

IMPROVING THE SOCIAL AND FUNCTIONAL PARAMETERS OF THE CITY AS A RESULT OF THE ANALYSIS OF INTERNATIONAL EXPERIENCE IN REGULATING THE QUALITY OF THE LIVING ENVIRONMENT

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Abstract. The article is devoted to the study of international experience in regulating the quality of the urban environment in the context of the reconstruction of historically developed territories in order to improve their condition and increase the efficiency of use. The study defines the principles of organization and functioning of a modern comfortable environment. It should be transformed and developed like a healthy living organism.

The analysis has revealed the principles of a new approach to urban planning, including high-quality zoning of public and residential space, improvement of the environment, thoughtful and careful use of the natural landscape, multifunctionality and diversity of objects, reducing the burden on the historical core by decentralizing trade and business functions, revitalization of industrial objects in the past with new functions, preservation of ordinary historically valuable buildings, increasing the mobility of citizens, stimulating economic, cultural and social development.

As a result of the analysis of the main principles of modern international experience in regulating the quality of the environment, it was found that the improvement of social and functional parameters is an important condition for the implementation of the strategy of humanization and sustainable development of the city. The humanistic orientation, the orientation of urban planners around the world to design based on meeting the immediate needs of residents on the basis of regulatory requirements, leads to the creation of bright individual objects, and taking this experience into account is invaluable for creating a modern safe and comfortable living environment in Ukrainian cities.

Keywords: living environment, reconstruction, revitalization, modernization, humanization, urban planning, sustainable development.

Introduction. The material world created by humans, together with natural conditions, forms their environment. This is a set of phenomena, processes and objects external to us, with which we have direct or indirect relationships. The environment creates many opportunities for self-development and self-realization. At the same time, under the influence of creative or destructive human activity, the environment changes, transforms, and in the process of transformation, people themselves change. The city is a dynamic structure that citizens continuously adapt to the ever-changing needs of society. An analysis of the experience of countries around the world in implementing measures aimed at continuously improving the living conditions of the population, and thus improving the quality of the modern living environment, its humanization, will help to solve the main task of economic, social and urban development of the country.

Analysis of recent research and publications. Of great importance for the study are the scientific works that highlight the problems of the formation and development of the urban living environment. The issues of complex reconstruction and restoration of the city are addressed by M.V. Bevz, A.M. Pleshkanovska, M.V. Byvalina, V.M. Vadimov, E.E. Klyushnychenko, R.V. Lisnychenko [1,2,3,4,5,6]. The general methodological issues of organisation of the urban environment, functioning, planning and improvement of residential areas have been studied by M.M. Demin, A.M. Pleshkanovska, M.M. Gabrel, O.I. Syngaevska, M.A. Votinov,

L.V. Yaremenko, O.O. Kostiuk [7,8,9,10,11,12]. This emphasizes the relevance of this topic and the importance of analyzing the principles of international experience in improving the characteristics of the urban environment.

Statement of the objective. The purpose of the study is to determine, based on the analysis of international experience, the principles and methods of regulating the quality of the urban environment in the context of the reconstruction of historically developed territories, with the improvement of their condition and increase in the efficiency of use. The results of the study will have a positive impact on the improvement of urban planning solutions that will contribute to the implementation of the tasks of transforming the environment into a developed, meaningful and comfortable one that meets the requirements of humanization in order to ensure the conditions for comprehensive human development. The study used general scientific methods of system analysis, which consisted in the study of the object as a complex system, comparative analysis and structural-functional approach to consider the structure and functions of the object of study.

Main material and results. Improving the quality of the modern living environment and implementing measures aimed at improving the living conditions of the population require the reconstruction of urban areas. A new approach to the problems of further urban development, understanding and acceptance of the importance of changes in the field of creating a living environment for Ukrainian citizens determine the importance of this stage. In contrast to the technocratic and industrial orientation of urbanization in the 20th century, today society needs to humanize the living environment and ensure sustainable urban development, which forms new conditions and provisions of urban planning policy in Ukraine [13, 14].

The study of current international experience in regulating the quality of the living environment shows that an important condition for implementing the strategy of humanization and sustainable development of the city is to improve its social and functional parameters. To solve this problem, it is customary to use a systematic approach, in which the elements of the living environment are considered as parts of a multi-level system that is constantly changing: apartment-house-housing group-neighborhood-residential area.

Changes are caused by the need to adapt objects and spaces to the needs of an individual, a group of people or society. The growing quality of requirements for comfort, environmental friendliness of urban areas, as well as their aesthetic and economic components, is causing changes in the political approach to meeting them. Social development and the growth of people's material and spiritual needs are the impetus for creating a more comfortable environment in which functional, practical and aesthetic tasks can be solved.

Back in August 1958, at the 1st International Seminar on Urban Reconstruction and Modernization, held in The Hague, it was proclaimed that the main goal of urban renewal is to consciously change the urban environment and create modern conditions for citizens to live and work by transforming existing spaces. Initially, the main principles of extending the life cycle of established urban areas were developed, aimed at intensifying the activities of all urban structures that, as a result of moral and physical deterioration, ceased to perform functions to provide the population with comfortable living and working conditions [15].

