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ENVIRONMENT NATURALNESS PRESERVATION PROBLEMS IN THE CITY DEVELOPMENT

A city is a dynamical object that exists in the constant changes and development. The cities' development occurs in the main three forms, which regularly appear in consecutive phases: the territorial growth (quantitative development), the structural reorganisation (intensive development), at last, the interconnected development of the settlements, which are situated in the area of city's influence (structural development). The ensuring of city's functioning is connected with various resources. The providing of the city with reserve territories is the condition of its development. In the first phase of the city growth - there are the reserve territories which are situated in the periphery of the city. In the second phase - there are the reserve territories in the middle of the city. In the third - there are the territories which are situated in the neighbouring towns, villages and spaces between the settlements, and are set for the location of the objects and providing of different functions of the city and regional levels. Every phase of the city development demands not only the territorial reserves but also many other resources for the city system functioning and the fulfilment of the essential population necessities [1].

The problems of the territorial growth, structural reorganization and interconnected settlements' development in the area of big city centres influence appeared simultaneously today in the cities because of the significant level of the spontaneity in the functioning and the development of their planning structure, which characterise the second half of the 20th century. The concept of the city development consists today not only of the territorial growth (quantitative increase), but also of structural (re-structuring of city components), investment (supplying means) and content-ideological (the ideology changing - the changing of the purpose and the tasks of the city's functioning) development.

The efforts of the local city authorities, which are directed to solve the tasks of cities' functioning and development, need the significant scientific providing with the choice of alternatives and their development strategies. The important role that consists of changing of population's psychological stereotypes about the opportunities to influence the living environment for its improvement belongs to the city planners. These city planners must form the programs and the concepts of city development, which should be understandable for the citizens. The specialists will present these programs, defend them and help to make them come true. Here a new

and unaccustomed role of an architect and city planner appears as the creator of social programs, as the lawyer, the strategist [2].

It is important to determine the most general aim of city functioning and development that has to not only take into account the general human demands, but also display the certain special features of the city, to underline its local colour and the differences from other cities, which will form together with the convenience of the city also its attractiveness. The inhabitants want to live in a safe and healthy city that allows the personality to self-realize and to feel comfortable in the human and spatial environment. This can be the aim of the city development and its community or any other idea that is clear for the inhabitants.

It is necessary to determine the resources that cannot be restored, first of all the natural basis of city existence. The next step is to elaborate the effective reasonable strategy of nature management and of necessary and inevitable preservation of the environment. It is important to determine all the spatial and natural conditions and resources, their components, qualities, condition, opportunities and the limits of their usage in order to prevent their degradation. The opportunities of providing and holding of necessary measure of city environment **natural reality** by means of limitation of anthropogenic pressure on the settlement are set in this activity.

The most important value in the city beside a person and the nature is taking into consideration the time component of settlement development that is embodied in the history and materialized in the culture, which has come to us. Those values are depicted in numerous quantity of tracks, objects, complexes of cultural heritage which form the historical area of the settlement, still have preserved their anthropogenic naturalness, that is to say - the truthfulness of the origin, that can be called **authentic** of the settlement and its environment. The naturalness and authenticity are the basic features and create the **originality** of our cities and villages, that is their biggest historical achievement. It consists of everything that forms the time and spatial continuum of the 21st century civilised society life [1, 3].

The embodiment of the conceptual aim demands the production and the achievement of the certain tasks and following the conditions. It is necessary to determine the means for achievement of such desirable features as the safe living environment, the ecologic (healthy) city and the comfortable living environment of the human beings, which include utilitarian and esthetic sides, protection and preservation of all historical values that create the settlement originality [4].

The safety of residing and healthy living environment of the city can be successfully expressed in rational metrics (they have to be presented). At the same time it is difficult to rationalize such features of the environment as comfort and especially aesthetics. The comfort of the environment consists of the whole complex of components, which service everybody and all together (from water in the tap of the flat to the city water-intaking system, from the colorful packing to the garbage recycling firm). The comfort of human mutual relations is the basis of social and psychological climate in the city. The satisfaction with the place and status in the city as also the city in the country and Europe itself influences the feeling of the soul comfort besides the psychological component of the environment. The question is about our waiting from the city and its capability to satisfy

our demands. They can be satisfied optionally now but necessarily in the future. The optimism of it is based on the feeling of the city dynamics that raises people hopes in breast that their hopes will come true [5].

