall, not an information and communication centre, not a museum, but instead all of these things, along a passage organized under one roof and horizontally and vertically layered. A conjoining of urban marketplace and stage for presentations" - Wolf D. Prix, 2007.**  
 Source: "BMW Welt, Munich, Germany (2001-2007)", "In fact. From the very start..." Coop Himmelb(l)au. "BMW Welt - Coop Himmelb(l)au." Coop Himmelb(l)au. Accessed May 30, 2017. <http://www.coop-himmelblau.at/architecture/projects/bmw-welt>.



© COOP HIMMELB(L)AU. Plans of the BMW Welt, Munich, Germany (2001-2007). Tif file: P\_0102\_Isometrie. Available through: Coop Himmelb(l)au. "BMW Welt - Coop Himmelb(l)au." Coop Himmelb(l)au. Accessed May 30, 2017. <http://www.coop-himmelblau.at/architecture/projects/bmw-welt>. Copyright: These pictures are free for publication, but COOP HIMMELB(L)AU has to be mentioned. [www.coop-himmelblau.at](http://www.coop-himmelblau.at)

© COOP HIMMELB(L)AU. Plans of the BMW Welt, Munich, Germany (2001-2007). Pdf file: P\_0102\_P\_1\_Schnitt\_1. Available through: Coop Himmelb(l)au. "BMW Welt - Coop Himmelb(l)au." Coop Himmelb(l)au. Accessed May 30, 2017. <http://www.coop-himmelblau.at/architecture/projects/bmw-welt>. Copyright: These pictures are free for publication, but COOP HIMMELB(L)AU has to be mentioned. [www.coop-himmelblau.at](http://www.coop-himmelblau.at)

## The Double Cone



BMW AG, n.d. Tragstruktur. Print. Source: Helzel, Martina, ed. BMW-Welt: Erlebnis- und Auslieferungszentrum München ; Coop Himmelb(l)au. Stahl und Form. Düsseldorf: Stahl-Informationszentrum, 2008, p.6.

© Duccio Malagamba. Images of the BMW Welt, Munich, Germany (2001-2007). Jpg file: P\_0102\_F002\_DM. Available through: Coop Himmelb(l)au. "BMW Welt - Coop Himmelb(l)au." Coop Himmelb(l)au. Accessed May 30, 2017. <http://www.coop-himmelblau.at/architecture/projects/bmw-welt>. Copyright: These pictures are free for publication, but Duccio Malagamba has to be mentioned.

Tatiana Reshetnikova, 2016. BMW Welt and the Bridge. Digital image (own photo).

© Duccio Malagamba. Images of the BMW Welt, Munich, Germany (2001-2007). Jpg file: P\_0102\_F006\_DM. Available through: Coop Himmelb(l)au. "BMW Welt - Coop Himmelb(l)au." Coop Himmelb(l)au. Accessed May 30, 2017. <http://www.coop-himmelblau.at/architecture/projects/bmw-welt>. Copyright: These pictures are free for publication, but Duccio Malagamba has to be mentioned.



# Genius-architects



"Coop Himmelblau embodies ... the **unabashed, vital and aggressive power of Utopia**, that lies in statu nascendi on the edge of the feasible or of a feasibility."  
"nothing conventional [...] they **provoke ... shock** amongst the bourgeoisie and the anger of the people.  
Heat instead of cold, turmoil instead of unity, exposition instead of closure, coincidence instead of order, impulsiveness instead of sleight-of-hand drawing, spatial installation instead of the "new cosyness", body language instead of the aesthetic of the machine" - Frank Werner

[From: Die Faszination Der Stadt = The Power of the City / Coop Himmelblau.: Mit Einem Vorwort von Frank Werner ; [Übersetzungen, Robert Hahn ... et Al. ; Redaktion, Oliver Gruenberg, Robert Hahn, Doris Knecht]. 1. Aufl. (Darmstadt: Verlag der G. Büchner Buchhandlung, 1988), 10-11.]

## WOLF D. PRIX HELMUT SWICZINSKY



The Dissipation of Our Bodies in the City. Unsere Augen werden zu Grundrissen von Türmen. From: Die Faszination Der Stadt = The Power of the City / Coop Himmelblau.: Mit Einem Vorwort von Frank Werner ; [Übersetzungen, Robert Hahn ... et Al. ; Redaktion, Oliver Gruenberg, Robert Hahn, Doris Knecht]. 1. Aufl. (Darmstadt: Verlag der G. Büchner Buchhandlung, 1988), 15.



© Coop Himmelblau, n.d. Wolf D. Prix. Print. Source: Feireiss, Kritik, and Sanford Kwinter. Dynamic Forces: Coop Himmelblau; BMW Welt Munich. (Munich; New York: Prestel, 2007), 5.

"We always knew that Prix and Swiczinsky were **audacious and full of fun and full of ideas**, but now they seem to have left all the other Austrian jokers way behind in a rare combination of professionalism and artistic realization....They have followed the path of certain **heroes of the twentieth century** ... all of whom turn a series of obsessions into a perfect working method that not only leaves you in no doubt about the intention but also in no doubt about the sustained intensity of the working process and the clarity of the eventual product. The artistic realization is also a product of their rare ability to stay so close to the original thrust of the sketch. I envy this last ability. It means that the special energy ... that is so much a part of their aesthetic and their personalities ... is there throughout" - Peter Cook [Archigram], Dec 85

[From: Die Faszination Der Stadt = The Power of the City / Coop Himmelblau.: Mit Einem Vorwort von Frank Werner ; [Übersetzungen, Robert Hahn ... et Al. ; Redaktion, Oliver Gruenberg, Robert Hahn, Doris Knecht]. 1. Aufl. (Darmstadt: Verlag der G. Büchner Buchhandlung, 1988), 10.]

# COOP HIMMELBLAU

**"DIE NEUEN WILDEN"**

founded by Wolf D. Prix, Helmut Swiczinsky, and Michael Holzer in Vienna, Austria, in 1968

## EMOTIONAL, RADICAL, AND PROVOCATIVE

### "CITIES THAT FLY LIKE BREATH"

## HIMMELBLAU IS NOT A COLOR BUT AN IDEA - THE IDEA OF HAVING ARCHITECTURE WITH FANTASY, AS BUOYANT AND VARIABLE AS CLOUDS"

(1968) - Coop Himmelblau, Architecture Is Now: Projects, (Un)buildings, Actions, Statements, Sketches, Commentaries, 1968-1983. (New York: Rizzoli, 1983), 5.

### "WE THINK OF OUR ARCHITECTURE AS PART OF THE 21ST CENTURY; AS ART WHICH REFLECTS AND GIVES A MIRROR IMAGE OF THE VARIETY AND VIVACITY, TENSION AND COMPLEXITY OF OUR CITIES"

Wolf D. Prix - Coop Himmelblau. Accessed June 3, 2017. <http://www.coop-himmelblau.at/studio/wolf-d-prix/>.

### "Real and conceptual interventions in the existing situation - though the starting point must be sufficient y painful - visibly alter seemingly indispensable reality."

Wolf D. Prix, Helmut Swiczinsky, The House with the Flying Roof, London, UK (1973). From: Coop Himmelblau. "House with the Flying Roof - Coop Himmelblau." Coop Himmelblau. Accessed May 30, 2017. <http://www.coop-himmelblau.at/architecture/projects/house-with-the-flying-roof>

## "WE DON'T WANT ARCHITECTURE TO EXCLUDE EVERYTHING THAT IS DISQUIETING. WE WANT ARCHITECTURE TO HAVE MORE. ARCHITECTURE THAT BLEEDS, THAT EXHAUSTS, THAT WHIRLS AND EVEN BREAKS"

Coop Himmelblau, Architecture Is Now: Projects, (Un)buildings, Actions, Statements, Sketches, Commentaries, 1968-1983. (New York: Rizzoli, 1983), 5.

freedom of ... fantasy and imagination. ... We believe nothing and no one. Because everyone is right but nothing, really nothing is right. All is right and nothing is right: that, too, is an aspect of Open Architecture. ... **Openness—in architecture** ... Openness means: open mind, open eyes, open heart. Awareness. ... **Open Architecture** is not accommodating. If this moment is free from pressure, cliché, ideology, and formalism, then architecture is free. Then the material constraints crumble. Causality is overturned. **Architecture is now.**" - Wolf D.Prix, 1984. Architecture Must Blaze. Lecture by Wolf D.Prix at the Städelschule, Frankfurt, 1984. Source: Prix, Wolf D., Martina Kandeler-Fritsch, Thomas Kramer, and Coop Himmelblau, eds. Get off of My Cloud: Wolf D. Prix - CoopHimmelblau ; Texte 1968 - 2005. (Ostfildern-Ruit: Hatje Cantz, 2005), 12-113.

## "ARCHITECTURE MUST BLAZE"

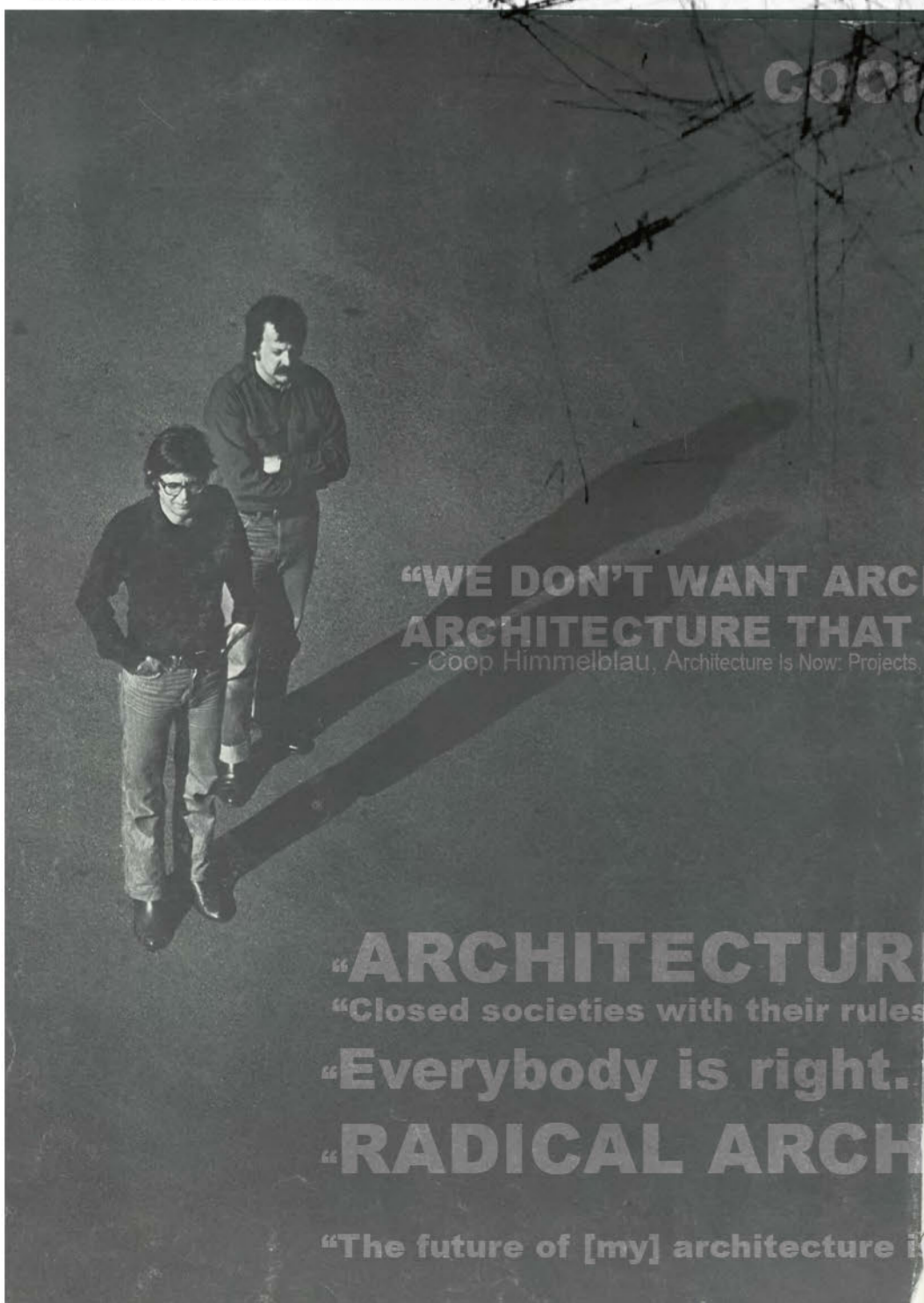
## "ARCHITECTURE IS NOT SURFACE, IT'S CONTENT"

"Closed societies with their rules and regulations prohibit free personal development. Our ego society replaces emotions in architecture with programs, rules and regulations"

"Everybody is right. But nothing is correct" "Architecture is heavy. Weight costs time and money. Time and money is Politics."

"RADICAL ARCHITECTURE is not only radical thinking, it's also radical building getting through with all the ideas, even when you are loosing money"

## "NO GRAVITY, no columns, BUILDINGS HANGING IN THE SKY"



Wolf D. Prix, Helmut Swiczinsky, n.d. Print. Source: Coop Himmelblau, Architecture Is Now: Projects, (Un)buildings, Actions, Statements, Sketches, Commentaries, 1968-1983. (New York: Rizzoli, 1983), 4.

Lecture transcriptions. From Wolf D. Prix. What's the difference #1. SCI ARC Lecture. (: SCI ARC, Monday, September 19, 7pm)



## Oberwiesenfeld, Milbertshofen, Munich Location of The Olympiapark München & the BMW WELT: evolution of the place

### Urban context and development

1817-1841



Bayerische Vermessungsverwaltung 2017. BayernAtlas, Munich. Hintergrundkarte: Positionblätter 1:25000 (1817-1841). Scale 1:25.000. <<http://v.bayern.de/z4sLn>> (accessed May 13, 2017).

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1927



Stadtarchiv München, 1927-1930, Entwurf K. I. Moßner. Flughafen Oberwiesenfeld. Lageplan des Fluggeländes, mit Milbertshofen und Exerzierplatz Oberwiesenfeld, mit Details wie Signal-türmen, Starkstrom- und Telefonleitungen und Rollfeldgrenzen, Maßstab 1:5000. [DE-1992-FS-HB-V-d-2701 Flughafen Oberwiesenfeld, 27.07.1927 (Einzeldokument).] Scale 1:5000. <<https://stadtarchiv.muenchen.de/scopeQuery/detail.aspx?ID=473309>> (accessed May 18, 2017).

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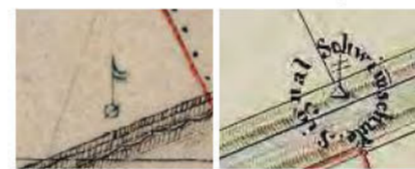
1937



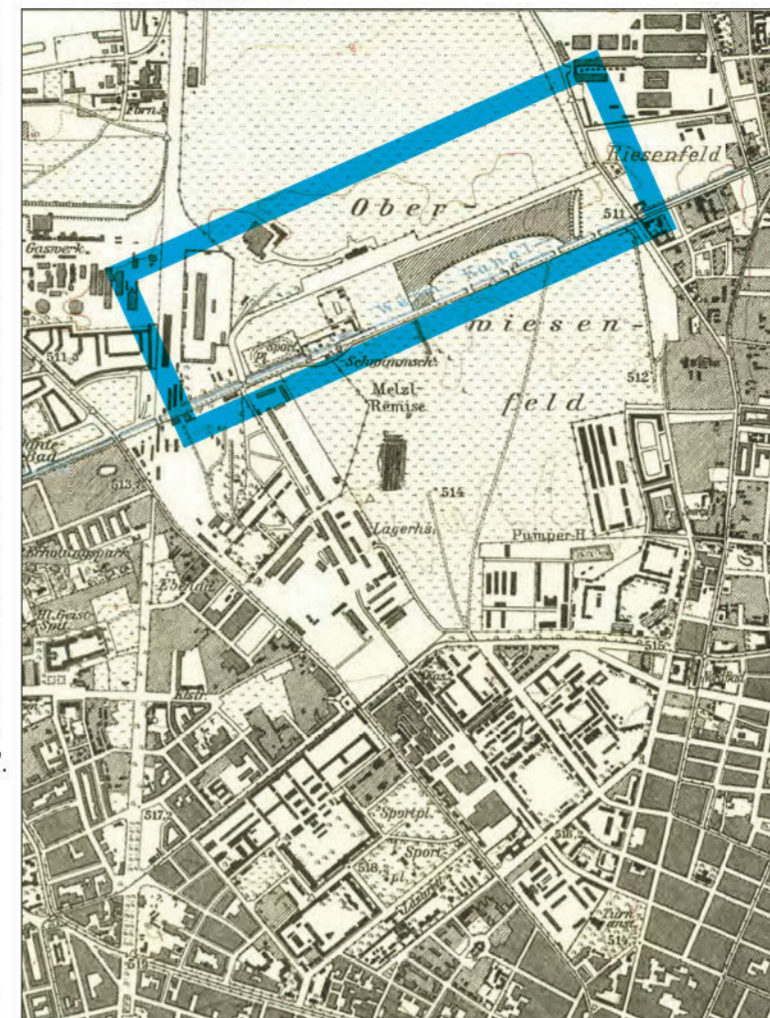
Münchener Digitalisierungszentrum (MDZ), "Digitale Bibliothek". Brunn, Oscar: Brunn's Plan of München, Hauptstadt der Bewegung, mit Hausnummern und Strassenverzeichnis, Angabe der Sehenswürdigkeiten etc. etc., München, [1937]. Scale n.d. <[http://daten.digital-sammlungen.de/bsb00089848/image\\_1](http://daten.digital-sammlungen.de/bsb00089848/image_1)> (accessed May 16, 2017). Copyright: Public domain (<https://rightsstatements.org/page/InC/1.0/?language=en>)

Map symbols:

- Location of The Olympiastadion München and the BMW WELT
- Militär-Schwimmschule Signal



1950



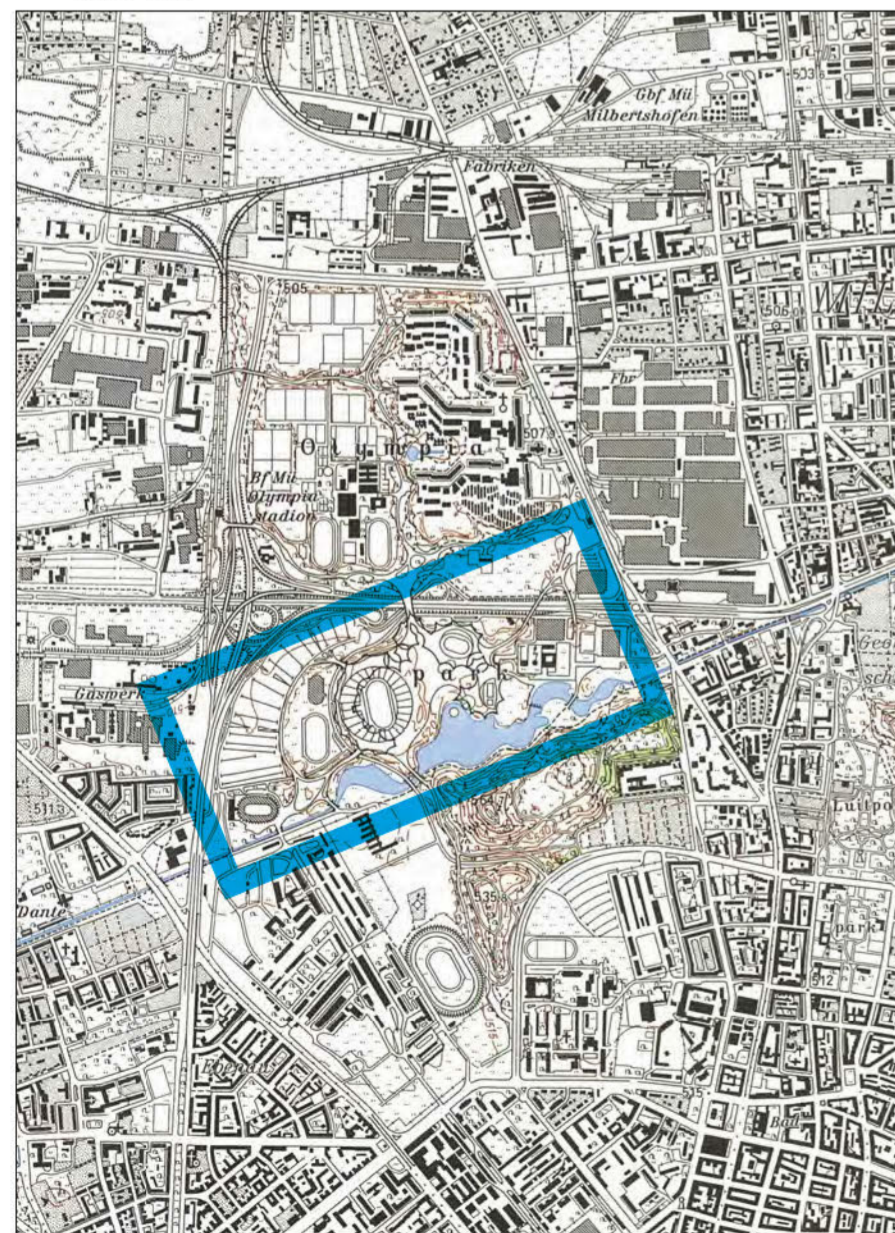
Topogr. Karte v. Bayern. 1:25 000. Archiv Topogr. Karten. Bayer Landesvermessungsamt. München 1950. "BayernAtlas - Der Kartenvier Des Freistaates Bayern." Historische Topographische Karten 1:25 000. Scale 1:25000. <<https://v.bayern.de/CyC59>> (accessed September 09, 2019). Copyright: © Daten: Bayerische Vermessungsverwaltung. Open for noncommercial use (Fertigung von Ausdrucken nur für den eigenen Gebrauch)

1960



Topographische Karte 1:25 000. Archiv Topogr. Karten. Bayer Landesvermessungsamt. München 1960. "BayernAtlas - Der Kartenvier Des Freistaates Bayern." Historische Topographische Karten 1:25 000. Scale 1:25000. <<https://v.bayern.de/39QRK>> (accessed September 09, 2019). Copyright: © Daten: Bayerische Vermessungsverwaltung. Open for noncommercial use (Fertigung von Ausdrucken nur für den eigenen Gebrauch)

1975



Topographische Karte 1:25 000. Archiv Topogr. Karten. Bayer Landesvermessungsamt. München 1960. Neu bearbeitet 1975. "BayernAtlas - Der Kartenvier Des Freistaates Bayern." Historische Topographische Karten 1:25 000. Scale 1:25000. <<https://v.bayern.de/HKq6C>> (accessed September 10, 2019).

