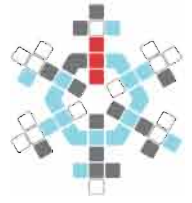


INTERNATIONAL BAIKAL
WINTER UNIVERSITY OF URBAN PLANNING DESIGN



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SUBURBANIZATION

ECOLOGY OF SUBURBAN SETTLEMENTS

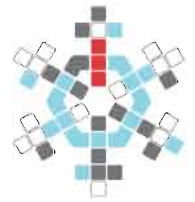
abstracts

for conference

13th SESSION OF WINTER WORKSHOP



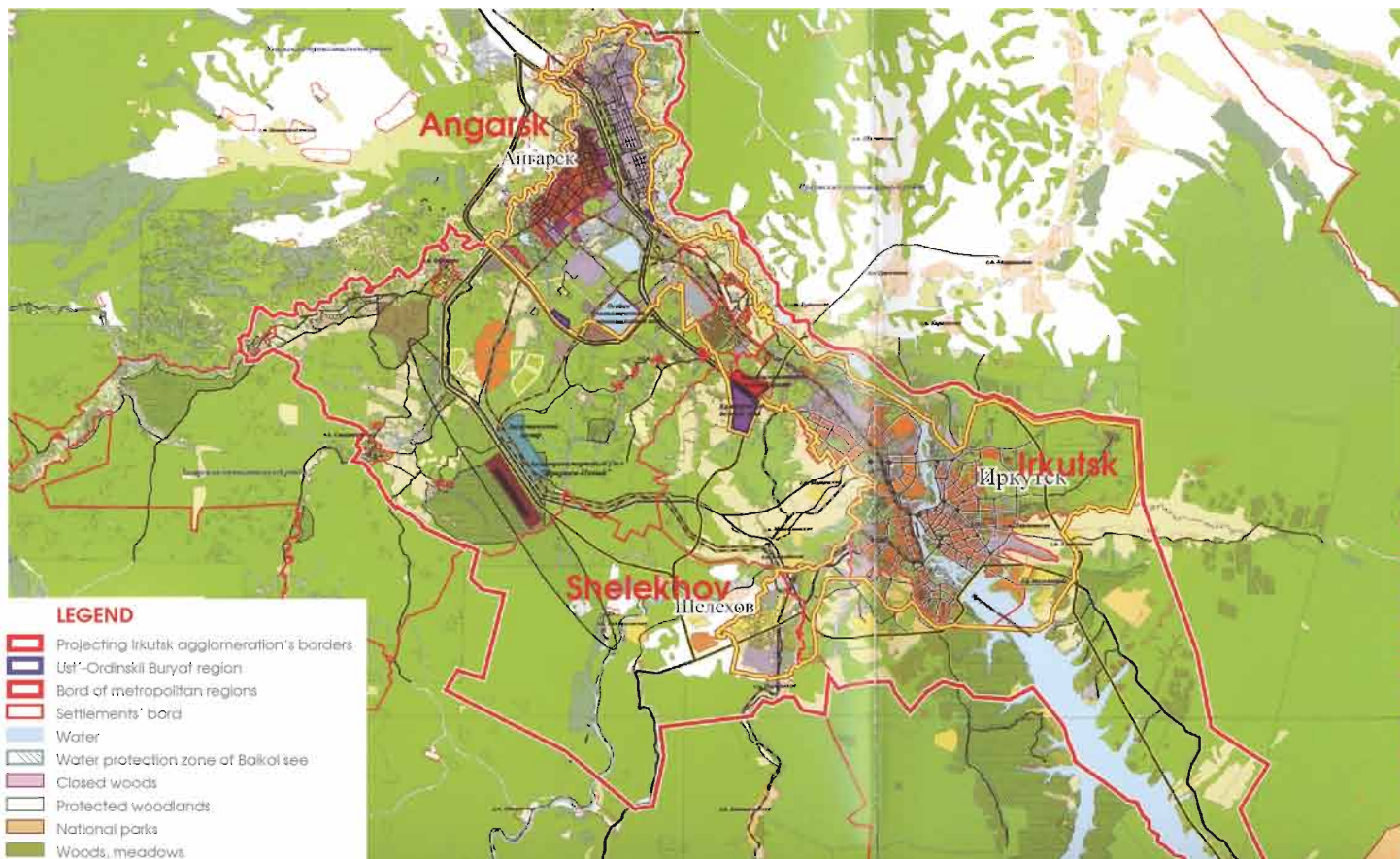
11 FEBRUARY
4 MARCH
2012
Irkutsk | Russia



