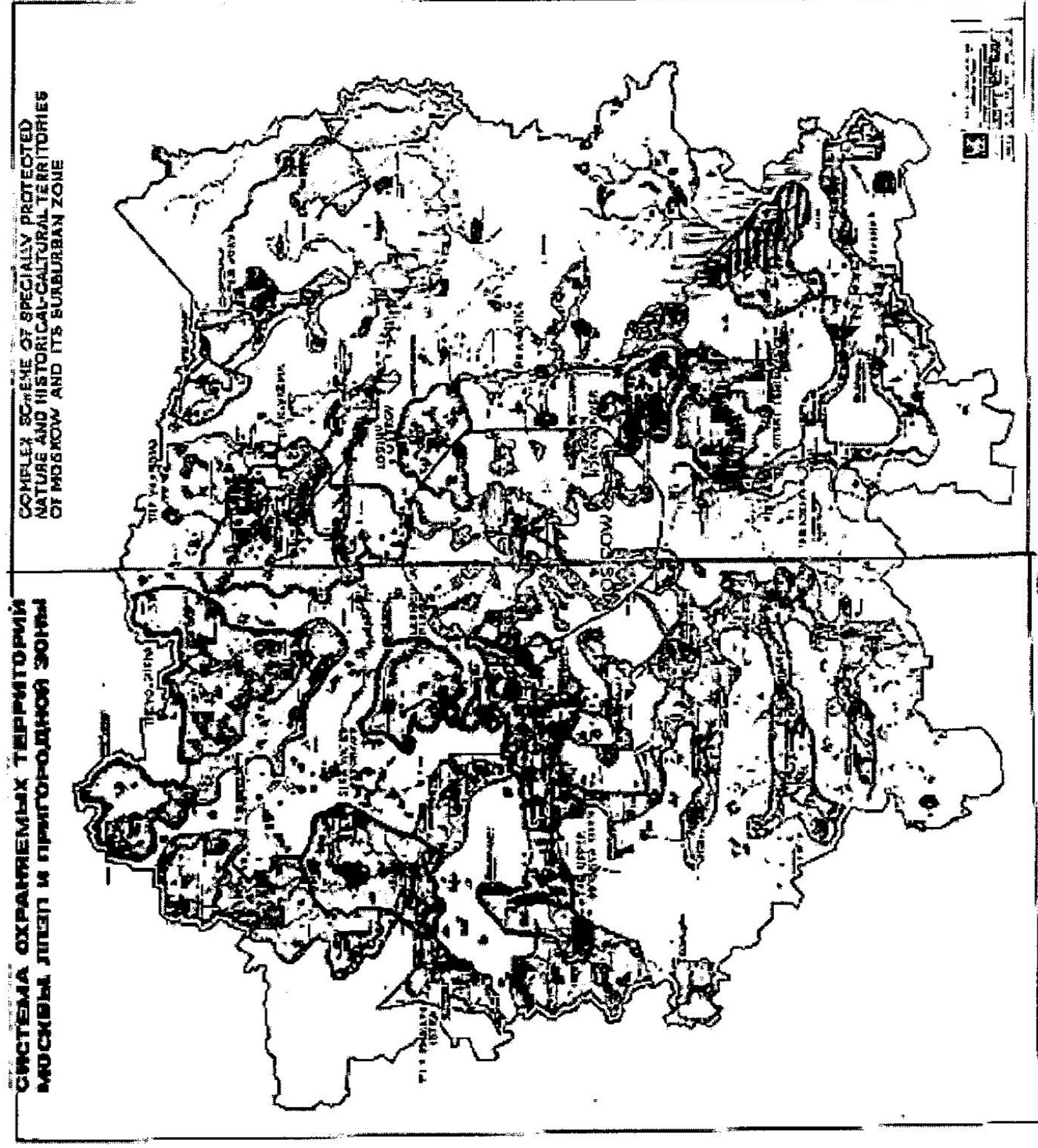
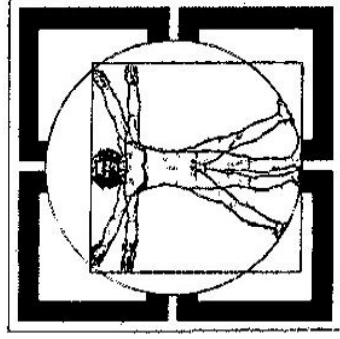