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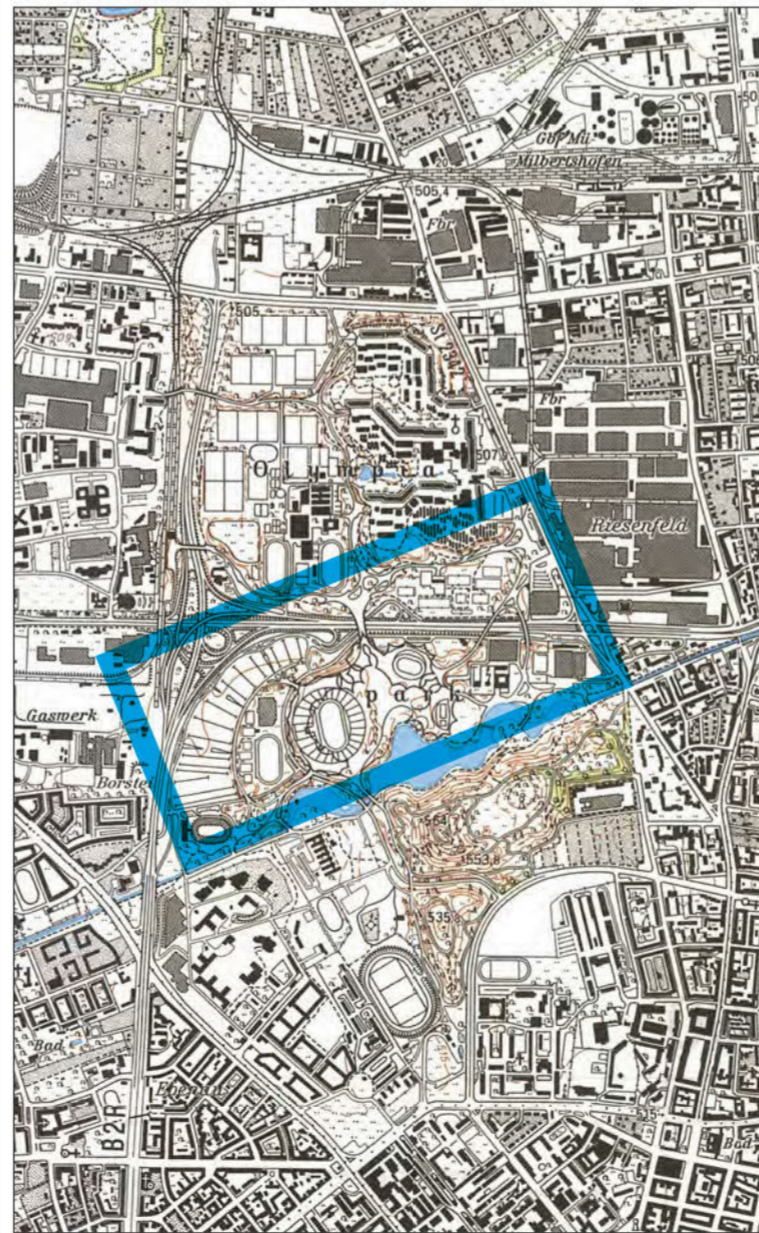
1985



Topographische Karte 1:25 000. Archiv Topogr. Karten. Bayer Landesvermessungsamt. München. Ausgabe 1985. "BayernAtlas - Der Kartenvier Des Freistaates Bayern." Historische Topographische Karten 1:25 000. Scale 1:25000. <<http://v.bayern.de/bfLCw>> (accessed September 10, 2019).

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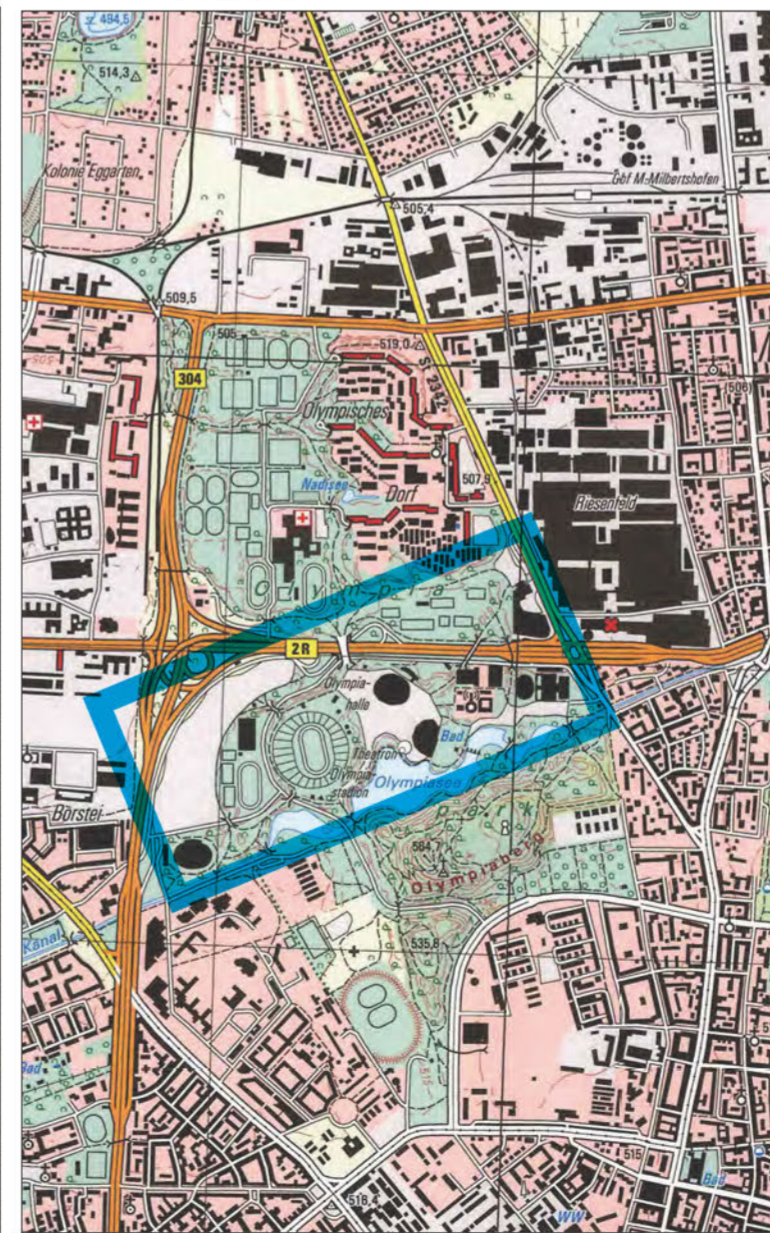
1996



Topographische Karte 1:25 000. Archiv Topogr. Karten. Bayer Landesvermessungsamt. München. Ausgabe 1996. "BayernAtlas - Der Kartenvier Des Freistaates Bayern." Historische Topographische Karten 1:25 000. Scale 1:25000. <<https://v.bayern.de/GDDh3>> (accessed September 10, 2019).

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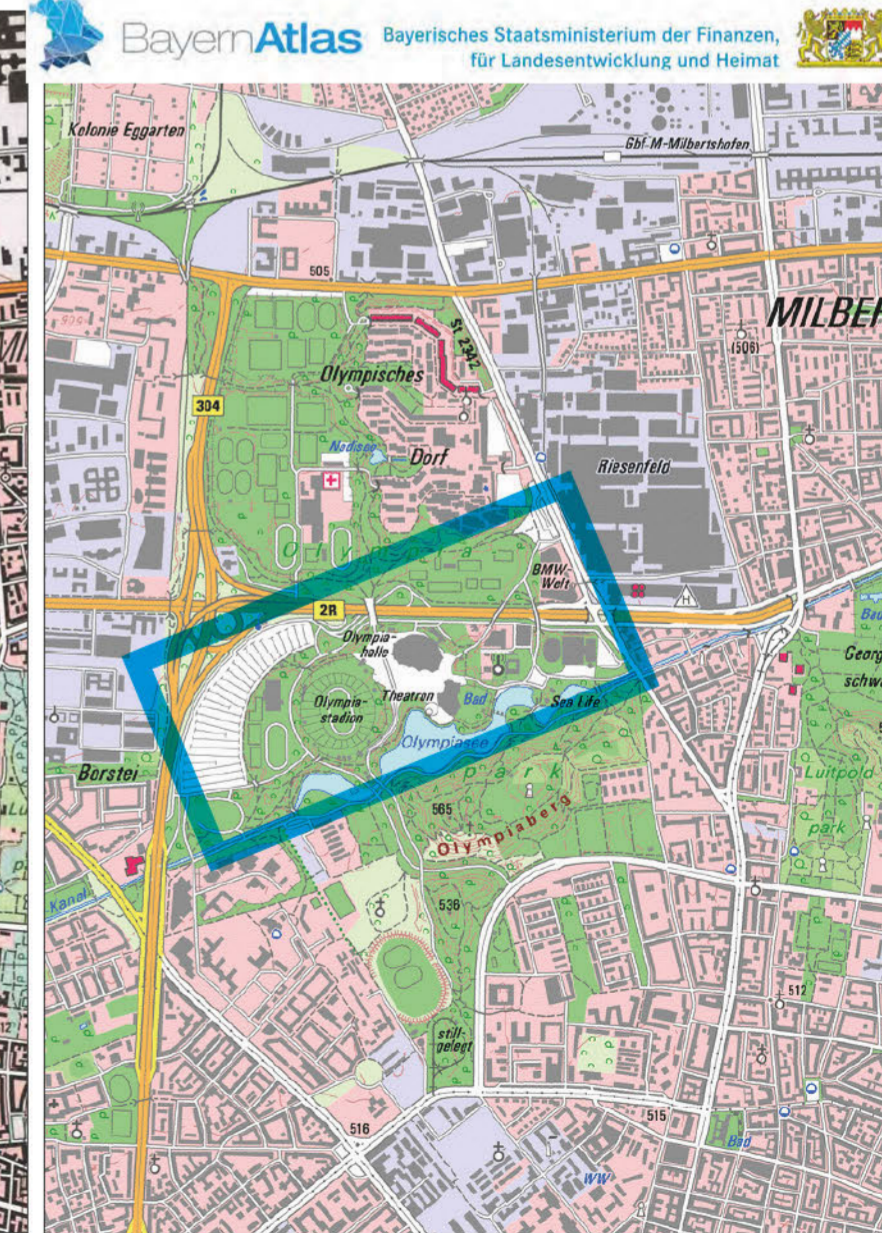
2007



Topographische Karte 1:25 000. Archiv Topogr. Karten. Bayer Landesvermessungsamt. München. 1. Auflage 2007. "BayernAtlas - Der Kartenvier Des Freistaates Bayern." Historische Topographische Karten 1:25 000. Scale 1:25000. <<https://v.bayern.de/Wkdx>> (accessed September 10, 2019).

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2017

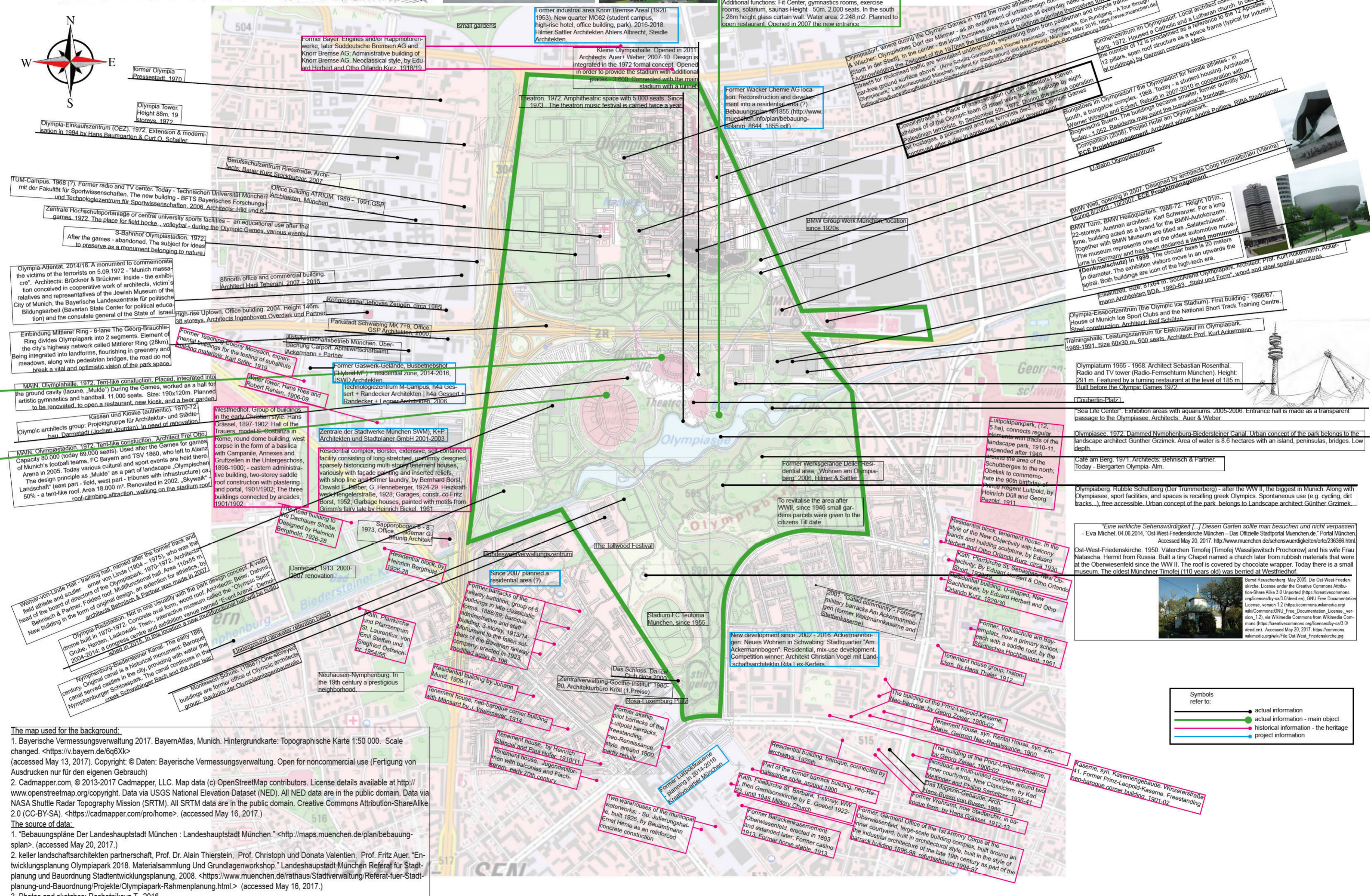


Bayerische Vermessungsverwaltung 2017. BayernAtlas, Munich. Hintergrundkarte: Topographische Karte 1:50.000. Scale 1:25.000. <<https://v.bayern.de/2m7Gt>> (accessed May 13, 2017). Copyright: © Daten: Bayerische Vermessungsverwaltung. Open for noncommercial use (Fertigung von Ausdrucken nur für den eigenen Gebrauch)

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# Urban context and development

## Mapping the surroundings



**The map used for the background:**  
1. Bayerische Vermessungsverwaltung 2017. BayernAtlas, Munich. Hintergrundkarte: Topographische Karte 1:50 000. Scale changed. <https://v.bayern.de/6q6Xk> (accessed May 13, 2017). Copyright: © Daten: Bayerische Vermessungsverwaltung. Open for noncommercial use (Fertigung von Ausdrucken nur für den eigenen Gebrauch)  
2. Cadmapper.com. © 2013-2017 Cadmapper, LLC. Map data (c) OpenStreetMap contributors. License details available at http://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright. Data via USGS National Elevation Dataset (NED). All NED data are in the public domain. Data via NASA Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM). All SRTM data are in the public domain. Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 2.0 (CC-BY-SA). <https://cadmapper.com/pro/home> (accessed May 16, 2017.)  
**The source of data:**  
1. "Bebauungspläne Der Landeshauptstadt München : Landeshauptstadt München." <http://maps.muenchen.de/plan/bebauungsplan> (accessed May 20, 2017.)  
2. keller landschaftsarchitekten partnerschaft, Prof. Dr. Alain Thierstein, Prof. Christoph und Donata Valentini, Prof. Fritz Auer. "Entwicklungsplanung Olympiapark 2018. Materialsammlung Und Grundlagenworkshop." Landeshauptstadt München Referat für Stadtplanung und Bauordnung Stadtentwicklungsplanung, 2008. <https://www.muenchen.de/rathaus/Stadtverwaltung/Referat-fuer-Stadtplanung-und-Bauordnung/Projekte/Olympiapark-Rahmenplanung.html> (accessed May 16, 2017.)  
3. Photos and sketches: Reshetnikova T., 2016

**Symbols refer to:**

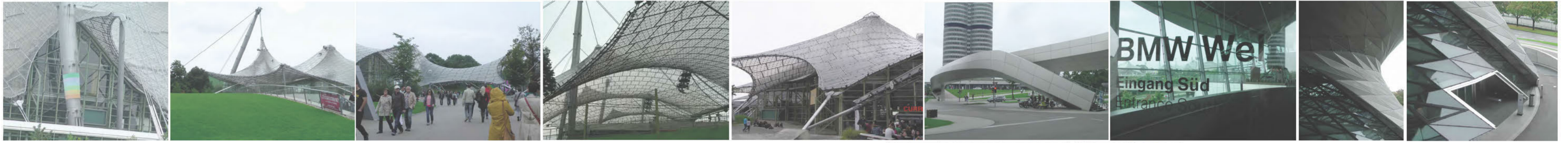
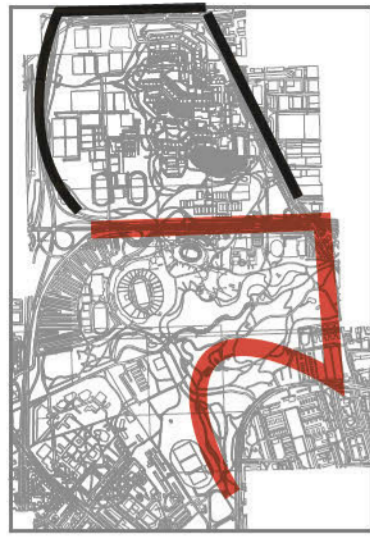
- actual information
- actual information - main object
- historical information - the heritage
- project information

Red line: route

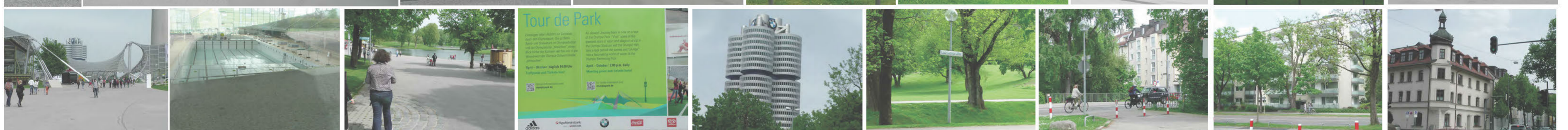
Photocscript of The Olympiapark & BMW Welt, the BMW Museum location

# Urban context and development

2014



2016



Red line: route

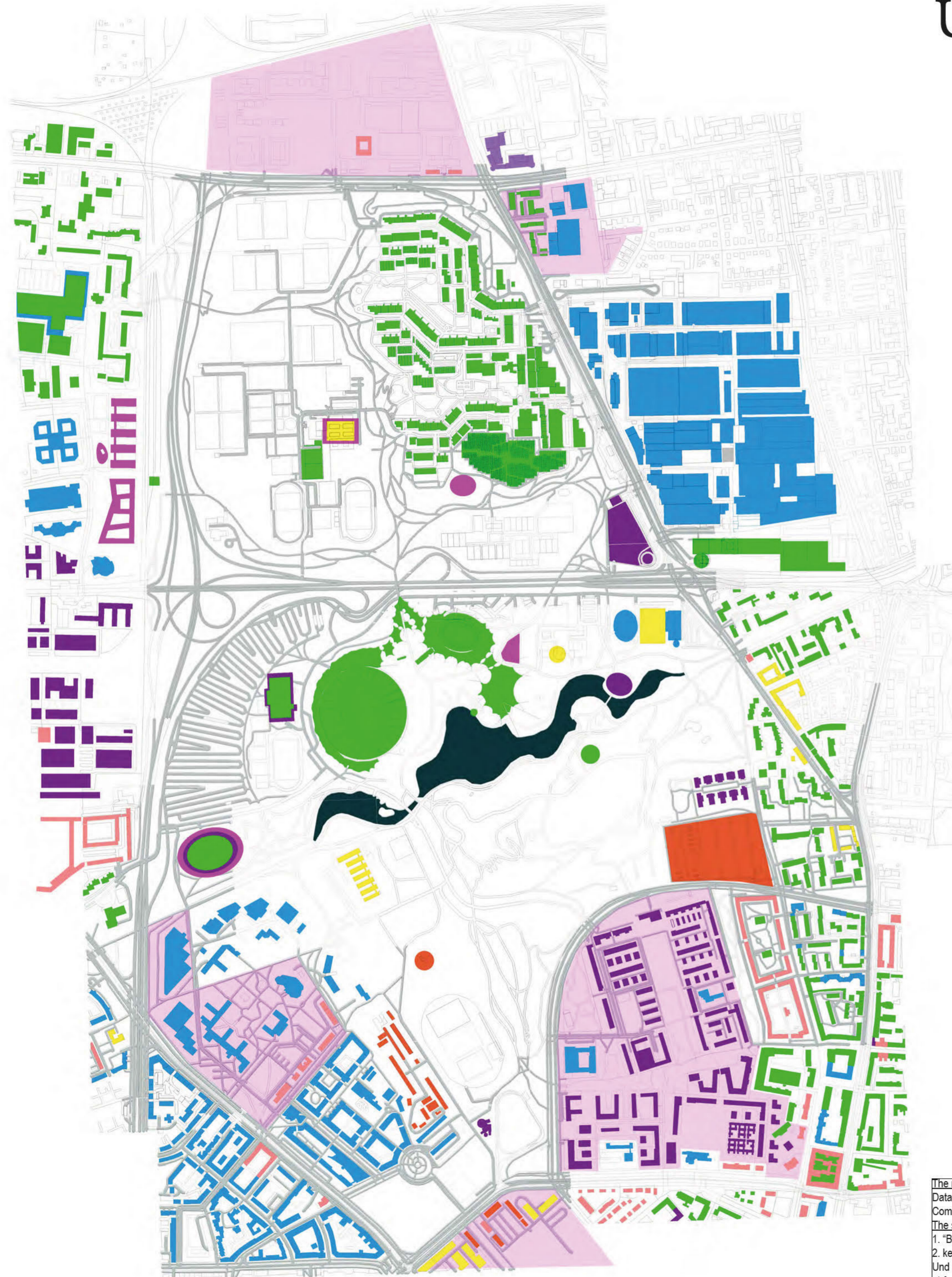
Photoscript of The Olympiapark & BMW Welt, the BMW Museum location



