

FORMATION OF A COMFORTABLE RESIDENTIAL ENVIRONMENT IN NORTH-EAST MOSCOW: A CONTEMPORARY ANALYSIS

A CRIAÇÃO DE UM AMBIENTE RESIDENCIAL CONFORTÁVEL NO NORDESTE DE MOSCOU: UMA ANÁLISE CONTEMPORÂNEA

Article received on: 1/2/2026

Article accepted on: 4/1/2026

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The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest

Abstract

The article examines the residential architectural environment of modern Moscow. The aim of the work is to analyze decorative elements in architecture with the specifics of planning coloristic principles and their influence on the modern construction of urban complexes, which is necessary for the modern development of the city. The article examines the planning and organization of color perception of the socio-cultural space using the example of modern residential architecture in Moscow. By analyzing the architectural complexes of the modern city and its developing surroundings, a model for organizing the color space of urban developments is proposed. The article examines modern residential architectural complexes of the Russian Federation in the city of Moscow, the North-Eastern Administrative District, as well as various types of planning of decorative elements and architectural details of facades in the territories of modern urban developments. To achieve the stated goal, the work examined contemporary opinions and assessments of the planning of residential complex territories bordering historical architectural monuments and protected zones using various research methods. The obtained results make it possible to develop a model of a socially sustainable architectural ensemble that includes the functions of socio-cultural, artistic and educational significance.

Keywords: Socio-Cultural Environment. Modern Architecture. Residential Ensembles. Decorative Ornamentation. Reasonable Inheritance.

Resumo

O artigo examina o ambiente arquitetônico residencial da Moscou moderna. O objetivo do trabalho é analisar os elementos decorativos na arquitetura, com ênfase nos princípios de planejamento cromático e sua influência na construção moderna de complexos urbanos, o que é essencial para o desenvolvimento contemporâneo da cidade. O artigo examina o planejamento e a organização da percepção cromática do espaço sociocultural, utilizando o exemplo da arquitetura residencial moderna em Moscou. Ao analisar os complexos arquitetônicos da cidade moderna e seus arredores em desenvolvimento, propõe-se um modelo para a organização do espaço cromático dos empreendimentos urbanos. O artigo examina complexos arquitetônicos residenciais modernos da Federação Russa na cidade de Moscou, no Distrito Administrativo Nordeste, bem como vários tipos de planejamento de elementos decorativos e detalhes arquitetônicos de fachadas nos territórios de empreendimentos urbanos modernos. Para atingir o objetivo declarado, o trabalho examinou opiniões e avaliações contemporâneas do planejamento de territórios de complexos residenciais que fazem fronteira com monumentos arquitetônicos históricos e zonas protegidas, utilizando vários métodos de pesquisa. Os resultados obtidos permitem desenvolver um modelo de conjunto arquitetônico socialmente sustentável que inclui funções de importância sociocultural, artística e educacional.

Palavras-chave: Ambiente Sociocultural. Arquitetura Moderna. Conjuntos Residenciais. Ornamentação Decorativa. Herança Razoável.



1 INTRODUCTION

In the modern residential architecture of the city, there is no specific methodology for determining the color and decorative perception of the artistic environment. Today, a system is needed in the formation of coloristic decor and architectural elements of residential complexes and adjacent urban territories to create not only convenient but also beautiful architecture. The preservation of natural and cultural identity, as well as the principles of organizing decorative and artistic ornamentation, has a huge impact on various spheres of life, especially on the movement and development of modern architectural art (Efimov *et al.*, 2019).

The aim of the research is to analyze the aesthetic characteristics of urban complexes of residential quarters in domestic practice to create comfortable and beautiful housing.