The opportunities have to be determined in the city planning and spatial design about the settlements which can be given to the inhabitants today, tomorrow and in the future 20-30 years. And how much funds have to be put into the city in order to achieve and realize the desirable features. It is important to divide the necessary investments into the certain periods and to plan the certain city economy branches and the main general city objects for the investment. The nature preservation, the establishing of nature preservation territories, the steps directed towards the improvement of the ecology, sanitary and epidemiology city status have to become the important fields for the investment.

It is important to investigate and determine the territorial, spatial, functional, natural, architectural, city planning, historical, cultural and aesthetical resources and conditions of city development even before working out of the city development concept. This forms the separate part of the city development concept of every city. There can arise absolutely another unexpected picture than we can simply imagine if there an unplanned analysis has been done. For example, the sociological investigations of the cities show that their inhabitants want to preserve in the inviolable appearance the material natural city substratum, its natural components, and the city planning fabric. At the same time they are waiting for the significant changes in the field of city functioning. That means that the spirit, face, beauty, historical composition, natural elements and the naturalness of the city are being provided by its the most constant, passive features, which are expressed in such town planning structures as architectural, planning and natural.

The outside natural city environment, its outside green belt, the most important natural elements of regional level, which play the essential role in the natural city environment, are playing an important part in the retaining of the city naturalness by means of increasing its viable components. It is important that the object of the city development concept should be the whole planning organism - the city agglomeration. As a rule, this is a considerably wider territory than the existing city legal limits and the entire natural complex that is the natural basis of the agglomeration. This is the space where the city lives, works and rests everyday, during the weekends, spends its short and long-lasting holidays. Exactly this space has to become the object of the complete town planning working up. The applied urbanistics come across a great number of, first of all, legal problems [6].

The functioning and development of the settlements depend on the internal (potential and resources) and external (connections and communications) components. The external components determine the significance of the city in the region settling structure.

Thus, for example, three Trans-European Corridors (Lisbon - Kyiv, Berlin - Kyiv, the Baltic - the Black Sea) cross in Lviv and the city gets the additional chances in its development. This means the development of the infrastructure and region specialization (communications, service, tourism, medicine). From this point of view there can be proposed such an idea for Lviv as an East-European

city, the gate to the East Europe, the gathering of different authentic cultures, historical and architectural monuments, the high region naturalness (the Carpathians). The **hospitality, service, safeness, friendliness** are the important city qualities here.

The internal components determine the opportunity to achieve the desirable city characteristics such as the **high technological, polycultural, safe, home, healthy city**. It is obvious that the most part of these city qualities, characteristic features of its environment are set up on the natural basis, are impossible and don't take place without obligatory natural components and resources [7].

The complete city organism of Lviv - the object of city planning design and city development concept, its master plan, is determined on the basis of external and internal components combination. By the way such an object in Lviv as long ago as the 1920s was called Big Lviv (by Ignacy Drexler, the founder of city planning school in Lviv Polytechnics), but the authority gets more and more difficulties with the practical understanding of that great concept during the last time.

It is necessary to point out that the natural basis and natural city frame are not completely determined on the level of demands, which modern city planning is putting out, till now. The natural basis of city existence has to be revealed in the city development concept. The land forms, geology, hydrography, flora, fauna, climate at last have to open the city nature as the natural city planning object and to accent on the exotics, selecting the unique objects and the phenomena. It seems necessary to select the nature protection objects on the territory of the city, to give the propositions on their development and status (for example, urgently to set the exact limits of existing parks etc.). It is important to show the status of a natural basis that includes the environment impurity, the degradation stage, the self-reproduction opportunity and special necessary due measures for anthropogenic pressure decrease. It is also necessary to work out the regime zones of nature protection and to provide the legal protection for adhering to these demands. The sanitary and epidemiological situations are important. Such places as landfills, cemeteries, cleaning structures, drawoffs, environment impurity stage, functional and territorial problems, illness concentration etc. should be shown.

