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FORMING PRINCIPLES OF SPATIAL-PLANNING MODEL FOR RECREATION ENVIRONMENT IN RURAL LOCAL CONDITIONS

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Abstract: the article is devoted to topical issues of scientific elaboration of the model of spatial-planning organization of amalgamated territorial communities and determination of principles of formation of their tourist-recreational environment.

Seven relevant principles have been formulated:

the first principle of conformity of the spatial-territorial organization to the task of realization of the strategic and operational purposes on development of tourist-recreational branch;

the second principle is the interconnectedness of the directions of development of spatial planning of the community, its separate parts or settlements with the functional-planning organization of tourist-recreational activity;

the third is the principle of complex landscape planning of the territory of the amalgamated territorial community;

the fourth principle – the principle of structured differentiation of calculations and construction of service systems in settlements with recreational and tourist orientation;

the fifth principle of formation of the spatial-territorial model is to implement a scenario approach to the organization of planning and visual connections between the main structural elements of the space of the community, settlements, their parts and individual attractive objects;

the sixth is the principle of continuity and organic combination of planning structures of resort and recreational objects and complexes with other structural elements of settlements;

the seventh principle is the principle of spatial accentuation of the leading tourist attractions in the spatial-planning organization of territories of communities and their separate parts and structural elements.

It is concluded that the first three principles (first, second and third) relate to the formation of approaches to the development of techniques for the development of urban planning documentation at the community level, and the last two (sixth and seventh) relate to local documentation at the level of settlements or individual recreational areas. In turn, the fourth and fifth principles are implemented in urban planning documentation at the level of both communities and settlements.

Key words: principles, spatial planning model, recreation of the environment, rural areas with local communities.

Introduction

Formation of new administrative-territorial entities – united territorial communities of attraction for the search with a search for ways to ensure economic viability and gradual and continuous socio-economic development. In these conditions, the definition of principles and the development of communication methods,

the creation of those associated with the creation of a spatial-planned organization of territorial communities, individual settlements of their structural elements in accordance with the needs of recreational and tourist activities in those cases when this activity is important from the standpoint of socio-economic development ...

Study of the issue

The solution of the problems of the optimal and rational architectural and planning organization of agro-recreation territories and settlements is at the junction of their spatial planning and urban planning formation of modern recreational formations.

The problems of the development of rural areas, systemic services for rural settlements and the architecture of rural residential and public buildings were developed in the following works:

Deleur G. A., Khokhol Yu. F., Village architecture. Planning and building. (Deleur G. A., Khokhol Y. F. 1979), Under. total ed. Yu. F. Khokhla. Planning of agricultural and agro-industrial enterprises. (Khokhol Yu. F. ed. 1988.) Panchenko T. F. Topical aspects of the organization of rural tourism (Panchenko T. F. 2000).

New for domestic science and practice concerning the issues of spatial planning of united territorial communities, in particular, related works: Voiko I. I., Kryshchok T. V., Chizhevskaya L. A. Spatial planning as a tool for rational growth of OTG (Voiko I. I., Kryshchok T. V., Chizhevskaya L. O. 2017), T. V. Kryshchok, Spatial planning as a tool for strengthening the institutional capacity of OTGs in territorial resource management (Kryshchok T. V. 2019), Moiseenko Z. V., Kosenko V. N., Kosenko Yu. A. and etc. Village architecture of Ukraine. (Moiseenko Z. V., Kosenko V. N., Kosenko Yu. A. and others. 1987), Yu. A. Kosenko, Yu. V. Samoilovich, A. P. Chizhevsky and etc. To be more beautiful for the village. Councils for the improvement of the village (Kosenko Y. A., Samoilovich Y. V., Chizhevsky A. P. and others. 1990).