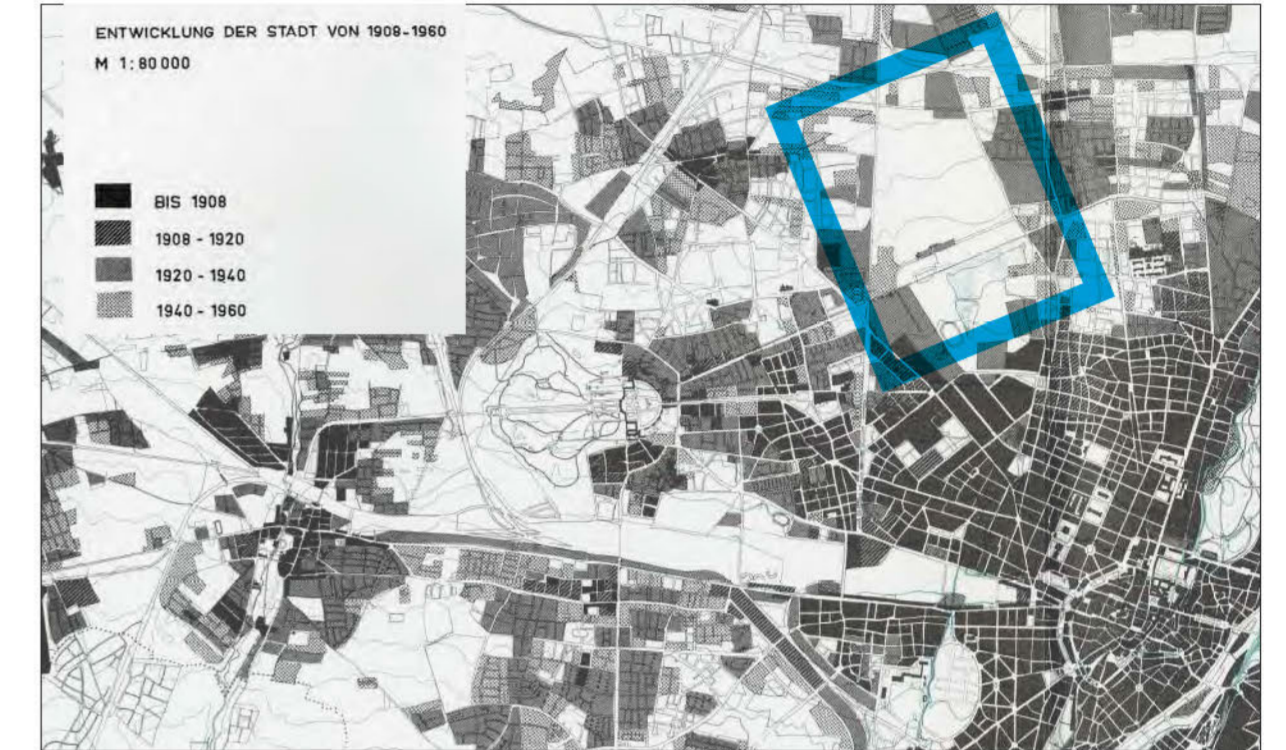
# Urban context and development

## Olympia-site (re-)development

The Olympic Stadium & BMW WELT location:  
 building progress - further development

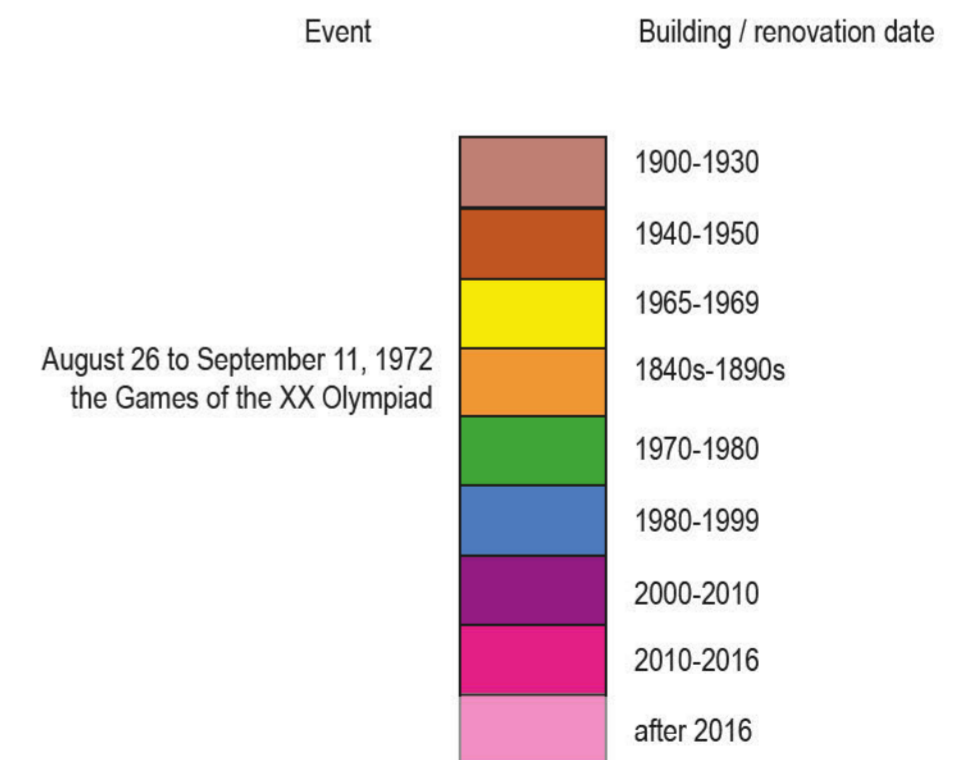


1960



Entwicklung der Stadt von 1908-1960. Scale 1:80000. Print. Source: Prof. A. H. Steiner, Zürich, Prof. M. Guther, Darmstadt, Prof. K. Leibbrand. "München. Die Stellungnahme Der Planungsberater Steiner, Guther Und Leibbrand Zum Wirtschaftsplan Und Generalverkehrsplan von 1958, Teil 1." OFFSETDRUCK: L. ZITZMANN MÜNCHEN 5, Page 53, W5. 1960. <https://www.muenchen.de/rathaus/Stadtverwaltung/Referat-fuer-Stadtplanung-und-Bauordnung/Stadtentwicklung/Dokumente/Zeitabschnitt3.html>.

Legend



The map used for the background: Cadmapper.com, © 2013-2017 Cadmapper, LLC. Map data (c) OpenStreetMap contributors. License details available at <http://www.openstreetmap.org/copyright>. Data via USGS National Elevation Dataset (NED). All NED data are in the public domain. Data via NASA Shuttle Radar Topography Mission (SRTM). All SRTM data are in the public domain. Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 2.0 (CC-BY-SA). <<https://cadmapper.com/pro/home>>. (accessed May 16, 2017.)  
 The source of data:  
 1. "Bebauungspläne Der Landeshauptstadt München : Landeshauptstadt München." <<http://maps.muenchen.de/plan/bebauungsplan>>. (accessed May 20, 2017.)  
 2. keller landschaftsarchitekten partnerschaft, Prof. Dr. Alain Thierstein, Prof. Christoph und Donata Valentien, Prof. Fritz Auer. "Entwicklungsplanung Olympiapark 2018. Materialsammlung Und Grundlagenworkshop." Landeshauptstadt München Referat für Stadtplanung und Bauordnung Stadtentwicklungsplanung, 2008. <<https://www.muenchen.de/rathaus/Stadtverwaltung/Referat-fuer-Stadtplanung-und-Bauordnung/Projekte/Olympiapark-Rahmenplanung.html>>. (accessed May 16, 2017.)

Munich City Councilor Elisabeth Merk:

**"Modern glass architecture ... architecture of glass, steel and concrete that changes the city. ... now also the BMW customer center. Munich received a well form in the 21st century"**

Source: "BMW: Bauen Für Die Zukunft - WELT." Accessed June 4, 2017. <https://www.welt.de/regionales/muenchen/article1267819/Bauen-fuer-die-Zukunft.html>.

# Local identity

CULTURAL, COMMERCIAL, AND POLITICAL INFLUENCE. LOCAL IDENTITY

## "Olympische Spiele im Grünen"

Landeshauptstadt München und der Landeshauptstadt München und der Stadtwerke München GmbH. "Olympiapark." Portal München, 2017. <https://www.muenchen.de/rathaus/Stadtverwaltung/baureferat/freizeit-sport-natur/gruene-oasen/olympiapark.html>.



Olympia tent-roof construction. 1968-1972. Architect: Otto Frei.



Olympiaberg Hill



Olympiapark



Olympiapark

**"One of the central ideas in the plan was to merge the pre-existing buildings, the BMW high-rise and museum, with a further element in order to create a spatial and conceptual unity that would provide an identity. The theme of the flowing landscape, as well as those of cloud, double cone, ramps and bridges, became constitutive elements of the design ..."**

Feireiss, Kritin, and Sanford Kwinter. *Dynamic Forces: Coop Himmelb(l)au ; BMW Welt Munich*. Munich; New York: Prestel, 2007; p. 28.



"BMW panorama"



"Double Cone". 2003-2007. Architects: Coop Himmelb(l)au



The ramp, connecting the new and existing buildings. 2003-2007. Architects: Coop Himmelb(l)au



BMW high-rise [BMW Turm. BMW Headquarters]. 1968-72. Architect: Karl Schwanzer.



BMW museum. 1968-72. Architect: Karl Schwanzer.

Photos: Author, Reshetnikova T., 2016



postmark 1972



1. Stelzer, Sondermarke aus Deutschland zur Olympiade 1972 in Muenchen, Ausgabe 1972 \*Ausgabepreis: 30 + 15 Pfennig. 5. Juli 1972. [https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Stamps\\_of\\_Germany\\_\(BRD\)\\_Olympiade\\_1972\\_Ausgabe\\_1972\\_Block\\_1\\_30\\_Pf.jpg#filehistory](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Stamps_of_Germany_(BRD)_Olympiade_1972_Ausgabe_1972_Block_1_30_Pf.jpg#filehistory) Copyright: Public domain

2. Sondermarkenblock der Deutschen Bundespost zu den Olympischen Spielen 1972. Das Bild zeigt den am 5.7.1972 erschienen Briefmarkenblock (Michel Block 7 / Michel Nr. 723-726) Fotograf/Zeichner: unbekannt Datum: eingescannt am 23.5.2006 durch RedPiranha Sonstiges: Der ursprünglich hochladende Benutzer war RedPiranha in der Wikipedia auf Deutsch - Übertragen aus de.wikipedia nach Commons. (Originaltext: Original-Briefmarke). This stamp is in the public domain in Germany because it was released by Deutsche Bundespost on behalf of the Federal Minister of Post and Telecommunication and thus is an official work according to German copyright law (§ 5 Abs. 1 UrhG). [https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Olympiapark\\_\(M%C3%BCnchen\)#/media/File:Olympiamarke.jpg](https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Olympiapark_(M%C3%BCnchen)#/media/File:Olympiamarke.jpg)

postcards 2016



Photos: Author, Reshetnikova T., 2016

Local identity & a source of income

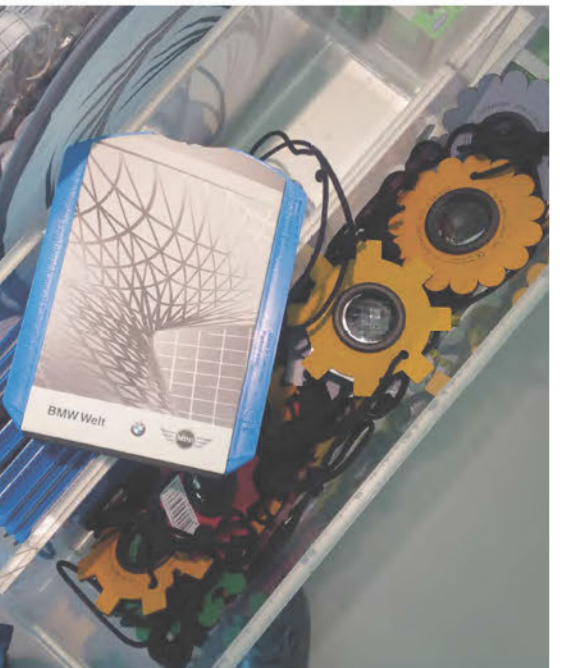
Cultural and commercial influence: local identity

tours / cars / auto test drive 2016



Photos: Author, Reshetnikova T., 2016

souvenirs / keychains / accessory 2016



Photos: Author, Reshetnikova T., 2016

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Synthetic experiments  
“St. Petersburg Krestovsky Stadium (Zenith Arena)” /  
“Gazprom Tower”

# Historic period representation

Futbolnaya al., 1, Krestovsky Island, St. Petersburg, Russia

## The S.M. Kirov Stadium on the Krestovsky Island (1932/50-2006) and Zenith Arena (2006/2017-): building's and epoch change



N.d, n.d. Primorsky Victory Park. The Kirov Stadium. Available from: <http://www.citywalls.ru/house18797.html> (accessed April 9, 2017). Copyright: public domain.



N.d., 1949-1953. The SM Kirov Stadium. Postcard. Available from: <https://pastvu.com/p/391481>. (accessed April 9, 2017). Copyright: public domain.



L. Zivert, 1953-1955. Kirov Stadium, the central entrance. Source: <https://fotki.yandex.ru/next/users/babs71/album/229530/view/1168221?page=0>. Available from: <https://pastvu.com/p/451296>. (accessed April 9, 2017). Copyright: public domain.



Heese, 1955. The SM Kirov Stadium. Source: <http://www.deutschefotothek.de/documents/obj/72045819>. Available from: <https://pastvu.com/p/460997>. (accessed April 9, 2017). Copyright: public domain.



I.B. Goland, 1962-1963. Sports festival at the SM Kirov Stadium. Source: Leningrad. Photo album. Ed. VI. Nikolaev L., Lenizdat, 1964. Available from: <https://pastvu.com/p/134091>. (accessed April 9, 2017). Copyright: public domain.



K. Neubert, S. Fried., 1965. The stadium. Alba "Leningrad, 1965" Artist of the RSFSR, 1966. Photos. Source: [gleban-spb.gallery.ru/watch?A=VMI-fVAW](http://gleban-spb.gallery.ru/watch?A=VMI-fVAW). Available from: <https://pastvu.com/p/118336>. (accessed April 9, 2017). Copyright: public domain.



N.d., 1972-1975. The SM Kirov Stadium. 1972-1975, Russia St. Petersburg Petrogradsky District. The Krestovsky Island. Photo from the book "Leningrad", publishing house "Aurora", 1978. Source: [vkontakte.ru/club632986](https://vkontakte.ru/club632986). Available from: <https://pastvu.com/p/116479>. (accessed April 9, 2017). Copyright: public domain.



USSR-72 ["Neorealist"], 09.1994. The SM Kirov Stadium. Source: private archive. Available from: <https://pastvu.com/p/143932>. (accessed April 9, 2017). Copyright: public domain.



N.d., 1998. The SM Kirov Stadium. Source: <http://fotki.yandex.ru/users/budovsky2/album/165640/>. Available from: <https://pastvu.com/p/136392>. (accessed April 9, 2017). Copyright: public domain.



Reshetnikova T, 2015. The Krestovsky Stadium and surroundings. Photograph.



Reshetnikova T, 2017. The Krestovsky Stadium and surroundings. Photograph.

Design and construction 12.2006 - 03.2017  
A.S. Nikolsky / Kisho Kurokawa Architect & Associates  
Cultural building type  
Site of development and redevelopment urban type  
Solitaire + Extension/addition morphotype

# Impressive architectonics: "Monster," "otherness," experimental & emotional nature



"ST. PETERSBURG FOOTBALL STADIUM, LOCATED AT THE WESTERN TIP OF THE KRESTOVSKY ISLAND WITH ITS COMMANDING VIEW TOWARDS THE GULF OF FINLAND, IS DESIGNED AS A PRESTIGIOUS LANDMARK STADIUM CHARACTERIZED BY ITS SYMBOLIC MASTS SUSPENDING ITS GIGANTIC FLAT ROOF"\*

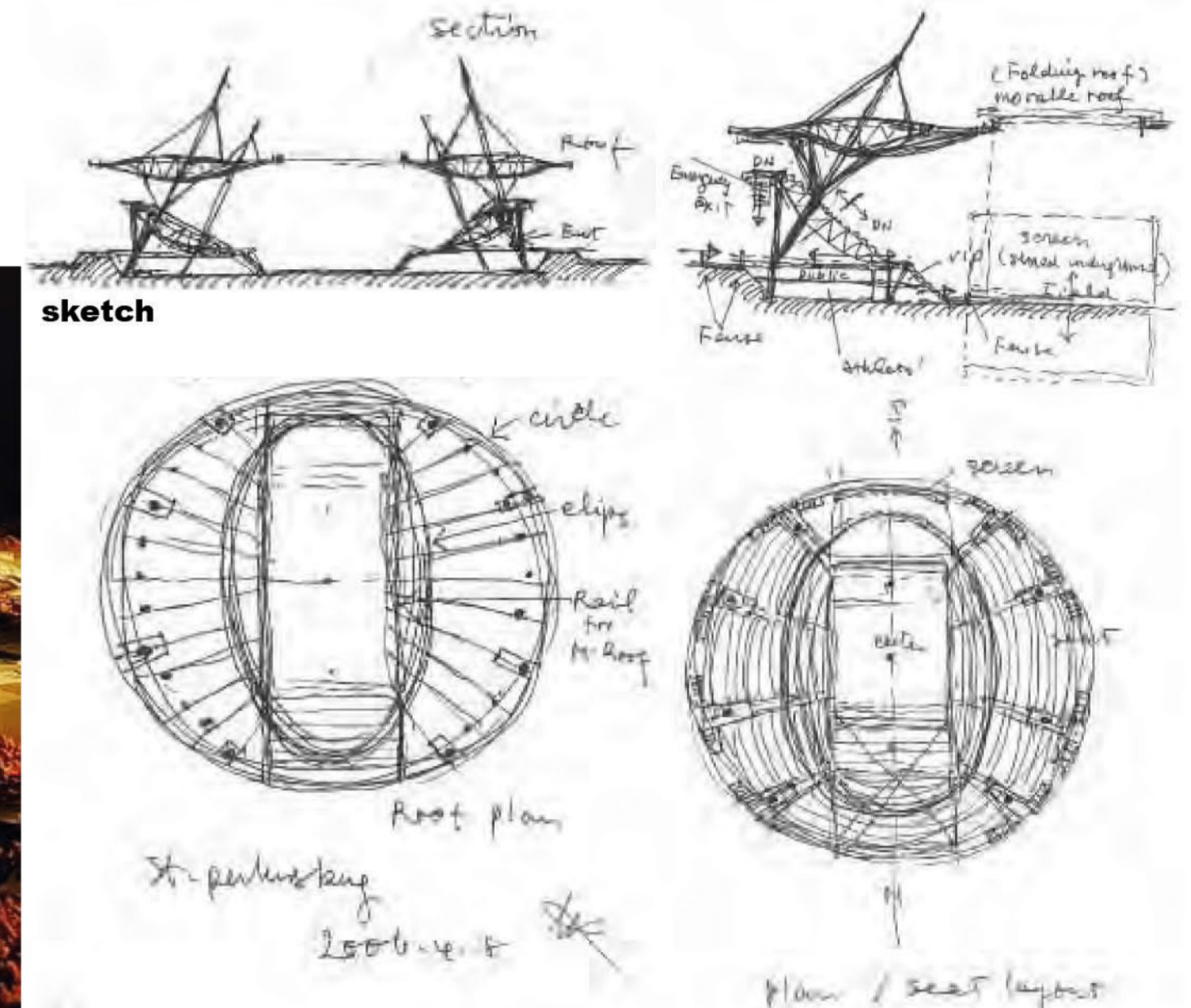
\* Kisho Kurokawa, Architect and Associates. "St. Petersburg Football Stadium," Kisho Kurokawa, Architect and Associates: Selected and Current Works, accessed April 11, 2017. <http://www.kisho.co.jp/page/480.html>.

