



АНАЛІЗ СТАНУ ТА ОСНОВНИХ НАПРЯМКІВ БЛАГОУСТРОЮ МІСТ НА ПРИКЛАДІ МІСТА МАКІЇВКИ

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Анотація. У статті розглянуто основні напрямки та показники Програми економічного і соціального розвитку м. Макіївки на 2013 рік, були виявлені актуальні на сьогодні проблеми благоустрою промислового міста. Досліджено рівень доступності архітектурного середовища у містах України. Проведено аналіз недоліків програми благоустрою міста Макіївки та запропоновано ряд заходів щодо покращення якості міського середовища шляхом створення безбар'єрного середовища для маломобільних груп населення.

Ключові слова: благоустрій, безбар'єрне середовище, якість міського середовища, безбар'єрна архітектура.

АНАЛИЗ СОСТОЯНИЯ И ОСНОВНЫХ НАПРАВЛЕНИЙ БЛАГОУСТРОЙСТВА НА ПРИМЕРЕ ГОРОДА МАКЕЕВКА

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Аннотация. В статье рассмотрены основные направления и показатели Программы экономического и социального развития г. Макеевки на 2013 год, были выявлены актуальные на сегодняшний день проблемы благоустройства промышленного города. Исследован уровень доступности архитектурной среды в городах Украины. Проведен анализ недостатков программы благоустройства города Макеевки и предложен ряд мероприятий по улучшению качества городской среды путем создания безбарьерной среды для маломобильных групп населения.

Ключевые слова: благоустройство, безбарьерная среда, качество городской среды, безбарьерная архитектура.

REVIEW AND GUIDELINES OF CITY IMPROVEMENT BY EXAMPLE OF THE CITY OF MAKIYIVKA

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Abstract. In this article I concerned myself with the guidelines and indicators of the Program of Economic and Social Development of the city of Makiyivka for the year 2013; the current actual problems of an industrial city improvement were revealed. The level of architectural environment accessibility in the cities and towns of Ukraine was studied. The deficiencies of the Program of improvement of the city of Makiyivka was carried out and a number of actions for improving the quality of city environment by creating a barrier-less environment for low-mobile people was suggested.

Keywords: improvement, barrier-less environment, quality of city environment, barrier-less architecture.

Introduction

This issue gains currency because the question of improving the urban environment in an industrial region is one of the priority directions at the present time. A modern city development is impossible without a quantitative improvement of the urban area to meet the needs of all groups of population. And so the improvement of urban area which includes the construction of new objects of civil and industrial engineering, reconstruction of building facades, street and parks planting, re-pavement of foot-ways and boulevards, repair of street lighting etc. is part and parcel of a modern city development.

The problem of city improvement and development of a barrier-free architectural environment was investigated by K. K. Khachatryants [1], T. A. Polivanova and O. V. Mironenko [2]. In their works the authors paid attention to the up-to-date state of the architectural environment and a necessity of its humanization.

Problem statement

In Ukraine there are a lot of directions of improving towns and cities, such as city lighting and planting, maintenance of public accommodations, but practically no attention is paid to such essential factor as a barrier-free architectural environment. And environment accessibility is one of the most important factors in the formation of the present European standard city.

The purpose of this paper is to complete the programs of the basic directions of improvement of the city of Makiyivka, with the construction and formation of the barrier-free environment as a direction of development of the city improvement being taken into account.

Presentation of the basic material

The city of Makiyivka is one of the large industrial cities of the Donbas with the population of 392.5 thousand people, with the density of population being 1000 persons per 1 square kilometer. The city being large industrial and densely-populated, measures of its improvement is one of the priorities of the city authority. In 2012 the Program of economic and social development of the city of Makiyivka for the year 2013 was developed. The principal of this Program was Makiyivka City Council. The purpose of this Program is realization of the measures intended for improving the population living standards due to the stable economic growth [6].

Control of the Program implementation was imposed on the Senior Department of Economics at the Regional State Administration, on the local authorities, on the departments and divisions of the City Council, on the city enterprises and establishments.

The basic directions of the Program are health protection, education, policy in the issues of family,

women, youth and children, culture, development of physical culture and sport, development of information environment, environmental protection, protection of population and areas from emergencies, scientific, technological and innovation development, development of land relationships, use of the industrial potential, transport, agricultural sector, development of housing and communal services etc.

The decision of Makiyivka City Council «On the Approval of the City Program «Basic Directions of Improving the City of Makiyivka» of April 25, 2013 was a supplement to the Program which purpose is determination and realization of the basic measures intended for the improvement of the city of Makiyivka in order to make the general land improvement better, to optimize the network of the existing objects, structures and buildings. The basic directions of the Program are

- 1) beautification of new and renewal of the existing children's and sports playgrounds;
- 2) improvement of residential community areas;
- 3) arrangement of stop pavilions [3].