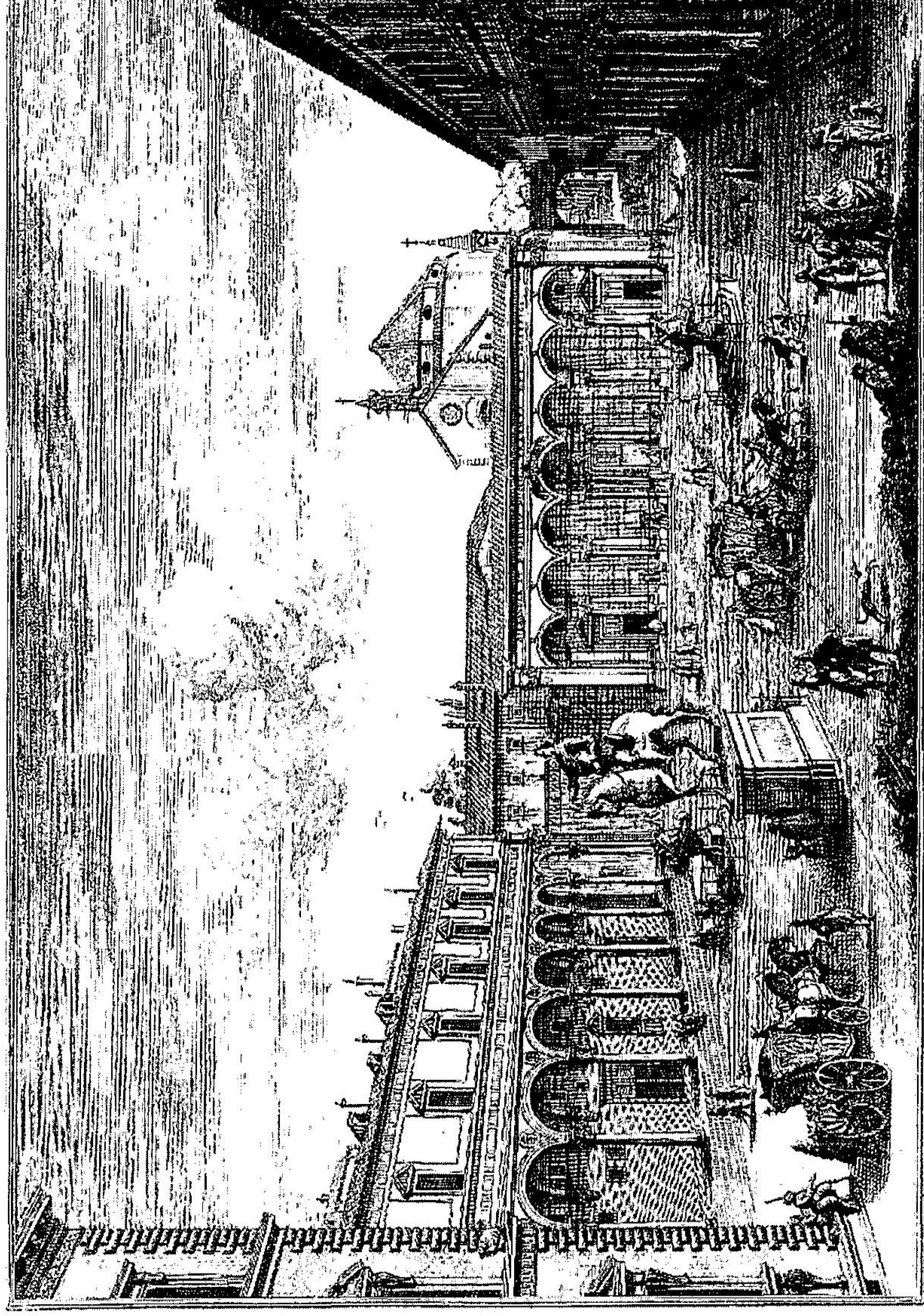
Taking into account that specially protected territories become more and more a specific responsibility for the preservation of branch of national economy, the question of different kinds of natural resources as well creating an adequate system of their control becomes most topical. The complicated system of their control is placed on various state organizations and departments.





INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS 33rd IFLA WORLD CONGRESS

Under the high patronage of the President of the Italian Republic



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Florence - Italy - Centro Congressi
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PARADISE ON EARTH

THE GARDENS OF THE XXI CENTURY

PROCEEDINGS - N. 2

SESSION 3 - HISTORIC GARDENS

SESSION 4 - CONTEMPORARY GARDENS AND PARKS

FLUVIAL PARK COMPLEX LANDSCAPE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT: CASE OF THE BELARUS CITIES

In Minsk, central 'Govemer Garden' of the XVIIIth century was founded on the waterside area of the small Svisloch river.

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In the end of the XIXth and the beginning of the XXth century factories, warehouses, etc. were placed down by the riversides. There was one of the first contradictions of nature and human society, when the functional necessity of industry development began to prevail over environmental conditions quality. Thus industrial sites became a part of the fluvial open spaces.

The main peculiarity of the belarussian cities foundation, urban planning and development was considered with their location to according to landscape characteristics and nature conditions of the territories. Historically, old castles and towns were founded on highest river banks surrounded by the riversides, ponds or forests. During the following years of the cities growth some of the gardens and parks became a part of the city center public open spaces for the cultural and religious events and recreation as well. As usual, the city parks used to be located in the river waterside and river arms valleys. It was very typical for the big belarussian cities :

In Vitebsk, city central park was located on a high bank of the W.Dvina river;

In Grodno, historical park 'Swiss Valley' with the Palace of the XVIIIth century were founded on the slope banks of the small Gorodnichanka river and green area of the famous Kolosza Church of the XIIIth century was on the top of Neman river bank;

In Mogilev, historical city park 'Podnikole' with a Nikola Church (1669) is elosed to the meadow waterside area of wide Dnepr river ;

In Gomel, historical park and Palace Complex of the XVIIIth century were founded on the gently sloped bank of big and wide Sosz river ;

cities revival, reconstruction and development. The city master plans were based on multifunctional principles of public center areas, dwelling districts, industrial sites, etc. location separated from each other by green areas. According to these urban planning proposals some of the green open spaces and parks located on the riversides of main rivers and their arms were formed a 'nature frame' inside cities thus city centers and dwelling districts were linked with the suburb recreation areas and forests.

The proposals of 'nature frame' and 'green links' and 'continous fluvial park complex' realization began in the 60th-70th years of enormous belarussian cities growth. The master plans based on these ideas were desined for the six biggest cities of Belarus and realized for :

Brest (220.000 citizens), open waterside 'corridor' of a partially logged territories of Muchavetz river was reserved and city was separated on two main urban areas;

Grodno (250.000), the system of green territories elosed together Neman

river green areas and their annual pump water pipe system to the upper Gorodnichanka river fluvial parks with artificial lake on one of the city top points. Then fall down to revival a 'life' of the wedge wooded areas of suburb;

Vitebsk (340.000), the fluvial small Slepianka river with a pretty park complex of W.Dvina river completed waterfalls, streams, water 'mirrows' and by their arms of Vitba and Luchesa rivers watersides. Surrounding territories with green valleys;

Mogilev (360.000), the system of the green territories was founded on a facilities development. Slepianka river wide waterside area of Dnepr river and 'water-green half-ring' system crossing Dubrovenka and Debra streams green through the dwelling districts in the east raines side of Minsk is coming to the industrial

Gomel (480.000), very wide plants area as a water source. As for another 'water-green half-ring' in riverside green and open spaces of the big Sosz river defined a city location and the west side of the Minsk, only the green development on the one high river bank; open spaces were reserved down by the

Minsk (1.800.000) is a capital of small Loshitza river for the further transformation of the Republic of Belarus and is an unique

example of the city's green system design For Minsk city, where the systems of and its realization - the 'water-green fluvial park complexes and green open diameter' of the Svisloch river fluvial spaces are widely developed it is areas over 20km long and two additional necessary to provide ecological balance of 'water-green half-rings' of the small the city environment in the situation of Slepianka and Loshitza river of 15km and industry, traffic, etc. damage.

