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## **FEATURES OF THE ARCHITECTURE LANDSCAPE ARRANGEMENT AND OBJECTIVES OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF RECREATION SYSTEM IN LVIV SUBURBAN**

### **CECHY ORGANIZACJI ARCHITEKTONICZNEJ I KRAJOBRAZOWEJ ORAZ CELE ROZWOJU SYSTEMU PODMIEJSKICH TERENÓW MIASTA LWÓW**

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#### **ABSTRACT**

The architectural and landscape organization of the recreational system of the suburban zone of Lviv is analyzed. The proposals on its improvement are made on the base of the complex analysis of the current state.

Key words: natural-landscape conditions, resettlement system, architectural-landscape organization.

#### **STRESZCZENIE**

Analizowana jest architektoniczna i krajobrazowa organizacja systemu rekreacyjnego podmiejskiego obszaru Lwowa. Propozycje dotyczące jej ulepszeń oparte są na kompleksowej analizie obecnego stanu.

Słowa kluczowe: warunki przyrodniczo-krajobrazowe, system przesiedleń, organizacja architektoniczno-krajobrazowa.

## 1. PROBLEM RESOLUTION

In recent years, the problem of recreation has become especially relevant for the inhabitants of large cities. The value of recreation is especially enhanced due to the negative effects of scientific and technological progress, deterioration of the natural environment and urbanization.

Ukraine develops its tourism and recreation industry. Suburban zones of the large cities, as a place of temporary stay of tourists and a place of short-term rest of inhabitants of the city, are relevant for research. Changes of approaches to their architectural and landscape purposes, including the transformation of the recreational system of suburban zones of large cities are required in the new socio-economic conditions.

This function of the suburban zone is due to the fact that it allows to restore the physical strength of a person. And this, in its turn, leads to the increase of the role of the suburban zone, which becomes the necessary natural center, creates the favorable microclimate for its full of functioning of (its suburban zone), as a cultural and recreational center. However, the rational use of recreational and tourist resources of the suburban zone is impossible without their detailed analysis and development of practical recommendations for optimizing the development of appropriate recreational zones.

The theoretical foundations of the territorial organization of the recreational zones, places for recreation and living, problems of urban development were explored in the works by T. Panchenko, I. Rodichkin, M. Dyomin, M. Habrel, V. Shulyka, V. Yatsenko, R. Stotska, Yu.Vedenin, L Zorin, V. Preobrazhenskiy, N. Nedashkivska, T. Skutar, H. Filvarov and others.

The purpose of the article is to reveal the features of accommodation and architectural and landscape organization of recreational facilities in the suburbs of the large city.

*For the achievement of this goal, it is necessary to resolve the following tasks:*

1. to carry out the characteristics and analysis of Lviv and the suburban zone, to reveal and analyze the features of the location of recreational facilities in this zone;
2. to explore the features of the architectural and landscape organization of recreational facilities;
3. the main tasks of the development of recreational objects of the suburban zone.

The object of the research is: recreational complexes that are located in the suburban zone of Lviv. 81 objects were identified on the territory. For the detailed analysis there were selected 12 complexes. Three main characteristics were taken into account under their selection: the traffic intensity of holidaymakers, the size of the zones and the character of the building.

The processes occurring in many zones are the subject of the exploration: economic, spatial- landscape, cultural and socio-demographic, and which lead to the allocation of a specific urban- recreational space and reservations for the features of the architectural and planning organization of recreational objects in the suburban zone of Lviv.

## 2. CHARACTERISTICS AND ANALYSIS OF LVIV AND ITS SUBURBAN ZONE. THE FEATURES OF THE LOCATION OF RECREATIONAL OBJECTS IN THE SUBURBAN ZONE (NATURAL AND LANDSCAPE CONDITIONS, RESETTLEMENTS, TRANSPORT INFRASTRUCTURE)

In recent years, the problem of organizing active recreation has become especially relevant for inhabitants of large cities. In my opinion, the very recreational development of the suburban zone of large cities is a sufficient alternative to a much more expensive outdoor

recreation. However, the rational use of recreational resources of the suburban zone is impossible without its detailed analysis.

Consideration of recreational objects and territories of the suburban zone of the city as a system requires the identification and analysis of the elements, connections and relationships that exist between them.

The recreational system is a set of interacting structures and elements, aimed at ensuring the recreational needs of the society. The components of the recreational system are complex structures owing [1] the following properties: stability, dynamism, self-management. The development and placement of recreational systems are closely related to the existing system of resettlement of the resident population.

The recreational system of the suburban zone is created by:

- natural-landscape conditions (forests, rivers, lakes, ponds);
- existing historical and cultural, archaeological and architectural monuments;
- composed system of resettlement;
- existing transport network;
- existing recreational objects and recreational infrastructure.

I dwell on their detailed analysis.

– natural-landscape conditions (forests, rivers, lakes, ponds):

In the suburban zone Yavoriv (33.7%), Zhovka (25.2%) and Pustomyty (17.4%) districts have the most of forests. A significant area of these forests has recreational and health importance. In particular, in the state enterprise "Lvivske", which covers mostly Pustomyty district, the total area of recreational and health forests has 12,300 ha. Their structure is represented by a green zone of cities and forests and parks territories.

Water resources used for bathing are represented by equipped ponds in the suburbs of Lviv (Vynnyky, Bryukhovychy), in Pustomyty district (Basivka, Davydiv, Lisnevychy villages), in Horodok district (Rodatychi village), in Yavoriv district (Vereshchytisia village). The equipped ponds are actively used in the suburbs of Stare selo (Pustomyty district) and in Strilky (Peremyshliany district), technical ponds in Zhovkivskiy district - Zashkiv village, Pustomyty district - Navariya village, as well as inundated quarries in Yasnyska village (Yavoriv district) and Zadorozhne village (Mykolaiiv district). On the availability of the present water objects can be divided into public, with controlled access and strictly regulated access [2]. The most suitable for swimming ponds are the part of holiday complexes or are leased or owned by private enterprises. Popular for amateur fishing are lakes and ponds in Yavoriv (Vereshchitsa, Maidan), Zhovkivskiy district (Zashkiv, Hamaliivka), Horodok district (Davydovychy) and Pustomytyvskiy district (Navaria).

