

## HUMANIZATION OF THE LIVING ENVIRONMENT AS A GUARANTOR OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF ODESA

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**Abstract.** The article considers the factors of humanization of the living environment as one of the main principles of the sustainable development strategy of Odesa. Improving the urban structure in order to achieve physical, psychological and spiritual comfort of a person in an artificial environment demonstrates a human-centered approach to finding an integrated, comprehensive (economic, social, energy, economic, transport, etc.) model of a city with a high level of environmental quality. The analysis is focused on studying the current state of Odesa and finding solutions to overcome the antagonism and confrontation between the existing conditions and the universal human needs of its residents.

It has been determined that humanization is based on taking into account the biological, physiological, spiritual, aesthetic, psychological and socio-cultural aspects of human needs; it is based on social, environmental, ergonomic, functional, aesthetic, constructive, technological, economic requirements for improving the living environment and provides conditions for the formation of an environmentally, psychologically and aesthetically comfortable environment by urban planning means. The results obtained will contribute to the development of a program for the further development of residential areas of Odesa, their reconstruction and transformation into a comfortable, dignified and humane environment of the 21st century that best meets the level of human needs.

**Keywords:** residential areas, humanization, living environment, reconstruction, human needs and physiological capabilities, social and planning structure, efficiency of territory use, sustainable development.

**Relevance of the topic.** The city is the basic foundation of economic and social progress, which requires resources, investment and attention to provide humanity with a viable environment today and in the future. Rising standards of living in a steadily developing city are a key guarantee of creating a safe, tolerant, merciful and friendly world.

A well-designed city is a source of joy, comfort, and growth. The current legislative and regulatory framework is designed to guarantee a high level of living conditions. And every step towards a civilized society depends on the degree of awareness of specialists who design, build and operate urban facilities. Therefore, determining the aspects of humanization of the living environment of Odesa is an important factor that will contribute to the further development of the city.

**Statement of the problem.** Today, the city of Odesa is a multifunctional entity with territorial, social, and economic features that determine its specificity as a complex, diverse living organism that is constantly evolving and improving. The continuous demographic and territorial growth of the city, the generally low level of quality of the existing living environment due to its physical, moral and aesthetic aging and deterioration, cause an urgent need for the reconstruction of residential areas. City-wide development needs, which cause changes in the spatial system of the living environment, often conflict with the diverse and contradictory social interests of the population. In a rapidly developing city with an ever-growing population and correspondingly growing needs, the man-made environment, absorbed by a large number of vehicles, high-rise monotonous standard buildings, lack of greenery and cultural and amenity facilities, and poor environmental quality, is becoming increasingly aggressive and oppressive.

**Analysis of recent publications.** Urban planning activities are aimed at the comprehensive organization of the material and spatial environment of life in settlements and areas of settlement. It forms the conditions of life, recreation and work of the population, organization of public production, preservation and improvement of the environment through rational planning organization of the territory, coordinated interlacement of residential areas, industrial complexes, and other urban planning objects [1]. The works of Demin M.M., Syngaivska O.I., Didyk V.V., Bocharov Y.P., Kotlyarova O.V., Dvornikov Y.Ya, Bezlyubchenko O.S., Zavalnyi O.V., Chernonosova T.O., Pavliv A.P., Pleshkanovska A.M., Ositnyanko A.P., Ailikova H.V. [2,3,4,5].

Particular attention is paid to the issues of complex reconstruction, ecological concepts of the city and settlement, the quality of the environment, which are reflected in the works of Bevz M.V., Klyushnychenko E.E., Cherkes B.S, Pleshkanovska A.M., Tetiora A.N., Tovstenko T.D., Byvalina M.V., Vadimov V.M., Grekov O.S., Lisnychenko S.V., Dotsenko T.A., Yegorov Y.I., Saban Y.Y., Zhdanova I.V., Korotun I.V. [6,7,8].

The 21st century declares the need to develop urban planning techniques and principles based on humanism. Aspects of ecological and ergonomic research with the aim of forming a humane environment are devoted to the works of Bevz M.V., Kryzhanovska N.Y., Gabriel I., Moor V.K., Gabrel M.M. [9,10,11].

