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CONTROLLED LANDSCAPES OR CREATING SUSTAINABILITY IN PUBLIC PLACES PADOVA AND MOSCOW CASE STUDIES

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ABSTRACT

*In this paper, a comparative study of green space insertions in two ancient European cities is carried out: Padova (Italy) and Moscow (Russia). Its urban fabrics, which have a high degree of consolidation in their core regions, are the subject of interventions that help to relieve the congestion that they face today. More than two centuries separate Andrea Memmo's intervention, known as Prato Della Valle, from the grandiose proposal intended for the heart of Moscow, close to the Red Square, for the site of Zarydaye. Aside from the chronological gap, there is a significant variation in the objectives that drive both initiatives; nevertheless, the outcomes achieved in the Italian instance and anticipated in the Russian intervention fully participate in contemporary sustainable ideals. This study is based on the observation of two urban interventions in which vegetation and the management of water-related areas play a critical role in creating the consolidated urban centers of Padua (Italy) and Moscow (Russia). The current relationships between two interventions as far back in time as Andrea Memmo's neoclassical Prato della Valle in Padua and the still under construction Zaryadye Park in Moscow are linked with the eternal return to the classic idea of *rus in urbe*, which, while preserving the ideological essence of landscaping the cities, has served different purposes throughout history (2012). The mitigation of the heat island effect of densely populated nuclei or the capacity of CO₂ sequestration mitigates completely current problems via processes using age-old principles.*

KEYWORDS: *Sustainability, Consolidation, Fabrics, CO₂, Mitigation.*

1. INTRODUCTION

The presence of public spaces in urban territory has far-reaching antecedents in Empire Rome, when emperors and benefactors of all kinds made public promotion of their prodigality via works enjoyed by all people. Throughout the middle Ages, the confinement of urban layouts within walls, the scarcity of open public spaces other than those in which markets were celebrated, combined with the consequences of the distribution of property

inherent in feudal structure, prevented, among other things, the planning of public areas to some extent that would alleviate the city's congestion at the time. The medieval city's green spaces were limited to private gardens inside certain privileged homes and small-scale gardens cloistered within convents and palaces [1]. To discover fresh instances of places for the pleasure of the common people on European land, it will be required to cross the medieval interval. The prevailing medieval inclination that sought to fill the cities persisted even in the thoughts of great Renaissance architects like as Alberti or Palladio, who continued to see the city as a “completely constructed place.

The presence of public green spaces in urban settings, as we know them now, is a relatively new phenomenon, with the earliest instances on European soil dating back to the mid-sixteenth century, linked to arboreal conditioning in regions tangential to urban centers. The utilitarian goals predominate over the sustainable ones in these early interventions, which have little to do[2] with the exercises of later romantic urbanism, which would purposefully seek, as a basic goal, the entrance of nature into the city. The intervention on the wall of Lucca (Italy) (Marginally and Parlino) was a pioneer in the second half of the XVI century: poplars were planted on the parapet walk soon after it was built . Their primary purpose was distant from the modern goals that are being projected for green spaces today. The grove was planted to accomplish the consolidation of the ground that incorporated the walls via its roots. Because of the location's closeness and attractiveness, the residents of Lucca quickly took control, transforming it into a leisure destination (Lawrence 2008).

In the image of the Luquean intervention, we find linear plantings of groves in various parts of European geography, but they cannot yet be called relief operations inside tight urban layouts. These are activities in areas around high density nuclei that are linked to the presence of unhealthiness or degradation issues. Landscape design for public places for purely recreational reasons, as opposed to practical ones, emerges in Spain in the latter part of the sixteenth century. Thus, in 1570, at the request of King Philip II of Spain, the layout of what would eventually become the current Paseo del Prado was designed in Madrid. Its main goal was to provide the city with an organized recreational meeting place in accordance with the canons of the prevailing mannerism in a location remote and alternative to the busy Plaza Mayor and both of which are located in central areas of the urban fabric. Similarly, between 1573 and 1574, 86 E.M. Gómez and F.M. Andrés built the Alameda de Hércules in Seville, which was designed in a deteriorated and somewhat peripheral location and needed hydraulic sanitation works for adaptation. The intervention left the city with an open atmosphere with a vegetative presence that has persisted to the present day.

The first instances of green spaces in the Early Modern Period are tangential interventions to urban centers with a distinct linearity, linked to the existence of walls or the conditioning of river banks (Lawrence 1988). The eruption of nature into consolidated urban fabrics for the sake of decongestion or enhancement of the urban landscape remains a concept foreign to Renaissance and Baroque approaches to the city. The opening of the Place des Vosges in Paris in the early 17th century is a commemorative proposal that will have to wait until 1670 to be covered in green and have exported to the rest of Europe the model of gardening insertion of public character in inhabited urban centers [3]. Functionalism as it relates to the idea of urban spaces in the framework of the pictorial principles of the eighteenth century finds its pinnacle in Andrea Memmo's intervention in the city of Padua (Italy) in 1775.