Having analyzed these two interdependent programs, it became possible to make a conclusion that they are lack of such points as humanization of the architectural environment or creation of the «barrier-free environment» for physically challenged people. This direction of improvement is one of the priorities and basic factors in creating the local environmental quality. Creation of the «barrier-free environment» will make it possible to meet the basic requirements of some groups of physically challenged people in moving, for example, of invalids in wheelchairs or with the disturbed locomotive system, of tender-eyed people, as well as mothers with baby carriages and aged people. These groups of people first need having all social objects such as hospitals, chemist's shop and other vital institutions well-equipped. Another measure of improving the city environment is to make the transport infrastructure objects accessible for low-mobile groups of people [4].

In 2012 a higher administrative liability of designers, contractors and even owners for operational objects and the system of punishments were introduced. It's obvious that these measures will essentially influence the city environment but this will take much time.

One more basic problem is a lack of complex accessibility, i. e. even if an element is available, its utilization is rather difficult and sometimes even impossible. For example, a social object is equipped with a ramp but it cannot be used because a pavement cover is broken or there is no exit from a bus stop; or at a crossroads there are traffic lights with an audible warning signal for visually impaired or blind persons but road kerbs are not lowered.

The above being taken into account, one can make a conclusion on a necessity of improving and extending the program of economic and social development of Makiyivka, namely, the basic directions of the city improvement. The Program is to be added with a number of measures intended for improving the city environment by creating an accessible barrier-free environment [4].

The first measure to be done on this way is to increase the number of «accessible objects» in the city, namely the objects equipped with the accessibility elements. A higher requirement to designers and contractors is only a half the work. Another step is a necessity of a correct management of business entities providing services to people. The practice of higher requirements as to in the chemist's business is imperfect in Ukraine but even the available practice has its results and this is proved by the fact the rate of accessible chemist's shops is more than by 10 % larger than the rate of other commercial objects in general. Besides permissive documents and licenses among other requirements to business entities are to have a clause about a compulsory availability of accessibility conditions for physically challenged people to be able to use banks, objects of retail trade of products and industrial goods, public catering objects, hotels, barber's and hairdresser's, notary's offices, law offices, hospitals, cinemas etc. [7].

Secondly, to solve the problem of complex accessibility those people who clearly understand the urgency of this problem, i. e. the low mobile groups of people, are to be brought into this business. Public organizations of disabled people are to control the infrastructure activities in their places, to examine the plans of development and reconstruction of squares, streets, roads, stadiums, embankments, beaches etc. The legislation creates no barriers to such public activities. The most advanced public organization in the city of Makiyivka is the organization of disabled people «Optimist». Its

main purpose is the implementation of social protection measures, psychological and medical assistance to disabled people and their involvement in socially useful life, with their individual abilities being taken into account. So, organization «Optimist» is quite suitable for the solution of problem of complex accessibility. The members of this organization can monitor and chart «Electronic accessibility maps of the city of Makiyivka». An electronic accessibility map of the city for low-mobile groups of population is a special map on which the «accessible objects» such as hospitals, chemist's shops, stations as well as educational, cultural, sports and other establishments are represented [8].

Thirdly, it's also necessary to pay attention to the problem of lack of information about the environment accessibility. It means that having found himself in another place a physically challenged person will not be able to find his bearings on the ground and route on his own taking into account his physical abilities. This problem solution is to be carried out in two directions: the first one is directly dependent on the state and means an adoption of standardization of the information signs according to the European standards, with their compulsory placement on the infrastructure objects. The authorities' participation here can be exemplified by Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine No. 1146 of 09.11.2011 which regulates the preparation for the final part of Euro-2012 in Ukraine taking into account the needs of disabled people at every stage of preparation including the info-ware of the physical environment, in particular the information provision with the pointers of football stadiums, Metro stations, objects of the transport infrastructure.

The other part of this problem solution, namely the availability of information on the accessibility of infrastructures of whole cities, is in the range of public organization activities. Here, it is necessary to make more active both the authorities of all levels to give them reports of the public organizations about the architectural accessibility of their structural subdivisions and donors who bind the grant recipients to monitor the architectural environment accessibility and publish their results on the «Accessibility map of Ukraine» [9].

The fourth direction of measures intended for improving the city environment is to be devoted

to the creation of accessible transport and street infrastructure. Accessibility of the transport infrastructure, which includes the infrastructure of streets and roads, serves as the basis for the creation of barrier-free environment and is the major constituent of a full-fledged independent way of life of disabled people and is declared in Article 19 of the United Nations Convention on the disabled people right. These measures also include: larger requirements to the licensing management of bus terminals and bus stations and the norms which guarantee a complete accessibility to the services provided by bus terminals (bus stations); approval of the norms which demand that public transport stops must be equipped with the elements of architectural accessibility (embussing/debussing points) for physically challenged people; addition of a chapter about compulsory requirements as to the transportation of physically challenged people into the instructions for drivers of all kinds of public transport. Realization of these measures will make it possible to solve the problem of accessibility of the transport and street infrastructure of the city.