SUBURBANIZATION. ECOLOGY OF SUBURBAN SETTLEMENTS

actuality

Last 10 years, the suburbanization, or the process of intense development of suburbs, became one of the new urban planning problems and a new challenge at the same time.



Irkutsk municipal region was affected by suburbanization more than any other region. City inhabitants move to suburbs to combine occupation in the city with better ecological conditions and agricultural life-style away from big city. Last 20 years the region population became 1,5 times more populated (the region population became 28 000 people more populated (150%)). It means last years the process of suburbanization is developing faster and faster. Especially the closest cities to Irkutsk grew very much, such as Markovo (270%), Mamony and Ust-Kuda (240%), Pivovariha (190%), Urlik (170%), Homutovo and Karluk (160%) and some others. The suburbanization is supported by improvement of transport network and increasing number of people owing cars.

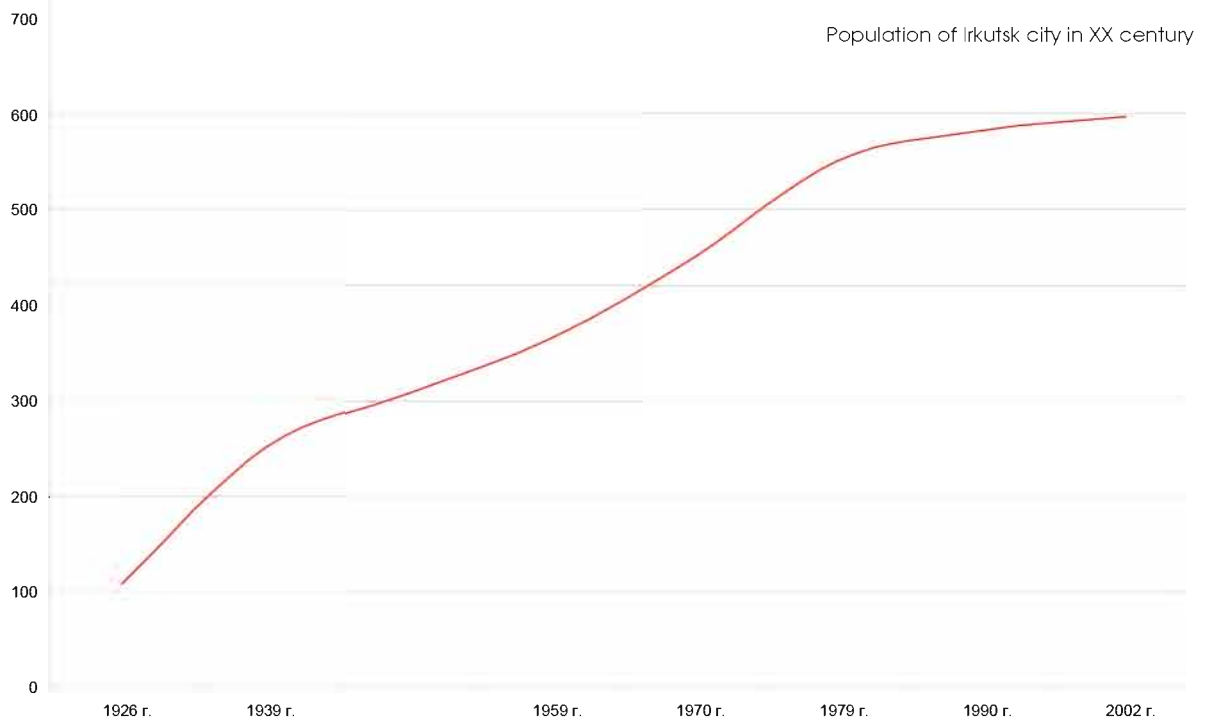
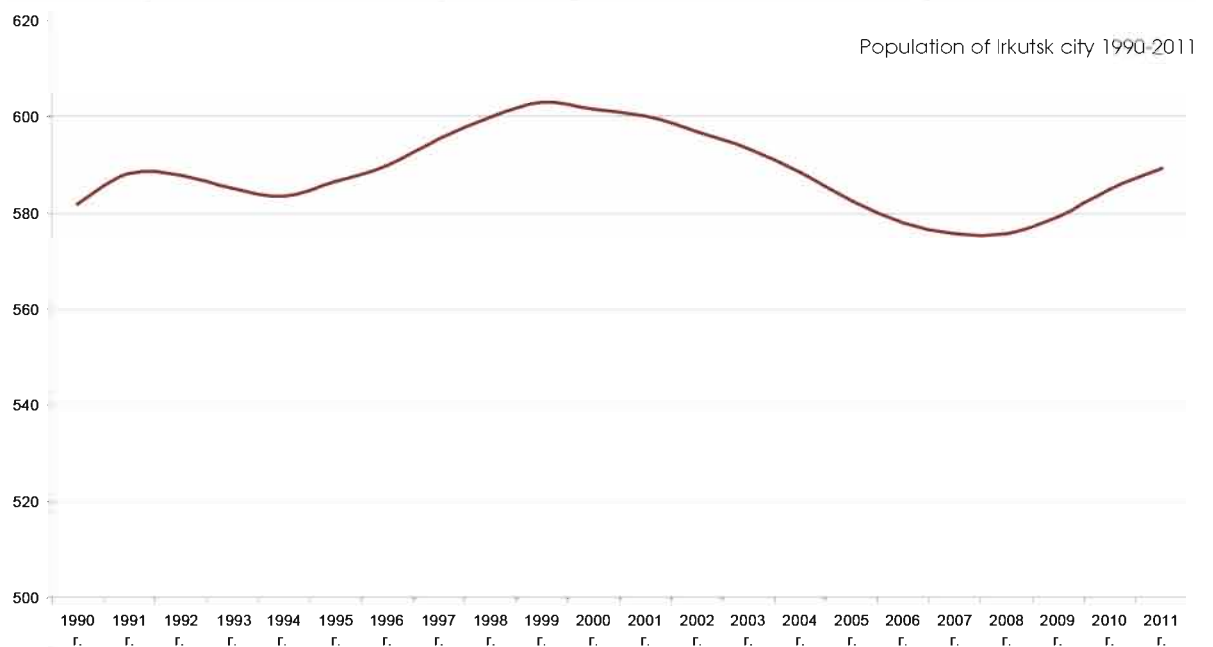


SUBURBANIZATION. ECOLOGY OF SUBURBAN SETTLEMENTS

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These processes are developing in the difficult situation of GSPP cities' development. For example Irkutsk popularity after the period of decreasing started to grow again but Shelekhov population is staying the same and Angarsk is getting smaller and smaller each day.