8km long of each. Up date conditions of the transition

In the end of the 50th when the realization economic and the city budget deficit of Svisloch river 'water-green diameter' limited the means for the park was began and great artificial lake of 27.0 reconstruction and the green open spaces sq.km used to be built on the river upper transformation for the leisure and side in Minsk suburb wooded green area recreation purposes. Also increasing not only for recreation but for the water tendention to explore open spaces for the level regulation too. During the following municipal and industrial sites location are 20 years the next five lakes were located leads to definite necessity of working out on the river and there are four of them new alternative programmes on city inside the city today. The Svisloch river development. And one of the first Minsk and lakes fluvial park complex area are City Council decisions are follows: from 1.500m to 50m wide.

The Minsk City Environmental Programm (1993);

The Watersides Protection Scheme for the Minsk City (1994);

One of the 'water-green half-ring' on the Svisloch river arm Slepianka was founded The Basic Regulations for the in the 70th, and the water from the Minsk City and Suburb Areas Masterplan Svisloch river was turned by the Development (1996).

THE LIVING NATIONAL PARKS: STRIVE FOR HARMONY BETWEEN PRESENT LIFE AND PRESERVATION OF NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE

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The world "preservation" is most often implied in the concept of the "National Park". But there also exists another aspect of its meaning concerned with "life". The majority of European national parks (with the exception of Scandinavian and Finnish ones), are the territories in which human beings lived and worked, loved and suffered for thousands of years.

The present task of "the preservation of natural wild landscape" is nothing else but a myth, fiction. Of such a landscape we have only small islands.

The whole landscape of the national parks is a cultural one, i. e. changed by man. It does not mean that it is worse or not worthy of preservation. This is the main difference between our Lithuanian parks and the national parks in the U. S. A., Canada or Africa.

We can meet here two kinds of people. There are constant inhabitants and the guests, i. e. tourists and holiday-makers who come mostly in summer. Their interests comprise natural resources, spending holidays in nature, and the acquaintance with the history of the national park and cultural heritage.

Quite often we come across the saying that people because of their consuming interests become a danger to national parks. Yet, as a matter of fact, it is not true. Each person wants to live both in beautiful and ecological nature. For the one who expects to receive holiday-makers well-preserved unpolluted nature remains the source of his income, because no holiday-maker will come to the place with polluted water or air or where the forests have been cut down.

The same can be said about cultural heritage. It expresses pride in one's country and at the same time it can serve a "bait" for the tourists. That is why the conflict between man and nature in the national parks has not been programmed. The separate cases do not prove its existence.

The model of the national park activity is based on the harmony and balance principle; harmony among the four groups of interests: nature preservation; cultural heritage preservation; social interests of the population; recreational-tourist interests of the guests. These interests do not come into conflict. On the contrary reasonable regulation leads to their interaction. Their synthesis remains the most important thing. Such a model has been chosen in the young national parks in Lithuania. In 1967 an extremely beautiful spit between the lagoon and the Baltic sea was announced a special landscape preserve corresponding the status of the national park (Neringa area).

In 1974 the same status was granted to the Highland lake and hill landscape in Eastern Lithuania. From 1991 after the restoration of the Independence these already exist five national and thirty regional parks in Lithuania which occupy about 14 % of the whole country area.

The Curonian Spit National Park (CSNP) may be nearly the most representative example demonstrating how the long-term human activity has changed more than 50 % of the natural landscape. The changes are not negative but positive.

