

Non-urban heritage in urban environment of Moscow

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Any city in the process of its growth absorbs the surrounding countryside. Part of it disappears forever, but many of its elements are preserved, fitting into the urban environment. Inclusion of specific rural architectural and planning forms in the urban structure of Moscow is constantly going on for centuries, despite population growth and increasing complexity of economic specialization. Once included into the structure of the city, rural planning and architectural forms do not disappear, but after the termination of the implementation of their parent species and ways of life, really related to agriculture and other "non-urban" activities, they are transformed for integration into urban life and the environment, contributing to an increase in their diversity. This pattern can be traced consistently, at least, from the XVIII century.

The main feature of Moscow's development in the 20th century is that for 60 years it was the capital of a socialist state, i.e. Moscow existed in a planned economy and urban planning, increased industrialization and the absence of market mechanisms for real estate turnover and land use. The

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administrative borders of the city were significantly expanded several times, the attached territories were built up with multi-storey blocks. Most often, this led to the complete disappearance of the historical face of the absorbed countryside. Mostly ensembles that have the status of historical and cultural monuments have been preserved. Some elements of the old historical countryside can remain only on rough terrain, inconvenient for mass development.

The most common forms of public spaces in Moscow are formed on the basis of the inherited ensembles of estates and palaces that are located in the former rural surroundings of the city. Now they have become numerous parks located in different sectors of the middle and peripheral parts of the territory of Moscow. They are more than a dozen, they are cultural and recreational dominants of surrounding areas, such as Kuskovo, Lublino, Pokrovskoye-Streshnevo, Ostankino, etc. Their number is growing as the realization of plans of restoration, an example – reconstructed ensemble Tsaritsyno. Often, in addition to parks museum complexes are created in the estates, even a restored historic agricultural activities. The most famous are the former royal manors Kolomenskoye and Izmailovo and Sheremetev's manor Ostankino. The largest and most significant ensemble (UNESCO heritage) is a royal estate Kolomenskoye on the banks of the Moscow River.

In Moscow's urban planning documents, "specially protected natural areas, natural and green areas" are designated as a special type of land use. According to the genesis and institutional features, the following types of "green spaces" that make up non-urban heritage can be distinguished.

1) Public gardens instead of the city fortifications demolished at the end of the 18th century. This is a Boulevard ring in the city center.

2) Large manor ensembles with parks, functioning in the "Museum & Nature Reserve" status. These are former royal

manors Kolomenskoye and Izmailovo, Tsaritsyno, Lublyno. Since they were previously suburban residences, they are mainly located in the middle and peripheral parts of the city. Sheremetev's manor Kuskovo has a status "Museum-Estate".

3) Green spaces, functioning as city parks, with separate protected located in them city estates of the 18th - 19th centuries (Neskuchny (Not-Dull) Garden, Ostankino).

4) Old city parks. Some of them used to be estates, but they have not survived (Fili, Pokrovskoe-Streshnevo, Vorontsovo). This also includes the oldest Moscow city park Sokolniki, created on the site of the falcon (sokol) yard of the former royal hunting grounds.

5) Botanical gardens. Two of them belong to Moscow State University, one to the Russian Academy of Sciences. The main territory of the Botanical Garden of Moscow State University is located next to the new university buildings on Vorobiev (then Lenin) Hills, and its branch "The Apothecaries' garden" is located in the city center. The Main Botanical Garden of the Academy of sciences of the USSR was founded in 1945 to the west of the Agricultural Exhibition (now VDNH) and it is the largest botanical garden in Europe. It includes a relict oak grove.

6) Especially protected natural area National Park "Losiny Ostrov" (Moose Island) in the peripheral northeastern part of the city, former royal hunting grounds. This is a natural complex, unique in its size and natural diversity, which has been preserved within the bounds of a multimillion urban agglomeration.

Manors and estates are now museums and host exhibitions and concerts. The parks host various festivals and other openair public events.

The land use regime is determined by the Master plan and other planning documents. The functioning, maintenance and preservation of cultural heritage objects is carried out in Moscow by coordinated actions of various structural divisions of

the Moscow Government, such as the Department of Cultural Heritage, the Department of Culture, the Committee for Architecture and Urban Planning and others in coordination with the federal authorities.

In recent years, various digital technologies for urban management and social services have been actively developed and implemented.