– available historical, cultural, archaeological and architectural monuments:

They increase the recreational activity of the suburban zone, especially for cognitive types of recreation, the presence of objects and zones of the natural reserve fund. The largest concentration is in Zhovkivskiy district - (20515.6 hectares) reserves "Hryada", Zavadiivskiy, Regional landscape park "Ravske Roztochia", Yavoriv - (8,731 ha) the reserve "Roztochia", Yavoriv National Park, as well as a number of facilities available in Pustomyty - (3121, 97 hectares) reserves "Lvivskiy", "Chortovi skaly", Horodok - (1206 hectares), the reserve "Lyubinsky", Peremyshlyanskiy - 934.55 ha, Mykolaiiv - 588.95 ha, Zolochyv - 309.95 ha.

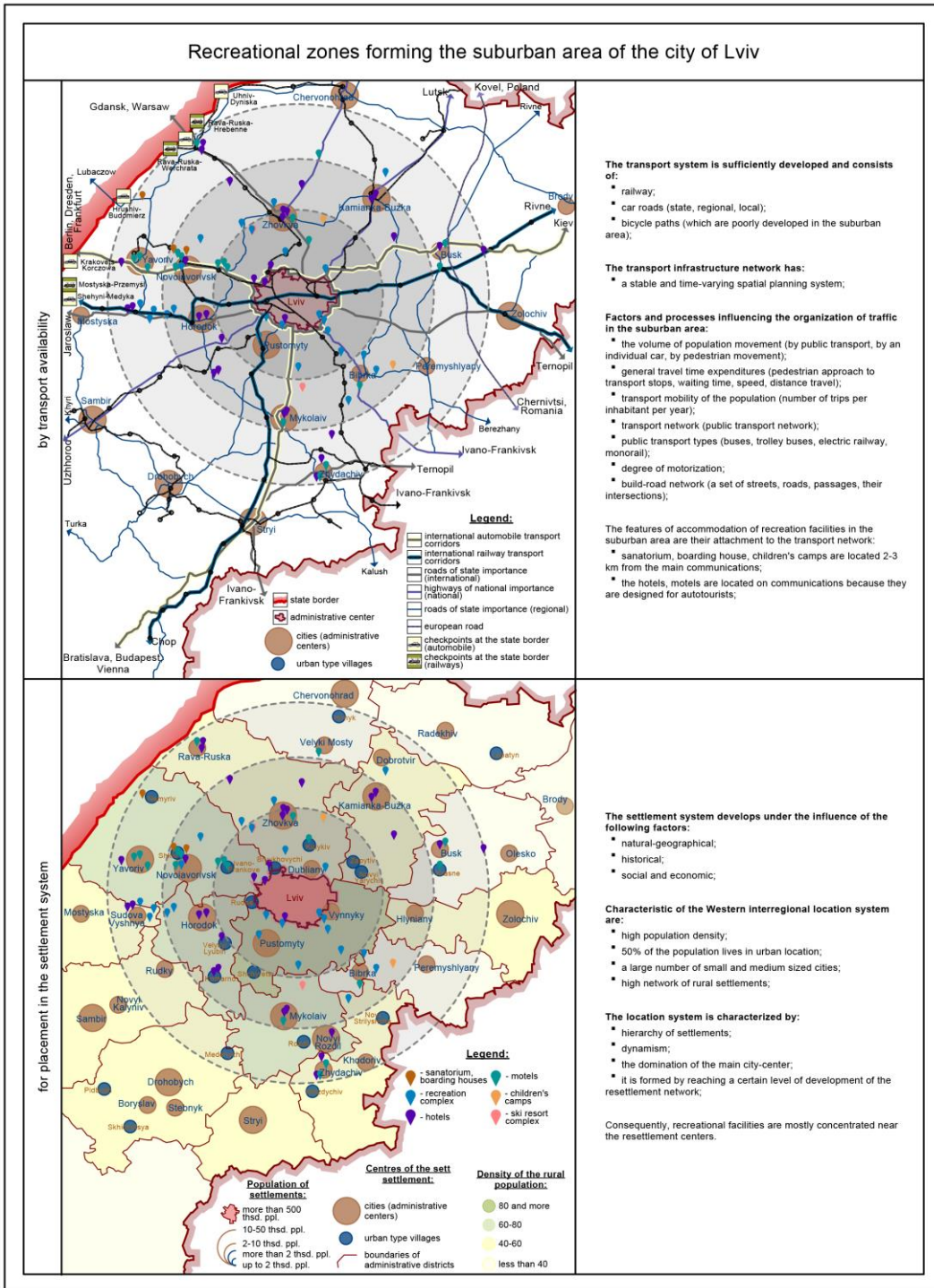


Fig. 1a. Recreation zones in the suburban area of Lviv. Source: drawing by author

– composed system of resettlement:

A system of resettlement is a set of urban and rural settlements of various sizes and economic purposes, united by territorial-production relations in the branch of labor application, services, recreation with a common [3] transport and engineering infrastructure. Territorial systems of resettlement were composed historically.

The relationship between resettlement and recreation systems are differed in structure. The recreational system of the suburban zone of Lviv is characterized by a parallel-connected location of recreational settlements. Perhaps as a parallel location of large recreation and urbanization zones, and the alternation of smaller recreational and urbanized areas as part of individual group of resettlement systems [4].