Since ancient times, beautiful and comfortable cities have been designed according to strict rules, consisting in the creation of compact areas connected by fast roads, characterized by the integrity of architecture and spatial arrangement of buildings, the compliance of buildings with the human scale, a large number of green spaces and interesting and multifunctional public spaces that determine the comfort and attractiveness of the urban environment [16].

A modern comfortable urban environment should not just be created and exist. It is transforming and developing like a healthy living organism. The principles of a new approach to urban planning, including high-quality zoning of public and residential space, improvement of the environment, thoughtful and careful use of the natural landscape, multifunctionality and diversity of objects, reduction of the burden on the historical core by decentralizing trade and business functions, revitalization of industrial objects in the past with new functions, preservation of ordinary historically valuable buildings, increase of mobility of citizens, stimulation of economic and

cultural development, etc,- are embodied in the project for the construction of Masdar City in the UAE, the reconstruction of Paris, Toronto, New York, Melbourne, London and many others [17,18].

The formation of a favorable living environment for all citizens in Barcelona began with the allocation of 150 plots for the improvement of parks, squares, squares, creating attractive public spaces, then the renovation of industrial zones into residential areas with full daily services, while simultaneously reconstructing and improving blocks of typical social housing, modernizing engineering and transport infrastructure. Reducing the burden on the historic core by decentralizing trade and business functions, high quality architecture and all space, an efficient public transport system, convenient accessibility of cultural centers, places of work, study, recreation and entertainment for residents of any district have created a comfortable living environment [19].

In the 1990s, the process of ecological reconstruction of urban neighborhoods gained significant momentum. Experts in this area of architecture note that it is easier to green a part of the urban area than to create a new eco-settlement. Reconstruction projects have been developed in the Hellersdorf district of Berlin, eco-zones in Leipzig, and eco-quarters in Madrid [20, 21]. The experience of greening the large Brazilian city of Curitiba has gained worldwide fame (fig.1).

Another important reason that influences the development of this trend is the urgent need to renovate buildings in historic cities in Europe and other regions. Eco-reconstruction involves the restoration of the building's load-bearing structures, insulation of walls, window and door openings, replacement of engineering equipment, and the use of autonomous life support systems. The general redevelopment of residential areas, comprehensive landscaping and gardening, collection and use of rainwater, and installation of solar energy elements are being carried out [22].



Kuritiba



District Hellersdorf in Berlin



Eco-zone in Leipzig



Madrid Rio Urban Park

Figure 1. Examples of facility reconstruction

The transformation of outdated buildings into modern, comfortable housing and public facilities applies to both small objects consisting of several buildings and large areas of residential or industrial development. Among them are: the restoration of apartment buildings in the Rechwockstraße area, Hanover, Germany; reconstruction of medical buildings with their conversion into housing and public institutions in the Wilhelmin area, Amsterdam, the Netherlands; Aarepark residential estate in Solovury, Sweden; restoration of a residential area in Kolding, Germany; restoration of the Neubau area in Vienna, Austria, etc [23,24,25,26].

Due to certain socio-economic changes, the moral deterioration of buildings occurs before the physical one, as the parameters of the living environment cease to correspond to new opportunities and a new way of life. At the current stage of development of urban planning policy in Western Europe, the main focus is on the comprehensive restoration of territories using reconstruction and modernization methods, which allow to abandon the complete demolition of old buildings and move to its comprehensive modernization and bringing it into line with modern requirements.

Industrial zones have a huge potential for urban development. Many cities around the world are facing the problem of incorporating isolated and abandoned factory areas into the living urban fabric. The suburbanization (expansion) of the city has been replaced by reurbanization, which involves the active settlement of former industrial areas. Formerly industrial areas, former military docks, port warehouses, gas holders, power plants in Berlin, London, Copenhagen, Vienna, Marseille, Amsterdam, Malmö, Dublin, New York, San Francisco, Brussels, which after revitalization received new functions while preserving some historically valuable buildings, show examples of successful development of the city's living environment [27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33].