The methodological basis of scientific research on the problems of recreation and tourism, issues of regional organization and district planning of recreational areas, architectural and planning organization of urban and rural settlements, resorts and recreation areas, nature protection and historical and cultural heritage are: Panchenko T. F. Tourist environment: nature, architecture, infrastructure (monograph) (Panchenko T. F., 2000) Panchenko T. F. Rural, green tourism is a new type of ecological tourism. Our home is rural, green tourism (Panchenko T. F., 1998.), Risch G., Koshelyuk L., Kryshchok T. Guidelines on spatial planning for the authorized bodies of urban planning and architecture of united territorial communities (Risch G., Koshelyuk L., Kryshchok T., 2019), Yatsenko V. O. Classification of territorial communities as group settlement systems of territorial features of formation and development (Yatsenko V. O., 2017). Yatsenko V. O. The significance of the urban planning system in the socio-economic development of territorial communities, modern problems of architecture and urban planning (Yatsenko V. O., 2018).

Purpose of the article

At the moment, it seems relevant to scientifically correct the models of the spatial-planning organization of public territorial communities and determine the principles of their formation as integral administrative-territorial formations and integrated ecological and urban planning objects with their inherent clear territorial restrictions, internal development and external communications.

Achieving the tasks of stable capacity for new administrative-territorial entities – amalgamated territorial hromadas, for which tourist and recreational activity is a decisive or essential component of socio-economic development, the direction is connected with the definition of principles and formulation of methods for creating a spatial-planning organization of territories of communities, individual settlements and their structural elements in accordance with the needs of recreational and tourism activities as a key component of their socio-economic development.

Within the framework of a coherent administrative-territorial formation – a amalgamated territorial hromada, a conceptual approach should be implemented to form a spatial-planning structure as an integrated ecological-urban development object, characterized by clear territorial constraints, internal development and external links in the spatial planning structure of regions or the country as a whole.

Research methodology requires the classification of amalgamated territorial communities, which differ in quantitative and qualitative characteristics. Individual communities that are part of communities, according to the features of their planning organization and location of attractions, are subject to typology.

“Classification” refers to “quantitative aggregates” (classes) that reflect the stages or dynamics of any urban development, including recreational entities, and their hierarchical order. The “typology” includes the fixation of a set (types) that are consistently different in “qualitative characteristics”.

Based on the evidence-based classification features of amalgamated territorial communities from the standpoint of recreational and tourism activities, two groups are distinguished. The first is those in the “Strategies for Socio-Economic Development”, of which this type of activity is defined as a strategic goal, that is, a key (city-forming). The second is those amalgamated territorial hromadas for which this direction of development is an operational goal, that is, a tangible but secondary task. Thus we have two classes of amalgamated territorial communities: which we define as “general” and “selective” recreation.

The obtained classification of administrative-territorial entities – amalgamated territorial hromadas, taking into account the analysis of the specifics of settlements and their individual structural elements of agro-recreational orientation became the basis for determining the principles of formation of spatial-territorial model of recreational environment in rural areas (Fig. 1).

