

Pandas A.V.

PhD in Economics

Odessa State Academy of Civil Engineering and Architecture

TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF SETTLEMENTS IN THE AREA OF INFLUENCE OF A BIG CITY

In the article suburban areas are analyzed as an integral part of an urban agglomeration. Researches have established performance indicators, that are characterizing social and economic potential of the territories, can determine the significance of settlement forming criteria in terms of areas of influence of a city, identify priority areas to improve the living conditions of the population. The expediency of applying methods of scoring in development of activities and justification of decisions aimed at improving the socio-economic development of communities was rationalized.

Keywords: *local development, urban agglomeration, suburban areas, zoning*

In the historical evolution of forms of settlement as a replacement for the traditional types of settlements – urban and rural ones, developing relatively autonomously – new "group" forms of highly concentrated resettlement formed by close placing of settlements and creating intense connections between them come more and more often. Such urban agglomerations are rapidly developing worldwide. This is a cluster of settlements often consisting of dozens, sometimes hundreds of communities including rural settlements that are closely related to each other. There is no unified terminology to refer to these population clusters. Along with the term "urban agglomeration" such terms are used: "local settlement system", "area of big cities", "group settlement system", "constellation of cities".

Interest to the concept of urban agglomeration in Ukraine is associated with appearance of new development processes of large urban systems.

State intervention in socio-economic development of urban agglomerations is pursuing certain goals. The overall picture of the socio-economic processes in the country consists of socio-economic situation in urban agglomerations. State regulation is intended to coordinate social and economic processes of urban agglomerations.

Today, in the post-crisis time, this need becomes an even more prioritized direction connected to the further development and recovery of the state economy and external (global) environment challenges as well as a new territorial policy held in Ukraine that involves formation of regions competitive in the global economic system.

This need acquires a completely different form with the agglomeration development: today an agglomeration is an objective process of region development that insures formation of economic

points of growth, balanced development of territories and integrated, safer, and more efficient development of infrastructure for implementation of the main goal of social and economic development, namely the creation of comfortable living and working conditions for people and business.

Today they understand a better place for life and work, creative personal fulfillment, and innovation where science develops and affects, business is actively functioning as an agglomeration. Practically it's everything that holds modern imperatives set by the government, including those in terms of socio-economic development.

Socio-economic development includes the following components: increase in production, income, and as a result the welfare of the population; significant changes in social, institutional, and administrative structures of society; changes in public consciousness; changes in traditions and habits; improvement in education and health; creation of conditions that will facilitate growth of self-esteem of people as a result of formation of social, political, economic, and institutional system; these systems should be guided by respect of human dignity; increase of the degree of people freedom.

Currently, cities and urban agglomerates dominate within the territorial structure of developed countries and their economies. As part of the development strategy of a modern city it is important to consider the economic development of suburban areas. The economy of suburbs is aimed at decision-making related to the process of migration of the citizens from the city center to the suburban areas, the choice of location and distribution of productive forces and development of the suburban areas. The functioning and development of suburban areas is related to the peculiarities of use of their material, financial, land, and other resources. Problems of using suburban area territories are largely due to the necessity of meeting the needs of the city. The main problems lie in the ambiguity of the meaning of the term suburban area, uncertainties of the size and boundaries of the zone, the term "suburban area" itself, features of regulation of land resources industry redistribution, land and other real estate market. As an integral part of the city, suburban zone has a number of important economic functions.

Formation of settlement areas in the suburban area is conditioned by the influence of the city that causes qualitative changes in resettlement, economy, production, environmental conditions, and other fields. There is no real idea of how these processes occur, their intensity and magnitude.

It seems that establishment of settlements in the suburban area should be started with determination of its sizes, consideration of major contradictions and problems of land use related to meeting the needs of the city. At this time studies on the suburban areas are focused mainly on organization and improvement of suburban agriculture, disregarding the issue of sizing suburban

areas. There is no adequate valid method of allocation of the suburban area and forming settlements where the specificity of suburbs would be reflected.

Blurred borders, urban agglomerations complicate the definition of the term "suburb". In the US this term is understood as a ring of urban areas outside central cities [1]. The most capacious definition of suburbs was given by an American sociologist A. Downs. "The term "suburbs" refers to the total area of urban metropolis outside the city center, so the suburbs should be considered 18,000 of urban municipalities as well as land, formally it doesn't get in the city boundaries. Settlements are considered suburbs, they consist of several hundred up to 80 thousand people. They may just be residential or industrialized areas or various combinations of the two, may directly border the city center and be 100 miles away " [2].

Stability of development of suburban settlements, ensuring living conditions in their areas, effectiveness of usage of land and other resources are largely determined by the influence of the city. An important condition of development of appropriate and reasonable approach to formation of suburban settlements is recognition of existence of suburban area in certain borders.

Suburban area is a territorial zone, adjacent to the city limits, which is an integral part of the city, established in accordance with economic, spatial, labor, recreation bonds, and fixed set by the administrative, town planning documents. We selected the direction and stability of main links of the city with surrounding areas and generalized functionality of suburban areas (Fig. 1).

