



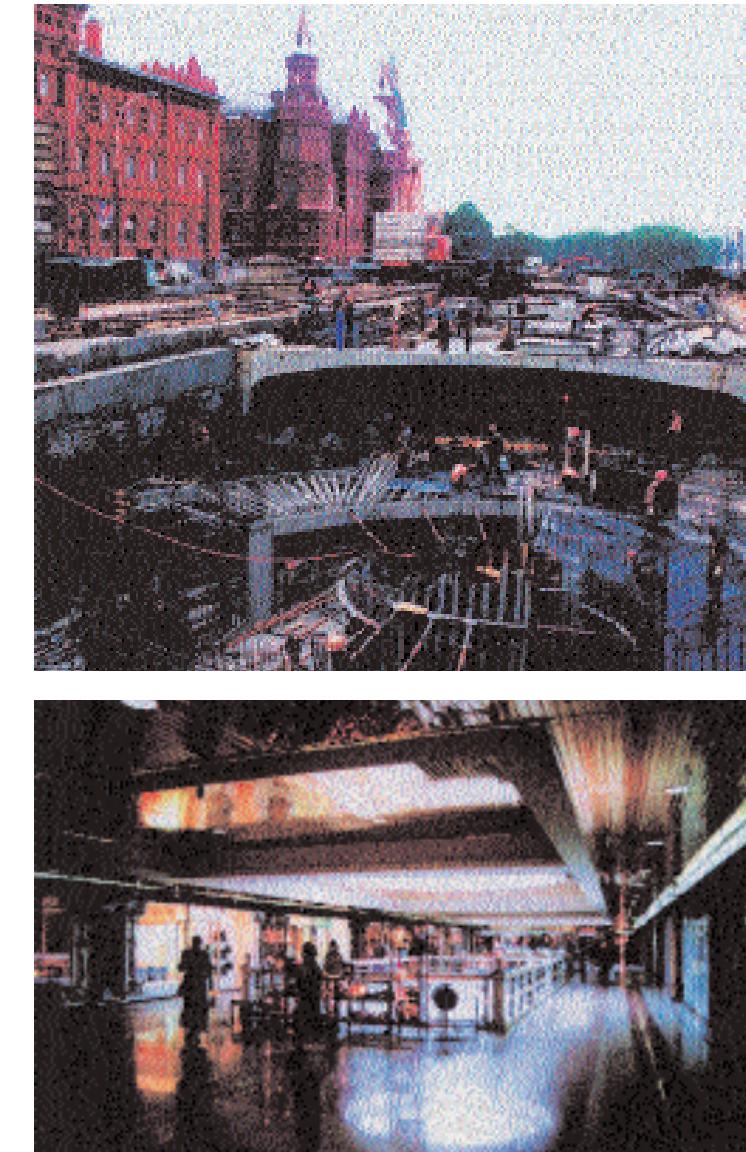
One of Europe's largest underground business and shopping complexes built under extremely adverse hydrogeological conditions, in the neighbourhood of 3 metro lines and historic buildings like the Kremlin

L'un des plus grands complexes commerciaux d'Europe  
Localisé entre trois lignes de métro et à proximité des fondations de monuments historiques (Kremlin, Manezh, Bolchoï)  
Minimisation des perturbations de l'alimentation et de la nappe phréatique

Superficie: 300 x 155 m<sup>2</sup>  
Profondeur totale des quatre étages souterrains: jusqu'à 20 m  
Surface utile: jusqu'à 70.000 m<sup>2</sup>  
Coût millions de dollars: 350  
Début de la construction: novembre 1994  
Achèvement de la construction: août 1997  
Mise en exploitation: janvier 1998