The issue was exacerbated by recurring floods caused by one of the Brenta River's deviations, which occurred at the beginning of the fourteenth century. Located on the city's southern outskirts, in an area known as "Luca" by Merian (1668). Beautiful aerial view of the city and fortified walls. Managed Landscapes for Building Sustainability... 87, which formerly housed the Atavism Roman theater, needed an immediate intervention to address the issue of numerous avenues, which made the area muddy and unsanitary. The vitiated structure of cities, in Patte's words (1769), might be rectified by applying logical principles to urban

design. Memmo's suggestion for conditioning the Valle is completely consistent with the functionalist ideology promoted by Patte in France, which is strongly linked to the eighteenth-century dissemination of hygienist notions.

Following a catastrophic flood in 1722, the restoration of a site that had been devoted to various uses since Roman times began: once the amphitheater vanished, a variety of recreational and commercial activities took place. Padua's two major agricultural fairs were held in June and September, during a time when water often threatened to disrupt economic activities. As his supposed personal secretary, Vincenzo Radicchio (1786), puts it, the notion was one of the most creative contributions in the construction of urban public spaces, not only for its functional and formal elements, but also for the philosophy underpinning the concept itself. In addition to addressing the issue of recurrent floods, the concept aimed to establish an urban garden island on which commercial activities could be created, housed in a series of ephemeral structures that could be built during the fair and disassembled once the fair was over [1].

2. DISCUSSION

The authors emphasize that their work on the “High Line” in New York City was helpful in investigating these natural and unresolved issues (Millington 2015). In this project, they kept the vegetations that had taken over the abandoned railway building and integrated them, together with all of their qualities, into a new urbanism that would allow the community and its future visitors to utilize it effectively. They created a new linear park in which what was previously rejected and removed became the primary differential value and engine of recovery for a deteriorated area. Prior to the work, the photographs of Joel Sternfeld (Millington 2015) mythologized the values of the pre-existing urban ruin, but the project would ultimately be the reality that brings together this previous poetics with a new landscape that significantly transforms the place and its interpretation. Architects are influenced by the local and imbued values of the existing nature that resides in infrastructure. According to Ricardo Scofidio, “they safeguarded the position of architecture” (Millington 2015).

There are significant contrasts between the two projects, the most noteworthy of which is that the one in New York is supported by the people, while the one in Moscow is a state issue. The first is part of a huge railway system, while the second is taken from a destroyed solar. Nature was present in the American project, and its presence is forced in the Russian project. High Line ultimately produces 300 Footbridge is a pre-existing space. Space that already exists. It will provide as a link between the park and the river 575 98. E.M. Gómez and F.M. Andrés have seen significant gentrification as well as a real estate boom. In its foundations, Zaryadye aims to reconfigure Moscow's public space in order to improve the wellbeing of its people. For DS + R, the presence of a pseudo-natural environment was critical in the idea of Zaryadye, one of the star operations of Moscow's new urban project, and one of the greatest exponents of urban design in the twenty-first century. In the face of our cities' enormous environmental challenges in the twenty-first century, the natural is no more a question of decoration, but a critical need. We must be aware that by 2050, more than 70% of the world's population will be living in cities [4]. We still lack sufficient temporal perspective, but Moscow is exhibiting many activities that begin to build a paradigmatic case for understanding and acting in the major metropolises of the present and future.

Following the demise of the Soviet Union in the early 1990s, a new Russia arose, albeit with a socioeconomic backdrop that was enormously complicated, challenging, and unpredictable for all of its institutions and people. The whole nation, as well as its capital, had to be redefined. Mayor Yuri Luzhkov led the city from 1992 to 2010, throughout the major post-communist era. After being fired by the president of the federation, Dmitri Medvedev, a new phase of the city's growth started under the administration of Sergei Sobianin, who is currently in control of the municipal council. These brief assessments reflect the significance

of Moscow's governance and rehabilitation for the whole USSR. The Central Government's assistance and directives are critical to understanding the city's urban development from two perspectives: citizen/proximity and representative/global capital. Today, the two governments have agreed on a strategy plan that will last through 2025. We discovered a historical series of urban designs in which there is a notable concern for the environment. We are in an environment of significant pollution caused by the region's industrial concentration, which is the biggest in the nation. The following plans are noteworthy Boris Saluki's "City of the Future" was published in 1918. It expands Greater Moscow via two rings of essentially residential character around the Kremlin. There would be an extra green ring between them [5].

Ivan Zholtovsky and Alexei Shchusev's "New Moscow" was published in 1923. It offered one of the most extensive designs for the concept of garden cities, in which the new working class was established. In the early stages of industrialization, procedures were put in place to ensure that no new residential area was more than 600 meters distant from a green space. M. Posokhin suggested a city structure and expansion in regions arranged around significant public places in 1971. Each section would be linked to the others through green spaces. 5 Managed Landscapes for Building Sustainability... Alexander Cumin's "Master plan of Necessities" (99 – 2010). In this design, there is an option for sector connection through "green wedges," the regeneration of the metropolis's fluvial riverbank centered on the capital's integral restoration [6]. We can see how, in various forms, the concern for the creation of a green and permeable environment for the whole city is evident in all modern planning. The Western-based hygienic ideas that serve as the foundation for key current choices have been converted into necessities that promote the development of the city's habitability. According to recent surveys, Moscow ranks 62nd out of 64 cities in terms of quality of life [7].