## "Spaceship-like stadium"

(WAN, "Kisho Kurokawa to Build St. Petersburg's New Stadium," World Architectue News.com, September 6, 2006, <http://www.worldarchitecturenews.com/project/2006/499/kisho-kurokawa-architects-associates/st-petersburg-football-stadium-in-st-petersburg.html?q=St.%20Petersburg.>)

Photo: Fontanka.ru, 24.07.2006. Image URL: <https://img.cdn.fontanka.ru/nm/items/2006/7/24/0033/1.jpg>. Source: Fontanka.ru. "Proyekty novogo stadiona na Krestovskom ostrove vystavili na vseobshcheye obozreniye (foto) [Projects of the new stadium on Krestovsky Island are publicly exhibited (photo)]." Fontanka.ru, July 24, 2006. <https://www.fontanka.ru/2006/07/24/170402/> (accessed 24 September, 2019). Copyright: image from Mass Media is available for scientific purposes with a reference on the source. The permission for use is affirmed by Fontanka.ru (24.09.2019)

Source: StadiumDB.com, 2010. "Design: Zenit Arena - StadiumDB.com." StadiumDB.com. Digital image. Available from: StadiumDB.com, [http://stadiumdb.com/designs/rus/gazprom\\_arena](http://stadiumdb.com/designs/rus/gazprom_arena) (accessed April 8, 2017). Copyright: official renderings open for the public.



sketch



Photo: Maria Tsygankova / Fontanka.ru, 27.10.2006. Image URL: <https://img.cdn.fontanka.ru/nm/items/2006/10/27/0031/4.jpg>. Source: Vladimirova, Nadezhda. "'«Kosmicheskij korabl'» ne proshel test na bezopasnost'" [Spaceship failed security test]." Fontanka.ru, October 27, 2006. <https://www.fontanka.ru/2006/10/27/178275/> (accessed 24 September, 2019). Copyright: image from Mass Media is available for scientific purposes with a reference on the source. The permission for use is affirmed by Fontanka.ru (24.09.2019).

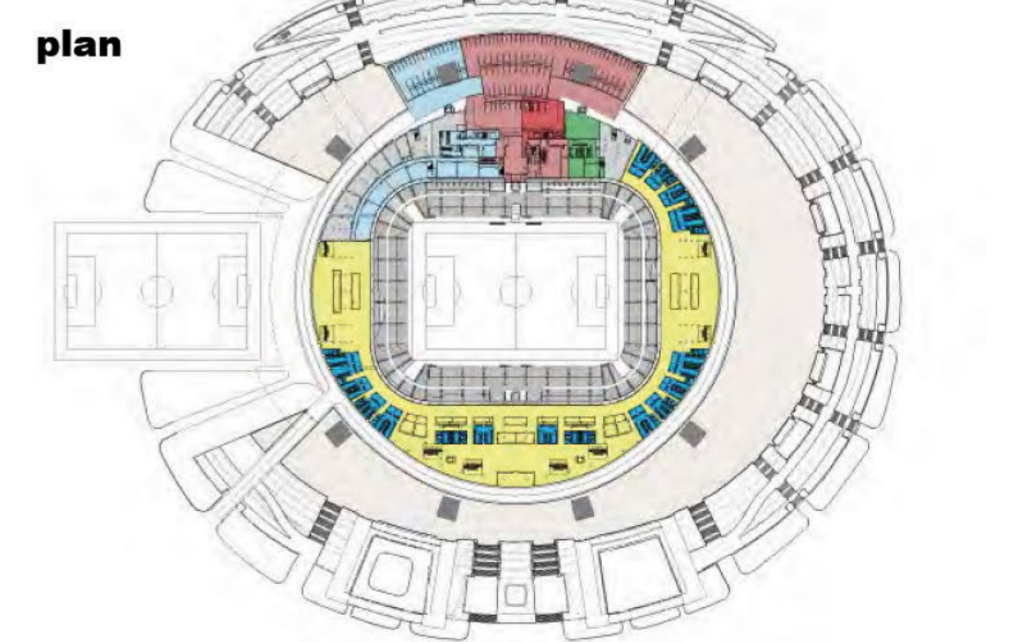
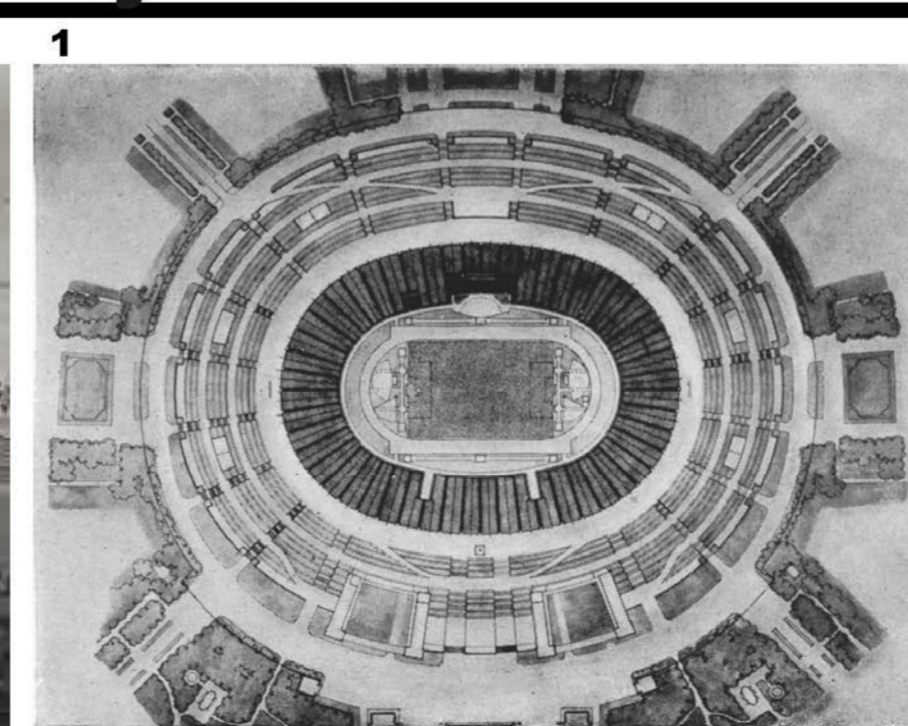
Photo: Maria Tsygankova / Fontanka.ru, 27.10.2006. Image URL: <https://img.cdn.fontanka.ru/nm/items/2006/10/27/0032/3.jpg>. Source: Vladimirova, Nadezhda. "'«Kosmicheskij korabl'» ne proshel test na bezopasnost'" [Spaceship failed security test]." Fontanka.ru, October 27, 2006. <https://www.fontanka.ru/2006/10/27/178275/> (accessed 24 September, 2019). Copyright: image from Mass Media is available for scientific purposes with a reference on the source. The permission for use is affirmed by Fontanka.ru (24.09.2019).

Source: Kisho Kurokawa architect & associates, 2015. "Kurokawa Sketch at the Competition," <http://www.kisho.co.jp>. Digital image. Available from: <http://www.kisho.co.jp>, <http://www.kisho.co.jp/page/537.html> (accessed October 22, 2019). Copyright: 2015 Kisho Kurokawa architect & associates. All rights reserved.

## The former Kirov's Stadium on the Krestovsky Island. 1932-2006

1. The project of the stadium and park on the Krestovsky Island. Arch. A.S. Nikolsky. The late 1930s. Source: S. Nakonechny. "Primorsky Victory Park. Kirov Stadium, Architect Nikolsky AS, Kashin-Linde KI, Stepanov NN, Southern Road, 25, Seaside Victory Park, 10 [Primorskiy Park Pobedy, Stadion Imeni S. M. Kirova, Arkhitektor Nikol'skiy A. S., Kashin-Linde K. I., Stepanov N. N., Yuzhnaya Doroga, 25, Primorskiy Park Pobedy, 10]." Citywalls.ru, November 19, 2011. Available from: <http://www.citywalls.ru/house18797.html> (accessed April 9, 2017). Copyright: public domain.

2. The plan of the stadium. Source: Soviet architecture: Yearbook: Issue II - M.: State Publishing House of Literature on Construction and Architecture, 1953. P. 57



Koji Kobayashi / SPIRAL, 2006. Image name: gazprom\_arena08. "Design: Zenit Arena - StadiumDB.com." StadiumDB.com. Digital image. Available from: StadiumDB.com, [http://stadiumdb.com/designs/rus/gazprom\\_arena](http://stadiumdb.com/designs/rus/gazprom_arena) (accessed April 8, 2017). Copyright: official renderings open for the public.

# Genius-architect



"July 1988 Let's Lovie OITA No.33", "Kurokawa Kisho - Oita Prefecture Home Page." Available from: Oita Prefecture, <http://www.pref.oita.jp/site/archivc/200654.html> (accessed April 9, 2017). Copyright: Oita Prefecture, image is free to download.

Tsentr Sovremennoj Arhitektury, n.d. Kisho Kurokawa. Digital image. Available from: Tsentr sovremennoy arkhitektury [Center for Contemporary Architecture], "Kishō Kurokawa" publication, <http://archcenter.org/kisyo-kurokava.html>. (accessed September 22, 2019). Copyright: copies of materials from are available with a reference on the resource.

# KISHO KUROKAWA

original name: Kurokawa Noriaki

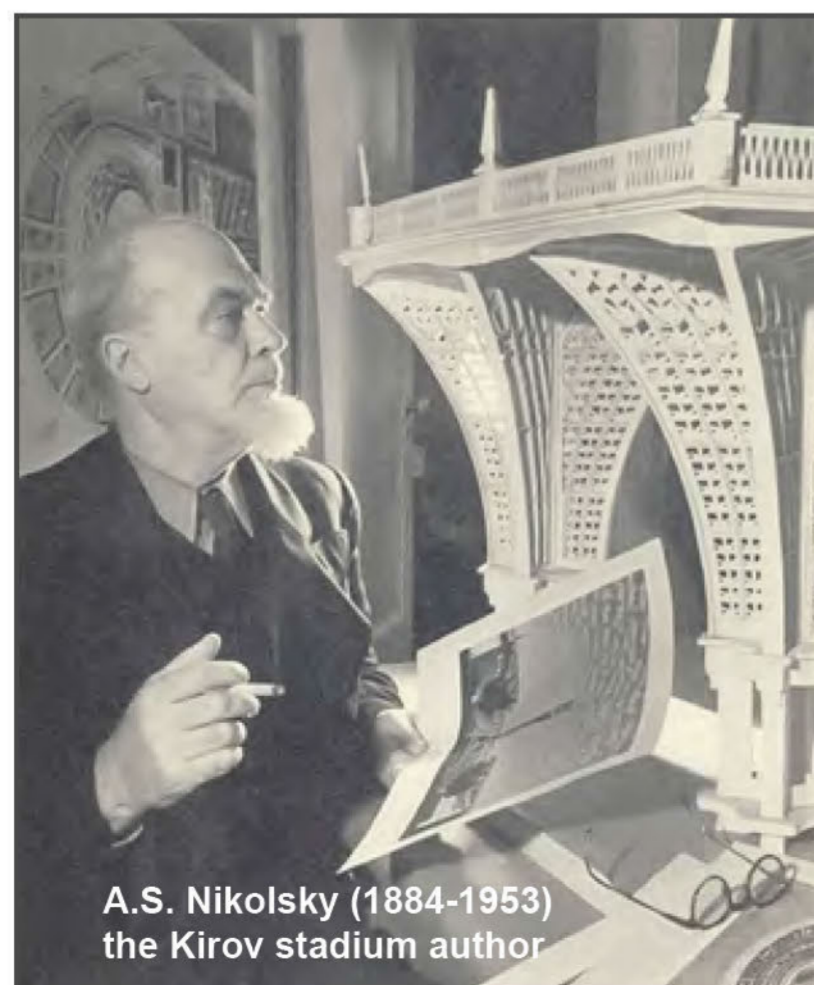
# ARCHITECT & ASSOCIATES [KKAA]

“... an incredible workaholic since 1960, when he co-founded the movement of metabolism, a man of great sophistication with a voracious appetite for ideas. ... He had the metabolism of human steel. ... He was both the man in a dark suit and a pop star, the first Japanese architectural superstar” – Charles Jencks

“A true samurai!”

Tatjana Likhonova, "Testament of St. Petersburg Samurai" 'Novaya Gazeta' in St. Petersburg [Zaveshchaniye Peterburgskogo Samuraya 'Novaya Gazeta' v Sankt-Peterburge], Novaya Gazeta, October 18, 2007, <http://novyagazeta.spb.ru/articles/3805/>. (accessed April 8, 2017).

Source: Zoë Blackler. "Kisho Kurokawa, 1934-2007." Building Design, October 18, 2007. <http://www.bdonline.co.uk/kisho-kurokawa-1934-2007/3097837.article>. (accessed April 9, 2017).



A.S. Nikolsky (1884-1953)  
the Kirov stadium author

N.d., n.d. "Architect of the Kirov stadium (1932-1950) Alexander Nikolsky." Available from: <http://famous.totalarch.com/nikolsky> (accessed April 9, 2017). Copyright: <http://totalarch.com/>, copies are available with a reference.



Kisho Kurokawa (1934-2007)  
the St. Petersburg stadium author

Photo: Maria Tsygankova / Fontanka.ru, 27.10.2006. Image URL: <https://img.cdn.fontanka.ru/mm/items/2006/10/27/0029/1.jpg> Source: Vladimirova, Nadezhda. "«Kosmicheskiy korabl'» ne proshel test na bezopasnost'" [Spaceship failed security test]." Fontanka.ru, October 27, 2006. <https://www.fontanka.ru/2006/10/27/178275/>. (accessed 24 September, 2019). Copyright: image from Mass Media is available for scientific purposes with a reference on the source. The permission for use is affirmed by Fontanka.ru (24.09.2019).



Mikhail Razuvaev / Kommersant, 23 August 2006. "Project "Spaceship" by Kisho Kurokawa architect & associates won in the competition." Kommersant.ru. Copyright: Michail Razuvaev / Kommersant. The use of image has been paid (23 September 2019).

## 2018 FIFA World Cup

UEFA EURO 2020 Bids — Qualitative Evaluation

**Russian Football Union**

City: Saint Petersburg  
 Package: Standard  
 Stadium: Zenit Arena  
 Stadium capacity: 61,251  
 Type of stadium: New Stadium  
 Completion date: 2016

"Zenith Arena (61,251), Saint Petersburg. Speculated to be dropped by UEFA for political reasons, this host city was graded very highly during bid evaluation and is no surprise. The stadium will be ready next year and offers extremely impressive facilities"

StadiumDB.com, "Euro 2020: UEFA's Safe Choice of Hosts – StadiumDB.com," StadiumDB.com, September 19, 2014. Digital image. Available from: [http://stadiumdb.com/news/2014/09/euro\\_2020\\_ufas\\_safe\\_choice\\_of\\_hosts](http://stadiumdb.com/news/2014/09/euro_2020_ufas_safe_choice_of_hosts). (accessed April 8, 2017).



St Petersburg host city logo. N.d. "St Petersburg Proudly Prepares for UEFA EURO 2020 - UEFA EURO 2020 - News - UEFA.com." UEFA.com, January 19, 2017. Digital image. Available from: <http://www.uefa.com/uefaeuro-2020/news/newsid=2436383.html>. (accessed April 8, 2017).

UEFA EURO 2020 Bids — Qualitative Evaluation

**Vision, Concept and Legacy**  
 The national association proposes to act itself as the local organising structure by means of a special department or by establishing a non-profit organisation. The stadium premises contain appropriate space for sponsors and corporate guests, which would enable all hospitality facilities to be allocated inside the stadium. An appropriate number of skyboxes is increasingly common.

**Social Responsibility and Sustainability**  
 All social responsibility and sustainability criteria have been very well developed and demonstrate an excellent understanding of the issues at hand.

**Political and Economic Aspects**  
 The political, economic and football structures are sound, with very strong financial and governmental commitment. The overall political situation is described by institutions such as the World Bank as increasingly complex.

**Legal Aspects**  
 The agreements have all been signed and the guarantees provided, unmodified, by the prime minister, although legislative adjustments would need to be made to implement some of the guarantees. Additional guarantees have been provided to facilitate advertising by UEFA's commercial partners and to grant visa-free entry for ticket/voucher holders.

**Current national law does not address the concept of anti-doping, which is considered as unfair competition. The relevant legislation has been modified in view of the 2018 FIFA World Cup, reinforcing protection for the organiser and providing satisfactory protection of its rights.**

**Advertising restrictions impeding the organisation of the tournament would be lifted by special laws and public viewing activities are regulated, as all viewings require the local authorities' authorisation and the event organiser's permission.**

UEFA EURO 2020 Bids — Qualitative Evaluation

**The current and future capacity of Saint Petersburg international airport is just sufficient to handle the expected general traffic in 2020 and the additional tournament surges, but major improvements are expected for the 2018 FIFA World Cup. The Russian civil aviation authority has confirmed that there are no restrictions on night flights.**

**Accommodation**  
 The hotel capacity in Saint Petersburg is impressive and exceeds the requirements. The number of rooms secured for key UEFA target groups just about meets the bid targets. The current average room rates are above the limits set by UEFA, and far above in the five-star category. The prime minister has guaranteed the availability of sufficient accommodation for UEFA target groups and supporters and has promised that the room rates would conform to ordinary market rates, without inflation as a result of UEFA EURO 2020.

**The bidder has presented high-quality team hotels. The proposed training facilities are of an excellent standard and conveniently located in the vicinity of the paired hotels. The training centres would be provided free of charge.**

**Event Promotion**  
 The bidder has presented interesting sites for the fan zone.

**The guarantee in relation to promotion at national level and fan zones in non-host cities is outstanding. The city is reasonably experienced in hosting major events.**

**Commercial Matters**  
 The commercial sector of the bid is reasonably strong, with sound measures proposed to support and protect UEFA's commercial programme. A reasonable amount of free advertising space in the city has also been proposed in the requested areas.

**St Petersburg proudly prepares for UEFA EURO 2020**

On the day that the Russian Football Union (RFU) celebrated its 105th birthday, UEFA President Aleksander Čeferin joined association representatives, St Petersburg's governor Georg Poltavchenko and local dignitaries at the ceremony, which took place at the historical and impressive First Cadet Corps Main Building in the heart of Russia's northern capital.

Aleksander Čeferin is keenly anticipating the tournament in three years' time. "2020 marks the 60th anniversary of the European Championship," he said, "and this will be a special tournament."

"Matches will extend throughout Europe – from north to south, and from west to east. It will be a true festival of friendship. St Petersburg is a remarkable city – I am sure that it will be a wonderful host."

St Petersburg is the last of the 13 UEFA EURO 2020 host cities (<http://www.uefaeuro-2020.com/news/newsid=2389885.html>) to unveil its host city logo, and three group stage matches and a quarter-final will take place at the city's 67,800-seater stadium.

The EURO visual identity for 2020 sees each of the 13 host city logos feature a single bridge from the city in question. The bridges show how football also serves as a bridge between geographical and social divides, and unites nations and fans.

The iconic Palace Bridge is the key element of St Petersburg's host city logo, and attracts millions of tourists each year – particularly when it is lit up at night.

"St Petersburg is a birthplace of Russian football," said RFU president Vitaly Mal'ko. "The very first amateur clubs were founded here. I'm looking forward to the festival of football in 2020."

Governor Georg Poltavchenko added: "St Petersburg is proud to be called a football city. Our city lives and breathes football. We are preparing our infrastructure, and hope that we will be hosts of the highest quality."



### Expenses on less urgent needs ...

18:14 08/04/2017

**Мундиаль встретит фасадами**

Ради ЧМ-2018 Смольный сдвинул сроки капремонта домов, расположенных на маршрутах следования болельщиков. Забыв о клятвах, что в первую очередь будут обновляться самые ответственные здания.



В жилищном комитете совместно с Фондом капремонта подготовили проект программы капитального ремонта на 2017 год. Как выяснила «Фонтанка», из-за чемпионата мира по футболу решено резко увеличить планы по обновлению фасадов. Работы рассчитывают провести в 255 адресах – почти 123 в 2016 году. Такая скорость связана с чемпионатом мира по футболу: ремонт пройдет на тех домах, которые на окон автобусов увидят иностранные болельщики.

### Building quality criticisms ...

**Александр Петров**

Петербургские застройщики последние годы очень быстро растут. Каждый год в эксплуатацию вводятся несколько миллионов квадратных метров жилья. И что там нового: пейзаж меняется на наших глазах, пристраивая все новинки и новинки гибридных зданий. Происходит все так стремительно и хаотично, что процесс кажется бесконтрольным и напоминает землетрясение. От картинного светского восторга перед чудом поднимающегося на глазах дома не осталось и следа. Вместо него повисли страх и беспомощность, как перед стихией, которую невозможно остановить.

Градостроители уже лет сто как минимум спорт относительно тихо, является ли рост города вредным, полезным или необходимым, и так и не могут прийти к однозначному выводу. Несомненно только то, что он может быть лучше, чем худшего качества, и как раз в этом заключается петербургская катастрофа. «Муравейники на окраинах» – отдельный разговор.

Но в проектах, где есть или хорошее местоположение, или хороший инвестор, или то и другое, ситуация, уже, почти ничем не лучше. Мы уже не раз наблюдали, как большие замыслы вывалились в обидное ничто, и есть опасение, что так будет продолжаться и дальше. А может, и хуже.

Собирались построить спортивный центр на Крестовском острове, строга говоря, так и сделали. Тем не менее вся территория получила равной и неудобной. Стадионы разбросаны градами, между ними заборы и стонки для машин. Виду новых объектов совсем не гламурный. «Сибур-арена» бесовство обидчивая дешевой фасадной плиткой, навязчиво напоминающей сайдинг. Даже эффективное впечатление от матч стадиона «Зенит», еще при Матвиенко спроектированного знаменитым японцем Квэй Курокивой, при рассмотрении вблизи раскрывается в дурном качестве отделки. Куда лучше

### Escalated amendments, protracted deadlines ...

**St. Petersburg: Contractors change, but mess prevails**

13.08.2016 18:18 news: Facebook.com / 756 group: 7365 / Fontanka.ru

13.08.2016 18:18 news: Facebook.com / 756 group: 7365 / Fontanka.ru

13.08.2016 18:18 news: Facebook.com / 756 group: 7365 / Fontanka.ru

13.08.2016 18:18 news: Facebook.com / 756 group: 7365 / Fontanka.ru

### Architectural originality ...

**Футбол. Японский стадион: стратегическая ошибка**

Итак, 23 августа в Сестрорецк-ском Спальном Собрании под председательством губернатора Санкт-Петербурга В. И. Матвиенко и председателя Комитета по градостроительству и архитектуре состоялось заседание по проекту строительства нового футбольного стадиона на территории бывшего стадиона «Сибур» в районе Крестовского острова. Проект был представлен архитектором Александром Ушаковым.