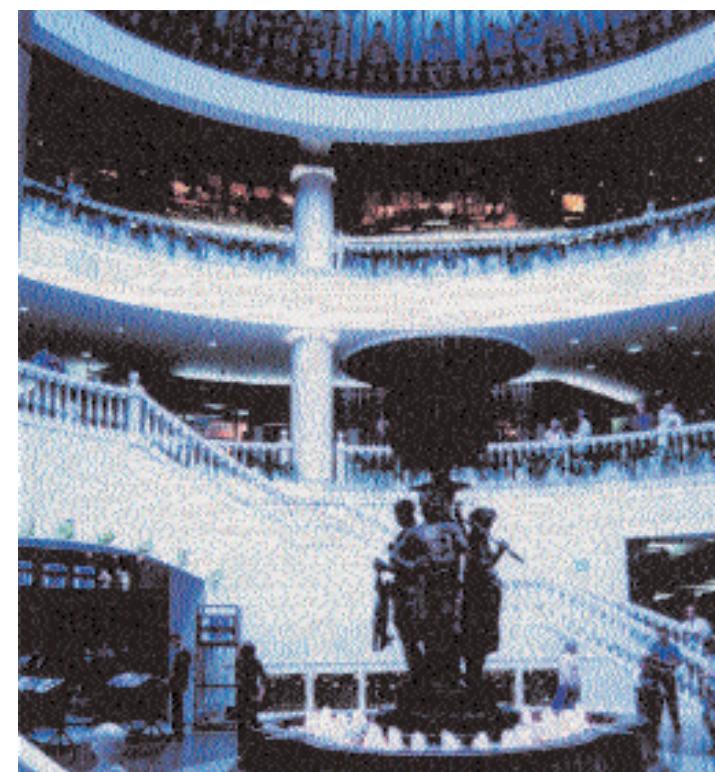
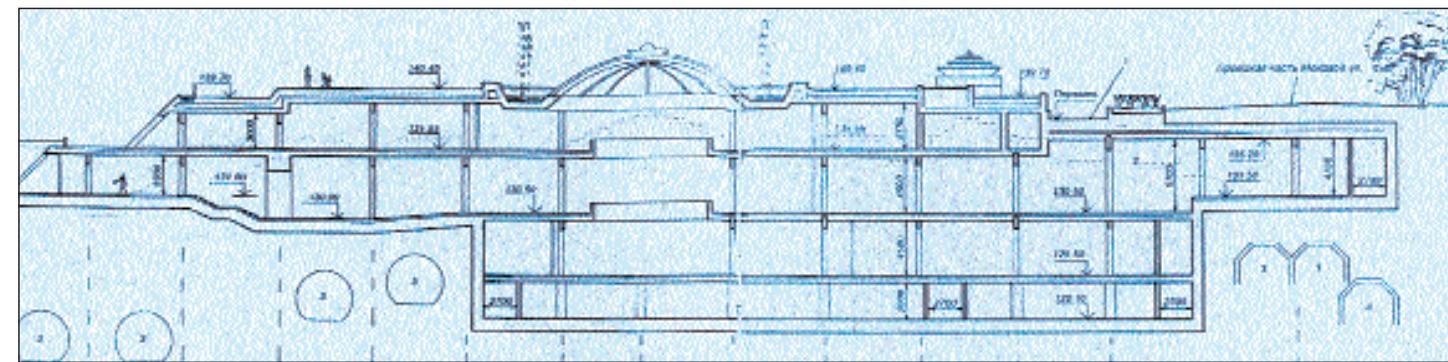
Le complexe souterrain de la Place du Manège à Moscou est le plus moderne en Russie et l'un des plus grands en Europe. L'aire totale des quatre étages souterrains occupés par des magasins, restaurants, cafés, établissements de distraction et aires de stationnement est d'environ 70.000 m<sup>2</sup>. Des conditions hydrologiques très complexes (trois couches d'eau souterraines dont l'une est sous pression, phénomènes du karst, submersions) ont demandé des méthodes modernes de construction des ouvrages protecteurs. Les murs périphériques portants de 0,9 m d'épaisseur à isolation métallique sont réalisés par la méthode du "mur en boue", tandis que près des fondations des bâtiments on a utilisé des pieux de forage.

Les colonnes en béton armé espacées de 7,5 x 7,5 m et 15 x 15 m et les planchers des deuxième et troisième étages qui absorbent les poussées du sol transmises par les murs portants servent de constructions portantes. Le fond d'ouvrage est une



tures protectrices a été prévu en dehors et à l'intérieur du complexe (drainage à couche et à conduits, stations de pompage, murs imperméables, matériau hydrofuge).

Une utilisation la plus rationnelle possible de l'espace souterrain a permis de résoudre un grand problème d'urbanisme et d'améliorer l'économie du centre de Moscou.



The underground complex in Manezhnaya Square, Moscow, is the most up-to-date in Russia and one of the largest in Europe. The total area of its four floors used for shops, restaurants, cafés, entertainment establishments and parking lots amounts to roughly 70,000 m<sup>2</sup>. Extremely adverse hydrogeological conditions (three water-bearing horizons including one pressurised, karst phenomena) de-



Name of Project/Nom du projet  
"Okhotny Ryad" Underground Complex

Location/Région  
Manezhnaya Square, Moscow

Tunnel Use/Destination du tunnel  
Trade, catering entertainment

Client/Maitre d'ouvrage  
Government of Moscow

Consulting Engineer/Planification et direction des travaux  
"Mosproekt-2" Board and "Mosinzhproekt"  
Design & Survey Institute

Contractor/Exécution  
"Mosinzhstroy" Joint-stock company

Area covered: 300 x 155 m<sup>2</sup>

Total depth of 4 underground floors: up to 20 m

Usable area: up to 70,000 m<sup>2</sup>

Costs: 350 million \$

Project started: November 1994

Project completed: August 1997

Opened: January 1998

manded up-to-date techniques of protective structures to be applied.

Steel-sealed bearing walls, 0.9 m thick, are built in "slurry-wall" techniques over the perimeter, while bored piles are used in proximity to buildings.

Reinforced concrete columns spaced at 7.5 x 7.5 m and 15 x 15 m are used as internal bearing structures along with reinforced concrete ceilings of the second and the third floors sustaining soil outward pressure conveyed by bearing walls.

The base is executed as a cast-in reinforced concrete slab of varying stiffness working together with large diameter pile supports.

Thanks to special design solutions, particular construction technologies and a strictly observed sequence of construction processes, it proved

possible to provide for the stability of walls in the complex without any anchor or outward thrust structures. Project cost and duration were thus reduced, it was possible to minimise traffic re-

strictions. The structural solutions lent flexibility in setting up premises in the deep part of the complex, since they were built in space free from any outward pressure support facilities. Complete safety was provided for all adjacent buildings and structures. On the basis of studies carried out with respect to local hydrogeological conditions and in order to make forecasts on an impact the underground project would have on them, a reliable system of water protection structures was established both outside and inside the complex (layer and pipe drains, pumping plants, water-confining walls, waterproofing). The system made it possible to make the complex water-impermeable and to preserve hydrogeological regime of the vicinity intact.

A major urban planning issue aimed at the improvement of the centre of Moscow, with rational use of the underground space and with better environment was successfully implemented.