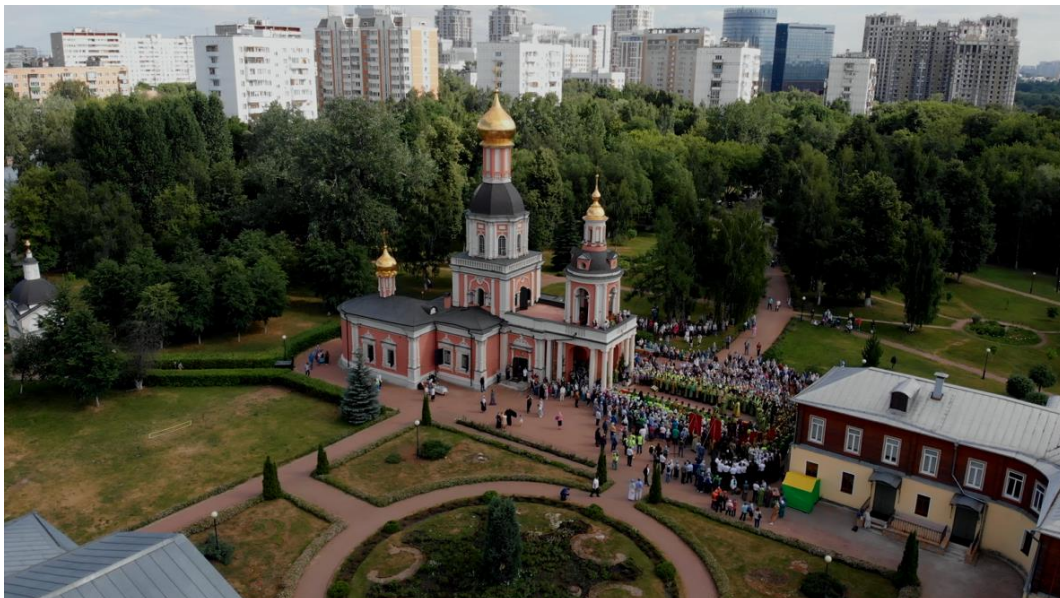
The aesthetic perception of the surrounding architecture by humans has always been significant. Tendencies of cultural layers of national art and various architectural practices influenced the planning and organization of the socio-cultural space. Artistic heritage has a huge impact on various spheres of our life, especially on the movement and development of modern architectural art (Efimov, 2019). A significant example of planning and organizing the socio-cultural space is the residential architecture of Moscow at the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th centuries. Residential architectural complexes and their stylistic solutions of that historical period represent a basis for studying the principles of decor and style, but in modern reality this is not sufficient because the production of building materials has advanced several centuries (Grenberg & Pisareva, 2022; Sarabyanov, 2023). Thanks to scientific progress, the need for new modern solutions increases. Modern construction organizations face a difficult choice – economy or beauty (Klochko & Klochko, 2019). This contradiction not only complicates professional choice but also affects the aesthetic component of modern construction. However, examples of the search for new stylistic solutions in modern architecture exist; the analysis of this architectural product and its influence on the evolution of the art of construction is the task of this research.

Since the basis of the scientific work is the determination of a sustainable system for planning modern residential territories that ensures maximum preservation of

historical heritage and urban protected zones, we will analyze the main aspects lying within the research plane. The subject of the research is modern residential complexes in the north of Moscow, created near historical zones of cultural heritage. The study of this issue is significant and necessary due to the large growth in the number of modern residential complexes in Moscow in various territories, particularly those bordering protected zones and architectural monuments (Fig. 1) (Ulyanova, 2023). members to safeguard cultural heritage as a vital aspect of ecological and social well-being.

Figure 1

Moscow, Yuzhnoye Medvedkovo, Sviblovo estate



Recently, the northern districts of Moscow, including Yuzhnoye Medvedkovo, Sviblovo, Otradnoye, have been actively built up with residential complexes; the construction includes renovation territories, as well as a large number of places left after land clearance, liquidation of non-functioning enterprises, and territories put in order. This process includes the improvement of districts and the organization of recreation and sports areas that has lasted for many years (Figure 2; Figure 3).

Figure 2

Moscow, recreation area at the mouth of the Chermlyanka River, Chermlyanka Park

**Figure 3**

Moscow, recreation area of Sviblovo Park



Large-scale changes in construction cover a large number of streets and alleys, preserving the previous layout of the city while introducing new architectural proposals very tactfully. Some of the modern residential complexes in Moscow erected over the last five years will be examined from the perspective of the aesthetic side of the issue,

including the coloristic, decorative and stylistic tasks of construction that are changing the appearance of the modern city. The problem lies not only in the need for comfortable housing but also in its aesthetic significance and the beauty of the exterior space, which influences the style and character of the architectural complex (Volkova, 2024; Grenberg & Pisareva, 2022).