The priority city planning tasks are the determination of the complex of territory resources of the city and its districts for the providing of city functioning now and in the future from the whole complex of territorial problems. These resources include natural and ecological components, historical and cultural potential (exactly this is the most valuable in the restoring), material and technical, social and demographic resources for the city functioning. The city resources have got their character (variety), magnitude (potential) and balance (integrity and entirety). It is important and necessary to work out the territory development programs, which base on the character, potential, balance and entirety of their resources and necessary social significant priorities. The producing of capable implantation mechanisms of these programs into practice will provide the real development of reasonable functional and planning alternatives of these territories' progress. It is difficult to overestimate the importance of the determination of inhabitants' relation to the programs and the achievement of inhabitants' acceptance of all

changes, which are proposed and mention the inhabitants, their interests. We need that an inhabitant of Lviv should be changed into the interested and active subject of its environment creation. This problem isn't set on the scale of only the separate cities but also the whole country itself. The success of these programs and projects will be achieved only in the case when all the plans will have business and financial basis, real mechanisms of investments engaging, predicted social and financial effectiveness and also the investment guarantees.

The protection, increasing and development of city fabric demands our special attention not only from the point of view of acceptance of Lviv into the List of UNESCO World Heritage but also from the side of architectural, city planning and natural city potential. Beside the separate buildings, which belong to the historical and cultural heritage of our cities, there are city-planning monuments that haven't got any protecting signs that inform a simple inhabitant about the status of the monument, forbiddance of intrusion and punishment for its destroying or damaging. The information about the status of these monuments is in the departments and administrations of architecture and city planning or in still rear in our cities management of historical and architectural reserves and museums, which bear the responsibility for the monument's status. The planning structure of the settlements, their centers or separate fragments, the defensive walls, banks, moats, which remained, building city blocks, architectural complexes, memorable places of destroyed urban dominants, such as churches, and other important city planning historical objects, which together form authentic environment, are the monuments of city planning. The authentic environment has got also the features of historical reality by the value and natural composition [8].

The historical heritage of Lviv consists of thousands of objects, which are situated in the central part of the city and form historical and architectural reserve. However, let us have a look on the historical plans of Lviv in the 17-20th centuries. The territories of modern middle part of the city with different buildings by character and time with some monuments haven't got any protection status as a rule, although it was preserved the planning structure and often even the character of the buildings that were built several centuries ago. These spaces became an object of strong interest because of their territory reserves by the density of the buildings. The mechanical compaction of the territory was started here by means of placing new 5-, 9- and high-storied buildings. Beyond of doubt, these territories need regeneration, modernization, animation of usage, rising of living standard; they need to be inspired with a new life. It is obvious that the approach when the character and the scale of such buildings is distorted, the city fabric is destroyed irrevocably, the small buildings are demolished, the streets are made more straight and narrow, the planning structure is changed, the architectural details are disappearing etc., can be called not legitimate. However, these territories bring the character of their spatial organization that developed during several centuries. How can be protected and preserved these objects of city planning heritage? How can we catch this object of protection, the historical environment, at the time when the result of the professional architectural changes often becomes negative because of the unification of the spaces, scale disharmonies, lowering of the standard level

of living? The spirit of the place is being lost. New and old inhabitants are not identified with the new quality of these spaces. The old inhabitants' adaptation to the changes goes painfully. The criminality and other unsocial phenomena grow here naturally.

The city planning decisions can be irrevocable by their results because of their great inertness, often can be dangerous not only on the local and regional but also on the national scale. This can be seen in the example of Chernobyl and other catastrophic situations. It is important to put the hierarchy of national values into the basis of such decisions, but not to meet the demands of long or short-lasting interests of pragmatic character of separate groups of people. It is necessary to put into the basis of the existence and development of our cities' territories the natural, ecological, historical and cultural priorities [9].

The determination and preservation of city environment natural reality and the environment as a whole are the important tasks, that appear in the modern conditions in front of the city planning, spatial planning and landscape architecture.

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Abstract

The determination and preservation of city environment natural reality and the environment as a whole are the important tasks, which appear in the modern conditions in the process of city planning.

Keywords: city development, naturalness, authentic feature, originality

Problemy ochrony środowiska naturalnego w rozwoju miasta

Streszczenie

Ustalenie i ochrona środowiska rzeczywistości naturalnej miasta jako całość są ważnymi zadaniami, które pojawiają się w nowoczesnych warunkach w trakcie procesu planowania miasta.

Słowa kluczowe: rozwój miasta, naturalność, cecha oryginalna, oryginalność