

Environmental Protection in The Urban Layout

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Annotation. The urgency of the problem of the environment in most developing areas was the reason for the development in each scheme and in each project of urban, regional planning of a special section "Environmental Protection".

Keywords. Ecology, urban planning, state, natural environment, territory, environmental protection.

In the current instructive and regulatory materials on urban planning, the task of rational nature management is set quite definitely, but it seems to be lost among all other tasks for the placement of national economic objects, the use of territories, etc. Perhaps, in none of the available documents, the environmental protection tasks that must be carried out within the framework of urban planning are clearly defined. In modern urban planning, a purely utilitarian, rather narrowly economic approach prevails, within which it is not possible to consider the problems of maintaining a balance between the natural and anthropogenic subsystems of the city. This feature of urban planning is noted by N.P. Fedorenko and N.F. Reimers: "Maintaining the ecological balance is now the task of urban planning, but there is still no full awareness of the fact that urban planning should combine in itself, on a strictly economic basis, the task of preserving the ecological balance with the creation of an optimal socio-psychological environment for modern man and his descendants" [3, p 7].

In the applied discipline, which is urban planning, the concept of ecological balance may be different, less complete than in classical ecology, which is explained by the specifics of environmental problems solved at the meso-territorial level within the framework of a scheme or project. Under the ecological balance in urban planning is understood such a dynamic state of the natural environment of the territory, which ensures self-regulation and reproduction of its main components - atmospheric air, water resources, soil and vegetation cover, wildlife. Indispensable conditions for such a state should be:

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Reproduction of the main elements of the natural system;

Correspondence of the level of biological, geochemical activity and physical stability of the natural environment to the level of anthropogenic impact, including the presence of conditions for sufficiently high rates of migration of technogenesis products, for the biological processing of pollution, to stabilize the impact of transport, engineering and recreational loads on the landscape;

Biomass balance.

If we consider all these conditions at different territorial levels, we can notice a significant difference in the possibilities of their implementation. At the global level, all these conditions must be met - this is the main ecological strategy of mankind. The fulfillment of these conditions at the macro-territorial level is also quite possible and, in general, necessary (at least in countries with a large territory).

At the micro-territorial level, especially when it comes to agro and urban communities, that is, cultural landscapes, only part of the second condition can be met. It is not difficult to be convinced of this by considering the simplest ecological balance of the abiotic elements of the environment of a city with a population of one million.

The territory of such a city will be at least 20 thousand hectares. In one year, this territory, even with very good landscaping, will produce no more than 25-30 thousand tons of oxygen, and its consumption in this

area will be at least 10 million tons. On average, the oxygen consumption of a million city can be replenished by regenerating this gas open spaces occupying at least 15-20 thousand km². The same millionth city consumes at least 450-500 million m³ of water per year. To reproduce such an amount of water (taking into account the necessary dilution of wastewater), an average catchment area of 20 thousand km² is required, that is, approximately the same as is needed to reproduce the oxygen burned per year.

Taking into account the organization of the green zone and the need for periodic regeneration of recreational areas through their temporary exclusion from operation and with an average forest cover of the territory of 20-25%, a million-strong city will also need at least 15 thousand km² of free space to organize mass out-of-town recreation for the population.

The urgency of the problem of the environment in most developing areas was the reason for the development in each scheme and in each project of urban, regional planning of a special section "Environmental Protection". It may have certain differences depending on the type of urban, regional planning, economic, natural conditions of the region, its economic and geographical position. At the same time, any such section includes three main stages - analysis, forecast and synthesis, through which all components of the section pass.

Literature.

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