The process of creative work is extremely multi-layered; the need to analyze and study this phenomenon is obvious and deserves special attention (see Fig. 2). This allows us to put forward a hypothesis that without adequate organization of the artistic process and ensuring conditions for the work of architects and designers in building facade solutions, the decor of architectural details and construction elements, changes in favor of comfortable aesthetics are impossible. Thus, the aim of this research is to analyze the architectural and social features of planning residential ensembles in the city of Moscow in its north-western part and to determine their influence on the socio-cultural space (Sarabyanov & Arskaya, 2019; Popov, 2019).

In our opinion, today there is no clear model for organizing color space, order and laws according to which decisions are made regarding the aesthetic part of building facades, artistic elements and decorative details in modern residential architecture. Such a model is especially necessary for areas bordering historical and cultural complexes. This research material will help in solving the organization of the socio-cultural environment. It will provide an opportunity to elevate architectural ensembles with various functions to a new level (Fedotova, 2017; Jasim & Ismaeel, 2023).

2 METHODS

To achieve the research objectives, the following methods were used:

The historical method revealed the chronology of the development of color theory and coloristic techniques in architecture and design, in science and fine arts. In the field of art, the fundamental works of such authors as Volkova, Grenberg, Efimov, Pisareva, Justus, Gorkova, Klochko, Frolova, Leonova lie at the foundation.

The systematic method provided the opportunity to analyze the theoretical and practical foundations of the research. In the field of history and sociology, the fundamental works of authors: Sarabyanov, Arskaya, Grenberg, Cameron, Fedotova,

Safronova, Frolova, Leonova, Popov. Systematization and analysis of historical scientific works, the connection of the studied problem with modern reality, allowed drawing the conclusions of this research.

The practical method determined the regularities and general principles of the studied field of architecture and construction in the results of practical research. Also, the methods used at the practical level of research included: creative analysis, subject-artistic analysis, field research in the field of architecture and design. Practical research in these areas has been confirmed in the scientific works of authors: Volkova, Sarabyanov, Arskaya, Grenberg, Ulyanova, Frolova, Furazheva, Leonova, Hodge, Heinrich Christoph, Uvarov, Bantserova, Ivanova, Popov.

The formation of space aesthetics and cultural policy is closely linked to the state's economy and proves that the revival of each individual art form is based on specific programs. Currently, in the Russian Federation, a number of cultural and social programs for the restoration of cultural heritage, the Renovation program, and many others are open and operating (Bantserova & Ivanova, 2023; Popov, 2019).

3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the analysis of modern architectural and urban planning research of urban development and its boundaries, it can be assumed that the trends of the historical past are insufficiently used. Based on the new residential complexes created in recent years in the city, conclusions can be drawn about artistic and design solutions that are very significant in their social development. It is also possible to emphasize the improvement of the organization of the residential sphere and its functionality. In particular, the educational system of the modern period as an integral part of social life.

Based on the research results, the authors identified a concept that became the basis of a modern model of architecture for residential areas and park ensembles. This concept was examined using the example of residential complexes – "Zeleny Park", "Green Park" located on Olonetskaya Street, Berezovaya Alleya, Selkokhozyaystvennaya Street (Figure 4). The residential complex – "Botanichesky" located on Lazorevy Proezd, Snezhnaya Street, Serebryakova Proezd, Botanicheskaya Street (Figure 5). The given examples of residential complexes in Moscow are located nearby and create an ensemble

of modern architecture, uniting several districts in the North-Eastern District of the capital.