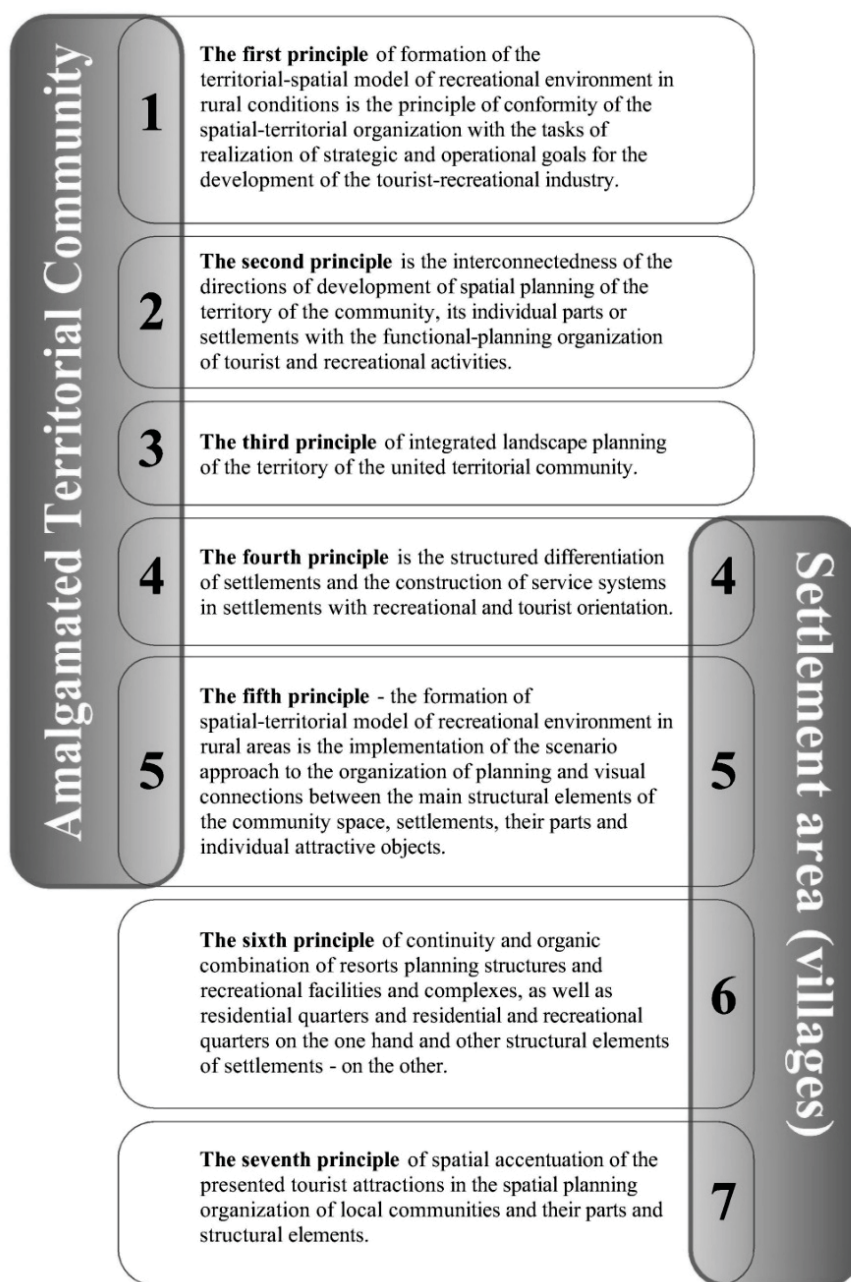


Fig. 1. Formation Principles of spatial-planning recreational environment model in rural areas

Successful implementation of the provisions of the Strategies of socio-economic development in the short and long term involves finding and finding the most suitable for solving strategic or operational goals of the spatial planning system of the amalgamated territorial hromada and its individual components, settlements, landscapes and their parts.

This is the first formation principle of the recreational environment territorial-spatial model in rural areas – the principle of compliance of the spatial-territorial organization with the task of implementing strategic and operational goals for the development of tourism and recreation.

Practical approbation of this principle was carried out in the development process of the project “Territory planning scheme of Verkhovyna district in Ivano-Frankivsk region”, and also with direct participation of the author – projects: “Territory planning scheme of the amalgamated Volochysk settlement hromada in Khmelnytsky region”, in particular – sections related to the development of tourist and recreational activities.

The second principle is the interconnection of the directions development of the hromada spatial planning, its individual parts or settlements with the functional-planning organization of tourist and recreational activities. This principle also provides for the development and application of planning techniques that ensure the implementation of tourist and recreational activities in the hromada, settlements and their parts.

Quite clearly this principle implementation of formation spatial planning recreational environment model is demonstrated by project solutions related to the organization of tourist and recreational activities in Satanivka amalgamated territorial hromada and Koblevska amalgamated territorial hromada, which should be classified as “general” communities recreation.

For example, in the first the appropriate place and role of the territories at Sataniv resort, the sanatoriums territories, the Tovtry reserve territory, the settlements territories, which have their own role in the implementation of tourist and recreational activities, such as the village Zaychyky and Ivanivtsi. All these areas are planned to be connected by roads, streets and footpaths. All these areas, sites and territories, combined with the nature of landscaping and arrangement are components of the actual functional-planning organization of the Satanivska hromada recreational and tourist activities, for which this area of economic activity is by implementing a strategic goal in its socio-economic development.