Сначала архитектор Александр Ушаков объяснил, почему именно этот район выбран для строительства нового стадиона. Он подчеркнул, что этот район имеет стратегическое значение для развития спорта и туризма в городе. Также он отметил, что этот район имеет хорошую транспортную доступность и развитую инфраструктуру.

Затем архитектор представил проект стадиона. Проект предполагает строительство стадиона с вместимостью 60 тысяч человек. Стадион будет иметь уникальную архитектуру и будет окружен парком. Также на территории стадиона будут построены жилые дома, школы и детские сады.

Архитектор также отметил, что этот проект имеет большое значение для развития города и повышения его престижа. Он подчеркнул, что этот проект будет способствовать созданию новых рабочих мест и привлечению инвестиций в город.

### distorted original design ...

**«Газпром-Арена» набирает высоту**

После очередного этапа строительства стадиона на Крестовском острове вышка на высоте 40 метров – вышка на семи уровнях – выехала на место.

На территории стадиона продолжаются работы по возведению каркаса здания. Работы ведутся в соответствии с графиком строительства. Также на территории стадиона ведутся работы по благоустройству территории и созданию инфраструктуры.

Архитектор также отметил, что этот проект имеет большое значение для развития города и повышения его престижа. Он подчеркнул, что этот проект будет способствовать созданию новых рабочих мест и привлечению инвестиций в город.

Maria El'kina, "Why Large-Scale and Expensive Urban Development Projects in St. Petersburg Will Not Become the Pride of the City [Pochemu Masshtabnyye I Doroziye Gradostroitel'nyye Projekty Peterburga Ne Stanut Gorodst'yu Goroda]." Деловая Петербург, [https://www.dp.ru/a/2017/03/24/Mechti\\_ochemto\\_bolshem](https://www.dp.ru/a/2017/03/24/Mechti_ochemto_bolshem). (accessed April 8, 2017)

"St. Petersburg: Contractors Change, but Mess Prevails – StadiumDB.com (Source: PflterArena.com / FAS.gov.ru / TASS / Fontanka.ru Mundial 2018)," StadiumDB.com, August 13, 2016. [http://stadiumdb.com/news/2016/08/st\\_petersburg\\_contractors\\_change\\_but\\_mess\\_prevails](http://stadiumdb.com/news/2016/08/st_petersburg_contractors_change_but_mess_prevails). (accessed April 8, 2017)

DenisRS, "Japanese Stadium: A Strategic Mistake [Yaponskiy Stadion: Strategicheskaya Oshebka]," Nevskiy Сноп [Nevsky Sport], August 25, 2006. <http://www.nevasport.ru/articles.php?id=12326>. (accessed April 8, 2017).

Tatjana Likhanova, "Testament of St. Petersburg Samurai: 'Novaya Gazeta' in St. Petersburg [Zaveshchaniye Peterburgskogo Samuraya: 'Novaya Gazeta' v Sankt-Peterburge]," Neva Gazeta, October 18, 2007. <http://novyagazeta.spb.ru/articles/3805/>. (accessed April 8, 2017).

Sergey Tachaeв, "Gazprom-Arena Is Gaining Ground [ 'Газпром-Арена' nabirayet vysotu]," Henckoe Vremya, March 2011. <http://www.nvpsb.ru/tops/gazprom-arena-nabirayet-vysotu-44797>. (accessed April 8, 2017)

1. Проект стадиона имеет стратегическое значение для развития города и повышения его престижа. Он подчеркнул, что этот проект будет способствовать созданию новых рабочих мест и привлечению инвестиций в город.

# Historic period representation

Gazprom Group Headquarters, Lakhta Center,  
Lakhtinsky pr., 2, St.Petersburg, Russia

## The Lakhta Center: epoch change



Лахта, Приморская ж. д. Спасательная станция.  
Lakhta, Station de sauvetage.  
по фот. А. Павловичъ.

A.N. Pavlovich, n.d. [between 1904 and 1917]. Rescue station near Lahti = Station de sauvetage près de Lahti. - Phototype: 9 x 14 cm Russian; French edition. Number 180 Collection of I.Churakov. National Library of Russia. Available from: <https://pastvu.com/p/333607>. (accessed 15 January, 2017). Copyright: public domain.

1904-10



Спасательная станция у Лахты.  
Station de sauvetage près de Lahta. 180.

N.d., 1904-1910. Rescue station near Lahti = Station de sauvetage près de Lahti. - Phototype: 9 x 14 cm Russian; French edition. Number 180 Collection of I.Churakov. National Library of Russia. Image. Available from: <https://pastvu.com/p/333556>. (accessed 15 January, 2017). Copyright: public domain.

1909-10



Лахта, Прим. ж. д. — Видъ на желъзно-дорожный мостъ.  
1472

A.N. Pavlovich, 1909-1910. Lakhta. Primorskaya railway. Railway bridge = Lakhta. Chemin de fer Primorsk / Photographer A.Pavlovich. - St. Petersburg: Ed. Communities of St. Eugene, 1910. - Phototype: 9 x 14 cm. Language: Russian; French: Ed. Number 3788. - Collection of I.P. Churakov. Image. Available from: <https://pastvu.com/p/292012>. (accessed 15 January, 2017). Copyright: public domain.

1910-13



Лахта, Прим. ж. д. — Видъ на берегъ моря.  
1465

N.d., 2016. View of the Gulf of 1910-1913. Russia, St. Petersburg, Primorsky District, Lakhta-Olgino. 2016. PastVu.com website. Image. Available from: <https://pastvu.com/p/333607>. (accessed 15 January, 2017). Copyright: public domain.

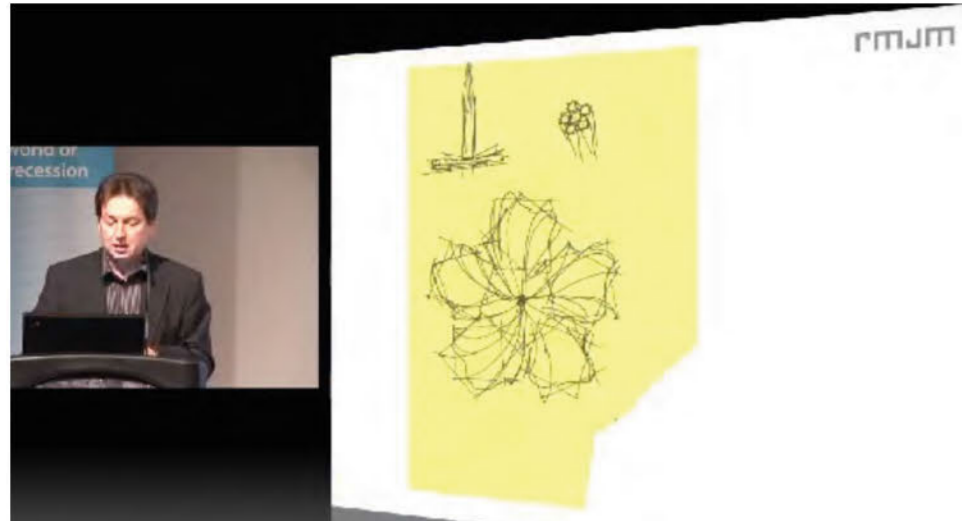
2016



Construction 2012-2018  
Architects: RMJM company, Tony Kettle  
Commercial building type  
Site of development urban type  
Solitaire / Tall morphotype (skyscraper)

# Impressive architectonics: "Monster," "otherness," experimental & emotional nature

Early sketches of the building



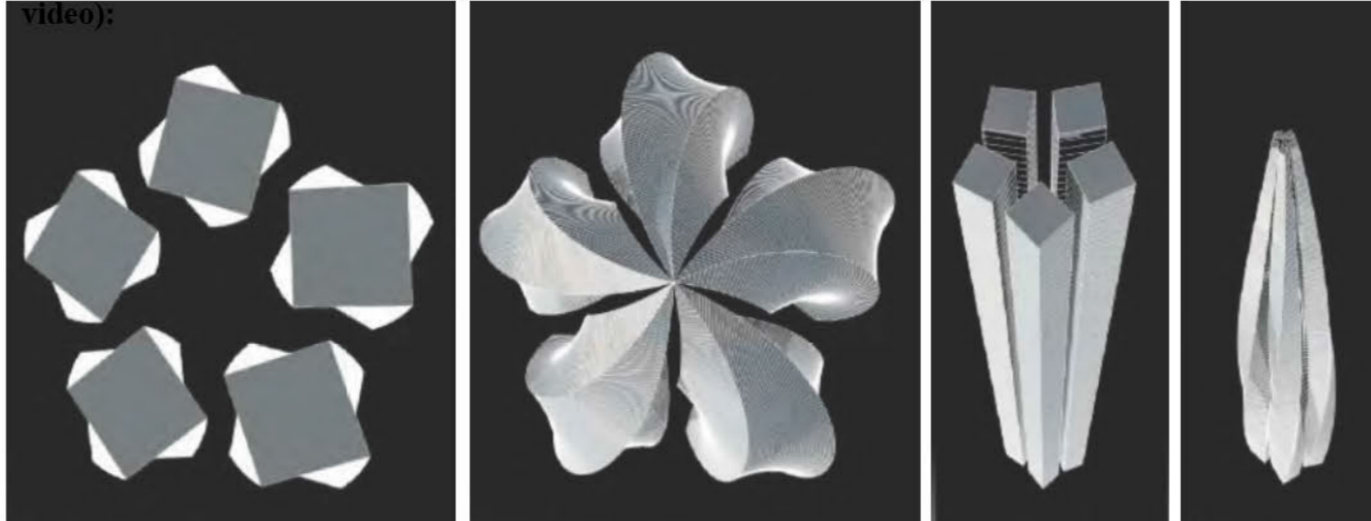
Screenshot from the conference video. Source: CTBUH. CTBUH 2009 Chicago Conference - Tony Kettle, "Gazprom Tower: The Politics of High Rise." 17:14. [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M\\_C7FHzCJvM](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M_C7FHzCJvM). (accessed 15 April, 2017)

Historical plan of the Nyenschantz



Screenshot from the conference video. Source: CTBUH. CTBUH 2009 Chicago Conference - Tony Kettle, "Gazprom Tower: The Politics of High Rise." 17:00. [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M\\_C7FHzCJvM](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M_C7FHzCJvM). (accessed 15 April, 2017)

Concept (screen-shots from the conference presentation video):



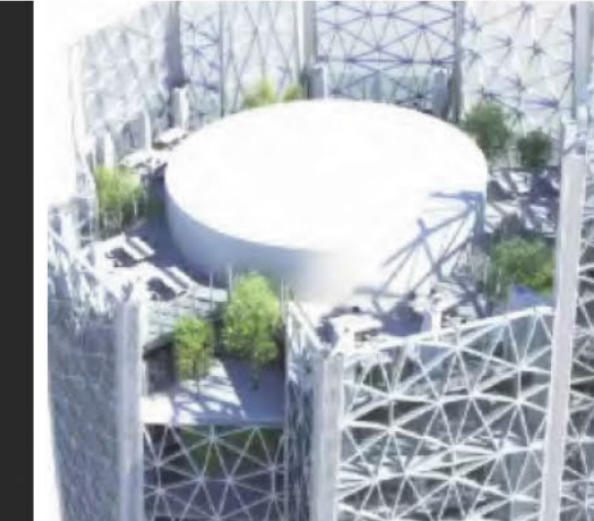
CTBUH 2009 Chicago Conference - Tony Kettle, 17:32.

CTBUH 2009 Chicago Conference - Tony Kettle, 17:45.

CTBUH 2009 Chicago Conference - Tony Kettle, 18:00.

CTBUH 2009 Chicago Conference - Tony Kettle, 18:28.

Building's skin:



CTBUH 2009 Chicago Conference - Tony Kettle, 20:13.

Experimental model



Screenshot from the conference video. Source: CTBUH. CTBUH 2009 Chicago Conference - Tony Kettle, "Gazprom Tower: The Politics of High Rise." 20:43. [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M\\_C7FHzCJvM](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M_C7FHzCJvM). (accessed 15 April, 2017)

"RMJM's steps into mainland Europe were primarily project driven during the latter years of the 20th Century and early years of the 21st Century. The most notable of these, and probably the most high profile project in the firm's history, was a commission to design a new 500m tower for Gazprom in St Petersburg. The project was secured by RMJM London in competition with some of the world's leading signature designers."

RMJM. "RMJM Architecture - Europe." Rmjim.com. Available from: <https://www.rmjim.com/europe/>. (accessed 15 April, 2017)

*Inspired by "the painter Pavel Filonov who tried to capture the spirit of the city in one painting, and I tried to do that in the skin as well..."*

- Tony Kettle. CTBUH 2009 Chicago Conference



Pavel Filonov, 1920-21. The formula of the Petrograd proletariat (fragment). State Russian Museum. Oil painting. Fragment. Size 117x154 cm. Image online. Available from: <http://www.avangardism.ru/pavel-filonov-formula-petrogradskogo-proletariata.html> (accessed 17 April, 2017). Copyright: www.avangardism.ru, the image available for educational, non-commercial use.

**"There are politics with every high-rise project":**  
**"religion, trade, communication, and now energy as 4 core elements within the landscape of the city"**

Tony Kettle. CTBUH. CTBUH 2009 Chicago Conference - Tony Kettle, "Gazprom Tower: The Politics of High Rise." Available from: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M\\_C7FHzCJvM](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M_C7FHzCJvM) (accessed 15 April, 2017)

**Water Energy, light and texture "one of the most beautiful" in Europe**

Tony Kettle, "Gazprom Tower: The Politics of High Rise." CTBUH, video from the conference - 22:19. CTBUH 2009 Chicago Conference. Available from: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M\\_C7FHzCJvM](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M_C7FHzCJvM). (accessed 17 April, 2017)

"The Lakhta Center occupies a unique position on St Petersburg's landscape, both for its striking 'barbed' design and sleek curved façade"  
 "... to act as an architectural centrepiece to the Central Business District. The Tower's organic 'spire' shape symbolises the power of water, while the special glass façade allows the building to change colour depending on the position of the sun, giving the impression of a 'living object'"

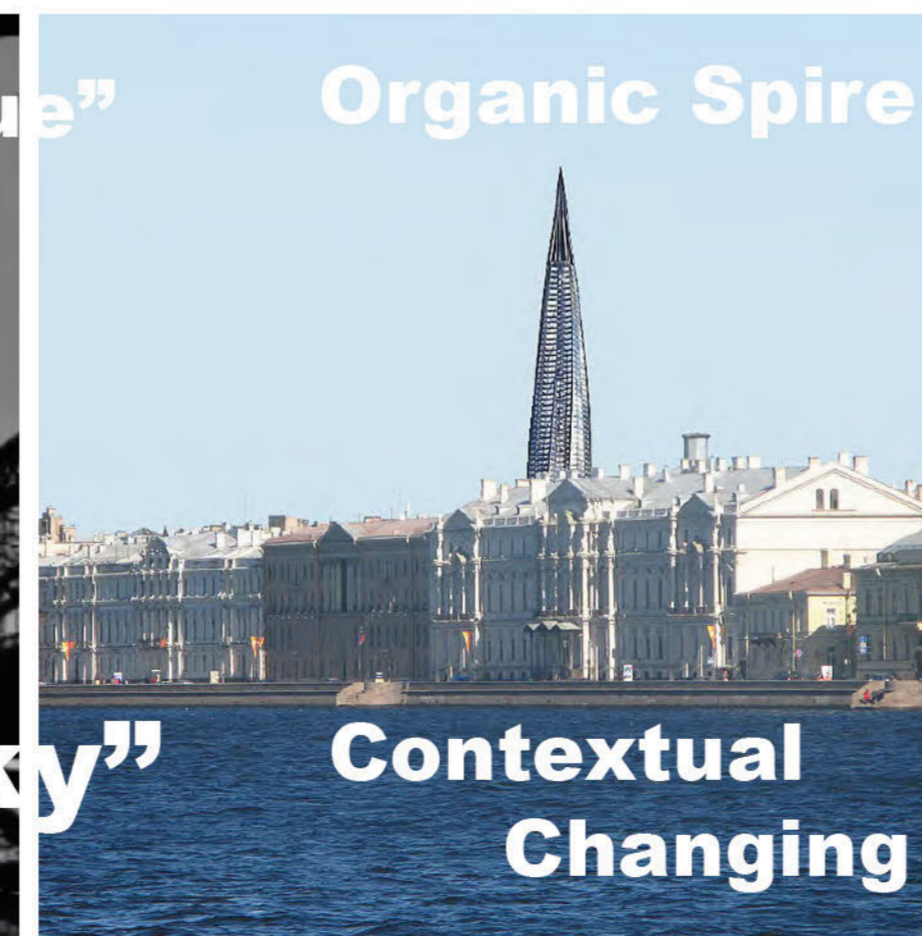
RMJM. "Lakhta Center - RMJM." Rmjim.com. Accessed April 14, 2017. <https://www.rmjim.com/portfolio/lakhta-center-russia/>. (accessed 15 April, 2017)

out the Okhta river site

to the Lakhta site



"Baroque"



Organic Spire

Contextual Changing Shape



SUPERTALL Richness

"to Touch the Sky"

Photo: Michail Goncharov / Fontanka.ru, 03.10.2007. Image URL: <https://img.cdn.fontanka.ru/mm/items/2007/10/3/0028/1.jpg>  
 Source: Goncharov, Michail. "RMJM ne privykat k politicheskoj borbe za proyekty [RMJM is no stranger to the political struggle for projects]." Fontanka.ru, March 10, 2007. <https://www.fontanka.ru/2007/10/03/010/>. (accessed 24 September, 2019). Copyright: image from Mass Media is available for scientific purposes with a reference on the source. The permission for use is affirmed by Fontanka.ru (24.09.2019).

Screenshot from the conference video. Source: CTBUH. CTBUH 2009 Chicago Conference - Tony Kettle, "Gazprom Tower: The Politics of High Rise." 17:20. [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M\\_C7FHzCJvM](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=M_C7FHzCJvM). (accessed 15 April, 2017)

Saint Petersburg city branch of the All-Russian Society for Protection of Monuments of History and Culture, 2009. Assumed view of Okhta Center from Narrow of Vasilevskiy island. Available from: Wikipedia Commons, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:OkhtaCenterLandscapeVisualAnalysisFromVasilevskiyIslandNarrow2.jpg>. (accessed 22 September, 2019). Copyright: Attribution-ShareAlike 3.0 Unported (CC BY-SA 3.0).

RMJM / Gazprom, n.d. "Lakhta Center - RMJM", 2017. Digital image. Available from: IFC Lakhta Center, <https://lakhta.center/ru/press/gallery/visual/?id=456> (accessed 18 April, 2017). Copyright: copies of materials from are available with a reference on the resource.



# One of the world's largest architectural firms | Genius-architec

## RMJM UK company, lead architect &

“RMJM - the fifth-largest in the world”

The Scotsman. "Exodus of Executives at Troubled Architect Firm That Hired Sir Fred Goodwin - The Scotsman." The Scotsman. Scotland's National Newspaper, August 27, 2010. Available from: <http://www.scotsman.com/news/exodus-of-executives-at-troubled-architect-firm-that-hired-sir-fred-goodwin-1-809656>. (accessed 15 April, 2017)

“A GLOBAL architectural firm”

RMJM. Screenshot from the official website. "RMJM Architecture & Masterplanning." Rnjm.com. Available from: <https://www.rnjm.com/>. (accessed 15 April, 2017)

RMJM. "Timeline - RMJM." Rnjm.com. Available from: <https://www.rnjm.com/timeline/>. (accessed 14 April, 2017)

left the firm in 2012

## managing director **TONY KETTLE** "MR. RMJM"

“RMJM star architect exits firm..”

RMJM has been hit with its most significant departure yet with news that architect Tony Kettle has quit the firm after 23 years in order to set up a new practice”

David Rogers. "RMJM Star Architect Exits Firm." News. *Building Design*, April 26, 2012. <http://www.bdonline.co.uk/news/rmjm-star-architect-exits-firm/5035672.article>.



“Tony is RMJM, he’s a major player. He’s the man without a shadow of a doubt. I’m sure a number of clients are working with RMJM because of him and I wouldn’t be surprised if some follow him. He’s probably the most valuable person in the business.”

David Rogers. "RMJM Star Architect Exits Firm." News. *Building Design*, April 26, 2012. <http://www.bdonline.co.uk/news/rmjm-star-architect-exits-firm/5035672.article>.

Kettle Collective has won a number of awards including the Best Future Tourism and Leisure Building Middle East in 2014, The Most Sustainable Building Middle East 2014 and 2016, The Best Future Residential Building Middle East 2015, the Architecture Prize from the Royal Scottish Academy and the SEPA One Planet Award at the Scottish Business Awards 2016. On 21st April 2016, on The Queen's 90th Birthday, Kettle Collective were awarded Britain's most coveted business award from Her Majesty the Queen, The Queen's Award for Enterprise in International Trade.



Kettle Collective. Screenshot from the official website. "Our Story - Kettle Collective." Kettle Collective. <http://kettle.co/ou-story-2/>. (accessed 15 April, 2017)

founded the firm in 2012

Lakhta Center / Interfax, 08.11.2018. Tony Kettle. Digital image from a publication "Architect Lakhta Center T. Kettle: "Lakhta Center will breathe life into the territory outside the historical center of St. Petersburg." Available from: IFC Lakhta Center, <https://lakhta.center/ru/article/?id=1323> (accessed 22 September, 2019) Copyright: copies of materials from are available with a reference on the resource.

## KETTLE COLLECTIVE MANIFESTO:

Founded: October 2012

Tony Kettle (centre), Colin Bone (left), David Tripney (right)



Press release image, 21/04/2016. Print. Available from: Kettle Collective, <https://kettle.co/press-2/> (accessed 22 September, 2019). Copyright: Kettle Collective, pdf available for downloading.