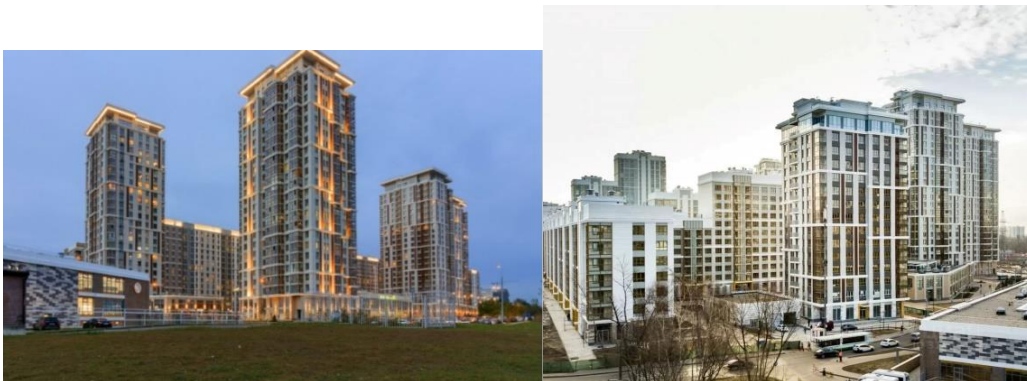
Figure 4

Residential complex "Zeleny Park" (Green Park), Moscow, contemporary photo



Figure 5

Residential complex "Botanichesky", Moscow, contemporary photo



Based on the results of the analysis of residential architecture created in different periods for different social groups, it can be assumed that one of the conditions for the success of a comfortable environment and recognition of convenient housing is the presence of the necessary infrastructure. Studying the creative process, it is necessary to

note the presence of beauty and aesthetics in the proposed projects. Studying historical materials, library and museum archives, we can conclude that the existence of architectural historical heritage, which provides opportunities for analysis and borrowing of professional experience, is of great importance. Also, it is necessary to emphasize the organization of the artistic educational system as an integral part of the growth and education of the future builder and architect and his adaptation to social life. The chronology of success in the construction profession should be considered from a person's first steps, namely from initial artistic education (Volkova, 2024; Ulyanova, 2023; Wagner *et al.*, 2021).

Many factors can be unequivocally identified that, to varying degrees, constitute the main concept of creativity and the creation of an architectural work. This concept was examined using the example of trends and stylistic phenomena in domestic and foreign cultures. The object of research can be one trend or a single work, since each of them represents a wide range of opportunities for the development and formation of various types of art. Such a phenomenon in art undoubtedly became research in the field of color, color perception and color culture known in world practice as "Theories of Color", "Oswald's Color Circle", "The Art of Color" (Figures 6, 7) (Fedotova, 2017; Cameron, 2022, p. 240). In our opinion, historical heritage is insufficiently used in architecture of any purpose today. Undoubtedly, the peculiarity of these architectural monuments is that at present they preserve both social and artistic functions. Consequently, a general scheme of the socio-cultural space is determined with the distribution of functions that create a comfortable environment for the development of the territory, which can be expressed in the system of the following table (Table 1).

Figure 6

Residential complex "Zeleny Park" (Green Park), Moscow, contemporary photo



Figure 7

Comparative characteristics of the color solution of the residential complex "Zeleny Park" with the color wheel of J. Itten



Table 1

Content and distribution of functions of socio-cultural development

	Artistic collaboration	Construction production workshops	Professional exhibition associations	Educational centers
1	Inviting cultural and artistic figures to the construction process.	Organization of art workshops.	Organization of construction galleries and exhibitions	Organization of architectural and art schools.
2	Participation of architectural and design bureaus in the creative process.	Integration with artistic productions.	Organization of construction educational museums.	Creation of art centers at construction organizations.

3	Creation of an architectural environment with various types of art.	Creation of associations with national craft schools.	Preservation of national traditions of modern territories.	Organization of additional education schools for various types of art.
4	Organization of practical work with the educational sphere.		Organization of master classes and conferences in the construction field.	

Considering the distribution of socio-cultural development functions, we believe that the consistent implementation of the components listed in the table will serve to create socially sustainable residential architectural ensembles. In our opinion, this model, exemplified by residential complexes in Moscow such as "Botanichesky" and "Green Park", has potential for modern urban development, contributing to the harmonious combination of cultural heritage, artistic initiatives and functional urban spaces.

The planning of modern residential architecture was based on the organization of artistic projects, the development of which took into account the historical landscape, preserving the riverbeds and coastal banks, as well as considering natural protected zones. In our view, the uniqueness of such planning and the longevity of the Russian estate, which has preserved its functionality and development system to this day, lies in the fact that analogues of the Sviblovo estate are extremely rare in world architectural and artistic practice. Because the planning basis of such architectural monuments is arranged according to the unique principle of a small-estate noble manor (Fig. 8) (Fedotova, 2017; Furazheva, 2009).

The idea of creating an artistic alliance of modern architecture and the cultural-historical landscape is known in world practice. The transformation of a once-operating enterprise into a museum space, the use of architectural monuments as dominant elements in combination with modern construction. However, the difference of Russia's national architectural heritage lies in its unique synthesis with the surrounding environment and special stylistic flavor. This atmosphere is created through artistic techniques based on coloristic harmonies and special picturesque combinations (Hodge, 2022; Filyushina *et al.*, 2023).

