

## Principles of the Territory Organization of Systems of the Interconnected Moving (City Agglomerations)

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Overcoming of negative tendencies of development of large city agglomerations – moving polarization, including hypertrophied development of a kernel of agglomeration and destruction of a fabric of rural moving of peripheral areas, disproportions in economic and social development of the center and the periphery, deterioration of an ecological situation – is possible within the territory organization of their territory.

The concept of the interconnected moving which was nominated Central research and design institute town planning when developing the General scheme of moving to territories of the USSR, considered city agglomerations as its main links and was focused on purposeful creation of objects with in advance set properties - group systems of the occupied places. This concept represented attempt to find decision which at preservation of benefits of spatial concentration of functions would allow to avoid the main shortcomings of agglomerations, including spontaneous development along highways, accretion of settlements, absorption of the territory of residential suburbs, degradation of natural spaces. In its methodical value.

The mechanism of implementation of the specified concept in modern conditions assumes existence of reasonable strategy of development in documents of territorial planning of higher level, master plans of the territory of city agglomerations and special organizational legal mechanisms, including agreements between municipalities on which they are located. Territory organizations of systems of the interconnected moving should be based on the following ekologo-town-planning principles:

1. Polarization of landscapes, for the purpose of preservation of extensive natural spaces (Figure 1).

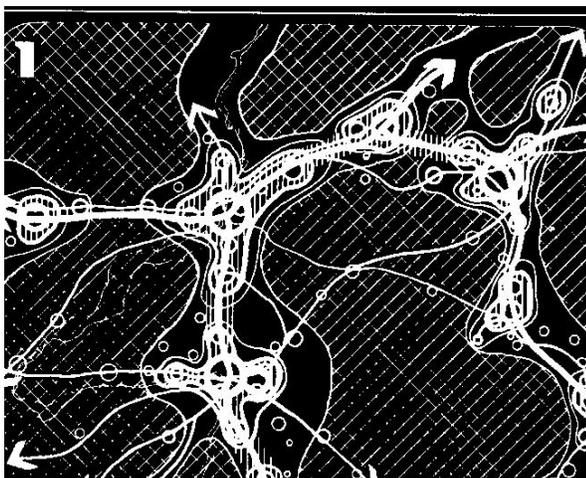


Figure 1: Sector of intensive development. Placement of the new centers of agglomeration

2. Compact localization of zones of intensive development on limited number of the directions, with creation of counterbalances in an external zone of agglomeration (Figure 2).

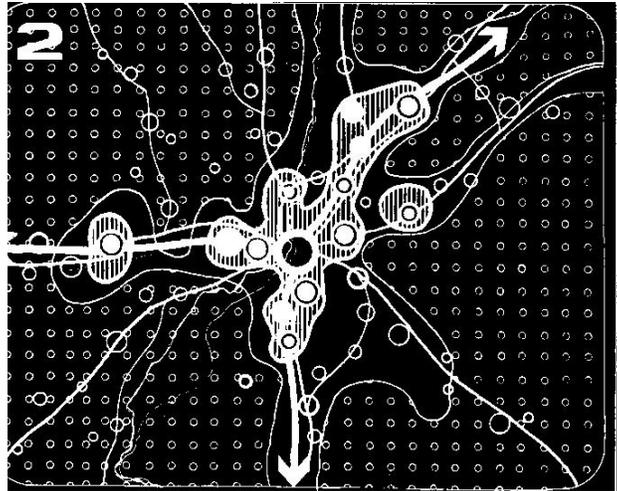


Figure 2: Sector of representation functions

3. Minimization of communications in agglomeration, for the purpose of effective use of advantages of concentration of various functions (production, innovative zones, transport knots etc.).
4. The sector zoning coordinated with ecological division into districts, preservation of a necessary variety of landscapes.
5. Continuity of systems of the open spaces providing maintenance of ecological balance in the region.

### Zoning of Krasnoyarsk agglomeration

Zoning of Krasnoyarsk agglomeration (offer)

1. Sector of intensive development.
- Placement of the new centers of agglomeration
2. Sector of representation functions
  3. Sector of transport service
  4. Scientific and innovative sector
  5. Natural sector:
    - 5-1-zone of limited development
    - 5-2-zone of ecological rehabilitation
  6. Zone of tourism and mass rest
  7. Zones of agricultural production