The acute problem of increasing the intensity of development of residential areas with the mandatory observance of established norms focused on a person with his or her physiological, biological, personal and social needs was studied by Pleshkanovska A.M., Gabrel M.M., Kostiuk O.O., Byvalina M.V. [12].

**The object of research** is the living environment of the city of Odesa.

**The subject of research** is to determine the principles and methods of humanization of the living environment.

**The aim and objectives of the research** are to analyze the aspects of humanization of the living environment of Odesa as a historical city in the context of reconstruction of historically developed territories and with the aim of increasing the efficiency of their use and further sustainable development.

Humanization is bringing the environment to a state that is most in line with the nature of a human being as a bio-social-spiritual being whose life takes place in a physical, social and cultural environment. This is an activity of humanity aimed at gradual renewal of the environment, development of its structure, improvement of living conditions of the population in order to meet the growing needs of a person and take into account his or her physiological capabilities.

The humanization of the living environment is a process aimed at increasing the value of the individual and ensuring his or her comfort, which should improve the qualities of the living environment, including accessibility and safety of the environment (environmental, physical, psychological, fire, crime), the possibility of communication and preservation of private space, ensuring quantitative and qualitative indicators of housing, cultural and household service facilities, compliance with service radii, building density, and landscaping standards, requirements of sanitary and hygienic standards, and the architectural expressiveness of the environment. The paper identifies the criteria for the humanization of the living environment – social, planning, environmental, ergonomic, functional, aesthetic, and economic.

The analysis of modern domestic and international experience in regulating the quality of the living environment shows that an important condition for humanization is the improvement of the social and functional parameters of the environment, 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, paying special attention to the development of social, engineering and road infrastructure. The results of the analysis should increase the effectiveness of urban planning solutions that shape the environment of the historic city of Odesa, and contribute to the implementation of the tasks of transforming it into a comfortable living environment.

Identification of the main determining factors influencing the process of organizing residential development zones, disclosure of the features and reasons for their changes, characteristic features of functioning and potential opportunities will form the basis for developing proposals for their further fruitful and full development.

The close interrelation of the intra-housing and urban environment necessitates the consideration of the system "person-housing unit-building-adjacent territory-microdistrict-residential district of the city" as a single complex of the living environment. The end of the 20th century marked the formation of a new, environmental approach to architecture as a form of spatial art with a constantly evolving system of structures that form the subject-spatial environment of society's life, which are created exclusively in accordance with the needs of society and the laws of beauty [13]. The harmonization of the system "apartment - house - adjacent territory - residential area - city" is focused on creating a comfortable, environmentally sustainable, humanized living environment.

Humanization reflects a set of existing environmental problems (the crisis state of the natural environment, the destructive impact of the city on humans), options and possibilities for solving them with functional and morphological means of modeling the environment. The requirements for environmental indicators are directly related to biological, physiological, psychological, socio-cultural, spiritual and aesthetic needs of a person (Table 1) and the processes that take place in it [14].

Table 1. THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN HUMAN NEEDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS (COMFORT CONDITIONS)

<b>Human needs</b>	<b>Requirements for environmental indicators (comfort conditions)</b>
<b>biological</b>	Availability of places for sleeping, eating, hygiene, recreation with appropriate qualitative and quantitative indicators
<b>physiological</b>	Sanitary and hygienic indicators of the environment: temperature, humidity, purity of air, soil, water, aeration, insolation, illumination, wind conditions, noise, radiation, electromagnetic and other radiation levels
<b>spiritual, aesthetic</b>	Architectural and artistic indicators: expressiveness and individuality of objects, consistency with the environment, landscape, landscaping and greenery, optimal number of storeys and building density, proportions, shape, scale, meter, rhythm, light and color, texture
<b>psychological</b>	A sense of safety and protection from the harmful effects of the environment: no transit of strangers through the adjacent territories, good spatial orientation, clear functional zoning of the environment, standard lighting, absence of aggressive shapes and colors, monotonous and homogeneous surfaces, proportionality of sizes and proportions to a person, optimal number of storeys and density of buildings and population, landscaping and gardening, aesthetic expressiveness and individuality of appearance
<b>socio-cultural</b>	Needs for affordable housing, employment, cultural and household services, organization of recreation, leisure, communication, and creation of conditions for personal development

In turn, the improvement of the living environment requires compliance with a number of requirements: social, environmental, ergonomic, functional, aesthetic, structural, technological, and economic, which are clearly shown in Table 2.