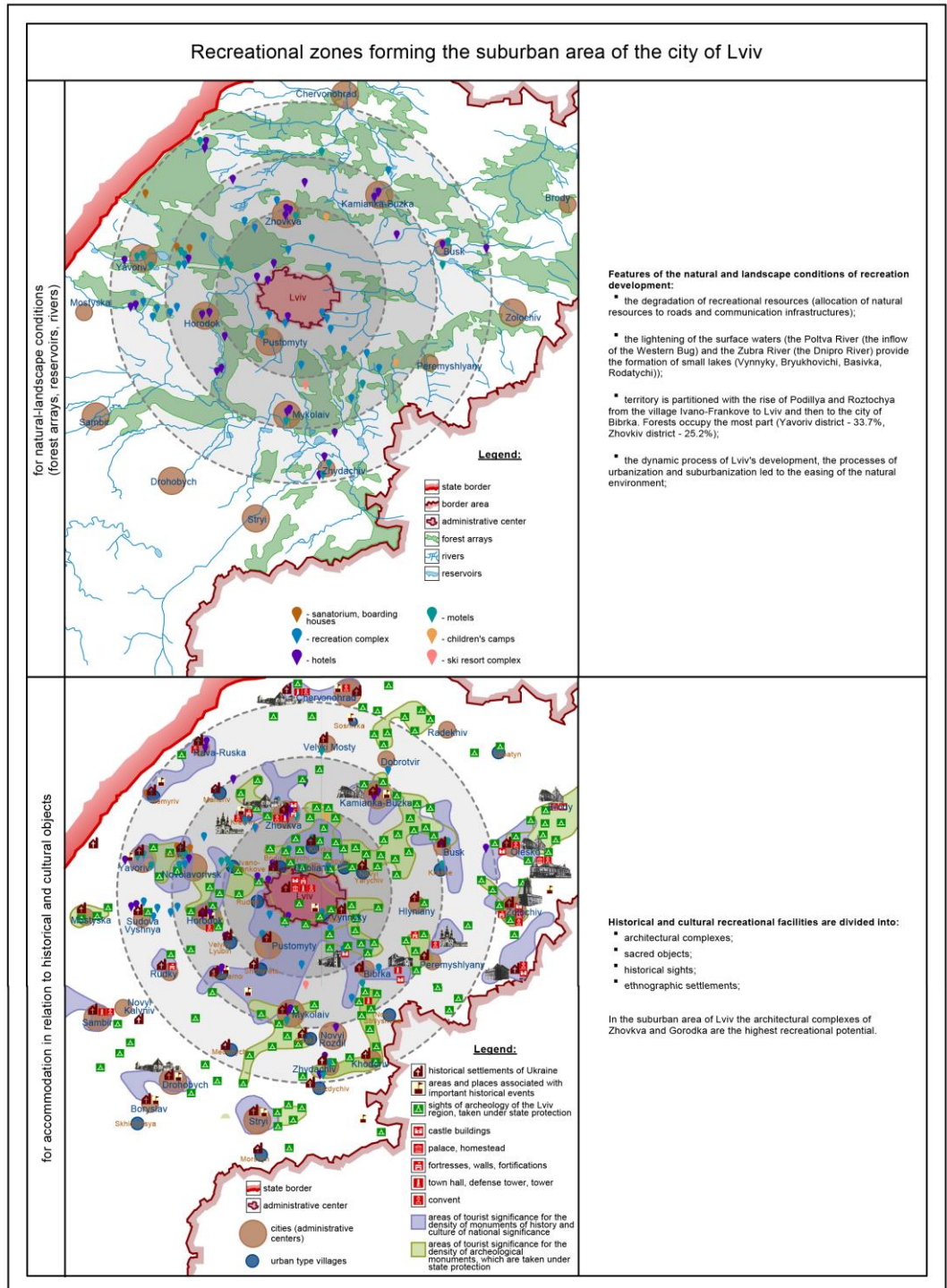


Fig. 1b. Recreation zones in the suburban area of Lviv. Source: drawing by author