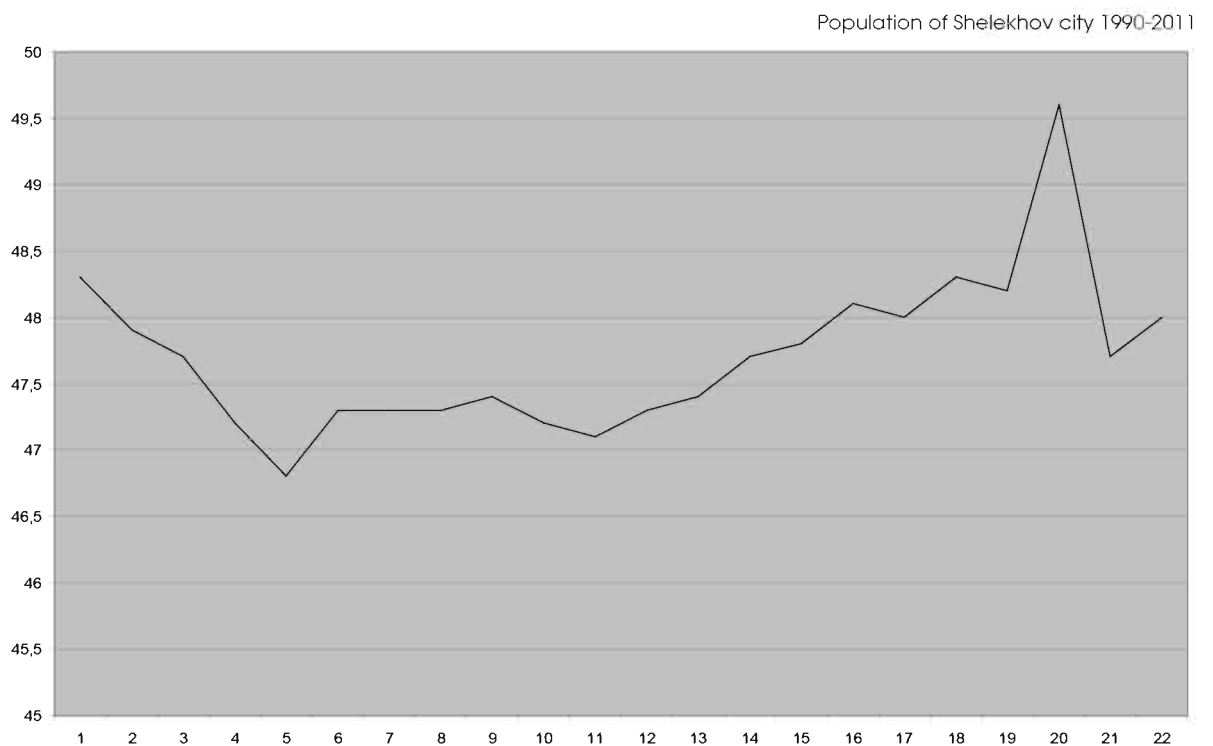
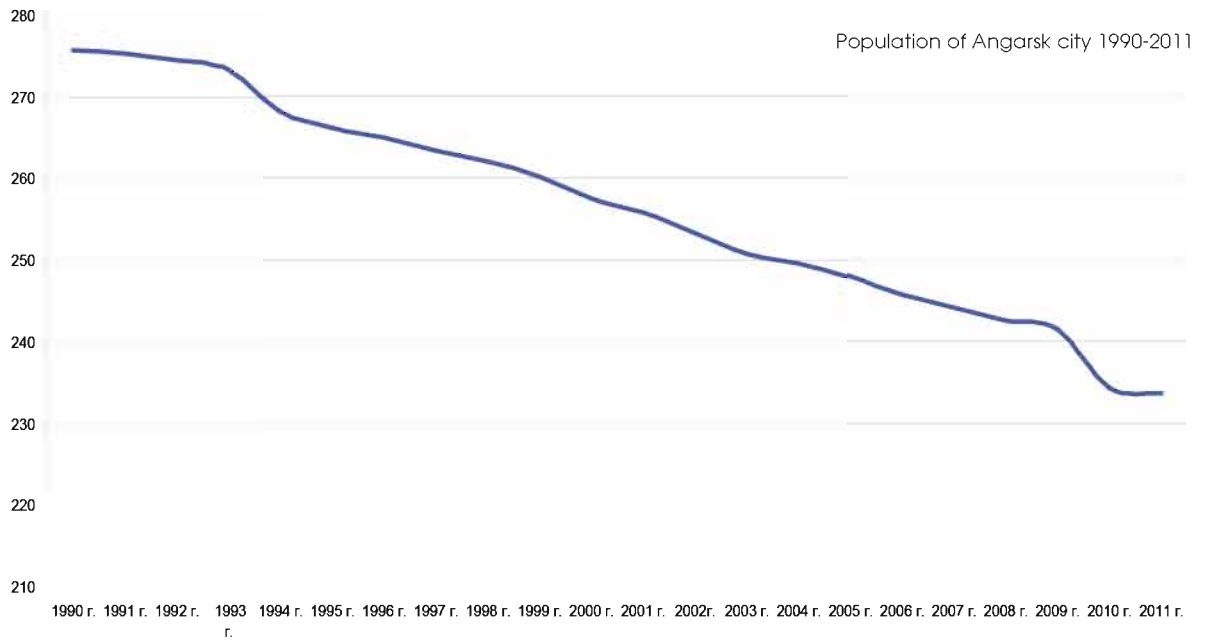
The Suburbanization does not stay without attention of urban planning organization. There are schemes for Irkutsk and Angarsk territory planning, master plans of Markovo, Lisvyanka and Molodejnyi municipal regions, project suggestions for creating a new city near Malaya Yelanka, and also, a lot of documentation is in the process of elaboration. However all of them don't give a whole representation about the process in general because of their fragmental character.