In the XVIII century gigantic sand drifting dunes of about 60-70 m height covered 14 fisher villages. Starting with the year 1801 during 110-120 years the grand programme of new forest planting has been realized with the attempt to stabilize the dune relief with the help of small *Pinus montana* bushes (1-2 m. height). At the same time the sand drifting from the sea toward the forest has been brought to a stop in the Western part of spit. Thus gradually with the help of brushwood fences the new

avandune (8 - 12 m height) has been made. It stretches for about 100 km alongside the sea - coast. What concerns the lagoon, it also allowed to preserve the deeper bays for the fishing boats avoiding sand intervention.

At present this area is erroneously called the "unique natural landscape" though in reality the result of human activity is being valued and preserved.

The same can be said about the national park in the South of Lithuania (Dzukija). Unless the beautiful meadows in the spring valleys and meanders had been mown they would soon have gotten covered with bushes.

After World War II in Curonian Spit called Neringa we do find a small number of the former local population. Ancient and unique samples of folk architecture, i. e. wooden fisher houses and traditional villages started falling down. Some organizations began to restore the buildings turning them into small summer hotels. But for the their help we could not possibly have such pieces of our cultural heritage preserved. In this case tourism interests served the cause of historical monument preservation.

In all Lithuanian national parks both native inhabitants activity and holiday-makers activity is different. And it is not caused mainly by the climate or other natural differences. Such activity helps to create an original distinctive image which becomes interesting both from the cultural point of view and from the visitor's point of view.

CSNP: It is the element of the sea, huge dunes and pine forests (the land area about 9.7 thous ha; sea and bay aquatorium more than 16 thous ha). Fishing in the bay can be enjoyed. Plenty of foreign tourists in summer. It is water sports and especially yachting centre, in Lithuania. The excellent sea life museum and aquarium are the youngest in Europe. Interesting samples of ancient wooden architecture (fishermen

houses). Rich cultural programme for summer; scientific conferences in winter. There are more than 5600 places in hotels, Dune reserves.

NP "Samogitia" ("Zemaitija" - Lowland). The area embraces about 20 000 ha. There are many lakes, fir - tree forests, hills. Folk music festivals take place here. The islands of traditional farming. The national souvenir production is widely spread. It is the forest reserve. On has a possibility to participate in religious Catholic feasts in the small town called Calvaria. The military museum of the former Soviet missile base has been founded.

NP "Highland". ("Aukštaitija"). It stretches for about 30 000 ha. More than 30 lakes connected with rivers. Traditional farming, forestry and fishing. Water tourism, oar - boating is popular. The Bee museum: ancient Lithuanian ethnic villages not touched by the land reform (1920 - 30).

NP "Trakai". 8.3 thous. ha. It is a historical park with the restored medieval castle on the lake island (XIV - XV cent), and the ruins of other castles. Not far from the capital Vilnius; visited by many foreign tourists. Beautiful lakes with the old tower in the centre. High level service; ancient medieval music festivals; yachting and rowing. Ethnic community of Karaims. close to Tatars, who came to Lithuania in the Middle Ages.

NP "Dzukija". 56 000 ha. It is the region of forests with the river Nemunas small rivers and marshes. The "capital" of mushrooms. Traditional occupation is forestry, berry and mushroom picking. Small enterprises in which the harvest from forest is canned and dried. It is the region of many singers, the people enjoy singing very much, they are merry and kind. Many ancient customs have been preserved.

While preparing territorial planning projects for every park, it is important to use the so called "eco - zoning" method. That is, the architects must chose the zones and clearly define what kind of activity and intensity is allowed or forbidden in the system "A man and his environment". Functional zoning is not enough. For instance it is too little for the architects to write in the map such words as "a recreational zone". What kind of recreation ? What are its forms, intensity, popular seasons ? What proportions between tourism and recreation have been suggested ? And so on.

Eco-zoning will also help in choosing new building size or certain green plantation assortment. For instance, into Neringa National Park, which is in sand region, the rosarium became "illegal" invaders., as well as stone walls in the relief. The assortment of the local building material and local plants is a big and rich treasure for all kinds of compositions. The same can be said about farming, forestry, zones etc. They are both recommendation for the private initiative and activity regulation but not prohibition with the exception of reserve zones in the parks which are meant exclusively for scientific research.