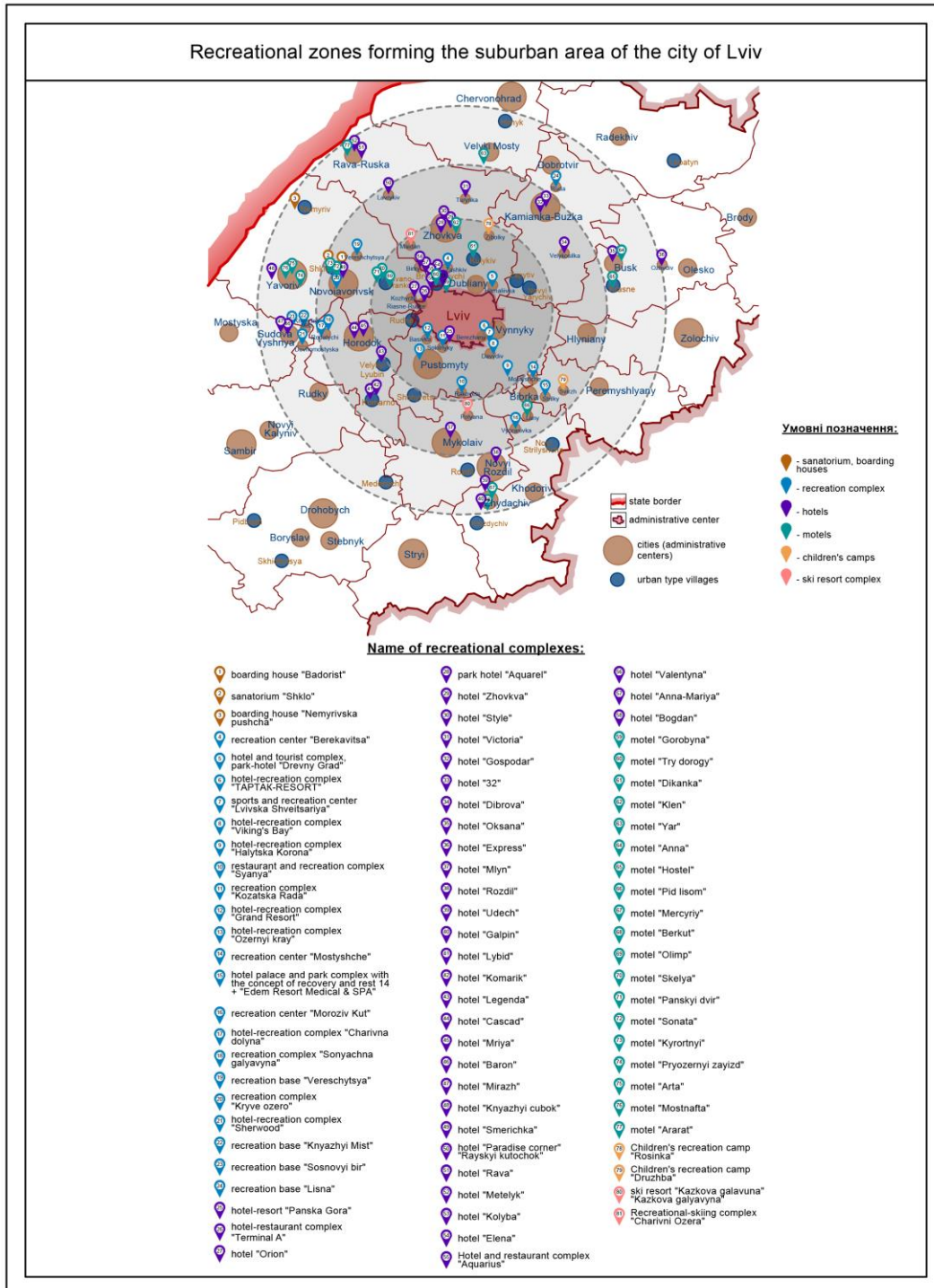


Fig. 1c. Recreation zones in the suburban area of Lviv. Source: drawing by author

This type of location of urbanized and recreational systems is necessary to reduce transportation costs associated with travelling and rest of the population.

Urbanization processes affect the types of recreational systems:

- *urbanized* are located in large centers of group resettlement and they provide daily recreation;
- *recreational-urbanized* are located in the zone of influence of a large city of the group of resettlement system, providing a weekly short-term and long-term outdoor recreation;
- *unurbanized* are located outside the zone of active influence of cities and resettlement systems, ensuring the realization of long-term outdoor recreation.

Gradual urbanization of recreational settlements (typical for I and II zones of the suburban recreational system of Lviv) is associated with the need for a comfortable rest, can cause a violation of the ecological balance.

For the third zone (peripheral), a distinctive location of recreation is characterized, which is explained by their remoteness from urbanized systems.

Such location requires the improvement of services for holidaymakers due to the remoteness of the supply bases and maintenance.

The modern trend is the combination of recreational and urbanized systems, when occur their structural interpenetration and spatial communication.

#### – existing transport network:

The transport infrastructure is of particular importance, with which the recreational development of the territory practically begins. Without a developed transport and a balanced network of roads, the spatial interaction of recreational and urbanized systems is impossible. The transport accessibility of recreation increases the degree of integrity system of the "city" - recreation. The transport network should ensure a good connection with the main points of passenger and cargo creation traffic, in this connection the rational location of railway stations and car stations become actual.

The transport system should ensure the availability of various functional zones, the delivery of a resident population from the place of residence to places of rest.

#### – existing recreational objects and recreational infrastructure.

In the first zone of the suburban recreational zone of the city of Lviv, recreational objects are located unevenly. They are mainly concentrated around the suburban settlements: Vynnyky and Briukhovychy. These territories are the most popular places of recreation for residents of the regional center. The south-western part of the suburban zone is the best secured with recreational objects. [5]. At the same time, the insufficient number of recreational objects in the north-eastern direction from the city of Lviv attracts the attention. Analyzing the location of recreational objects relative to the routes of communication, we can conclude their transport position in the western part of the suburban zone is more advantageous compared with its eastern one.

The second zone is recreationally active, the basic mass of recreational activity participants is concentrated in its limits. This territory is with an average level of urbanization, with average indicators of population density, with imperfect infrastructure of the territory.

The third zone is the peripheral, the zone of extinction of the influence of the nucleus and more local anomalies. This is mainly the territory of agro-industrial production and rural development, with low population density, insufficient level of development of industrial and socio-cultural infrastructure, but a fairly wooded area and a well-developed network of water resources. Such features of the peripheral zone let develop it as a recreational zone.

### 3. RESEARCH FEATURES OF THE ARCHITECTURAL AND LANDSCAPE ORGANIZATION OF RECREATIONAL OBJECTS

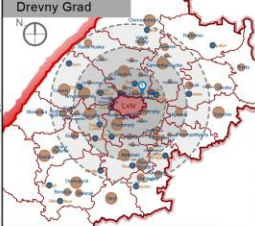



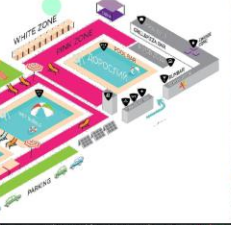
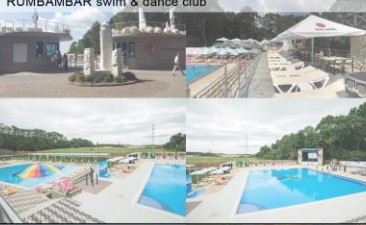
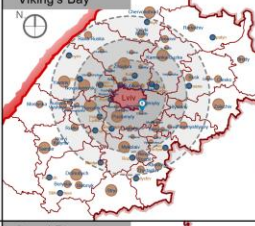