Accordingly, the content of design decisions on the tourist and recreational industry organization of Volochyska territorial hromada in Khmelnytsky region and Zavodska territorial hromada in Ternopil region, which are classified as communities of “selective” recreation, reflects the nature of another spatial planning model.

Recreational and tourist activities are allocated only a part of the territory that has existing or designed sanatoriums, specialized functional purpose areas, the relevant pedestrian and transport directions and connections.

Maximum key resource use of the rural community – the territory is to carry out a comprehensive assessment of landscapes for tourism and recreation suitability and take into account the results of such assessment in the spatial planning of the amalgamated territorial hromada territory. This is the third principle – integrated landscaping of the united territorial community.

The experimental design carried out with the participation of the author on the territorial planning development projects for the united territorial communities from different regions of Ukraine showed the urgent need to develop a separate section of landscape planning. This work is carried out on the basis of assessing the landscape features of the community from the standpoint of ecological and urban characteristics set. The proposed and developed method of landscape planning is aimed at implementing the principle of integrated landscape planning of the rural community. One of the key results is to determine the maximum load – the possible one-time number of vacationers, tourists or vacationers. This is of great practical importance for the socio-economic development of the community, the relevant strategic and operational objectives implementation, as well as full compliance with environmental and environmental requirements.

The research and analysis of project practice related to the development of community planning projects and master plans of their individual settlements, demonstrate the legitimacy of the fourth principle – the principle of structured differentiation of calculations and construction of service systems in settlements with recreational and tourist orientation. This principle consists in segmentation of service systems according to the organization of recreational and tourist activity, and also provides carrying out calculations of capacity and capacity of objects of service taking into account a combination of needs of the local population and separate groups of vacationers or tourists depending on a type and character of the formed recreational and tourist destination.

Segmentation of service systems involves taking into account as a calculated value of the local population and vacationers together or separately based on the results of the analysis. The key is to adhere the basic principles related to ensuring the conditions of sustainable development for all settlements without exception. First of all, it is an opportunity to gradually increase the level of engineering improvement of individual parts and settlements as a whole. Next – ensuring the full functioning and development of the infrastructure of mandatory services at the level of regulatory requirements.

First and foremost, it is an opportunity to receive primary health care from vacationers at local health facilities. In this case it is necessary to consider the possibility of peak loads of the recreational and tourist industry of the community as a whole or in terms of individual settlements.

Research shows that vacationers should not be taken into account when calculating the need for places in preschool and school facilities. There is also no need to increase the number of seats in existing cultural institutions, a more urgent task is their more active and intensive use, including serving vacationers.

All other services, namely: catering, trade and rental, household and banking services, communication and the Internet are provided by local entrepreneurs and commercial structures on a market basis. They make up their share of the overall socio-economic development of the community in terms of small and medium business development.

The fifth principle of forming a spatial-territorial model of the recreational environment in rural areas is to implement a scenario approach to the organization of planning and visual connections between the main structural elements of the community, settlements, their parts and some attractive objects.

The scenario approach for the arrangement of existing and creation new planning connections should be the basis for the formation for all routes of tourists and vacationers. It solves a number of tasks that provide a lasting impression of hospitality and comfortable orientation in space for each guest, as well as promotes full acquaintance with tourist attractions and other local attractions, in particular, during the implementation of hiking and other walking routes.

The formation of the spatial-territorial model of the recreational environment in rural areas is based on a general and thorough analysis and generalizations of all structural elements from the community as a whole, to individual parts of settlements or recreational and tourist formations.

That is why the first three principles of forming a spatial planning model of the recreational environment apply to the community as a whole, both for communities of “general” and for communities of “selective” recreation, the fourth and fifth principles equally apply to the community and individual settlements, and the following two principles – the planning organization of settlements and their separate parts or tourist and recreational formations.

The sixth principle of continuity and organic combination of planning structures of resort and recreational facilities and complexes, as well as residential quarters and residential and recreational quarters on the one hand and other structural elements of settlements should be applied to form the functional-planning structure of resort and recreational settlements and settlements – on the other. This principle should also be the basis for the formation of the functional-planning structure of agro-recreational villages, on the territory of which or directly next to which there are outstanding attractive objects. That is, this principle is universal for the formation of functional and planning structures of settlements of all types located in communities whose socio-economic development is determined by tourist and recreational activities.