SUBURBANIZATION. ECOLOGY OF SUBURBAN SETTLEMENTS

actuality





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The main factors of suburban development are the increased level of motorization and population mobility, distance employment possibilities and bad ecology in cities.

Moreover, there's not enough territory for comprehensive development in cities of all sizes nowadays. The city growth is made by spot development, causing discontent of people who live nearby. At the same time, there are a lot of sizeable suburban territories which are being used not efficiently enough.

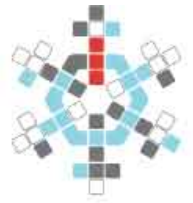
Today, in the conditions of increase migration from Siberia, Far East and North territories of Russia into its European part, one of the main reasons, that keep people on their native land, is „the quality of life“ or „the city environment suitability for living“. The concept of „the quality of life“ is tightly connected to the possibility for people to use all advantages of the land they live on, such as getting enough of fresh air, man-made greenery or natural environment (recreation), having affordable habitation which is appropriate to their needs and financial possibilities, existing in bright and picturesque environment, having wide variety in the employment market or „living in a friendly environment“. The suburban development is one of the most agreeable ways for attaining the high quality of life.



However the suburban development creates a number of challenges.

One of the most important conditions for maintenance of suburban attractiveness for development is keeping and improving the quality of environmental conditions. Nevertheless there's a danger of suburban uncontrollable developing, which can cause forest extermination, soil, air and water pollution, noise and electromagnetic pollution. It all causes bad condition for living and destroys all advantages of suburbs.

Modern and perspective development of suburban territory is far behind the city in terms of placing new employment places. It forms significant transport streams „city-suburb“, makes conditions of transport accessibility worse and creates environmental problems.



SUBURBANIZATION. ECOLOGY OF SUBURBAN SETTLEMENTS

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The suburban development should take into account solving common with cities communal problems: domestic waste placement and recycling, water supply resource protection, measures against unwanted anthropogenic and nature changes (soil erosion, swamping and underflooding, emergencies and so on).

aims

The aim is the elaboration of principles and parameters for urban planning on a priority basis of preserving the quality of environment.