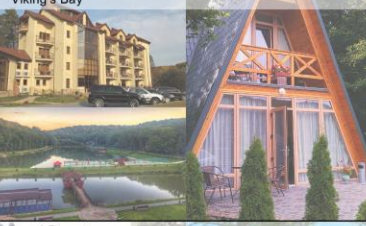
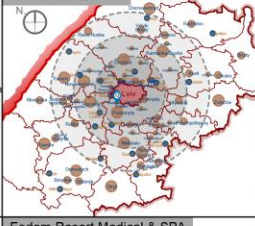





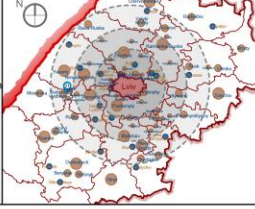
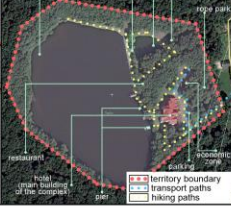

Location	Object type	Diagram of the location of the complex (object) in the structure of the area	Functional zone zoning of the complex	Photofixation
1	2	3	4	5
Gamalievka, Pustomytyvskiy district	Hotel and tourist complex Park-hotel (2007 y.)			
Gamalievka, Pustomytyvskiy district	Recreation and entertainment complex (2016 y.)			
14. St. Lisova, Stare Selo, Pustomytyvskiy district	Hotel and entertainment complex (2000 y.)			
Basivka, Pustomytyvskiy district	Hotel-recreation complex (2005 y.)			
Striky, Peremyshlyanskiy district	Hotel palace and park complex with the concept of recovery and rest 14+ (the format of hotel leisure "child free")			
388. St. Zelena, Dovhomostyaska, Mostytskiy district	Hotel-recreation complex			

Fig. 2. Classification of recreational facilities in the suburban area of Lviv. Source: drawing by author