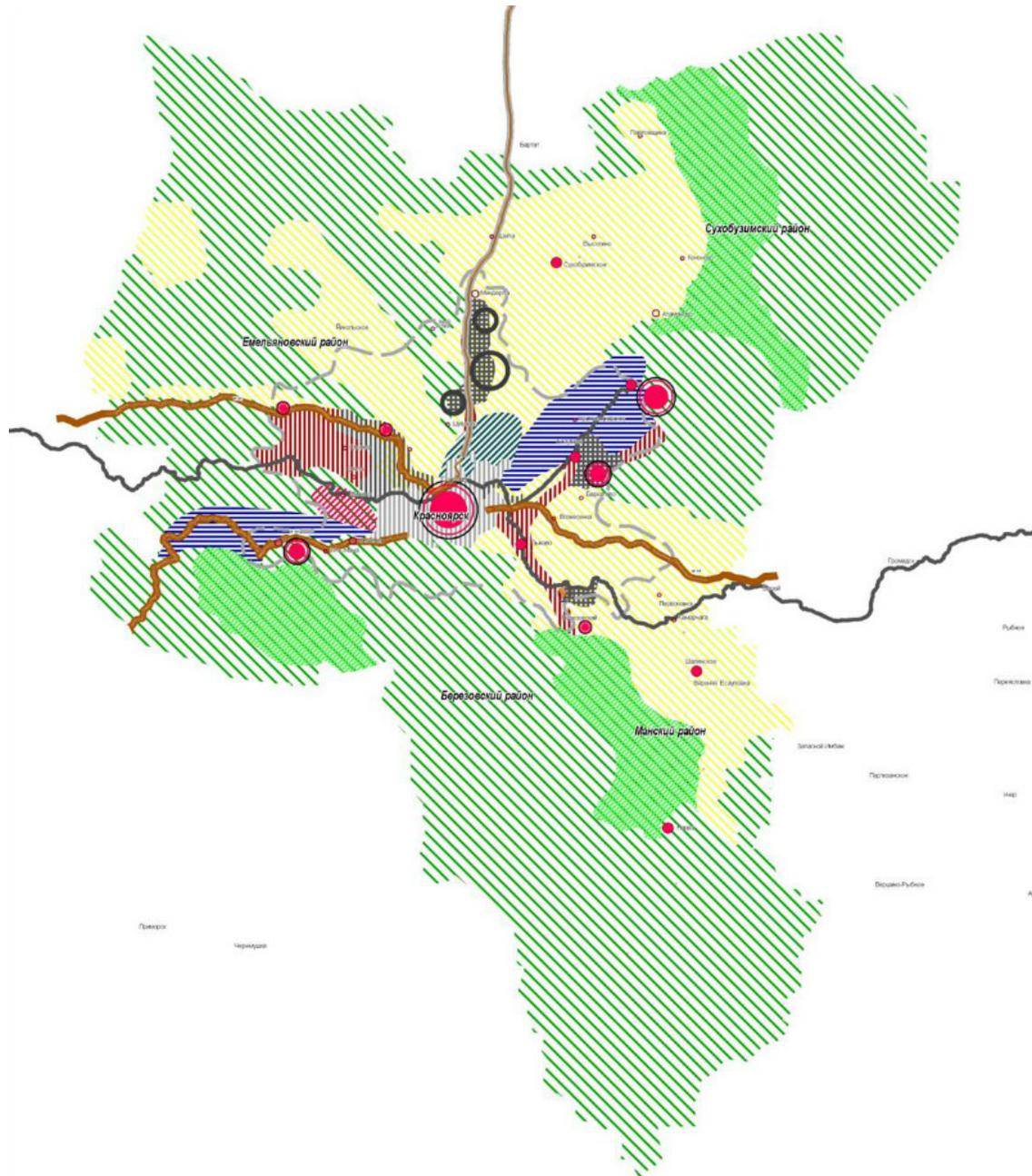


Figure 3: Krasnoyarsk agglomeration

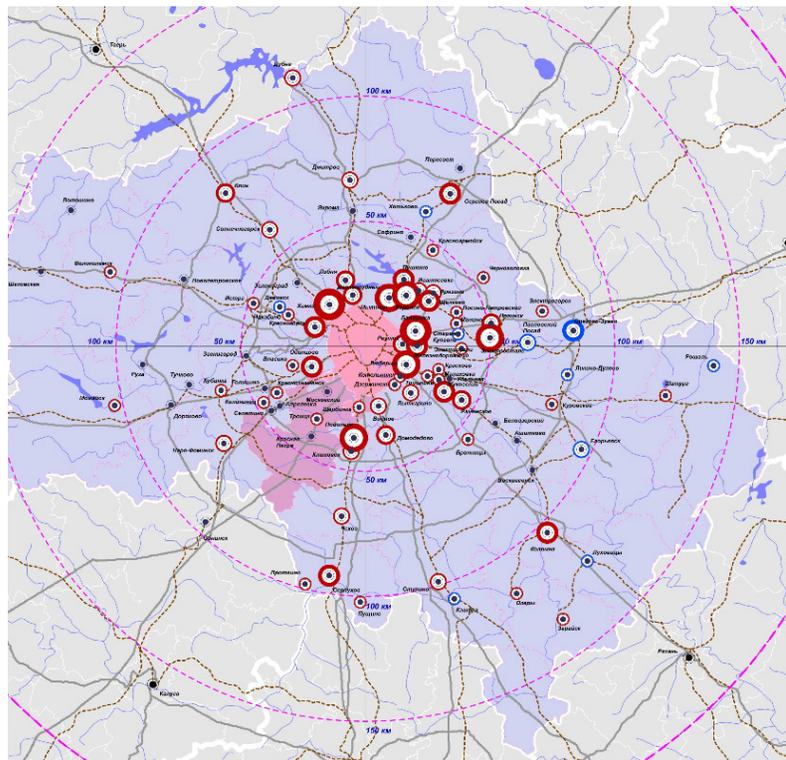
**Dynamics of moving in the Moscow region in 30 years**

Growth of population from 1979 for 2010

Decrease in population from 1979 for 2010

Population of the cities:  
 Over 200 thousand people  
 150-200  
 100-150

80-100  
50-80  
20-50



ДИНАМИКА ГОРОДСКОГО РАССЕЛЕНИЯ  
В МОСКОВСКОМ РЕГИОНЕ ЗА 30 ЛЕТ

- Рост численности населения за период с 1979 г. по 2010 г.
  - Снижение численности населения за период с 1979 г. по 2010 г.
- Численность населения городов:**
- Свыше 200 тыс. жит.
  - 150 - 200 тыс. жит.
  - 100 - 150 тыс. жит.
  - 80 - 100 тыс. жит.
  - 50 - 80 тыс. жит.
  - 20 - 50 тыс. жит.

Figure 4: Moscow agglomeration