The analysis of foreign and domestic experience shows that the creation of a full-fledged recreational and tourist environment will be faster and more complete, the more measures will be implemented to form an aesthetically expressive space of the community and its individual settlements.

The following principle of formation of the spatial-territorial model of the recreational environment in the conditions of a countryside is directed on the decision of the problems connected with it. This is the seventh principle of spatial emphasis of the leading tourist attractions in the spatial planning organization of communities and their individual parts and structural elements. Its content is to form planning and visual connections of separate planning structural elements and functional zones of united territorial communities, settlements, their separate parts with the leading tourist attraction or recreational object. The most important and appropriate is the use of a set of design and planning and other measures for agro-recreational settlements, in the construction of which there are outstanding or significant tourist attractions. This primarily applies to those settlements in the planning structure of which are monuments of architecture, history and culture, which usually exist in combination with natural attractions.

The study shows that the developed and presented principles of formation of the spatial-planning model of the recreational environment in rural areas are exhaustive and are quite sufficient to solve the tasks in all possible urban situations.

General conclusions

The study shows that the principles of the formation of a spatial-planning model of a recreational environment in rural areas have been processed and presented; they are exhaustive and are quite sufficient for solving the tasks in all possible situations. Next, you should develop and formulate the appropriate planning and compositional techniques.

The first three principles (first, second and third) relate to the formation of approaches to the development of methods for the development of urban planning documentation at the level of community territories, and the last two (sixth and seventh) relate to local documentation at the level of settlements or individual recreational areas. In turn, the fourth and fifth principles are implemented in urban planning documentation both at the level of community territories and settlement territories.

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Лідія Чижевська

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ПРИНЦИПИ ФОРМУВАННЯ ПРОСТОРОВО-ПЛАНУВАЛЬНОЇ МОДЕЛІ РЕКРЕАЦІЙНОГО СЕРЕДОВИЩА В УМОВАХ СІЛЬСЬКОЇ МІСЦЕВОСТІ

Анотація: Стаття присвячена актуальним питанням наукового опрацювання моделі просторово-планувальної організації об'єднаних територіальних громад та визначення принципів формування їх туристично-рекреаційного середовища.

Сформульовано сім відповідних принципів:

перший принцип відповідності просторово-територіальної організації завданням реалізації стратегічної та оперативної цілей з розвитку туристично-рекреаційної галузі;

другий принцип полягає у взаємопов'язаності напрямків розвитку просторового планування території громади, її окремих частин чи поселень з функціонально-планувальною організацією туристично-рекреаційної діяльності;

третій – це принцип комплексного ландшафтного планування території об'єднаної територіальної громади;

четвертий принцип – принцип структурованої диференціації здійснення розрахунків та побудови систем обслуговування в населених пунктах з рекреаційно-туристичною направленістю;

п'ятий принцип формування просторово-територіальної моделі полягає в реалізації сценарного підходу до організації планувальних та візуальних зав'язків між основними структурними елементами простору території громади, поселень, їх частин та окремих атрактивних об'єктів;

шостий – це принцип неперервності та органічного поєднання планувальних структур курортно-рекреаційних об'єктів та комплексів з іншими структурними елементами населених пунктів;

сьомий принцип – це принцип просторового акцентування провідних туристичних атракцій в просторово-планувальній організації території громад та їх окремих частин і структурних елементів.

Складається висновок про те, що перші три принципи (перший, другий і третій) стосуються формування підходів до відпрацювання прийомів розробки містобудівної документації на рівні територій громад, а останні два (шостий та сьомий) мають відношення до місцевої документації на рівні поселень або окремих рекреаційних територій. Так само четвертий і п'ятий принципи реалізуються в містобудівній документації як на рівні територій громад, так і територій поселень.

Ключові слова: принципи формування, просторово-планувальна модель, рекреаційне середовище, сільські об'єднані територіальні громади.