Thus, the humanization of the living environment is based on taking into account the biological, physiological, spiritual, aesthetic, psychological and socio-cultural aspects of human needs, taking into account social, environmental, ergonomic, functional, aesthetic, constructive, technological, economic requirements for improving the living environment and providing

conditions for the formation of an environmentally, psychologically and aesthetically comfortable environment by urban planning means.

Table 2. REQUIREMENTS FOR IMPROVING THE LIVING ENVIRONMENT

<b>requirements</b>	<b>social</b>	Alignment with social needs and values
	<b>ecological</b>	Creation of a comfortable environment for human life, care of the environment and careful use of natural resources
	<b>ergonomic</b>	Compliance of the environment with the anthropometric, physiological, psychological, social and hygienic features of a person
	<b>functional</b>	Requirements determined by the parameters of socio-economic processes that unfold in the material and spatial environment of a person
	<b>aesthetic</b>	Correspondence of the characteristics of the environment to the compositional and artistic principles developed in the process of forming the artistic culture of society
	<b>structurally-technological</b>	Rational use of material resources to ensure strength, stability, durability of environmental elements, adaptability to operating conditions in the face of climatic, electromagnetic, mechanical and other negative impacts
	<b>economic</b>	Efficiency of material costs for the organization and operation of environmental elements, its renewal and development

The discrepancy between the quality of human living conditions in the living environment and the requirements of modernity is to some extent due to moral aging caused by social reasons. The study of functional-planning, sanitary-hygienic, aesthetic, environmental factors of the living environment, the principles of regulatory documentation and modern developments and scientific works will allow to determine the possibilities of its improvement [15].

Due to its position in economic, cultural, historical, urban planning and other respects, Odesa is a typical representative of the historical cities of the Black Sea region of Ukraine. A number of common factors that were involved in the formation of residential development zones in these cities can be considered on the example of Odesa. The first factor is the natural and climatic conditions characteristic of the representatives of the third construction and climatic region. The second is the multinational composition and peculiarities of the city's socio-economic development. The third is the influence of the architecture of the Balkan countries, southern Europe and the style of Russian classicism. It manifested itself in the design of buildings and the overall character of the development by opening its front along red lines and alternating residential streets with wide public squares. The flow of spaces is also evident in the layout of residential buildings: a narrow passage and a spacious courtyard in miniature repeat the citywide street-square scheme. The sum of all factors influenced the formation in Odesa of the type of urban housing traditional for cities in the south of Ukraine, which had a three-part structure [16]. Residential buildings with mandatory summer rooms (galleries, balconies, verandas) were grouped around a courtyard with mandatory landscaping elements such as a column, a well for collecting rainwater, gazebos, sculptures, paving, and landscaping. The city's social infrastructure (schools, libraries, theaters, hospitals, various commercial establishments, shelters, and green public areas) and landscaping were developed.

The construction of Khadzhibey (as Odesa was called until 1795) began in 1794 according to the project of F. Devolan, who organically integrated the regular planning structure and the natural geometry of the area, defining the spatial characteristics of the development. The city's layout consisted of two rectangular street grids offset at an angle of 45°. This arrangement opened the streets towards the sea, improved ventilation and insolation of the neighborhoods, and increased the artistic effect. The city also had a good zoning of the territory. The main village, public, and

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administrative zones were located on the upper plateau with a fairly calm relief, while the port industrial zone was located at the foot of the coastal slope [17].

The layout of Odesa is one of the greatest achievements of classicist urban planning. Its author, engineer F.P. Devolan, successfully used the topography of the area, took into account climatic conditions, and the city's economic profile. The regular planning also included a talented combination of architecture with the existing natural landscape, beams, slopes, terraces, boulevards, and parks, creating a beautiful facade of the city from the sea. The residential area is located on a raised plateau, while the industrial zone is located on the low-lying coastal strip. The wide valley of the Quarantine Beam was intended for warehouses. The ravines were used as descents from the city to the port. This separation into two levels of residential and industrial zones was very progressive. Using the reserves of the plain plateau, the city's layout was to develop towards the steppe. The size of the planned city was also large for the time – 1000 hectares.

