ORIGINAL ARTICLE

To Predict the Tendency of the Development of Urban Comprehensive Park through the Social Reform of China - The Example of Changes of Comprehensive Park in Wuhan City -

Zhuang Yue, Jo Hyunju1)*

Department of Environmental Landscape Architecture, Graduate School Gangneun-Wonju National University, Gangneung 210-702, Korea

1) East coastal Life Sciences Institute Gangneung-Wonju National University, Gangneung 25457, Korea

Abstract

This paper is to study the tendency of the development of the urban comprehensive park in the modern history of China, and take the urban comprehensive park of Wuhan as an example to study the local research through the literature. In 1928, Wuhan Urban Comprehensive Park starting stage characteristics to the ideological education of the government as the center, in 1977 the policy of reform and opening to the outside world to entertainment center, ecology design point of view, the introduction of open space and urban plaza, to human centered design, application of science and technology. 2015 in Wuhan Urban Garden Expo theme can be seen in green life as the goal, through the design of urban comprehensive park ecology and human centered design, the application of science and technology development.

Key words: Urban Comprehensive Park, Wuhan, Landscape Architecture

1. Introduction

There are two parks in Wuhan. The first general park is Shouyi Park, which is designed by Xia Dao Nan, who led the Xinhai Revolution in 1923. Zhongshan Park, founded in 1928, is the first comprehensive park in this city. There are a series of events that affect the formation of urban comprehensive parks: the Great Leap Forward movement (1958-1960); Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution (1966-1976); Reform and Opening-up (1978); and natural disasters (1959 to 1961). Changes and reforms had been made to parks since 1980. Looking at characteristics of urban comprehensive parks at an early stage, ideological education was everything at that time, and therefore it affected parks, tourist sites, and architecture. In other words, development of urban comprehensive parks was about urban development. (Luan Chun-feng, 2004.5, Study on changes in functions of urban comprehensive parks of China, Limei Hui, 2010.5 Study on changes in functions of urban comprehensive parks of Beijing, periodical publications: Yang Yuanyuan, 2010.4, Study on trends of development of urban parks - Case study of the Olympic park in Beijing). Prior studies, however, stated only simple changes of different periods and
follow-up research was not conducted. Therefore, there are few results on problems caused by park design for each period.

This study sees each stage of China's urbanization and its characteristics and analyzes functions of urban parks to identify developments in urban comprehensive parks in China.

2. Scope and Method of study

2.1. Study Scope

Field surveys were done from the first urban comprehensive park founded in 1928 to ones in exist. Moreover, contemporary urban parks were analyzed from multiple perspectives, using relevant materials.

2.2. Study Method

1) With data stored in Wuhan Archives, various information through year books, official documents, and reports which fall into the period of this study, were analyzed.

2) Materials in internal archives of each park in Wuhan, design of related materials, diagrams, pictures and photos of urban parks were also analyzed.

3) Aside from basic information gained from literature research, materials are collected by field survey of parks in Wuhan to compare the current status with historical documents.

3. Results and Considerations

3.1. Emergence of Comprehensive Parks: 1927–1949

Shouyi Park (166,000 m²), designed by Xia Dao Nan of Wuchang, who led the Xinhai Revolution in 1923, became the first urban park created by people in Wuhan. As described in Table 1, the government of Republic of China integrated Sanzhen (Hanyang, Hankou, and Wuchang) into Wuhan, making it the capital of the country at that time. As requested by the government, roads, bridges and parks were established and Zhongshan Park became an urban comprehensive park in 1928.


After the foundation of Republic of China, the country entered a new phase of development. For several years after 1950, the country have developed nurseries in Hankou, Seosang, and Wuchang and planted Cedrus dedodara, Pivrasma quassioides, Robinia pseudoacacia, Ligustrum lucidum, etc.

Starting 1953, the country was in the process of transition to socialism. During that time, a public ownership was established, which was mainly based on two forms - the first is state owned system and the second is quasi state-ownership system like collective ownership system, sparking off an historical transfor