

Urban Soils law and its development

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Abstract:

The Law of urban soils have been worked out in 2008 in Moscow. The Law contains general information about management, legislation and soil quality regulation. City soils have been considered like all superficial bodies performing ecological soil functions. The 1 m is the depth of investigation (cross section) of Moscow soils. The set of by-laws will have provide the practice activity according federal laws and land use practice.

The initial stage of work consists of three parts: 1) creation of classification system and rules of soil cartographic registration in three map scale levels (general-1:200,000, large-1:10,000 and detailed-1:2,000); 2) establishment of the quality standards and standards of anthropogenic impact, 3) elaboration of the inspection procedure of plots.

Grouping of man-changed and man-made urban soils accomplishing according original classification system of professors M. Stroganova and M. Gerasimova and others (see the Proceedings of SUITMA 2000, 2003, 2007). That system takes into consideration the type of impact. The use of ones determine by imperfection of urban soil grouping in general classification (Russian Classification System 1997-2008). The approach give us possibility to distinguish the set of central images from urban soils world and use it with a view to construct of map legends, to elaborate soil quality and impact norms, to provide the unity of soil service and estimation. Furthermore, the elaborating set of urban soils can be base for inclusion specific soils of city in general classification system.

The legends of Digital Soil Map have been organizing on the base of knowledge of soil diversity. The Digital Soil Map Data Base will link with Moscow land cadastre by relations of ground area system. They will unit of soil survey.

The significances of different soils groups (natural soils, man- changed soils, man-made soils) are the base of impact standards regulation. The differences in land use types are the base of quality regulation. Normal, deficit and alarm levels of different soil properties have been elaborating.

The management and leading of urban soil inspection includes in: preliminary collecting the dates about plot (natural agents including plants, relief and soils; anthropogenic impacts and land use $i, \frac{3}{4}$ history, contemporary, future), soil survey, soil properties examination and their estimation according quality and impact standards. The list of soil properties depends on land use and impact peculiarities.

The results of urban soil inspection have been reflected in the unified regulated document. The soil and impact estimations are the base of following administrative decisions.

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