In the present post-Socialist privatization and free market chaos not all human activity processes can be easily controled in the national parks of Lithuania. But we have got a precise "tree"- special programmes and a great wish to do everything best. The greatest obstacle is certainly, means, i. e. money. There are too few volunteer investors. Private firms do not yet understand how rich our national parks are and that park activity will pay back. State subsidies ought to be much more effective. European national parks could serve as models to the future XXI century landscapes in which a man could be really happy. It could well represent the part the motto of our Congress in which the word "paradise" is so important.

Let me invite all of you to visit Eastern Baltic and Lithuania. We want to be as we have always been the part of Europe. Yet, for the time being we are an unknown land to the majority of you and at the same time of greater interest to the visitors.

We have different but - I hope - parallel schools of environment planning and management and concrete samples met in reality. We expect to sell some of our ideas in order to have more money for practical work. Welcome in Lithuania.

COMPLEX SOLUTION OF PROBLEMS OF PROTECTING MONUMENTS OF NATURE, HISTORY AND CULTURE WITHIN SPECIALLY PROTECTED TERRITORIES SYSTEM

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Moscow, Russia**

The Moscow environs are characterized by the wealth of natural resources and a great concentration of history and cultural monuments.



Here the extensive forest-masses with a rare variety of vegetation and animals have survived. On the basis of the most valuable of them the first Russia's national park "Losiny Ostrov" (Elk Island) was created in 1983.

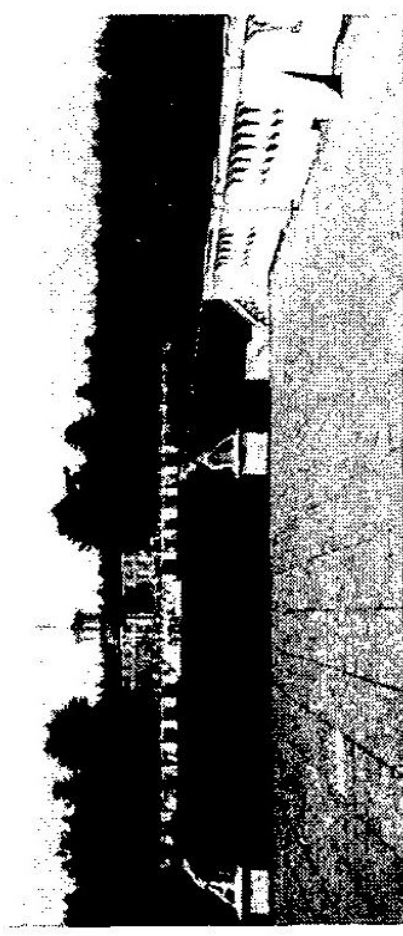
Deep picturesque river valleys, extensive water reservoirs, lakes, and hills with unique in their beauty views from their tops combined with monuments of architecture, parks and gardens, give these territories the unimitable originality.

It should also be noted here the unique peculiarity of water system of the Pechorka river and its tributaries flowing in the Moscow environs: numerous artificial ponds dating back to the past and made over the period from the 15th to the 19th centuries, which form a continuous 15 kilometers chain with overflow canals, weirs, sluices, bridges and water mills. This

continuous and extent system of cascade ponds is a unique phenomenon in the whole of Moscow environs.

Estate complexes with their buildings, parks and garden (such estates for example, as Gorenki, Chizhevo, Pekhra-Yakovlevskoye etc.) monuments of archeology and natural landscapes are all united into a single whole by the water system. In the Moscow environs there have been survived the monuments of palace and church architecture of the 14th-17th centuries (Taininskoye, Ostrov, Nikolo-Ugreshsky Monastery etc.) as well as estate complexes consisting of architectural ensembles, separate buildings of religious, civil, and industrial architecture, regular and landscape parks, water systems, economic zones, and natural landscape connected with an estate. The estate complexes are interconnected by means of survived roads, alleys and rivers.