Main data	Functions	Services given by the institution	Seasoning of exploitations	Natural conditions	Characteristic of city built situation (external relations)	Functional and planning structure of the territory	Architecture and landscape characteristics of the territory	Composition and esthetic organisation of the object	Architecture and planning characteristics of buildings
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Area	4.7 ha	- hotel; - restaurant (140 seats); - conference service (for 10-300 places); - banquet (for 150 places); - 2 open terraces (100 seats); - picnic zone (up to 2000 people); - spa procedures; - sauna; - quests; - paleball; - excursions; - bow and arbalest shooting; - camping.	All year-round	Oak Forest.	The plot is situated on the 7 km main roads on the national importance Lviv-Kyiv-H17 (7 km from Lviv). The plot where the complex of the irregular geometric form is situated, is forested at 80%. It is limited by the forest from the north, by the forest from the east, by the field and pond from the south, by forest and the red line of the street, from the west - by the territory of the aqua complex RUMBAMBAR and partially forest.	The functional zoning ensures the interconnection of the building with the natural environment, maintaining a balance between the natural environment and buildings. The entrance to the plot is made from the south side. The transport and pedestrian net are developed. The pedestrian zones and entrances are laid out with pavement and asphalt and there are also ground pedestrian paths.	The relief of the territory is mostly flat. The architecture of the complex inserts into the character of the landscape in which it is planned and harmonically creates the general architectural ensemble. Sanitary gaps between functional zones and separate groups of buildings are preserved.	The vertical glassing of the front is the characterised volume planned element. The roof is twosloped with coming forward lightened windows of square form covered with tiles. Natural materials especially natural stones and wood are used as decorations of the front.	The main building of the complex is the cottage town which consists of two storied wooden cottages. The planning structure of the wooden cottages of blocked type consists of 2 zones: 1-st floor - guest zone and second floor - sleeping zone. The vertical connection between the floors is realised by the staircase.
Capacity									
Area	2 ha (total area) 1000 m <sup>2</sup> (water surface)	- water attractions (3 pools); - restaurant (for 100 places); - bar and pool-bar; - sport distractions; - master classes; - aqua aerobics; - beach rest; - show programma; - concerts.	Seasonal	Forest.	The plot is situated on the 7 km main roads on the national importance Lviv-Kyiv-H17 (7 km from Lviv). The plot where the complex of the irregular geometric form is situated, with plain relief. It is limited by the forest zone from the north and south, by the parking from the east, by the agricultural field from the west.	The functional zoning doesn't ensure the mutual connection of the building with the nature medium. The territory of the complex isn't greened enough. The entrance to the plot is made from the east side. The core of the complex is the core of the functional zoning, around which formed recreation and service areas.	The relief of the territory is mostly flat. The architecture of the complex connects a lot of different functions the unity of the elements of the complex isn't realised.	The main building of the complex is the building which includes the cleaning zone in the first level and of the recreation zone (open lanes) in the second level. Monolithic reinforced concrete and glass constructions form the basis of the building. Available lightweight metal constructions, modern building materials, and transformational design qualities are used.	There is the present of large limited open space and also architectural and design solutions using elements of transformation are characteristic.
Capacity									
Area	9.8 ha (territory)	- residing (hotel, cottages); - conference service (for 20-400 places); - restaurant, banquets, receptions; - corporate rest; - summer rest; - winter rest; - horse club; - rope park; - spa; - paintball; - roll skating; - fishing.	All year-round	River Davydivka 3 ponds, Lake, Forest.	The plot is situated at a distance of 1.5 km from the highway of national importance H09 (12 km from Lviv). From all sides limited by the forest. The plot of the irregular geometric shape with predominantly flat relief.	The entrance to the plot is made from the north-east side. The functional zoning provides the mutual and optimal arrangement of the buildings and grounds which are united with transport and pedestrian links. The lake compositional center of the plot. The transport and pedestrian net is well developed.	The relief of the territory is mostly flat. The architecture of the complex inserts into the character of the landscape in which it is planned and harmonically creates the general architectural ensemble. The mixed system of construction is used.	The main building of the complex is four-storey. Vertical glazing along the entire height of the front acts as the dominant on the front of the building. Vertical division predominates above the horizontal in the composition of the front, expressed clearly by the balcony partitions. A simple and concise decor is the facade. Balconies are decorated with forged fences. The roof is twosloped covered with metal tiles.	The planning of the main building of the complex has a P-like form. First floor (administration and restaurant), 2-4 floor, including with mansard are made as hotel rooms. The vertical connection between the floors is realised by the staircase. The hotel numbers are on the south side facing.
Capacity									
Area	4.9 ha (territory)	- residing (hotel, cottages); - conference service (for 100 places); - restaurant, banquets, receptions; - corporate rest; - fitness-sauna; - Finnish sauna; - hydromassage bath; - paintball; - riding on catamarans.	All year-round	Lake, Forest.	The plot is situated at a distance of 1,7 km from the highway of European importance E40 (5 km from Lviv). The plot where the complex of the irregular geometric form is situated, with plain relief, has access to the lake and the forest. It is limited by the lake and partly by the forest from the north, by the forest and the red line of the street from the east, by the red line of the street from the south, by the forest from the west.	The entrance to the plot is made from the east side. The functional zoning provides the mutual and optimal arrangement of the buildings and grounds which are united with transport and pedestrian links. And also provides interconnection of the building with the natural environment.	The architecture of the complex partly contrasts with the landscape and this emphasizes the beauty and greatness of the natural environment. The mixed system of construction is used. Stand-alone buildings have a conference room, restaurant and sleeping corps.	The main building of the complex is two-storey. Composite-aesthetic expressiveness of facades is achieved by using a natural lining materials and decorative elements in the shape of half-timbered. The roof is irregular - shaped, two sloped with coming forward lightened windows of triangular form covered with tiles.	The planning structure of the buildings has the rectilinear configuration and the main building of the G-like form, corridor type.
Capacity									
Area	24.8 ha (territory)	- residing; conference service (for 25-380 places); - restaurant; - banquet hall (100-250 seats); - balneology and hydrotherapy; - aesthetic medicine; - spa zone; - rope park; - ATVs; - boats, catamarans; - paintball; - fishing; - beach rest.	All year-round	River Bila, Lake, Forest.	The plot is situated at a distance of 4 km from the highway of national importance H09 (23 km from Lviv). On all sides is limited by the forest. The plot of the irregular geometric shape with predominantly flat relief.	The entrance to the plot is made from the southwest side. The functional zoning provides the mutual and optimal arrangement of the buildings and grounds which are united with transport and pedestrian links. The lake occupies about half of the area of the complex, around which there are various attractions. The transport and pedestrian net is well developed. The main pedestrian zones and entrances are covered with pavement.	The relief of the territory is mostly flat. Architecture, environment and terrain are complemented in a way to preserve the rhythm of existing landscape.	Protruding towers of square shape completed by tent-roofs are a volume-planning element of a building. The windows are decorated with decorative stucco, arches and reliefs. The horizontal membering of the front is expressed by the balcony floor which is based on the stucco bracket. The roof is irregular - shaped, two sloped with coming forward lightened windows of triangular form covered with bituminous tiles.	The main building of the complex is four-storey. The planning structure of the building of the complex the corridor type, of the linear form. The building consists of the first floor (administrative), three floors of typical (are made as hotel rooms), including with mansard floor. The vertical connection between the floors is realised by the staircase and an elevator. The hotel numbers are on the south side facing the lake and forest.
Capacity									
Area	5.8 ha (territory)	- residing (hotel, cottages); - conference service (for 45 seats); - restaurant (50 seats); - corporate rest; - summer rest; - winter rest; - horse club; - rope park; - bath (6 ocld); - beach rest; - fishing; - football pitch.	All year-round	Lake, Forest.	The plot is situated not far from the highway of international importance Lviv-Shehyni M11 (35 km from Lviv). On all sides is limited by the forest. The plot of the irregular geometric shape with predominantly flat relief.	The entrance to the plot is made from the east side. The functional zoning of this plot ensures the interconnection of the building with the natural environment, maintaining a balance between the natural environment and buildings. The beach and the arbore areas are located on the eastern side of the lake. The main pedestrian zones and entrances are covered with pavement.	The relief of the territory is mostly flat. The architecture of all buildings of the complex inserts into the character of the landscape in which it is planned. The architectural system of construction is used.	The main building of the complex is a five-storey, which harmoniously fits into the forest park area. The vertical membering of the front is expressed by the decorative fahverkam, which is visible throughout the building. The fencing of balconies is made of wooden beams. Irregular roof is decorated with a protruding light triangular shaped windows and covered with a metal tiles.	The structure of the main building of the complex the corridor type, of the linear form. The main entrance is from the north-west. The building consists of the ground floor and 2-4 floors and mansard floor. The vertical connection between the floors is realised by the staircase.
Capacity									

Fig. 2. (continued). Classification of recreational facilities in the suburban area of Lviv. Source: drawing by author

Location	Object type	Diagram of the location of the complex (object) in the structure of the area	Functional zone zoning of the complex	Photofixation
1	2	3	4	5
34, St. Zelena, Novovorivsk, Yavorivskiy district	Recreation complex			
Rodatychi, Gorodotskiy district	Hotel-recreation complex			
Berezhany, Pustomytskyi district	Recreation complex (2015y.)			
60, St. Stavkova, Pustomytskyi district	Hotel-recreation complex (2004y.)			
Svirzh, Peremyshlanskiy district	Children's recreation camp			
2111, St. Lisozavodska, Sudova Vyshnya, Mostyskiy district	Recreation base			