“... keep it manageable and concentrate on great design, which is our main focus ...”

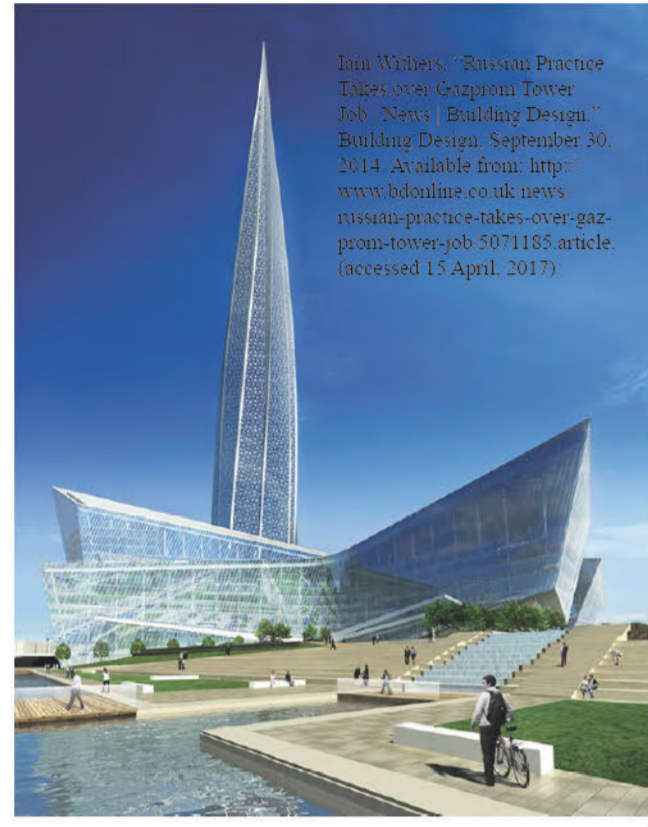
... being an international architecture practice that continuously pushes the norm and delivers very high-end buildings, as well as quality urban, interiors and products, using the latest technology in the process ...”

MERLIN FULCHER. "New Practices: Kettle Collective | News | Architects Journal." *Architectsjournal.co.uk*, October 30, 2012. <https://www.architectsjournal.co.uk/home/new-practices-kettle-collective/8637948.article>. (accessed 15 April, 2017)

Russian practice takes over Gazprom tower job

30 September 2014 | By Iain Withers
RMJM's original design retained but scheme will now be overseen by Gorpyrovtz
A Russian practice has been appointed to the Gazprom tower project in St Petersburg, replacing original architect RMJM on the scheme.

international discourse



Tim Withers, "Russian Practice Takes Over Gazprom Tower Job News | Building Design | Building Design | September 30, 2014. Available from: http://www.bdonline.co.uk/news/russian-practice-takes-over-gazprom-tower-job-5071185-article (accessed 15 April, 2017)

Construction has begun on the 86-floor skyscraper Lakhta Center in St Petersburg for client Gazprom
Samsung's official role is construction and design manager and a Gazprom spokesman said: "Samsung was appointed... on the Lakhta tower project this month, indicating above-ground construction works on the tower will commence soon."

Update: Okhta Center / RMJM
Karen Cilento, "Update: Okhta Center / RMJM ArchDaily," Archdaily, October 23, 2010. Available from: http://www.archdaily.com/84249/update-okhta-center-rmjm (accessed 14 April, 2017)

Update: Okhta Center / RMJM
Karen Cilento, "Update: Okhta Center / RMJM ArchDaily," Archdaily, October 23, 2010. Available from: http://www.archdaily.com/84249/update-okhta-center-rmjm (accessed 14 April, 2017)

WORLD ARCHITECTURE NEWS.COM
FRIDAY 14 APRIL 2017
HOME CONTACT
LIVE TO ORAL NEWS REVIEW
US & CANADA WAW AWARDS LATEST NEWS

Okhta Center, St. Petersburg, Russia
Friday 29 Sep 2009
Green light for Gazprom
EDITORIAL
Russia's controversial tower project wins final approval

YOUR COMMENTS ON THIS PROJECT
No. of Comments: 3
Status: Planning approved
Value: 0 (0%)

World Architecture News Editorial, "WAN: Okhta Center by RMJM in St. Petersburg, Russia," Worldarchitecturenews.com, September 25, 2009. Available from: http://www.worldarchitecturenews.com/project/2009/12420/rmjm-okhta-center-in-st-petersburg.htm?q=St.%20Petersburg (accessed 14 April, 2017)

Discourse: evocative and provocative space

ARCHITECTURAL

RMJM's Supertall Okhta Tower Clears Major Hurdle

November 23, 2010
At 1,322 feet, the St. Petersburg skyscraper would be Europe's tallest building. UNESCO is threatening to revoke the city's heritage status if the tower gets built.
C. J. Hughes



A skyscraper that would be Europe's tallest is one step closer to reality, even if controversy continues to dog it.
The Okhta Centre in St. Petersburg, Russia, which is being designed by London-based RMJM, required a key approval last month from Glaygoskpetritza, the federal building agency, according to news reports. That approval was required because the steel-and-glass tower, which is to stretch to 1,322 feet, will be three times taller than the highest existing structure in the historic area.

ARCHITECTURAL

Gazprom, Renamed Okhta, Still Ranks UNESCO

September 25, 2007
Gazprom City, the planned 1,050-foot-tall headquarters in St. Petersburg for the energy giant Gazprom, has been rechristened the "Okhta Center," which refers to the traditional name for the neighborhood where it could be built. The skyscraper's name may have softened, but not its potentially harsh visual impact on the historical skyline.



UNESCO cautioned in August that if the tower, designed by Edinburgh-based RMJM, is built as planned, St. Petersburg risks losing "world heritage" status, which it has held since 1990 and confers a degree of cultural prestige and legitimacy. The warning came as the latest sign of international disapproval after the World Monuments Fund included the city's skyline on its Watch List of the 100 Most Endangered Sites earlier this year. Both groups object to the tower's height, which exceeds current limits. The United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization claims that it registered concern about the project with Russian authorities last year but failed to receive adequate responses to its request for more information.

THE SCOTSMAN
Exodus of executives at troubled architect firm that hired Sir Fred Goodwin
Published: 17:46 Friday 27 August 2010
Updated: 00:23 Saturday 28 August 2010
A GLOBAL architectural firm based in Edinburgh has been hit by a series of high-profile departures among its senior staff, The Scotsman has learned.

Коммерсант.ru
"В Петербурге должна быть новая архитектурная доминанта"
Гендиректор "Лакhta-центра" Елена Илюхина о том, зачем городу небоскреб
Через год в северной части Санкт-Петербурга появится небоскреб "Лакhta-центр", который строит "Газпром нефть". Здесь монополия намерена разместить своих сотрудников и создать новый символ города-лимитанта.

Local discourse Chief architect of the city - contra

World Architecture News Editorial, "WAN: Okhta Center by RMJM in St. Petersburg, Russia," Worldarchitecturenews.com, September 25, 2009. Available from: http://www.worldarchitecturenews.com/project/2009/12420/rmjm-okhta-center-in-st-petersburg.htm?q=St.%20Petersburg (accessed 14 April, 2017)

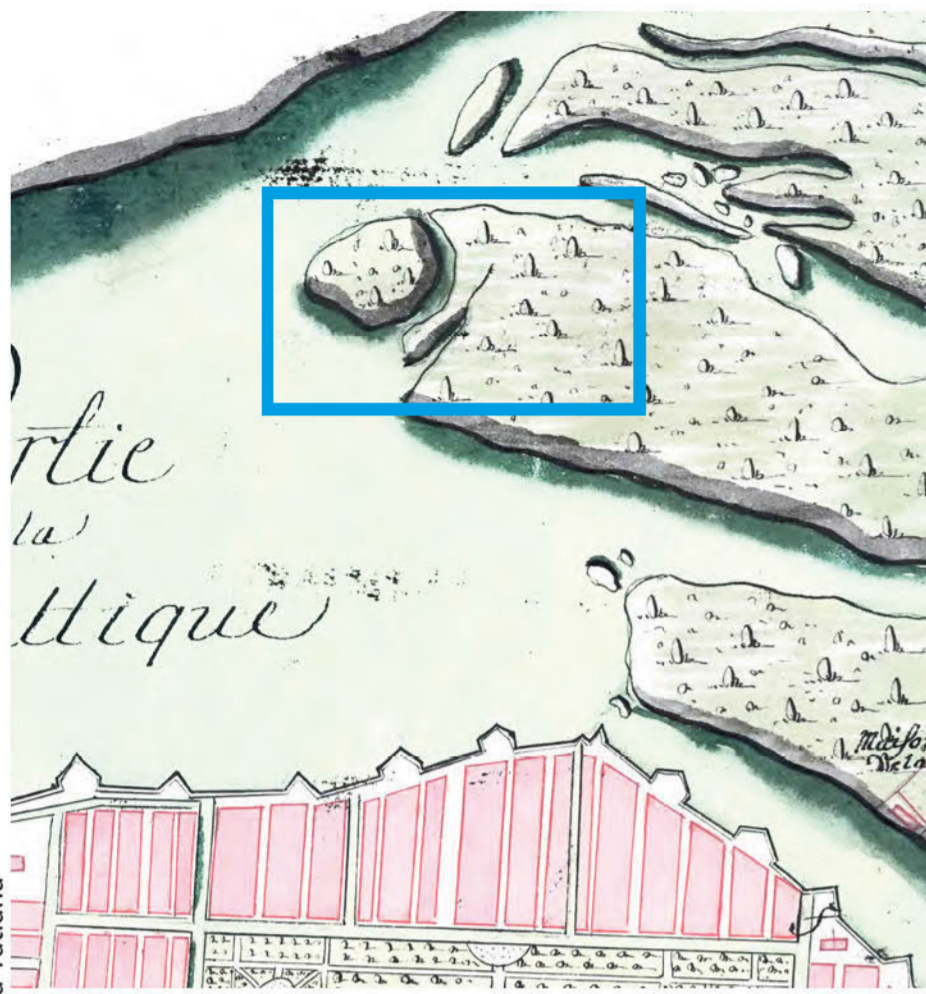
petition to the President
"Colossus on clay feet"
Timur Gedevanishvili, "Petition - President of the Russian Federation: Stop Construction of the Skyscraper 'Lakhta-Center' in St. Petersburg," Change.org, Accessed April 17, 2017.

MR7.ru
Газоскреб из Лакты
Timur Gedevanishvili, "Moi Rayon [My District]: Gazoskreb Iz Lakhki [Gazscraper from the Lakhta]," News.MR7.ru, March 9, 2017.
"Okhta-Center" will not look like corn
GAZETA Spb
"Лакhta-центр" не будет похож на кукурузу

## Urban context and development

1700-1721 - the mouth of the Neva river in Swedish Ingria, the fortress of Nyenskans - Swedish fortresses Nyenskans / Landskrona - on the 1st of May, 1703, during the Great Northern War, Peter the Great the fortress of Nyenskans was win and renamed in Schlotburg (Shlotburg). The Fortress of Peter and Paul was constructed on the Zayachy ("Hare") Island.

1727



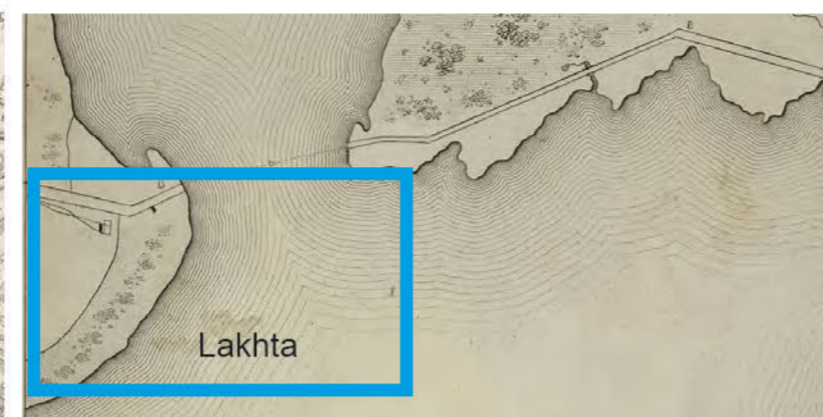
Early plan of St. Petersburg. "Plan de la ville et du Fort de St-Petersbourg 1727". Scale not given. St.Petersburg, Russia: "Plan de la Ville et du Fort de St Petersbourg, Nouvelle Capitale et Residence des Empeurs de Russie, Batie par l'Empereur Pierre I sur quelques Isles du Golfe de Finlande a l'Embouchure de la Riviere de Neva", 1727. <http://etomesto.com/map-peterburg\_1727/?x=30.231561&y=59.971634> (accessed November 12, 2016). Copyright: public domain.

1821



A. Maksimovitch. "Petersburg Plan of collegiate adviser Maksimovitch". The military-topographical depot, 1840. Scale 1 English inch=1200 yards. Engraving: Sokolov ailments. Sheet size: 74h74 cm. Military Topographic Depot, Imperial Academy of Sciences, St. Petersburg, Russia: "Plan of the Capital City of St. Petersburg, made a collegiate adviser A. Maximovich.", 1821. <http://etomesto.com/map-peterburg\_1821-maximovich/?x=30.235439&y=59.977901> (accessed November 13, 2016). Copyright: public domain.

1840



Engraved by: Kamkin Polyakov, Ivanov. The military-topographical depot, 1840. Scale 1 English inch=100 yards. St. Petersburg, Russia: "Plan of the Capital City of St. Petersburg, engraved with the military-topographical depot in 1840". <http://etomesto.com/map-peterburg\_1840/?x=30.222097&y=59.973720> (accessed November 13, 2016). Copyright: public domain.

1863



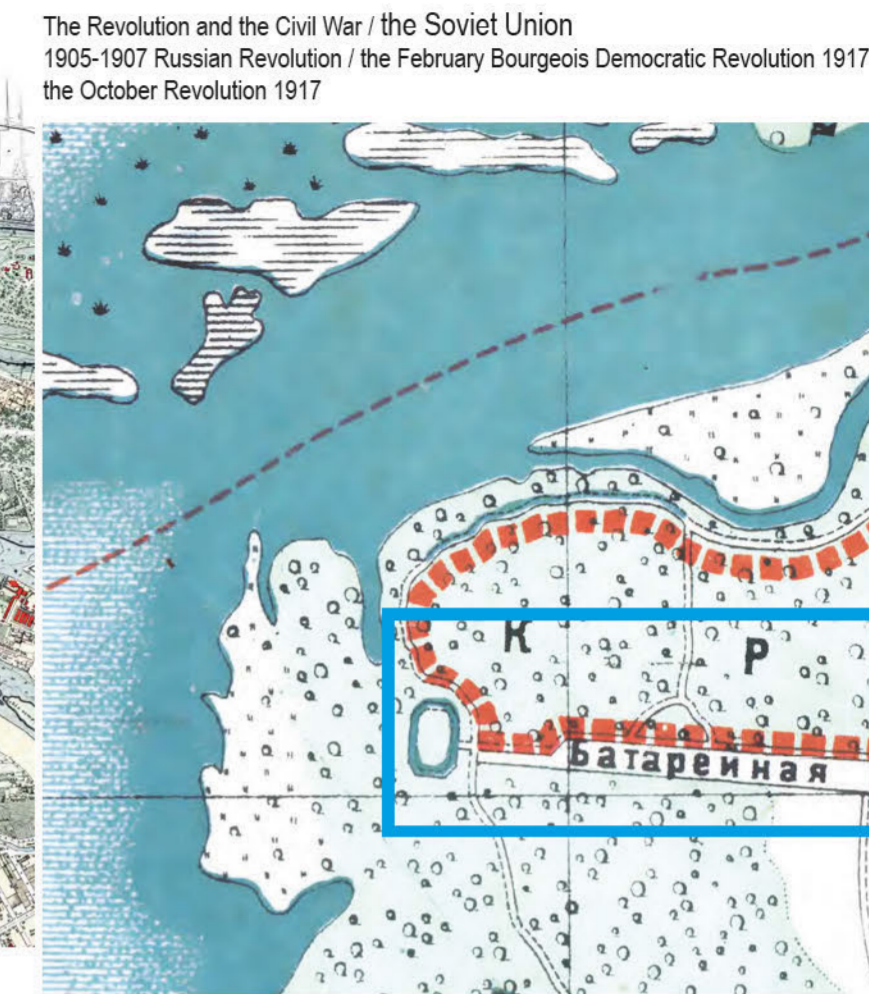
Ivashkin, 1863. Scale n.d. St. Petersburg, Russia: "Karmanny plan S.-Peterburga i yego okrestnostey avtorstva Ivashkina [Pocket plan of St. Petersburg and its environs by Ivashkin], 1863". <http://etomesto.com/map-peterburg\_1863/?x=30.243313&y=59.983493> (accessed October 19, 2019). Copyright: public domain.

1904



P.Makhotin. The plan of the city of St. Petersburg with the indication of streets, embankments and other areas with the assigned names, starting with the March 7, 1880 to September 1, 1904, as well as all city property, water and shoals at the mouth of the Neva River. Compiled in 1904 by order of the St. Petersburg City Council according to the decision of the City Duma. Scale 1 English inch=1500 yards. St.Petersburg, Russia: Cartographic Organisation by A.Ilijin, 1904. <http://www.etomesto.ru/view.php?map=peterburg\_1904&key=1&x=30.221587&y=59.973874> (accessed November 12, 2016). Copyright: public domain.

1917

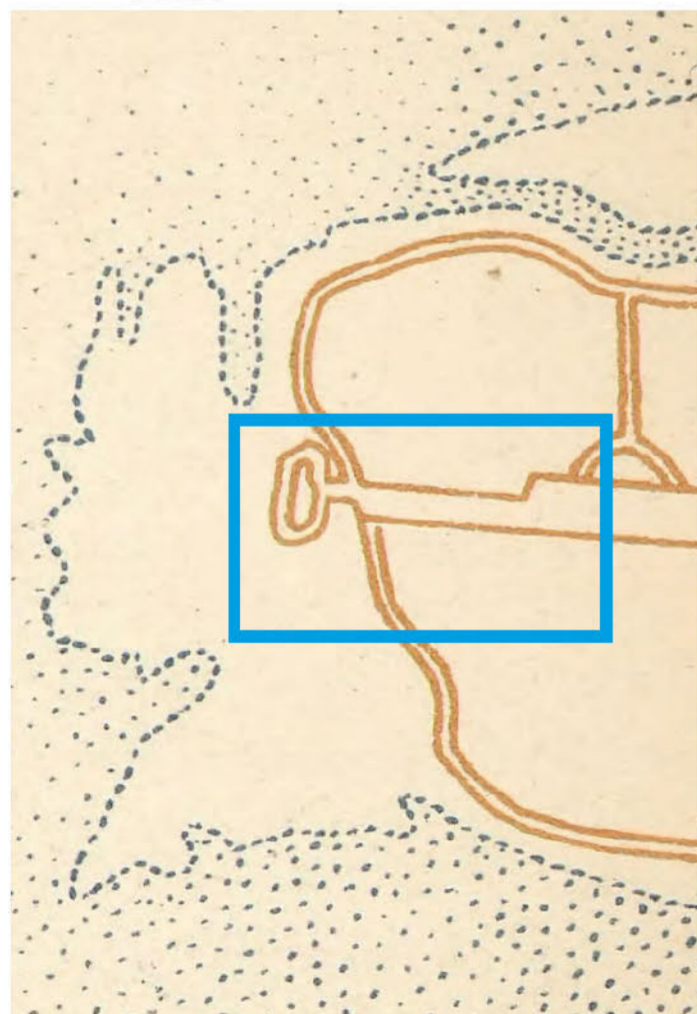


A.S. Suvorin. "Plan from travel guide by Suvorin, 1917: All Petrograd". Scale 1 English inch=250 yards. Petrograd, the Soviet Union: "Annex to the address and reference book "All Petrograd". The publication of the Association "A.S. Suvorin - New time", 1917. <http://etomesto.com/map-peterburg\_1917/?x=30.222635&y=59.972839> (accessed November 13, 2016). Copyright: public domain.

The Revolution and the Civil War / the Soviet Union  
1905-1907 Russian Revolution / the February Bourgeois Democratic Revolution 1917 / the October Revolution 1917

## Location of the Lakhta Center & Zenith Arena

1932 the KIROV stadium construction



Map of the guidebook "Intourist Pocket Guide to the Soviet Union." State Publishers for Foreign Trade, Vneshtorgizdat, 1932. Size: 16x11 cm. Scale not given. Leningrad, Russia: "Leningrad Illustrated map". <http://etomesto.com/map-peterburg\_intourist/?x=30.224592&y=59.974081> (accessed November 13, 2016). Copyright: public domain.

1940



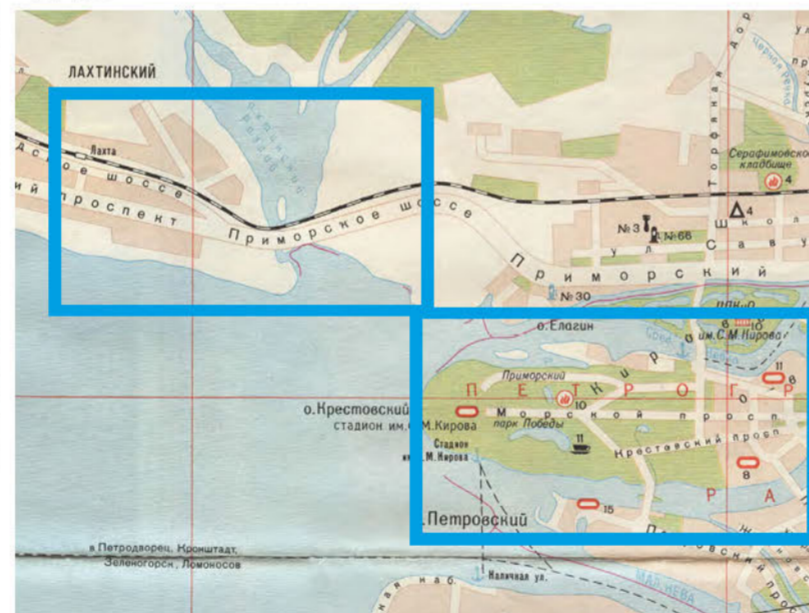
Map of Leningrad in 1940. Newspaper, magazine and book publishing executive committee of the Leningrad City Council of People's Deputies "Lenizdat", 1940. Scale 1:30000. Leningrad, the Soviet Union: "Map of Leningrad 1940", 1940. <http://etomesto.com/map-peterburg\_1940/?x=30.221119&y=59.971653> (accessed November 13, 2016). Copyright: public domain.

