



Moscow and Beijing Green City Planning. Research of Concepts and New Ideas.

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Abstract

Urban planning is closely related to social conditions, production, science and culture, natural conditions, and national characteristics; it covers complex socio-economic, construction and technical, architectural and artistic, sanitary and hygienic problems. This research aims to familiarize the experience of urban development cooperation between the two countries - China and Russia. In particular, the two cities of Moscow and Beijing, in green construction. Studying the experience of the two countries provides an enormous interest. Research of the topic will show alternative possibilities to learn gardening concepts, solving environmental and social issues related to public spaces.

Keywords: green construction; urban planning; Moscow and Beijing green planning; green belt.

1. Introduction

City planning as a field of urban space formation comprises different tasks to solve problems that cities face in everyday life. These topics often include expanded urbanization, an increase in the urban population, greening city spaces, and ecological issues. Research theory of public green spaces and its principals of development is a complicated task. It covers many frames such as social issues, ecology, urban space aesthetic, spatial organization, landscaping, reducing the urban environment's temperature [7], health issues, noise, and dust reduction [5]. Besides these components, it closely links green urban spaces to modern cities' social and economic elements. The meaning of "green urban space" includes parks, forests, green roofs, and public gardens. It is necessary to study the urban green spaces creation theory to look through previous experience and further research.

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One of the primary sources is a history of first parks and gardens. It keeps information to learn critical moments of the complex green organization system. No less curious is the practice of modern urban planning. This experience contains information about current urban planning factors, which influence the formation of new cities' appearance [6]. The information obtained through research and analysis by comparing the collected data can help develop new urban planning concepts, complement and improve existing urban development plans.

2. Key moments and time frame of cooperation

One such example, which is of great interest in urban planning, is the study of cooperation between two countries: Russia (USSR) and China [3]. Cooperation on the world stage has led to dialogue in urban development. The time, which contains the main interest of research, starts from 1917 when a new state—the USSR—began its formation. This historical event leads to a friendship established between countries. Later China starts to use the same political way of development. The formation of the same political ideology and new similar cultural values developed by the two countries - played an important role. The presence of a single political orientation played a role in various areas of the new state formation. The field of urban development has not remained untouched. China required a new country and capital image, and it decided to follow the path of full cooperation and seek help from its Soviet colleagues. It left a mark on the formation of the new image of the capital of China – Beijing. Since the founding of the People's Republic of China in 1949, the Chinese government has given priority to urban afforestation. In the early 1950s, Chairman Mao Zedong launched a campaign to promote trees and flowers throughout the country [3]. Moscow was considering as the example for the formation of a new urban development plan. Collaboration on developing a new Beijing master plan and creating a green urban framework led to creating a similar urban plan. Cities have a ring master plan system and surround by a protected green belt. The study of this question shall start by researching Moscow's urban space. Its master plan was an example. Follow the idea formation of a new master plan better start from 1917 (the year of transformation in Russia) and one name - Ebenezer Howard (an English court reporter whose vocation was to design cities) [2]. He plays a significant role in this research. It is about the conception of city development, a "garden city." This plan was a good idea and primary platform based on which can develop a new USSR capital appearance. The state-city planning organizations positively received this idea, especially the formation of the green plan. Moscow didn't follow all of Howard's ideas because the planners had their vision of transforming the plan to meet Moscow's urban conditions. These facts are a crucial moment in a chain of Moscow city planning research. Moscow's master plan transformation went through different stages. The formation of Moscow city appearance usually divided into periods: 1917–1932, 1932–1940, 1941–1954, and from 1954 to 1970. These were periods of different ideas and design competitions, which called to change the master plan dramatically. Many of them rejected, but one thing remained unchanged – the formation of the Moscow green belt, which was supposed to perform ecological protective functions [1]. From 1954 to 1970, Moscow's planning structure was considered a whole with the region's cities and localities. The Forest belt was developing with the suburban area, directly gravitating to the capital. The forest Park belt was supported by green wedges that penetrate through the layout into the built-up urban area. These wedges were supposed to improve the city's ecological component and cut the urban space with green areas. The Garden city idea reflects in many cities worldwide, even though many planners called it a utopian idea. Some moments such as greening issues were of particular interest to planners [2]. The idea of adaptation and realization in different cities needs to follow the idea

development under each unique city's features. In this way, we can say that any new idea adaptation can take conception development to the next level. Beijing became one more city that followed this conception. Was it expectedly or not in any ways there were some reasons which attracted by certain circumstances. China and the USSR's joint work has become a pivotal point in this chain of concept succession. Cooperation with Moscow is a link between the concept of the garden city and the capital of China. Beijing has formed its unique image, which, although indirectly, is similar to the urban development plan of Moscow, but has its characteristics [4].

3. Possible strategies and results

This situation is of great interest in urban planning, as it consists of various aspects that have formed a unique case in urban planning practice. The research of one concept that has left its mark on the history of the two capitals will allow for social and cultural research on how the concept formed after adapting to different countries' cultural characteristics. Moreover, it will make planners more familiar with urban planning development and policies of countries. In the course of considering this issue, it is possible to find and establish a connection between the theory and practice of urban planning and consider the process of adapting the idea of the garden city. It is important to note that, despite its utopian nature, urban planners' concept of the garden city continues to be studied. The topic can cover various issues, such as expanded urbanization, creating a green city framework, preserving urban borders, or transforming them in current conditions and learn their impact on the environment. More detailed consideration of this issue may find a solution for other cities in developing the details of the master plan for the development of a new city or including ideas in the old city plan to improve the existing situation.

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