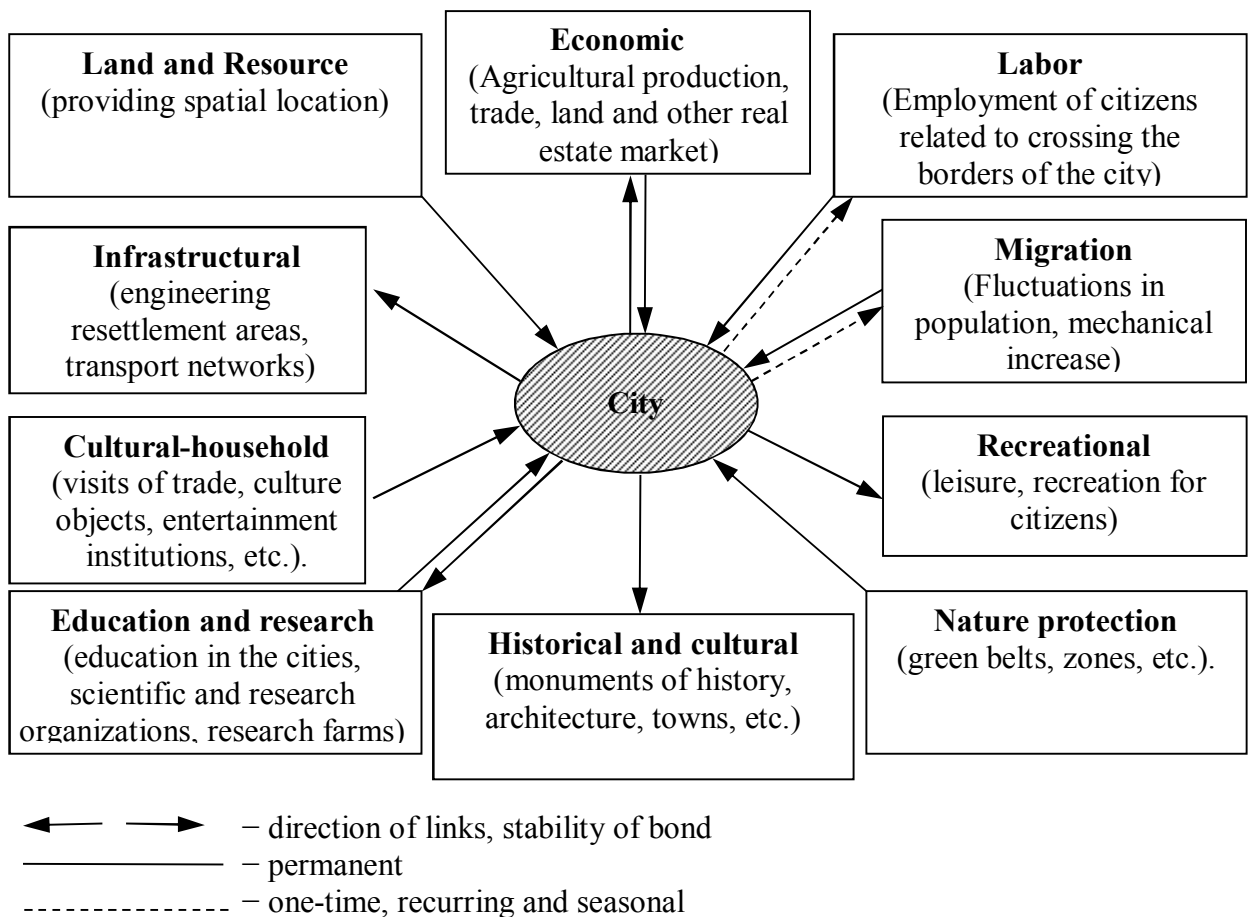


Fig. 1 Functional links of the city with the surrounding area

The definition of size and boundaries of suburban areas should be based on a comprehensive approach that includes consideration of functional connections with the city, the closeness and stability of these relationships, the purpose of suburban space to meet the needs of the city.

Administrative entities should appear as regional structural elements of the suburban area (regions, territories within the boundaries of former village, and town administrations). Firstly, the suburban area gets targeting, secondly, the administration management of the zone territory is facilitated.

The content of the process of forming suburban areas, its sequence is specified by tasks, among which are the following:

- general analysis of areas surrounding the city, including the study of demographics, economics, production, land use, ecology, based on statistical information;
- establishment of functional connections of the city with suburban areas;
- selection and justification of factors and parameters that affect the formation of functional connections;
- allocation of territories in the city influence zone;
- setting boundaries of the suburban area based on integrated zoning that reflects major functional relationships.

Basic principles of forming suburbs - taking into account the preferred functional connections with suburban space, differentiation of the degree of city influence within the suburban space, the optimal size, rational use of its resources, compliance with environmental balance in the city and its surrounding area. To establish the criteria for the formation of suburban area it is necessary to analyze the functional development of the suburban areas, study the impact of the city on the size, value, and structure of communities, development of social and industrial infrastructure, identify trends in land use.

Literature

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