1947 Postwar reconstruction



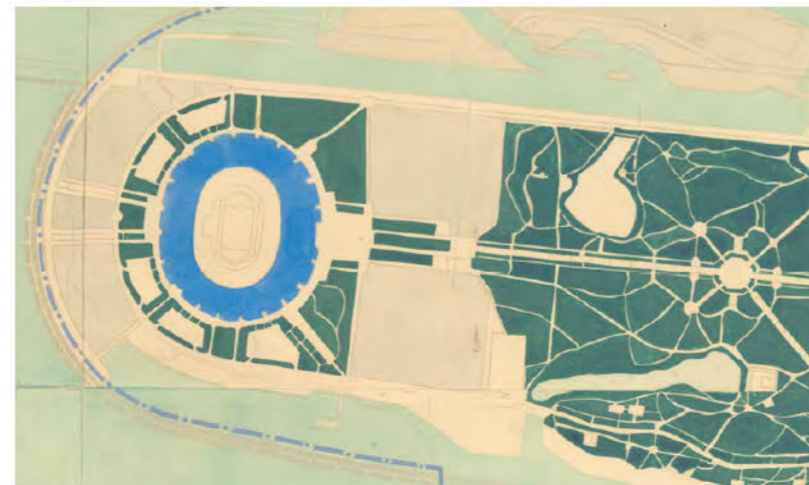
Layout of Leningrad 1947. Scale 1:20000. Leningrad, the Soviet Union: "Layout of Leningrad scale of 1: 20,000 in 1947. Compiled by trust surveying and engineering management research for architecture of the Executive Committee of Leningrad Soviet DT On the map there is a list of prominent buildings.", 1947. <http://etomesto.com/map-peterburg\_1947/?x=30.224695&y=59.973699> (accessed November 13, 2016). Copyright: public domain.

1986



Tourist Plan of Leningrad, 1986. Scale n.d. Federal Agency of Geodesy and Cartography, Leningrad, the Soviet Union. Scanned by Roman Maslov for etomesto.ru website <http://etomesto.com/map-peterburg\_1986-leningrad/?x=30.170477&y=59.985525> (accessed November 13, 2016). Copyright: public domain.

1988



Project plan for the central zone for Protection of Monuments the Leningrad areas. Part 2. General Directorate of Architecture and Urban Planning Leningrad City Council. The chief architect of Leningrad - Sokolov S.I. Scale n.d. Leningrad, the Soviet Union: "The central areas the Leningrad. The project of protection zones historical monuments and culture. Historical and architectural basic plan.", 1988. <http://etomesto.com/map-peterburg\_1988\_2/?x=30.220425&y=59.972690> (accessed November 13, 2016). Copyright: public domain.

1991 Dissolution of the Soviet Union



Aerial view. The Institute of Printing and the State Center Nature, 1991. Scale 1: 60000, Leningrad, Russia: "1991 Map, a space image of Leningrad from the satellite Resurs-F. The height of the shooting of 280 km", 1991. <http://etomesto.com/map-peterburg\_1991/?x=30.220287&y=59.974721> (accessed November 13, 2016). Copyright: public domain.

2015



"Google Maps/Google Earth". The Lakhta-Center and Zenith Stadium location [aerial view]. Last Modified: December 17, 2015. <https://www.google.ru/maps/@59.9808868,30.2123249,2831m/data=!3m1!1e3?hl=en> (accessed February 11, 2017). Copyright: Google Maps/Google Earth, available for non-commercial use.

1994



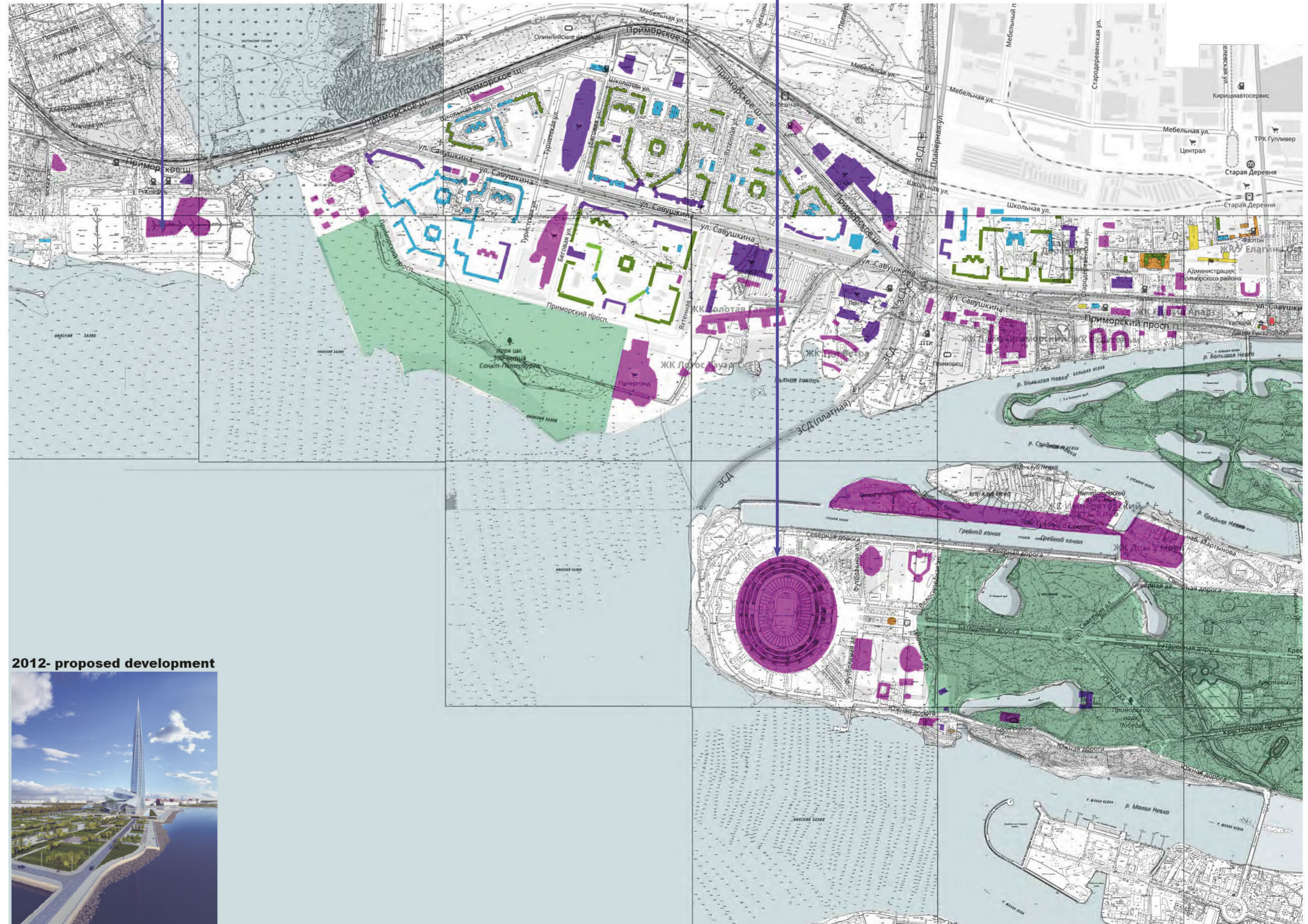
Map of St. Petersburg in 1994. Joint Stock Company "Map"[Karta], Scale 1: 34000. St.Petersburg, Russia: "Map of St. Petersburg, an annual publication for city residents", 1994. <http://etomesto.com/map-peterburg\_1994/?x=30.231561&y=59.971634> (accessed November 13, 2016). Copyright: public domain.

## Urban context and development

Lakhta Center (the HQ of Gazprom Neft company) & Krestovsky Stadium location: building progress - further development

### Lakhta Center 2018?

### Zenith Arena 2017



#### Legend

Date of building / Historical epoch

- 1899-1910
- Eclecticism (1830-1900)
- 1881-1894 / Reign - Alexander III Alexandrovich Romanov, "Peacemaker", no wars / Neo-Gothic architecture. Neo-Renaissance.
- 1894-1917/ Reign - Nikolay II (Alexandrovich) Romanov / Eclecticism / Art Nouveau / World War I
- 1914-1918 / 1905-1907 Russian Revolution / the February Bourgeois Democratic Revolution 1917 / the October Revolution 1917

the Soviet Union  
 1930-1953 - Joseph Vissarionovich Stalin (leader 1922-1953) / Stalinist (Socialist) classicism / Stalinist Empire style  
 1953-1991 / Soviet Functionalism, Postmodernism

- 1955-1965
- 1953-1964 ("Khrushchev Thaw")
- 1970-1980
- 1964-1985 (Preservation of political and economic foundations of the social system, Brezhnev's "stagnation.")

- 1984-1991
- 1985-1991 (Gorbachev's "Perestroika")
- 1991-1999
- 1991-1999 - 1st President of Russia Boris Nikolayevich Yeltsin
- Anatoly Sobchak, 1991-1996 the first democratically elected mayor of Saint Petersburg

2000 - till date  
 President / Vladimir Vladimirovich Putin / Dmitry Anatolevich Medvedev

- 2000-2006
- 2007-2017

the Governor of Saint Petersburg:  
 Vladimir Anatolyevich Yakovlev - 1996-2003  
 Valentina Matviyenko - 2003-2011  
 Georgy Poltavchenko - 2014-2018

#### 2012- proposed development

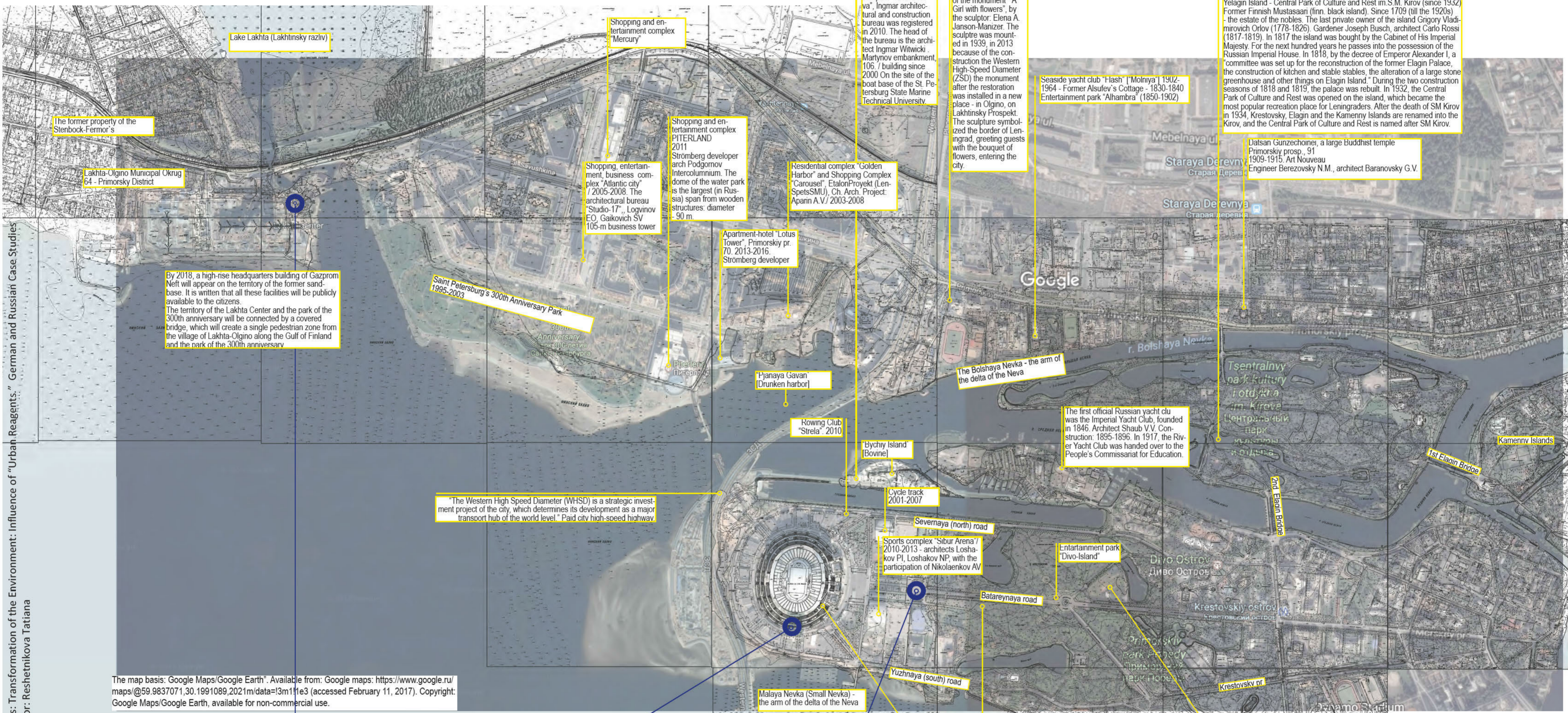


Kanoner. "All Photos of the Lakhta Center - Permission Was Issued for the Construction of the Lakhta Center Skyscraper." Kanoner.com, August 20, 2012. <<http://kanoner.com/2012/08/20/56514/>> (accessed April 18, 2017). Copyright: Kanoner, copies of materials from are vailable with a reference on the resourse. The copyright is granted by the owner.

# LAKHTA CENTER & KRESTOVSKY STADIUM (ZENITH ARENA)

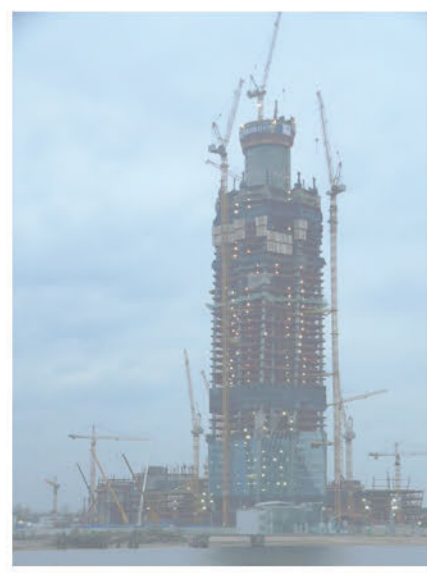
## Urban context and development

### Lakhta Center & Krestovsky Stadium (Zenith Arena) Mapping the surroundings



The map basis: Google Maps/Google Earth. Available from: Google maps: <https://www.google.ru/maps/@59.9837071,30.1991089,2021m/data=!3m1!1e3> (accessed February 11, 2017). Copyright: Google Maps/Google Earth, available for non-commercial use.

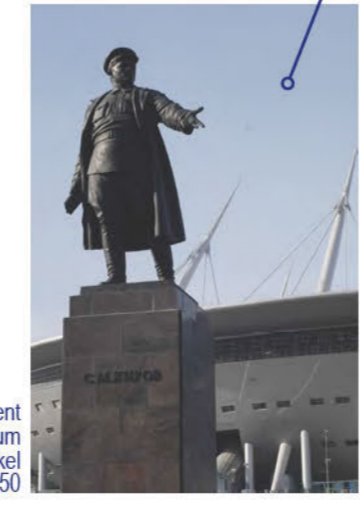
Thesis: Transformation of the Environment: Influence of "Urban Reagents." German and Russian Case Studies. Author: Reshetnikova Tatiana



Lakhta Center  
Lakhtinsky pr., 2  
Architects: RMJM company, Tony Kettle  
Gazprom Group Headquarters  
2012-2018



Krestovsky Stadium / Zenith Arena  
Primorskiy Victory Park  
Kisho Kurokawa Architects&Associates  
Stadium, sports facility  
2018 World Football Championship  
2006-2017



Kirov monument  
at the former SM Kirov Stadium  
Sculptor V.B. Pinchuk, architect L.M. Khidekel  
1950

Tatiana Reshetnikova, 2015. Lakhta and Krestovsky Island. Photographs.

Maritime Victory Park, located on the western part of the Krestovsky Island. 1945-1969  
Opened in honor of naval victories won by the USSR in the Great Patriotic War. The park was laid down on October 7, 1945 during a mass subbotnik. Architects: PS Volkov, VV Medvedev, OI Rudnev, VV Stepanov worked on the development of the park project. The park was built under the guidance of architect A. Nikolsky. In park's layout, regular and landscape plots are combined. The main alley led to the former Kirov's Stadium.

Lost building - The former Kirov's Stadium Krestovsky Island. 1945-1969.  
Architects: **Nikolsky A.S.**, Kashin-Linde K.I., Stepanov N.N. Year of construction: 1932-1950, 1976-1979  
In 1932, as part of the "socialist reconstruction of Leningrad," at the initiative of SM Kirov, it was decided to create a Central Park of Culture and Rest on Elagin, Kamenny and Krestovsky Islands. Krestovsky Island was assigned the role of a center for active recreation - physical education, sports and mass festivities. It was planned to build a huge stadium for 100 thousand spectators (reduced during building to 72).  
An innovative project - in a form of a bulk hill-cup, towering 16m. above the sea level. The building material was used as an excavation soil, thus reducing material costs, clearing part of the bay and strengthening the shore of the island. Particular attention was paid to the evacuation of viewers. For work on the stadium architect A. S. Nikolsky and his colleagues received the Stalin Prize of the first degree. By the 1980 Olympic Games the stadium was reconstructed  
In 2006 the government decided to demolish the Stadium in order to build a new one for 60 thousand spectators for the football club "Zenith" (also "Gazprom-Arena"). An international competition was held.

The first owner of the Krestovsky Island since 1710 was A.D. Meshnikov. In 1719, section lines, ponds, roads were implemented. 1714-1716 this area belonged to Peter the Great's sister Natalia Alexeevna. A wooden two-storeyed palace for her was built near Malaya Nevka (where Dynamo avenue now passes). Later, the western part of the island was drained. There were fish ponds, and greenhouses.  
In the second half of the XVIII century a five-beam composition of avenues was formed, the main one of which was the Battery Road (Marine Ave and the Main Alley of the Primorskiy Victory Park). Between the Krestovskiy prospect and Malaya Nevka an extensive estate of the owner of the island, the president of the Petersburg Academy of Sciences KG Razumovsky, laid.  
In 1804, Prince Beloselsky-Belezersky bought the Krestovsky Island. The land plots were being sold, dachas were being built. At the end of the XVIII century the western part of the island were hunting grounds, in the northern - peasant settlements.  
In the Soviet times, the island became a recreation area for workers. In 1920-1930-ies the construction of sports facilities and Krestovskiy dwelling began. In general, the value of a green park complex was preserved.