Fig. 2. Classification of recreational facilities in the suburban area of Lviv. Source: drawing by author

Main data	Functions	Services given by the institution	Seasoning of exploitations	Natural conditions	Characteristic of city built situation (external relations)	Functional and planning structure of the territory	Architecture and landscape characteristics of the territory	Composition and esthetic organisation of the object	Architecture and planning characteristics of buildings			
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15			
Area	Recreative; Physical-entertainment; Communicative; Distractive; Making healthier	- residing (hotel 85 seats); - residing (summer houses); - restaurant (120 seats); - arbours (65 seats); - sauna (12 seats); - bath; - playground.	Year-round	Lake; Forest.	The plot is situated not far from the highway of European importance E40 (37 km from Lviv). The plot where the complex of the irregular geometric form is situated.	The entrance to the plot is made from the north-west side. The landscape park limits the zones of different function. The transport and pedestrian net are developed. The pedestrian zones and entrances are laid out with pavement and asphalt and there are also ground pedestrian paths.	The relief of the territory is mostly flat but in the north-west part we see the change of the altitudes of the relief from 1,5-2 m. The architecture of all buildings of the complex isn't expressive, that's why it creates the unity with the landscape. The mixed system of construction is used.	The main building of the complex is hexagonal two storied wooden restaurant with tent hexagonal top. The roof is sloped, decorated with coming forward windows of triangle form, covered with bitumen tile. All construction of the complex are made of the natural material - wood.	Summer buildings of seasonal destination which are only for inhabit and are not comfortable enough make the base of the complex. The building of the hotel is also situated on the territory. The planning structure of the hotel number consists of 3 zones: resting, sleeping and sanitary. Vertical connection between stores is realised by the staircase.			
4,7 ha										Capacity	32-84 seats (hotel complex)	
Area										13,0 ha	Capacity	33 seats (hotel complex) 32 seats (cottage)
Area	Recreative; Physical-entertainment; Communicative; Distractive; Making healthier	- residing; - restaurant (170 people); - conference service (200 people); - banquet hall; - sauna; - fishing; - playground; - sports grounds - beach holiday; - riding on catamarans, boats; - paintball; - rope park.	Year-round	Pond; Forest.	The plot is situated not far from the highway of international importance Lviv-Shehyni M11 (30 km from Lviv). The plot where the complex elongated rectangular shape. It is limited by the forest from the north, by the glade and the pond from the east, by the territory of the campsite (ZahFest) and by the forest from the south, by the forest strip from the west.	The entrance to the plot is made from the north-west side. The landscape park limits the zones of different function. The transport and pedestrian net are developed. The pedestrian zones and entrances are laid out with pavement and asphalt and there are also ground pedestrian paths.	The relief of the territory is flat. The mixed system of construction is used. The architecture of buildings harmoniously inserts into the landscape.	The front is decorated with half-timbering which are seen on all construction. The fenings of balconies are made of wooden beams. The roof is twosloped with lightened windows of square form covered with metal tile. Natural materials especially natural stones and wood are used as decorations of the front.	The main building of the complex is three-storied. The planning structure has the rectilinear configuration and consists of the 1-st floor restaurant and second and mansard stores - hotel numbers. The planning structure of the hotel fund is provided by two-storey wooden cottages, which consists of 3 zones: resting, sleeping and sanitary.			
Area										2,7 ha (territory)	Capacity	10 seats (hotel complex)
Area										1,2 ha (territory)	Capacity	57 seats (hotel complex)
Area	Рекреаційна; Фізично-дозвіллєва; Соціокультурна; Розважальна; Оздоровча.	- residing; - restaurant (30-300 people); - conference service (40-50 people); - banquet hall (500 people); - sauna; - fishing; - playground; - sports grounds; - beach holiday; - ATVs.	Year-round	Pond.	The plot is situated not far from the motorway of territorial value T1416 (19 km from Lviv). The plot where the complex of the rectangular form is situated. It is limited by the ponds from the north and west, by the parking from the east, by the red line of St.Stavkova from the south.	The entrance to the plot is made from the south side. The ponds occupy the most of the complex. The functional zoning provides the mutual and optimal arrangement of the buildings and grounds which are united with transport and pedestrian links.	The relief of the territory is flat. The mixed system of construction is used. The architecture of the complex building isn't clear. Small architectural forms contrast with the landscape.	The front is decorated with decorative plaster and artificial stone. The fenings is made of wooden beams. The roof is irregular - shaped covered with bituminous tiles. Natural materials especially natural stones and wood are used as decorations of the front.	The planning structure of the buildings has the rectilinear form and the building of the hotel complex the corridor type. The building of the restaurant has a difficult form and is connected in one general capacity with the conference hall building. The building of children's and summer cafes is simple.			
Area										5,4 ha (territory)	Capacity	300 seats (hotel complex)
Area										16,4 ha (territory)	Capacity	67 seats (hotel complex)
Area	Recreative; Physical-entertainment; Communicative; Distractive; Making healthier	- residing; - dining room; - concert hall; - summer variety; - sauna; - mini-zoo; - fishing; - playground; - sports grounds; - beach holiday.	Year-round	River Glinets; Lake; Forest.	The plot is situated at a distance of 3,5 km from the highway of international importance Lviv-Shehyni M11 (50 km from Lviv). The plot where the complex of the irregular geometric form is situated. On all sides is limited by the forest.	The entrance to the plot is made from the south side. The plot is planted at 50%. Lakes occupy a significant part of the territory and are delimited by green zones of various functional purposes.	The relief of the territory is mostly flat. The infrastructure of the territory isn't developed enough. The stylistic unity of the buildings of the complex isn't realised. The buildings of the complex are made of wood that allows them to fit harmonically to the landscape.	Buildings of the complex are made of wood. But each of them is made in different style and there is no compositional and aesthetic unity between them. The roof of most buildings is two sloped and covered with profile, covered with metal tile and metal profiles.	The planning structure of the buildings has the linear form and consists of cottage houses. Planning structure of which: the recreation area on the ground floor and the zone of sleep on the second. The vertical connection between the floors is realised by the staircase.			
Area										5,4 ha (territory)	Capacity	300 seats (hotel complex)
Area										16,4 ha (territory)	Capacity	67 seats (hotel complex)

Fig. 2. (continued). Classification of recreational facilities in the suburban area of Lviv. Source: drawing by author

The presence of natural and architectural landscapes which have aesthetic and recreational value influence the planning organization of recreational objects.