There have also survived separately located church buildings and the original planning of villages and settlements related to them, the original system of roads harmoniously included in the relief of land in the vicinity of Moscow, and the original water system as well. Such estates "Marfino", "Nikolo-Uryupino", "Nikolskoye rozorovskoye", "Sukhanovo", "Valuevo" etc. are outstanding architectural and artistic ensembles and remarkable monuments of the Russian culture referring to the end of the 18th century - the beginning of the 19th century. Many of them are also master pieces of garden designing.



The gem of such estate complexes is the ensemble of Arkangelskoye estate where

the beautiful architecture, terraced park in the Italian gardens style and the surrounding natural landscape comprise wonderfully harmonious unity. At the same time the rapid development rates of Moscow subject these territories to mighty anthropogenic influence. In order to preserve the highly valuable nature landscapes and historical-cultural heritage of the past in their close interaction as one indivisible unit, it is proposed to create a net of national, natural-historical parks and reserves co-ordinated in one single spatially indivisible stable system by the ecological pivotal factor, i.e. river valleys. An important factor on the way of forming the nature preserving conception of the considered territory has been the "Complex Scheme of Specially Protected Nature and Historical-Cultural Territories of Moscow and its Suburban Zone" worked out by the Moscow Master Plan Research and Project Institute (the Design's Supervisor is I.Bakhtina) with the participation of specialized organizations such as the All-Russian Research Institute of Nature Protection, the Forestry Research Laboratory of the Academy of Science of the Russian Federation, the Botanical Garden of the Academy of Science of the Russian Federation, the Botanical Garden of the Moscow State University etc. The Design gives suggestions for creating an ecological approach to the protection of natural potentials and nistirical-cultural heritage of the past. The goal of the Design was to create the document ensuring stage-by-stage purposeful formation of the single system of specially protected natural and historical-cultural territories within the limits of Moscow and its suburban zone. The innovatory feature of the design preparation lies in the fact that it is for the first time that the methodological base for forming a single indivisible system of specially protected territories united by the ecological pivotal factor of river valleys, has been worked out. It is also for the first

time that the cumulative material defining the historically grounded territories of monuments and their protection zones has been made for the considered territories. The Design gives a complex solution to the question of protecting both separate monuments of nature, history, and culture and large thematic complexes.

The complex method used for the preparation of this town-building document has enabled to esteem the totality of natural landscapes and their components such as relief, geological and geomorphological structure, hydrography, vegetation, and animal world, within the considered territory. The analysis has been supplemented by a historical-architectural estimation of the monuments of history and culture on the territory of the natural complex; parks and gardens; archeological monuments etc. to be included. At the same time a spatial, analysis of the territory with an account of visual connections of architectural monuments with a sector of viewing including natural picturesque panoramas and landscapes, has been carried out.

The systematization of natural objects has enable to single out the following categories of monuments of nature: biological (unique and especially valuable plantations, rare or vanishing species), zoological (stopping off places of transmigrating birds, localities of rare and valuable bird's and animal's habitation), geological (caves, old quarries, unique kinds of sands, rock exposures), hydrological (valleus of unique rivers, lakes).



These natural factors have mostly served a basis for the formation of the design system of specially protected natural and historical-cultural territories of Moscow and its environs. Within the frame of the historical-archeological estimation there have been singled out monuments of history (monuments and sites of historic events, places connected with outstanding figures' life, monuments of archeology, town-planning and architecture, parks etc.). It is suggested that the most valuable architectural park-and-garden ensembles should be turned into historical-cultural reserves for which their museum usage is to be co-ordinated with educational work and rest.



The territories which concentrate different combinations of valuable (unique) natural objects, monuments of history, culture and architecture, have been singled out as specially protected natural and historical-cultural reserves - national, natural ones etc. Among the specially protected territories the major ones are concentrated in the western and northern parts of Moscow agglomeration. For the more complete preservation of the net of national, natural, natural-historical parks and reserves it is necessary to combine them into one spatial continuous stable system united by the ecological factor of river valleys and forming natural and historical-cultural framework together with forest-masses. The base for natural framework that provides a stability and high efficiency of

environmental protection is forests and forest-parks where over considerable territories there is a dominance of natural ecological systems that have preserved an ability for a self regulation and self rehabilitation which provides their high stability.