There is no question that, as we have seen, the urban design of Moscow is profoundly influenced by Soviet history. This scenario provides a one-of-a-kind work platform that strengthens the previous Development Plan. In contrast to the rest of the western capitals, Moscow exhibits a distortion: its proportion of public space on the whole area is 53%, compared to 25% in European Union cities. This proportion is the result of a communal heritage that created the city, with open spaces serving as a representation of a predetermined philosophy (Argenbright 1999). This necessitates an exceptional effort on the part of the administrations, which must modify and qualify it in accordance with the requirements of a quite different citizenry than was previously assumed. It's a struggle, but there's a strong worldwide agreement that public space is essential for creating a high-quality city. These lands are owned by the Muscovites, although they are underutilized, particularly the center ring. The WHO recommends 9 m² of green space per person (World Health Organization 2010), while the heart of Moscow only has around 4.8 m². When we consider the concern for green space design in all urban plans during the twentieth century, the evidence is overwhelming. This demonstrates that the work in this direction was focused on the city's outskirts, in the raions, where the bulk of people live. This hazardous condition is exacerbated by the heavy traffic, both parietal and transverse to the center, as well as the pollution it generates. In 2006, there were 2.6 million automobiles in the fleet, and by 2012, the number of vehicles had increased to 4.5 million (Horn 2014). It should also be noted that anti-icing treatments used on public roadways have been shown to destroy a significant number of plant species (Argenbright 1999).

This circumstance necessitates the concern for sustainability, as stressed by foreign advisers such as the Danish Jan Gehl, non-optional (House 2015). This is recognized by the 2010 Plan, which defines the qualification of the city from the public, green space, and for the full pleasure of Muscovites as one of the major vectors of activity. Today, Moscow has resurrected this legacy of green space design, attempting to make a significant effect on its

most symbolic places at the same time. The original Gorky Park had a major makeover in 2011 to better meet the requirements of its visitors. It was restructured to remain the city's great multifunctional reference park (Horn 2014). The renovation of the Krymskaya waterfront area began in 2013. The park 100 E.M. Gómez and F.M. Andrés Zaryadye proposal continues to support the city government's plans. In 2014, the Meganom study wins the international competition for the recovery of Moskva banks (Stott 2014). Around 2017, Gorky and Zaryadye will form a nearly continuous 7-kilometer extension through the city center. The river's recovery, with an originally comparable schedule, will include the restoration of 120 kilometers of riverbank. These activities, in some ways, connect the Russian capital to comparable operations taking place in other major cities, such as New York, where the "Designing the Edge" program aims to reclaim its waterfronts (Ahern 2013).

Between 2010 and 2011, two Moscow-based forums for architectural and urban discussion emerge: The Strelka Institute, with significant participation from OMA/AMO, and The Moscow Urban Forum. Both teams will work from an international viewpoint on the study of their city as well as innovative ideas and experiences related to municipal administration and development plans. Moscow has preserved and utilized them to reclaim a meaningful position in the world's cities. The municipal administration publishes the paper "Moscow, the city for life" at the Urban Forum in 2013, proposing the following key areas of action: (1) Mobile city; (2) comfortable urban environment; (3) healthy city; (4) well-educated city; and (5) socially protected city. Figure 1 discloses the Area of Exhibitions and Cultural Activities [8].



Figure 1: Area of Exhibitions and Cultural Activities.

3. CONCLUSION

This paper has shown how cities are enhanced based on the concepts of the Isola Memmiana of Padua and the Wild Urbanism of the Zaryadye Muscovite Park. Because of the improved quality of their public areas as a result of the green They encourage experiments regardless of the objectives with which they were created. It is worth noting that the functional constant persists as a fundamental. This is the engine that makes these actions possible. In both Padua and Moscow, the improvement in health, either via increased water flow or through increased Diller Scofidio + Renfro (2013) Zaryadye Park Competition, Winner Diller Scofidio + RenfroTundra landscape by Scofidio + RenfroE.M. Gómez and F.M. Andrés, 102green spaces in accordance with World Health Organization standards in order to [9] combat are not imagined in isolation from other factors. That will guarantee its long-term success. Memmo thought about the definition of a commercial area appropriate for large fairs, as well as the establishment of a location of recreation and relaxation, as well as a means of

attracting more people DillerScofidio + Renfro address this green mass as an improvement and long-term solution. repair of the city center, but also as a prerequisite for the construction of a microclimate that makes the natural environment enjoyable all year, assisting in the creation of a new identity for Moscow and its inhabitants. The diachronic interpretation establishes guidelines that emphasize the functional reason of both interventions right from their beginning, although Zaryadye. With the passage of time, it will still be necessary to validate it. Emotional, astute, and perceptive Green interventions in the heart of [10] cities are currently valued primarily for their experiential and recreational value. If, among other things, modern and contemporary society is distinguished by a remarkable provision of time for solace, the park In this context, plays a paradigmatic role. In addition, the formation of a singular emblem through the materialization of natural spaces makes parks capital issues forth characterization of any city.

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