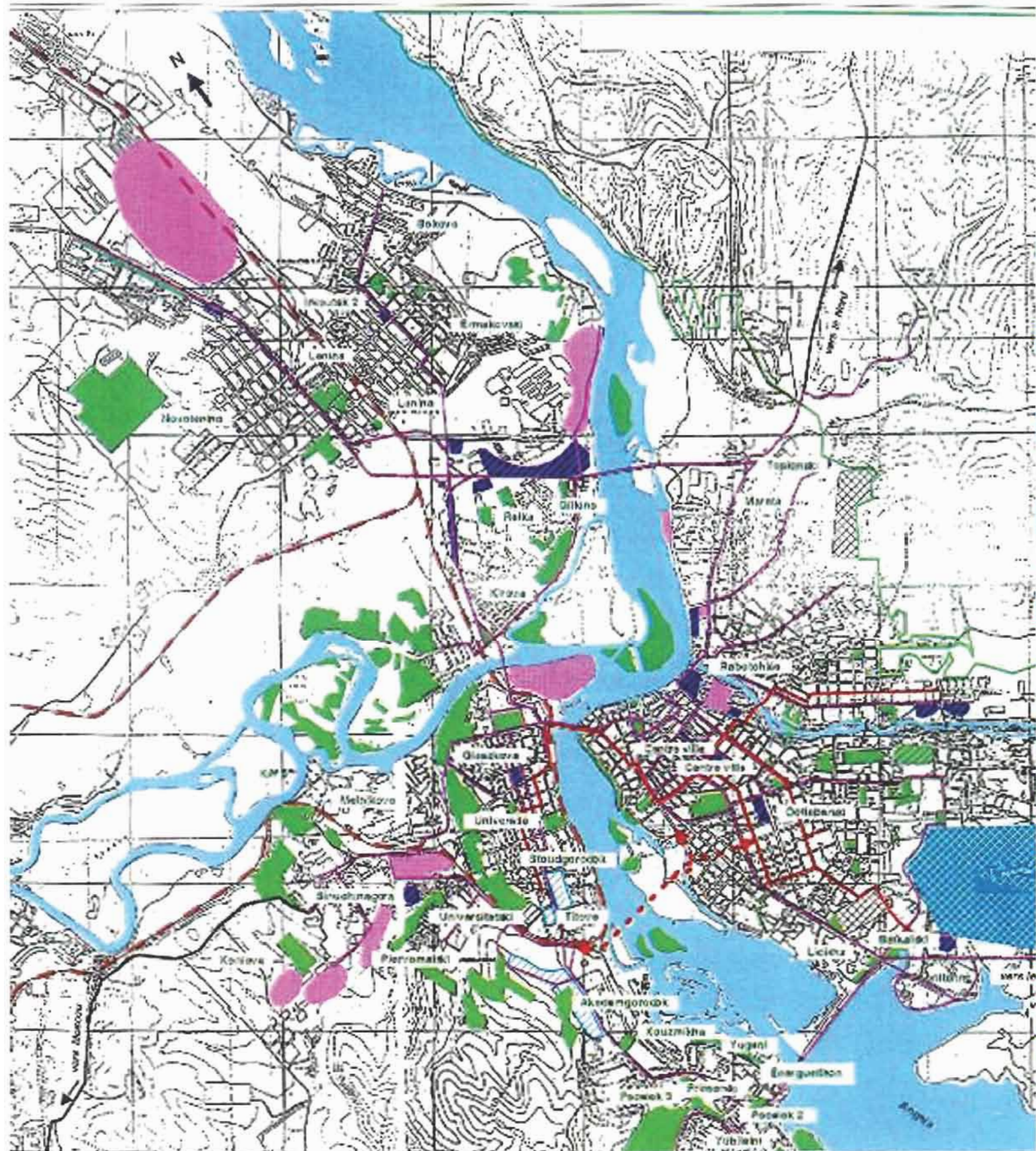
goals

It is recommended to

- 1) give the prognosis for suburban development on terms of vast variety of settlement forms and types.
- 2) examine suitability and proportions of using different types of urban and rural development (multistoried, medium-storied, low-storied, with high density or low density).
- 3) elaborate variants of solving questions of inter-rural social, cultural and household service.
- 4) substantiate structure and principles of forming the general urban and suburban transport system, proportions of perspective development of private and public transport, public transport diversity.
- 5) suggest perspective methods and forms of plumbing and heating installations in suburban settlements in order to provide sustainable nature management.
- 6) examine possibilities for creating new places of employment in suburban areas.



Irkoutsk



échelle: 0 1 2 3 km