The major natural axes that form and unite the specially protected territories are river valleys with their flood-lands, terraces and slopes that spread over many kilometers and subject vast territories of the surrounding landscapes to their influence. River valleys and the adjacent land between them are the territories most favourable for the growth and inhabitation of valuable species of plants and animals, many of which have been referred to monuments of nature. River valleys provide the continuity, variety and possibility for the reproduction of ecosystems because they serve the function of biological corridors as it is along the river valleys and flood-lands that the movement of animals and settling of many kinds of animals and plants takes place which maintains their genetic fund over large territories. The historical-cultural framework is an indivisible system of highly interesting estate complexes, separate monuments of architecture and archeology (fortified settlements, groups of burial mounds), valuable natural landscapes. In this system river valleys are a compositional axis for park-and-garden ensembles as well as a concentration of archaeological monuments.

Thus, river valleys, that earlier served economic axes of people settling, have acquired the new meaning of natural and historical-cultural framework of a region today.

This needs a solution of acute social and economic conflicts, appearing within the sone of valleys and monuments of history and culture, by means of working out the regime of preservation, regeneration and use of the river ecosystems, forests, estate complexes.

The proposed system of specially protected territories based on ecological principles is supplemented by establishing the function of preserving nature and the heritage of history and culture of the past as primary in relation to all other functions. For the same purpose the whole system of specially protected territories is divided into functional zones with different regimes of their preservation and use in accordance with a scientifically determined analysis and value of its constituent parts. This is one of the most important designs for preserving the natural potential and the historical-cultural heritage of the past under the conditions of the Moscow region's settling, especially within the limits of dynamically growing capital's agglomeration. Putting the design into practice will help to make an important contribution into the cause of a rational use of nature simultaneously with social mastering of natural and historical-cultural potentials. Together with its direct functions the system is to define design limits for the urban territorial growth.

The valley of the Moskva river and its tributaries is a powerful natural pivot with specially protected territories concentrated around it. In its western part there is a complex natural and historical-cultural reserve "The Upper Moskva River", a natural reserve "The Medvenka-Zakra", Zvenigorod Historical-Architectural and Nature Museum-Reserve; in the northern-western part there is the "Lermontov Places" reserve; in the south-eastern part there is a historical-cultural and nature reserve "The Down Moskva River". In the north there is being formed a complex nature and historical-cultural reserve on the basis of picturesque water storages of the canal named after Moscow city it is "The Klyazma" which is continued by nature reserves "The Volgusha" and "The Yakhroma" based on the rivers of the same names. In the northern-eastern part the National Park "Losiny Ostrov" (Elk Island),

situated in the area of the origin of the Yauza, Pekhorka and Ichka rivers, is an important influential factor of the region. In the south the dominating natural pivot of specially protected territories is the Pakhra River with its tributaries. Here the State Historical Reserve "Gorky Leninskiye" is located. Apart from these major specially protected territories along the tributaries of the Moskva River and the other small river, specially protected smaller territories are being arranged in different directions. Thus, in the west, in the picturesque valley of the Istra river, one of the Moskva river's major tributary "The Smaller Istra", a zone of specially protected natural landscape, is situated, and in the north there is the "Istra Water Storage", another zone of specially protected landscape. Near the northern border of the suburban zone there is the Kuranovo Historical Cultural and Nature Reserve as well as "The Vorya", a zone of specially protected historical-cultural landscape.

The historical-cultural and natural pivot of the eastern part of the Moscow environs zone is the valley of the Pekhorka river which extends from the north to the south over the length of 40 kilometers and unites a great number of monuments of history and culture in "The Pekhorka", a natural-historical park. In the south the system of protected territories is shaped by the valleys of the Rozhaya, Severka, and Pakhra rivers with their tributaries.

The suggested system of reserves, complex reservations, protected landscapes and the other specially protected territories has also been called upon to perform the role of planning and controlling during developments of the urbanized territories. Besides, the formation of the system of specially protected territories makes it possible to solve the questions of recreating forests used in the correlation with nature protection as well as to create a new form of holiday - making i.e., a teaching educational one.