When deciding on resettlement issues, the main attention was paid to the national characteristics of the inhabitants, who were to settle in different parts of the city around the squares with churches. In the first period of Odesa's existence, Italian, Armenian, and Crimean Tatar techniques were used in the layout and appearance of buildings. However, the development of national traditions was hindered by the government's policy of control and regulation, which led to the main style of the city being classicism. Residential buildings of that period consisted of 1-2-story mansions of small craftsmen, poor merchants, and burghers on the outskirts and suburbs, and manor-type palaces of large merchants and landlords in the central districts. The first tenement houses with tiny yards of 8-10 m<sup>2</sup> appeared, which after 1820 became the main type of residential development in the central part of the city. Since 1830, the number of storeys of apartment buildings has increased and the architecture has changed: the canonical forms of classicism and empire have turned into a set of decorative elements, and the development itself was carried out according to standard and individual projects. At the end of the 1870s, sectional apartment buildings were the most developed, replacing traditional gallery buildings. In general, the spectacular ensembles and buildings of the 18th and 19th centuries, together with ordinary buildings, formed an aesthetically expressive environment on the city scale [18].

The early 30s of the 20th century marked the emergence of large residential complexes in Odesa consisting of groups of 4-5-story buildings that formed a large open courtyard. The construction of dormitories for students and workers began, and the city received dozens of schools and preschools, as well as public institutions. In the city's landscaping, the main attention was paid to green public areas – parks and squares. The 1-5-storey residential buildings began to include complexes of cultural and consumer services – canteens, cinemas, schools, kindergartens and nurseries, clubs, baths, libraries, shops.

In the early 1950s, the emphasis shifted to the construction of residential complexes with clear perimeter buildings that shaped the appearance of highways. The development projects combined the typical and the individual, depending on the location of the building and its role in shaping the appearance of the street, the desire to create a certain architectural image, and the presence of public facilities on the ground floors. The facades were enriched with loggias and bay windows, the rhythm and shape of balconies, the size and combination of openings changed. The compositions of the residential buildings, which were built along the red lines between the existing buildings, were designed from the front and were characterized by restrained decor. The buildings on the corners of the block corresponded to the height of the adjacent buildings and were characterized by developed corner dominants.

In the residential buildings of the central quarters of that time, one can trace the desire for ensemble, which was expressed not only in the coordination of building heights, rhythmic divisions of facade planes, and the traditional allocation of corner parts, but also in the use of stylistic forms of neighboring buildings. In the process of restoring the city, eliminating the consequences of the war, and the construction that followed, the scale of development in the central quarters was increased, and large residential areas were built in the southern and other parts

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of the city. The orientation of the postwar architecture contributed to the preservation of the historical buildings in the central parts of the city. Without clashing with the appearance of the existing buildings, the new houses harmoniously and tactfully fit into the existing environment.

Since 1957, Odesa began to be built up with large-block standard buildings, which were later supplemented by large-panel and monolithic reinforced concrete buildings. The streets of the new residential areas were no longer limited to neighborhoods, but to microdistricts of 14 to 35 hectares with a stepped service system that provided for the satisfaction of the daily needs of the population near their places of residence. The peculiarity of this planning stage was the transition from block development to microdistrict development with the corresponding enlargement and differentiation of the street network. At the same time, the area and geometry of the adjoining space increased. The development of residential buildings became extensive and was based on quantitative principles.

Residential development zones in Odesa are characterized by both features that meet the requirements of humanization and those that do not contribute to the creation of a comfortable and safe environment for people. These include non-compliance with the principles of microdistricting as the basis for ensuring anthropocentric organization of the territory of residential development zones, and the discrepancy between the number and composition of objects of daily and periodic necessity in most areas and the requirements of current standards and the real needs of the population and many others.