The architectural and landscape organization of recreational objects in three zones of a suburban recreational system differ with their interconnection with the surrounding landscape. The nature of the natural landscape influences the choice of methods of interrelation with architecture:

- a) the entrance of the architecture of the recreational object into the landscape or the repetition of the relief;
- b) contrasting the architecture of a recreational landscape or relief object, with the dominant being either a landscape or an object;
- c) the subordination of the architecture to the landscape as a harmonious fusion with the landscape or relief.

Architectural compositional links between the premises, ensuring the performance of basic functions, determine the main types of architectural and landscape organization of recreational objects:

- centralized composition with location of the main functions in a single volume at one or at different levels;
- block composition, when the main functions are located [1] in different space-spatial blocks;
- podium composition, when the public part of the building developed by horizontal, is the base for the residential part of the building developed on the vertical.

The podium composition for the recreational objects of increased comfort occupying a significant territory with numerous entrances and the free space was the most widespread.

#### 4. THE MAIN TASKS OF DEVELOPMENT OF RECREATIONAL OBJECTS OF THE SUBURBAN ZONE

To form the main objectives of the development of the recreational zone, it is necessary to assess the availability of its recreational resources.

Determination of the coefficient of state of the recreational-active zone was carried out according to the formula (the analysis was carried out by a 10-point scale):

$$k_z = RS \sum f_n ,$$

where  $k_z$  – is the coefficient of the state of the recreational zone;  $f_1$  – is the socio-economic coefficient, depending on the degree of human impact in natural complexes, on the number of possible impacts associated with economic activity;  $f_2$  – the coefficient of recreational attractiveness, which depends on the landscaping of the territory, the possibility to use it for recreation, the popularity of the place of rest;  $f_3$  – the ecological coefficient, which includes the characteristics of the comfort of the recreant and the animal world, whose representatives inhabit this recreational formation;  $R$  – the assessment of the state of recreational tourism infrastructure;  $S$  – the assessment of the level of social and economic development of the territory.

The main tasks of the development of the suburban recreational system are:

- to develop general plans for the construction of recreational centers, to ensure the rational use of natural recreational resources;
- to carry out the recreational area by recreational capacity in accordance with the norms of anthropogenic load on the landscape;
- to improve the quality and introduce new types of recreational services;

- to carry out reconstruction of existing and construction of new highways to recreational centers, which would approach the international standards in terms of quality;
- to raise the level of infrastructure and service network in recreational centers on a qualitatively higher level;
- to create favorable conditions for the attraction of domestic and foreign investments in the development of the recreational sphere;
- to carry out the reconstruction and modernization of sanatorium and resort recreation and tourism establishments;
- to ensure the popularization of recreational institutions of the suburban zone on the national and world market of recreational services;
- to intensify the international cooperation in the field of recreation.

Therefore, in order to increase the recreational potential of the region, in our opinion, the rational use of the recreational suburban zone and its prospective development is important.

## 5. CONCLUSIONS

1. Insufficient development of recreational infrastructure, in particular cases, its absence is characteristic for the recreational system of the suburban zones. In general, it lags behind the indicators of the developed European countries, where almost the entire territory is involved in the recreational process.
2. For the effective development of the recreational zone, it is necessary to assess the availability of its recreational resources, which is determined by the coefficient of the state of the recreational-active zone and includes:
  - is the socio-economic coefficient, depending on the degree of human impact in natural complexes, on the number of possible impacts associated with economic activity;
  - the coefficient of recreational attractiveness, which depends on the landscaping of the territory, the possibility to use it for recreation, the popularity of the place of rest;
  - the ecological coefficient, which includes the characteristics of the comfort of the recreant and the animal world, whose representatives inhabit this recreational formation;
  - the assessment of the state of recreational tourism infrastructure;
  - the assessment of the level of social and economic development of the territory.
3. Of the purpose to provide a place of suburban recreation zone in the aggregate of recreational zones, the author made a study of classification approaches. The conducted analysis allowed to generalize the characteristics proposed by scientists for the classification of recreational zones, and showed the feasibility of introducing the following features of classification:
  - the location of the recreational zone - the location relative to other recreational zones and countries;
  - the dominant type of activity describes the orientation of the recreational object for rest (mainly tourist activity) or health and recreation (mainly sanatorium and resort activities);
  - kind of recreation reflects the recreational specialization recreational zone;
  - the prevailing natural resource - the prevailing categories of natural recreational resources located on the territory of the recreational facility;
  - Thus, the author clarifies the classification of recreational zones and determines the place of the suburban recreational zone in its system.

4. Features of accommodation of the recreation objects in the suburban zone are:
- their attachment to the transport network;
  - the network of the transport infrastructure is fixed in the development of the suburban zone that forms a stable and time-varying spatial basis of the planning organization of suburban zones;
  - architectural-composite connections between premises which provide the fulfillment of the main functions, determine the main types of architectural and landscape organization of recreational objects;
  - the architecture of recreational objects is indistinct and in most recreational objects does not correspond to their stylistic solution and does not form a general architectural ensemble.

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