Battersea Power Plant



Gaseliers in Vienna



Port warehouses in Amsterdam



Waterfront in Copenhagen

Fig. 2. Examples of reconstruction of industrial facilities

The example of many countries shows consistent changes in the state approach from simply providing the population with comfortable housing to the development of comprehensive programs that include reconstruction, modernization, restoration, renovation of existing buildings and territories and pay special attention to the development of social, engineering and road infrastructure. The humanistic traditions of urban planning of the past centuries form the basis of the modern approach to designing the urban living environment. Its main provisions are:

- high-quality planning of architectural objects and the city - emphasis on beauty, aesthetics, comfort of the urban environment, creation of a «sense of place»; placement of public places human scale of architecture and beautiful surroundings that support the humanistic spirit;

- diverse development: a mixed type of development, a wide choice of housing, the presence of various non-residential premises create favorable conditions for the continuous self-sufficient functioning of residential areas of the city, reduce pendulum migration, partially solve the problem of parking spaces, create a diverse and safe environment with maximum functions;

- pedestrian accessibility of facilities and services (within a 10-minute walk from home and work), which reduces the number of movements around the city, increasing the intensity of life in individual districts and the city as a whole;

- optimal indicators of building density - the building density ratio should primarily determine the qualitative approach to the use of the territory, lead to an increase in the standard of living and health of residents, reduce the number of movements around the city and the amount of energy costs. A compact city provides walking distance to all necessary services. Density should be ensured by different types of development, parameters of buildings and land plots, based on the characteristics of the place and long-term planning;

- taking into account the vital needs of citizens;

- maintaining traditional good neighborliness, which means comfortable and safe living in a single territory for different social groups, is an important task that should be taken into account in the development program. Communication, cultural events, and participation of residents in the daily life of the neighborhood contribute to the improvement and maintenance of buildings and structures;

- availability of a sufficient number of public spaces that provide a variety of opportunities for creativity and development; desegregation of social strata; formation of microcommunity. The priority of developing public spaces is reflected in modern housing construction. In Europe, in recent years, the idea of a commune house, i.e. an apartment building with a significant number of public spaces with different functions (general recreational, sports and fitness, household, event, children's, etc.) has been reborn. Such spaces not only stimulate social life and communication between residents, but also help in solving a number of issues of everyday life;

- sustainable development, which emphasizes the importance of preserving and maintaining natural landscapes in the development of urban development. The preservation of the historic landscape, its regeneration, increasing the number of green spaces, and monitoring environmental indicators are integral features of the modern urban process of humanizing the environment.

Conclusions. As a result of the analysis of the main principles of modern international experience in regulating the quality of the environment, it was found that the improvement of social and functional parameters is an important condition for the implementation of the strategy of humanization and sustainable development of the city. The humanistic orientation, the orientation of urban planners around the world to design based on meeting the immediate needs of residents on the basis of regulatory requirements, leads to the creation of bright individual objects, and taking this experience into account is invaluable for creating a modern safe and comfortable living environment in Ukrainian cities.

The study reveals the directions for further study of the problems of improving the living environment, which will include the development of architectural and planning organization of territories of various types; identification of techniques and methods for modernizing buildings; and landscaping.

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ПОКРАЩЕННЯ СОЦІАЛЬНО-ФУНКЦІОНАЛЬНИХ ПАРАМЕТРІВ МІСТА ЯК РЕЗУЛЬТАТ АНАЛІЗУ МІЖНАРОДНОГО ДОСВІДУ РЕГУЛЮВАННЯ ЯКОСТІ СЕРЕДОВИЩА ЖИТТЄДІЯЛЬНОСТІ

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Одеська державна академія будівництва та архітектури

Анотація. Статтю присвячено вивченню міжнародного досвіду регулювання якості середовища міста з метою покращення його стану та підвищення ефективності використання територій. Результати дослідження матимуть позитивний вплив на містобудівні рішення, які сприятимуть здійсненню завдань перетворення середовища проживання в освоєне, змістовне та комфортне, що відповідає вимогам гуманізації з метою забезпечення умов всебічного розвитку людини. В процесі дослідження використано загальнонаукові методи системного аналізу, який полягав в дослідженні об'єкта як складної системи, порівняльного аналізу та структурно-функціонального підходу для розглядання структури та функцій об'єкту дослідження.

Дослідженням визначаються засади організації та функціонування сучасного комфортного середовища. Воно повинно трансформуватись і розвиватись подібно здоровому живому організму. Проведений аналіз виявив принципи нового підходу до планування міст, що включають якісне зонування громадського та житлового простору, покращення оточуючого середовища, вдумливе і дбайливе використання природного ландшафту, багатофункціональність та різноманітність об'єктів, зменшення навантаження на історичне ядро децентралізацією торгових, ділових функцій, ревіталізацію промислових в минулому об'єктів з отриманням нових функцій, збереження рядової історично цінної забудови, збільшення мобільності городян, стимуляцію економічного, культурного розвитку.

В результаті проведеного аналізу головних засад сучасного міжнародного досвіду регулювання якості середовища виявлено, що покращення соціально-функціональних параметрів являється важливою умовою реалізації стратегії гуманізації та сталого розвитку міста. Гуманістична спрямованість, орієнтація містобудівників країн світу на проектування, що ґрунтується на задоволенні безпосередніх потреб жителів на базі нормативних вимог, приводить до створення яскравих індивідуальних об'єктів, і врахування цього досвіду має неоціниме значення для створення сучасного безпечного та комфортного середовища життєдіяльності в містах України.

Ключові слова: середовище життєдіяльності, реконструкція, ревіталізація, модернізація, гуманізація, містобудування, сталий розвиток.