**Direction for further research.** The development of residential areas in the city of Odesa is represented by a number of periods, which are characterized by planning and development techniques, typology of residential and public buildings, norms that determine the balance of the territory, the ratio of built-up and undeveloped areas, % of greenery, % of buildings. This will make it possible to identify urban planning objects that represent the main typological groups that differ in their environmental characteristics. The territories and buildings of each typological group need to be brought in line with the standards and views of today, while observing the conditions for the formation of an environmentally, psychologically and aesthetically comfortable living environment as the basis for humanization. They have different degrees of historical and architectural value and a system of restrictions, territory size and nature of development, and, accordingly, different levels of opportunities and reserves. The development of principles and methods for the humanization of residential areas of various types will contribute to their gradual transformation into a harmonious and full-fledged living environment that meets human needs.

**Conclusions.** Today, Odesa is not only a multidisciplinary regional center, but also a business, scientific, educational, recreational, and tourist center. The originality of Odesa lies in the unique image of the city, which was created according to the canons of classicism and developed as a free city inhabited by trade, port and other business people of different social classes and nationalities. This determined the unique specifics of the urban structure and formed an urban environment that is valuable for its layout, chamber buildings, organic natural, humane, and human-scale proportions. The modern residential environment of Odesa is represented by a variety of buildings, which have different indicators and features determined by different times of its creation, different degrees of historical and architectural value, functional and planning, architectural and planning, social and planning, constructive and style characteristics. Determining the structural and planning features of the formation of residential development zones, the main factors influencing their formation in the new social conditions, and the trends of their further improvement in Ukrainian cities is an important urban planning task to create conditions for fruitful and full-fledged, sustainable development of the city with the provision of a high quality humanized living environment. Consideration of the components of the living environment of Odesa – functional-planning, architectural-planning and social-planning structure, environmental, technical, social, aesthetic, historical and architectural aspects – will contribute to the development of a strategy for its restoration from the standpoint of humanization.

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## ГУМАНІЗАЦІЯ СЕРЕДОВИЩА ЖИТТЄДІЯЛЬНОСТІ ЯК ГАРАНТ СТАЛОГО РОЗВИТКУ ОДЕСИ

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**Анотація.** В статті розглянуто фактори гуманізації середовища життєдіяльності як однієї з головних засад стратегії сталого розвитку Одеси. Вдосконалення міської структури з метою досягнення фізичного, психологічного та духовного комфорту людини в штучному оточенні демонструє людиноспрямований підхід до пошуку інтегральної, комплексної (економічної, соціальної, енергетичної, екологічної, транспортної і т.д.) моделі міста з високим рівнем якості середовища. Проведений аналіз орієнтовано на вивчення сучасного стану Одеси та пошук рішень щодо подолання антагонізму і протистояння існуючих умов і загальнолюдських потреб її жителів. Було визначено, що гуманізація базується на врахуванні біологічних, фізіологічних, духовних, естетичних, психологічних та соціокультурних аспектів потреб людини; спирається на соціальні, екологічні, ергономічні, функціональні, естетичні, конструктивно-технологічні, економічні вимоги при вдосконаленні житлового середовища та забезпечує умови формування екологічно, психологічно та естетично комфортного середовища містобудівними засобами.

Містобудування як засіб гуманізації середовища є матеріально-просторовим відображенням суспільних поглядів і очікувань у формуванні повноцінного житлового середовища, що визначає основи державної містобудівної політики в Україні. Визначення структурних і планувальних особливостей організації зон житлової забудови Одеси, головних факторів, що впливають на їх становлення в нових соціальних умовах, тенденції подальшого їх вдосконалення є важливим містобудівним завданням для вироблення стратегії створення умов плідного і повноцінного, стійкого розвитку міста з забезпеченням високої якості гуманізованого середовища проживання. Отримані результати сприятимуть розробці програми подальшого розвитку житлових територій Одеси, їх реконструкції і перетворенню в комфортне, гідне і максимально відповідаюче рівню людських потреб гуманне середовище 21 сторіччя.

**Ключові слова:** зони житлової забудови, гуманізація, середовище життєдіяльності, реконструкція, потреби та фізіологічні можливості людини, соціально-планувальна структура, ефективність використання територій, сталий розвиток.