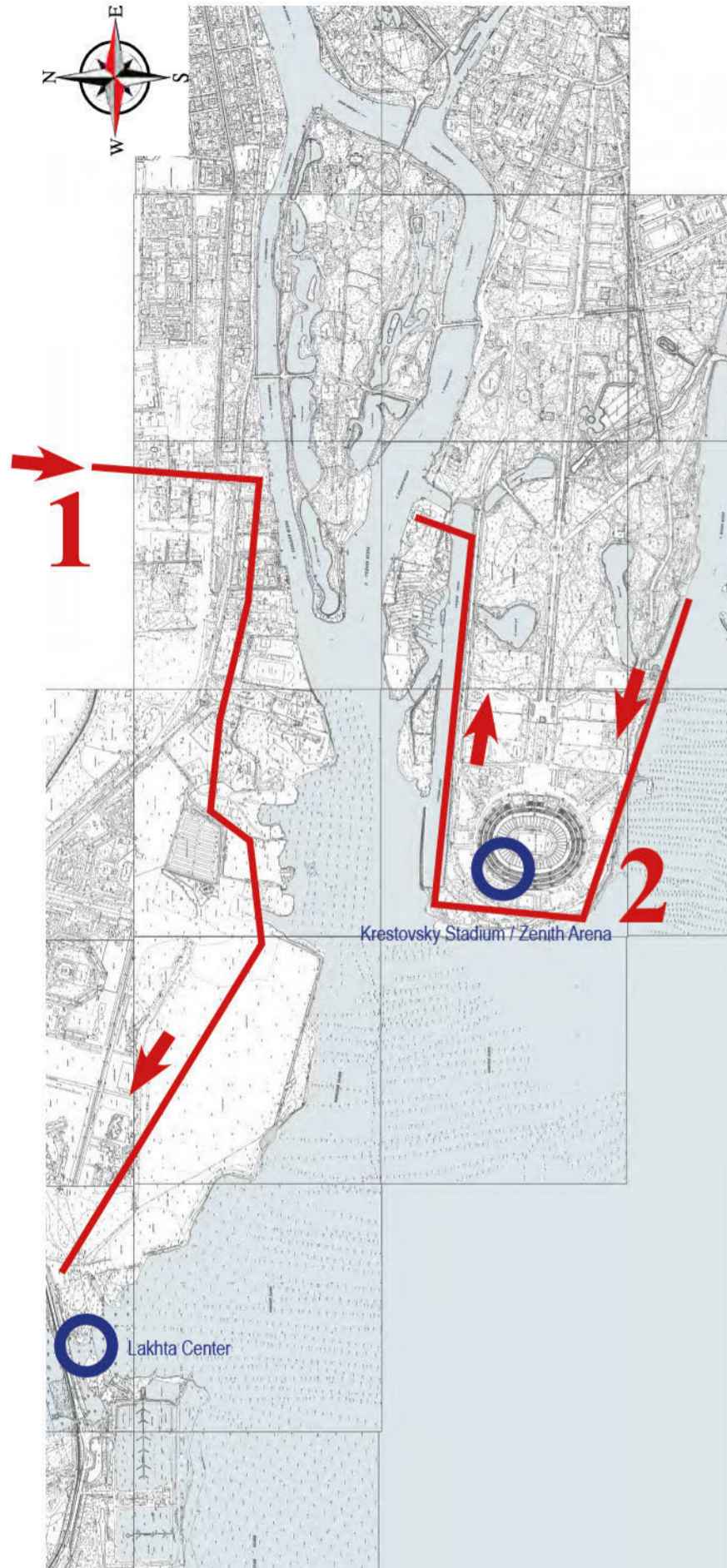
Photoscript of Lakhta Center & Krestovsky Stadium location

# Urban context and development, and local identity

2015

Red line: route

1 →



2



## Photoscript of Lakhta Center & Krestovsky Stadium location

# Urban context and development, and local identity

# 2016

# 1 →

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Author: Reshetnikova Tatiana

Red line: route

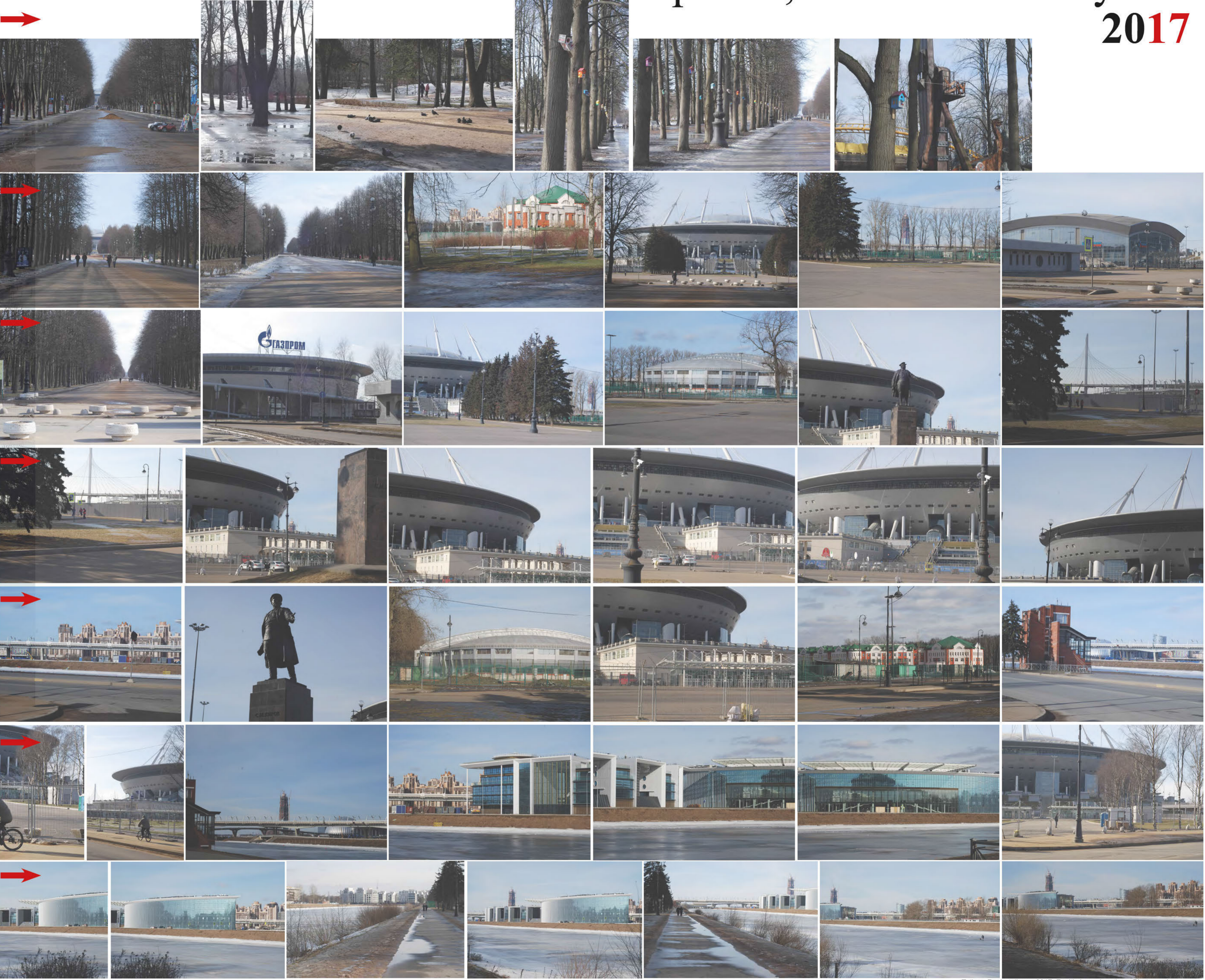
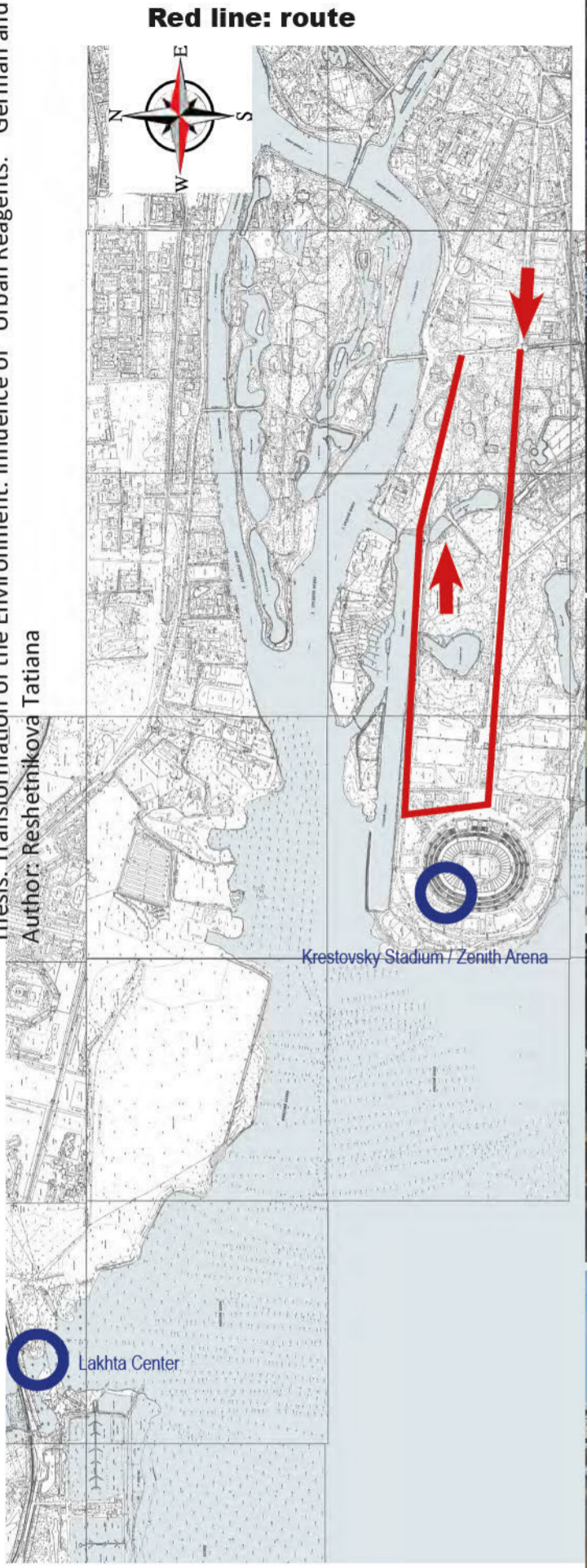


# Urban context and development, and local identity

2017

Photoscript of Lakhta Center & Krestovsky Stadium location

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Author: Reshetnikova Tatiana





# Local identity

## AESTHETIC INFLUENCE: FROM ALL SIDES

SW site St.Petersburg



from Peterhof [Petrodvorets]



Central site St.Petersburg - from the Elagin Island



Central site St.Petersburg - from The State Hermitage Museum



Tatiana Reshetnikova, 2016. Zenith Arena. Photographs.

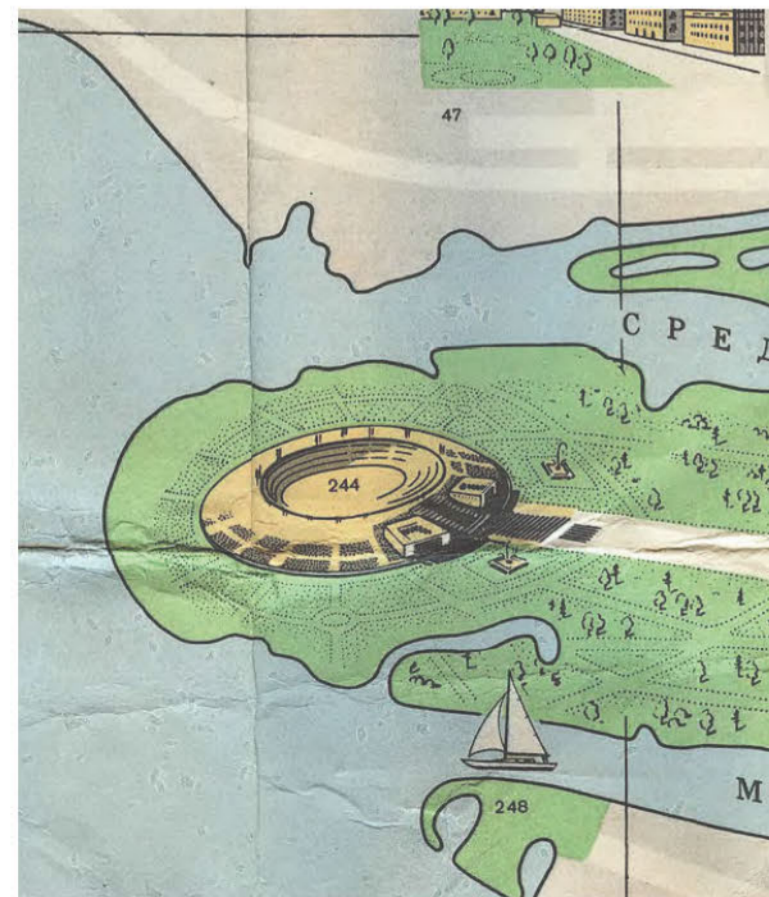
## Cultural and commercial influence: local identity

## AESTHETIC INFLUENCE: INNOVATION+HERITAGE ASSAMBLAGE

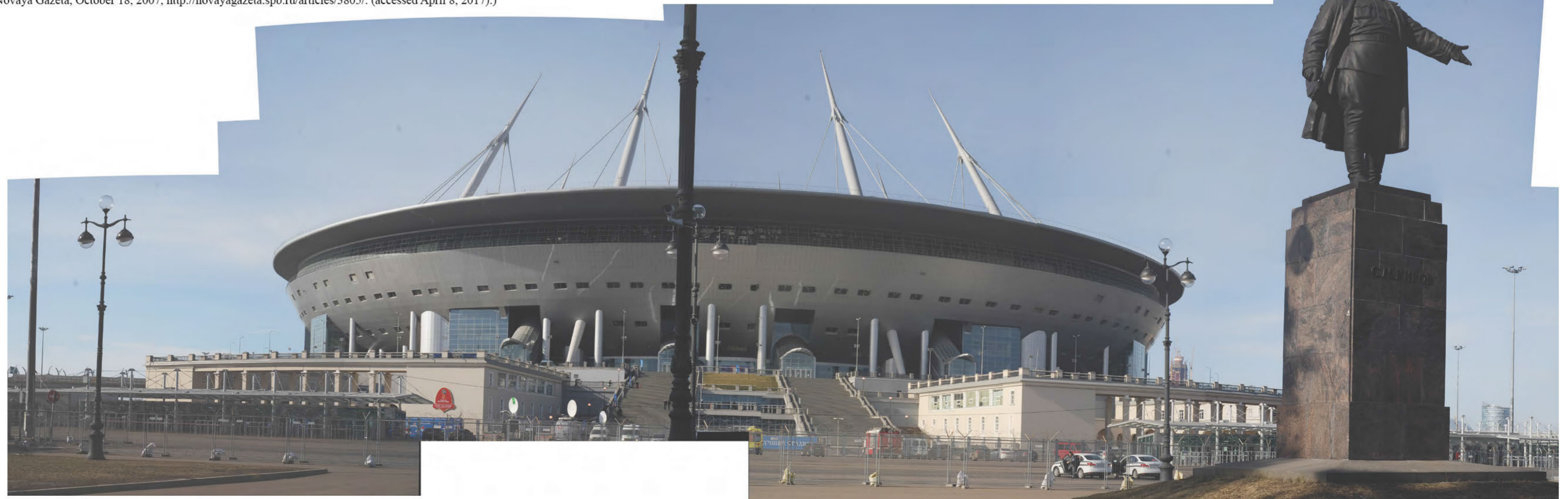
“The work of architect Nikolsky ‘a masterpiece of architecture of the Soviet era’ - I suggested at least in the part of the project to preserve the elements of the old architectural solution, for example, columns that give such a beautiful appearance, - ... But I have been told that it makes the project more expensive, and therefore it is unacceptable. From the previous building it has been possible to save only the mounded hill and ways to the stadium, made earlier” - Kisho Kurokawa

(Source: Tatjana Likhonova, “Testament of St. Petersburg Samurai” ‘Novaya Gazeta’ in St. Petersburg [Zaveshchaniye Peterburgskogo Samuraya ‘Novaya Gazeta’ v Sankt-Peterburge], Novaya Gazeta, October 18, 2007, <http://novyagazeta.spb.ru/articles/3805/>. (accessed April 8, 2017).)

1967



Leningrad Landmarks. Illustrated plan for tourists, 1967. Scale n.d. Leningrad, the Soviet Union. Scanned by Roman Maslov for etomesto.ru website <[http://etomesto.com/map-peterburg\\_1967-turist/?x=30.221948&y=59.971978](http://etomesto.com/map-peterburg_1967-turist/?x=30.221948&y=59.971978)> (accessed November 13, 2016). Copyright: public domain.



Tatiana Reshetnikova, 2016. Zenith Arena. Photograph.



# Local identity, and a source of income

## Cultural and commercial influence: local identity

### Football Club Zenith : Lakhta Center

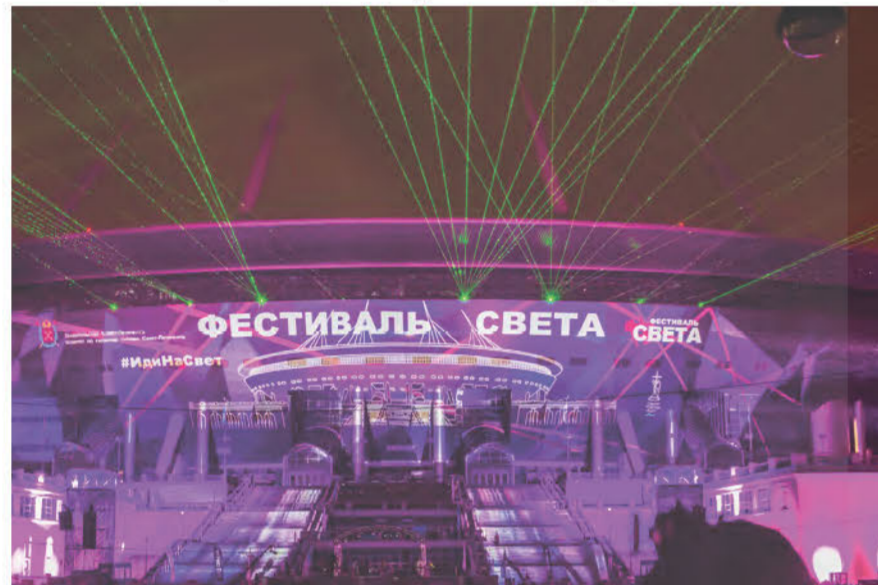
Souvenirs / promotional items

Souvenirs / promotional items

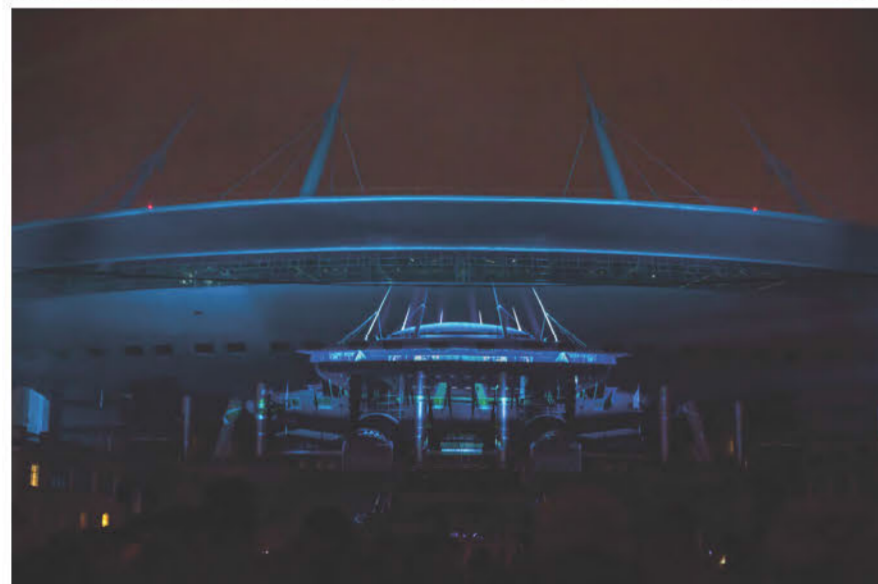
### Events. Festival of Lights 2017



Tourism Development Committee of St. Petersburg, 2017. Festival of Lights 2017 Poster. Tatiana Reshetnikova, 2017. Festival of Lights 2017. Photograph.



Tourism Development Committee of St. Petersburg, 2017. Festival of Lights 2017. Digital image. Available from: Tourism Development Committee of St. Petersburg, Festival of Lights 2017. Event website <http://fspb.ru/galereya/festival-sveta-2017> <Image link: <http://fspb.ru/galereya/image?view=image&format=raw&type=orig&id=234>> (accessed May 9, 2017). Copyright: Copies of materials from are available with a reference on the resource.



Tourism Development Committee of St. Petersburg, 2017. Festival of Lights 2017. Digital image. Available from: Tourism Development Committee of St. Petersburg, Festival of Lights 2017. Event website <http://fspb.ru/galereya/festival-sveta-2017> <Image link: <http://fspb.ru/galereya/image?view=image&format=raw&type=orig&id=224>> (accessed May 9, 2017). Copyright: Copies of materials from are available with a reference on the resource.



Football Club Zenit, 2017. The badge of the match «Zenit-Terek» 05/07/2017. Tatiana Reshetnikova, 2017. Photograph.



Football Club Zenit, 2017. Match Scarf "Zenit-Ural" 04/22/2017. Tatiana Reshetnikova, 2017. Photograph.

Football Club Zenit, 2017. Pennant of the match "Zenit-Ural" 04/22/2017. Tatiana Reshetnikova, 2017. Photograph.



Tatiana Reshetnikova, 2017. Zenith Arena directions - metro map. Photograph.

### Events. Games



Tatiana Reshetnikova, 2017. Zenith football game poster. Photograph.



Tatiana Reshetnikova, 2017. Zenith Arena direction sign. Photograph.



Photo: IFC Lakhta Center, 10.11.2016. Ideas of souvenirs for "Lahta center", 2016 - Georgy Chmigal', cheese grater. Digital image. Available from: Lakhta Center <Image link: <https://lakhta.center/ru/article/?id=1207>> (accessed May 11, 2017). Copyright: Copies of materials from are available with a reference on the resource.



Photo: IFC Lakhta Center, 10.11.2016. Ideas of souvenirs for "Lahta center", 2016 - Nikita Timonin, cups. Digital image. Available from: Lakhta Center <Image link: [https://img1.dp.ru/images/picturegallery/2017/03/08efb013-eab1-44a9-9846-9d81f775e189/957ebf3-61e0-4087-9241-8d447dfe53a6\\_B\\_0\\_0.jpg](https://img1.dp.ru/images/picturegallery/2017/03/08efb013-eab1-44a9-9846-9d81f775e189/957ebf3-61e0-4087-9241-8d447dfe53a6_B_0_0.jpg)> (accessed May 11, 2017). Copyright: Copies of materials from are available with a reference on the resource.



Photo: IFC Lakhta Center, 10.11.2016. Ideas of souvenirs for "Lahta center", 2016. Digital image. Available from: Delovoy Peterburg <Image link: [https://img1.dp.ru/images/picturegallery/2017/03/08efb013-eab1-44a9-9846-9d81f775e189/957ebf3-61e0-4087-9241-8d447dfe53a6\\_B\\_0\\_0.jpg](https://img1.dp.ru/images/picturegallery/2017/03/08efb013-eab1-44a9-9846-9d81f775e189/957ebf3-61e0-4087-9241-8d447dfe53a6_B_0_0.jpg)> (accessed May 11, 2017). Copyright: Copies of materials from are available with a reference on the resource.



Rici animation studio. A screen short from "Pincode 2.0" series "Smeshariki" - "Ukh ti, Lakhta!". Digital image. Available from: IFC Lakhta Center <Image link: <https://lakhta.center/ru/article/?id=1287>> (accessed September 21, 2019). Copyright: Copies of materials from are available with a reference on the resource.

Appendix (CD)

Case studies of German and Russian "Urban Reagents":  
Synthetic Experiments

Transformation of the Environment:  
Influence of "Urban Reagents."  
German and Russian Case Studies

Dissertation  
to conferral of the academic degree  
Doctor of Engineering (Dr.-Ing.)

at the Faculty of Architecture  
of  
the Bauhaus University Weimar

submitted by  
Reshetnikova Tatiana Sergeevna  
M.Design, Diploma in "Design"

Date of birth 29\11\1984

Weimar, 2020

Supervisor  
Prof. Dr. phil. habil. Frank Eckardt

Date of the disputation: 22.01.2021