

Prospects for Urban Development in Russia

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Denial of the planned economy in the Russian Federation had changed the legal framework and forms of interaction between the territorial subjects of urban development and their influence on the process of organizing and conducting an environment formation. Today, urban development is associated with federal, regional, municipal, as well as private regulations in the field of planning organization of the territory, land-use, and capital construction of objects for various purposes.

At the same time, the object approach in urban development limits the use of an integrated, nature-transforming way of urban planning, which starts developing in the 80s of the last century by using special territorial schemes for nature and environmental protection prepared in order to substantiate an ecologically acceptable and economically effective spatial organization of nature management within the boundaries of administrative-territorial entities of different taxonomic levels.

Mapping the earth's surface, displaying its state and position of individual natural and artificial objects are the basis for the preparation of design solutions of urban development documents preparation.

Requirement of property registration of mapped preserved and planned objects of the earth's surface in the context of the global development of urbanization processes to ensure conditions for sustainable and balanced socio-economic development determines the importance of preparing tools for spatial organization and choosing an ecologically balanced model for the functional purpose of land plots as part of urban development documents.

Balanced relationships between types of economic use and construction transformations of the earth's surface in different natural and economic zones are responsible for satisfactory and unsatisfactory environmental parameters, comfortable and uncomfortable living conditions of the population, and establish acceptable and unacceptable characteristics of urbanization processes directions (from an environmental point of view), their socio-economic efficiency and opportunities for urban development.

The texture features and planned pattern of the earth's surface: forest vegetation, agricultural land, Arctic deserts, arid zones, swamp areas, mountain ranges, water areas, settlements, preserved natural complexes and zones of natural landscapes degradation — totally determine the content of mass-energy exchange processes at the local, regional and continental, and therefore, planetary levels.

Knowledge of these features for the territories of any administrative formations makes it possible to provide rational design, economically feasible and ecologically balanced modeling of sustainable nature management and urban planning within the boundaries of these formations, and brings the opportunities for improvement the general methodology of urban development at all.

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