Today, historical heritage sites are not only religious buildings, but also museums and cultural centers, preserving art workshops and educational schools. Located within the environment of residential complexes, architectural monuments continue to function.

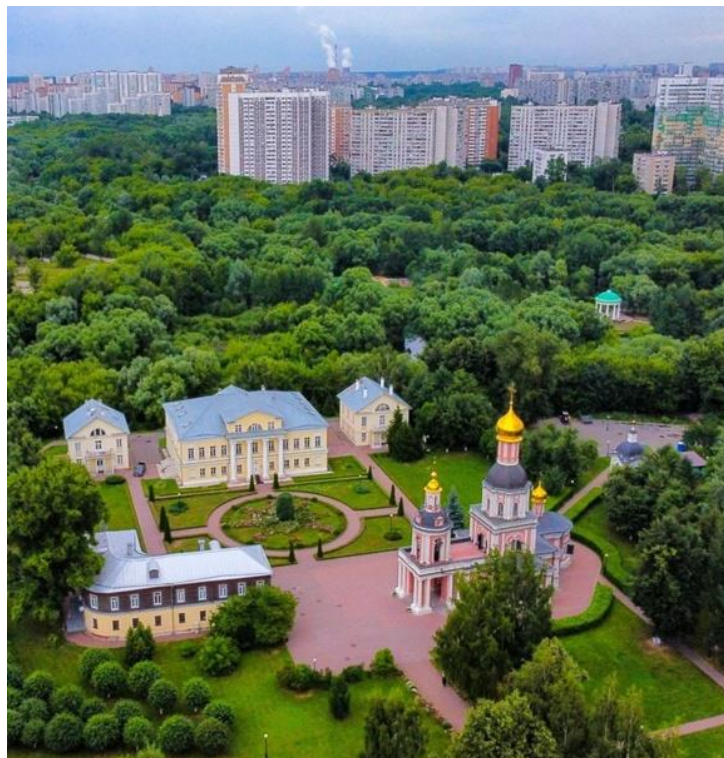
There are many examples of historical cultural centers abroad; one such artistic association that went down in history as a museum with a collection of works of art is the Claude Monet House-Museum in Giverny. The concept of this historical place became a picturesque natural garden, in which the house-apartment of Claude Monet with a collection of paintings from the period of the artist's work and his associates (Bantserova & Ivanova, 2023; Jasim & Ismaeel, 2023).

However, the planning of historical territories with residential architecture is extremely rare in foreign analogues. Unique landscape, special climatic conditions, multinational confessions come together on the territory of the Russian Federation. In this regard, we come to the conclusion that the main components of the success of the unification of modern residential architecture in Moscow are:

- 1) Special natural landscape.
- 2) Artistic collaborations for the preservation of national culture.
- 3) Multinational territory.
- 4) Academic professional education.

Figure 8

Moscow, Yuzhnoye Medvedkovo, panorama of the Sviblovo estate



4 CONCLUSIONS

Modern construction is not only the creation of convenient and comfortable housing, but a planned combination of the entire social infrastructure in all its forms. The system of environmental space design and landscape planning, the unity of monumental architecture and plastic arts – this is an integral system of national urban planning. But the main distinctive feature is in the cultural component of the entire process of domestic architecture.

Based on the results of this research, the following can be noted:

- In order to enhance socio-cultural development and improve the territories of modern residential development, it is necessary to preserve national cultural heritage;
- When liquidating dilapidated housing, analyze the historical value of buildings, preserving works of national art;
- When planning modern residential complexes, take into account the possibility of preserving architectural heritage and architectural monuments that are an integral part of the city;
- Preserve the identity of the architectural environment with the integration of old and new developments;
- Find a balance in the organization of landscape space when placing new residential complexes in it;
- Attract for cooperation national productions related to folk crafts (ceramics, majolica, wooden architecture);
- Preserve and develop national local art schools and creative associations;
- Involve author teams of museums and theaters in the creation of the environmental space;
- Find a balance in the design of the public environment with the inclusion of an educational component in the process of organizing the infrastructure of residential areas (recreation, sports, creativity);

Based on the conducted analysis, further proposals are possible for a concept of improving the urban environment, color decors of residential complex facades, and the development of modern city infrastructure. The research can be successfully applied in

the fields of architecture, urban planning, ecology, and urban environment design, as well as in the work of city committees.

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