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Methodology of Organizing Green Areas

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Abstract

Methodology of the system of recreation green areas, creation of amenities for the population, improvement of recreation infrastructure, establishment of modern recreation centers with all the amenities of recreation services and conditions, ensuring the safety of visitors, as well as the impact of green areas on the environment is one of the urgent problems today.

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Enter. The study of foreign experiences in the organization of recreation areas around the city and the effective use of existing positive conditions in them will greatly contribute to the development of the sector. A recreation area for residents is a separate functional area, the elements of which are short-term and long-term recreation areas in the city in residential areas, industrial areas and outside them.

It is necessary to consider the issues of architectural-planning organization of recreation areas in the scope of the general urban planning. This in turn presents urban planners and researchers with:

- analysis of the bases determining the spatial-planning structure of recreation areas;
- development of architectural and planning solutions to improve recreation conditions;
- development of recommendations on the correct placement of recreation facilities in emerging recreational areas.

The rest period can be short or long. Short-term recreation consists of visiting parks and mountain areas, and long-term recreation can be done in vacation homes, resorts, and tourist facilities.

Landscape is a constant regional factor that mitigates short-term changes in meteorological conditions (Fig. 1). Therefore, from the point of view of regional planning, the character and characteristics of the landscape are an important factor and influence the formation of climate. In turn, climate and

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landscape affect the planning and architectural solution of buildings and complexes, their composition, and the location of urban planning.



Figure 1. Organization of recreation areas in residential areas and public places.

The main part. The regulation of the Cabinet of Ministers dated August 17, 2018 No. 671 on "Methodology for the organization of recreation parks and green zones" was adopted, in which, using public-private partnership mechanisms, recreation parks and determines the procedure for the establishment of green zones.

- The regulation uses the following basic concepts:
- *recreational park (parks) - used for recreation of the population, covered with green plants, organized in a certain volume-spatial composition and according to its functions, location in the planning structure of settlements, as well as natural conditions classified landscape architectural objects;*
- *green zones - areas of settlements for recreational purposes (elements of urban planning), as well as areas adjacent to them, covered with green plants and performing nature protection functions, and used for residents' recreation.*

Placement of recreation parks is organized on the basis of the following documents (hereinafter referred to as the urban planning document) on planning the development of the development of the areas of settlements:

- ✓ master plans of settlements;
- ✓ detailed planning projects.
- ✓ In the absence of an urban planning document, agreement on materials for the selection and allocation of territories is carried out in accordance with the procedure established by law.
- ✓ Recreational parks are located in settlements, usually in unimproved vacant areas, and in their absence - in parks or forest areas.
- ✓ The main requirements for the establishment of recreation parks are as follows:

- ✓ equipped with high-tech, modern equipment, technologies and attractions;
- ✓ use of modern examples of landscape design;
- ✓ construction of fountains, including cartographic fountains;
- ✓ bicycle paths, children's attractions and other for family recreation beautification of family zones, including facilities;
- ✓ such as the use of cultural and recreational services of all strata of the population.

Recreational parks are classified according to the following criteria:

a) by location in the territory of settlements:

- *citywide (central);*
- *district (in residential areas);*

b) by geographical location:

- *city parks;*
- *recreational parks outside the city;*
- *rural recreation parks (in urban-type settlements, villages and farms);*

c) by volume:

- *Type III with an area of 1-3 hectares;*
- *Type II with an area of 4-7 hectares;*
- *Type I with an area of 8 or more hectares;*

d) according to the functional direction:

- *multidisciplinary;*
- *specialized (sports, children's, picnic, exhibition-recreational parks, memorial, scientific-educational, ethnographic, botanical and zoological parks, garden-park art recreation park sanatorium-resort parks (in resort towns)*

e) by natural and landscape-genetic features:

- *rolled up;*
- *coastal (on the banks and slopes of rivers);*
- *forest parks;*
- *hydroparks (organized on the basis of water systems);*
- *lawn gardens (organized on the basis of the width of open lawns) .*

Parks with epizootic visits in large cities should have access to transportation for educational or recreational activities (exhibition parks, ethnographic, botanical, and zoological parks).

Bicycle lanes are usually organized in the territory of recreation parks in accordance with the norms and rules of urban planning. Exhibitions, festive events (sports events, folk festivals and other events) can be held in these areas. Recreational parks in the city can be considered historical objects and monuments of park art.

Areas of recreation parks consist of active recreation and quiet zones.

Children's special amusement parks (sports, exhibition, zoological and other parks) whose size is determined in accordance with the norms and rules of urban planning in the largest, largest and largest cities, small towns and rural settlements - in district centers, inter-village zones and short-term recreation areas 's) can be organized.

When placing parks and green areas, it is necessary to preserve the areas with existing vegetation and ponds as much as possible.

The time of using public transport in the parks (not including the time of waiting for the transport) should not exceed 20 minutes.

The number of visitors at the same time in the territory of the park should not exceed 100 people per hectare.

It is necessary to envisage the placement of zoos in recreational zones. The distance from the border of the zoo to residential and social buildings is set at least 500 meters in agreement with the local sanitary-epidemiological service authorities, but taking into account the wind blowing in a particular place (increased twice in the direction of the wind and in the direction against the wind).

In the formation and placement of green zones, the following areas are included in the green zones intended for recreation, tourism, physical education and sports:

- urban forests;
- alleys;
- recreation parks;
- city parks;
- such as avenues for walking.

Green zones of settlements are organized in connection with the structure-planning solution of non-urban areas. Green zones can be located in the immediate vicinity of the city and in the outskirts of the city.

The distance of the population to short-term public recreation facilities located in green zones (recreational direction) should be usually one and a half hours, taking into account the use of public transport.

Within the existing and project boundaries of settlements, zones of protected natural areas, including areas of nature protection, scientific, historical-cultural, aesthetic, recreational, health and other special importance, are allocated in green zones.

It is not allowed to expand and build new industrial, utility-storage and other facilities that are not directly related to the use of recreational facilities in green areas and protected natural zones (Fig. 2).



Figure 2. Project proposals for the organization of recreation areas in coastal areas.

Buildings and structures serving the farm and agriculture in the suburbs of the city are allowed to be located within the green zones. Zones are formed by artificial landscaping and preservation of natural landscape.

Economic activities that negatively affect the performance of ecological and recreational functions are prohibited in green zones.

Summary. One of the main issues of our state policy is to restore citizens' health and properly organize their free time. The growing needs of the population for recreation is the reason for the increased attention to various forms of recreation and sports. This, in turn, leads to an increase in the demand for recreation facilities.

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