And the last but not least complex of measures is to solve the problem of absence of a management mechanism of state control of the processes of adaptation of the city physical surroundings to the needs of physically challenged people. A lack of the integral system of management control results in systematic breaches everywhere. That's why public organization and organizations of disabled people are to systematically control both the regional policy and directly control the formation of the national policy as to the creation of accessible infrastructure of cities and communities in Ukraine. Besides the control, organizations of disabled people are to perform an explanatory work both on a necessity of creation of accessibility conditions for disabled people and on how to create them correctly and qualitatively. Herewith, the explanatory work on qualitative creation of accessibility conditions is necessary not only for owners and heads of commercial infrastructure objects but for managers of state authorities at different levels too.

The above five groups of measures intended for improving the urban environment by creating an accessible barrier-free environment are proposed to be added to the Program of economic and social

development of the city of Makiyivka. In 2013 this Program comprised the following chapters:

- 1) development of human potential;
- 2) creation of stable economic development conditions;
- 3) development of material production branches and infrastructure;
- 4) development of foreign-economic activity, international and inter-regional cooperation, formation of a positive international image of the city;
- 5) introduction of the territorial planning measures;
- 6) capital construction in the city of Makiyivka at the cost of all sources of financing;
- 7) energy savings;
- 8) regional program of housing construction;
- 9) measures on securing of performance of the Program tasks.

The above measures can be added to Chapter 5. Introduction of Territorial Planning Measures; and Chapter 8. Regional Program of housing construction. Or the measures intended for improving the city environment by creating an accessible barrier-free can be singled out into a separate clause of the Program. Reporting on the implementation of this clause of Program is to be done by every direction severally [10].

Such a direction of the Program of economic and social development of the city of Makiyivka for the year 2013 as introduction of territorial planning measures provides for the creation of a single geospatial architectural system of the city. The basic tasks for the year 2013 were the beginning of work on the development of zoning plan for the city of Makiyivka, Donetsk Region, establishment of architectural cadastre office, continuation of the work on the projects «Sanitary protection zone of an industrial enterprise» for large coal-mining, metallurgical and chemical-recovery enterprises of the city. The Program also contains the priority-driven directions for the years 2014–2015, namely continuation of the work on the development of architectural documentation for the city of Makiyivka, Donetsk Region. As to the supply of resources, the activities of Makiyivka City Council on the development of architectural documentation, improvement and reconstruction of cultural and recreation areas are financed at the expense of the local budget. The plan of the terri-

tory zoning is worked out to create favourable conditions for life activity of people, to provide environment protection of man-made and natural disasters, to prevent high crowding of people and concentration of industrial objects, to decrease the level of environmental pollution, to defend and use the territories of special status on the base of the general plan, the plan of land-economic management and the architectural cadastre in order to determine the conditions and restrictions on using a territory for construction works within the zones mentioned. This document states a functional destination, requirements for building and landscape design of a territory. There are also suggested some additions to the architectural documentation on the equipment of subjects of economic management which render accessibility services to the population. To fulfill the Law of Ukraine «On the control of architectural activities» in 2013 there is a decision to make up an architectural cadastre office within the chief management department of town planning and architecture. The control of the introduction of measures intended for humanization of architectural environment is to be given to this office [5].

Conclusions

Nowadays the Program of economic and social development as well as the additions to this Program, namely «Basic directions of improvement of the city of Makiyivka» of 25.04.2013 are carried out at a high level. The total amount of financing is 903.4 mln hrivnas, of which 309.0 mln hrivnas is given from the state budget, 32.2 mln hrivnas – from the Regional budget, 127.4 mln hrivnas – from the budgets of towns and cities, 277.2 mln hrivnas – from the funds of enterprises. During the first half of the year 2013 expenditure on the development of housing and communal services made up 28946.7 thousand hrivnas, including 135.9 thousand hrivnas at the expense of the Regional budget, 28810.8 thousand hrivnas at the expense of city and district budgets. Expenditure on the realization of measures on the improvement of towns, villages and communities made up 6 922.6 thousand hrivnas, expenditure on the maintenance of the transport infrastructure objects 4 578.5 thousand hrivnas. The fulfillment of the Program in the first half of the year 2013 was

equal to 94 % of the plan. So, it is possible to draw a conclusion that the existing program is carried out in proper time and at a high level. But having analyzed the basic directions of the Program one can conclude on the lack of measures of creating a «barrier-free environment» for physically challenged people. That's why in the paper there were suggested the basic ways of improving the Program, such as an increase of «accessible objects»

by means of controlling the requirements of doing business by business entities which render services to the population, involvement of public organizations to solve the problem of complex accessibility, development of accessible transport and street infrastructure etc. The above ways of solving the problem of creating an accessible environment can be used in programs of economic and social development of any industrial city.

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