

ISSUES OF THE COASTAL RIVERS ORGANIZATION IN BIG AND VERY BIG CITIES STRUCTURES

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The current pace of the world's development requires fast and correct actions in every sphere of human life activities. But often hasty decisions, which are motivated by immediate needs of today, lead to problems that in length of time become global. One of the world's most urgent global problems today is the ecological situation. Climate change, the destruction of ecosystems, the pollution of water and land resources and saturation of the air with chemicals creates a negative impact on the human body. Most of all, this problem applies to big and very big cities, where the level of the ecosystem pollution is very high, and the lack of a sufficient number of recreational areas causes deterioration not only of the physical but also the psychological state of their inhabitants. In addition, due to a fast pace of life and information overload, residents of metropolises have a particularly high need for a quality rest, strength and energy recovery. The most effective way to rehabilitate the physical and psychological state of a person is the natural environment.

The landscape component of the natural environment is not only the ecological basis and dominant of any city, but an urban composite frame and a "breath" of fresh and cool air from the green peripheral zone that surrounds the city. The so-called "green wedges" and "green skeleton" of the city are nothing else than river beds, territories that are inconvenient for construction with a complex terrain, steep slopes, zones of unique landscapes, etc. Modern riverine areas are embankments, residential quarters and public spaces, recreational areas and public spaces of various types that form complex urban systems. The riverside floodplains of small rivers do not always become a distinguishing feature of the city, since their impact on the city is much weaker than from the large ones, so the banks of small rivers often remain undeveloped or uncluttered, or spoiled by industry, human indifference or state negligence.

The history of the emergence and development of many cities in the world is inextricably linked with the water spaces of rivers and riverine territories, the formation of which is determined by the spatial composition, landscape-urban planning environment and the role of the natural dominant of the city. Many cities arose in river valleys, which were important urban development components of the city – the river dominated in the spatial organization of the cities and it was the main means of communication. In most cases, riverine

territories were considered as unsuitable areas for construction due to seasonal flooding, inaccessibility or generally were peripheral zones of the city.

Industry that appeared at the beginning of the XIX century required a dense industrial development of riverine territories for purely economic purposes, without regard to the sanitary zone of the river or its aesthetic attractiveness. In the process of development the city expanded and absorbed these spaces occupied by industry. Modern needs and conditions are changing very quickly, thus these territories happened to be inside the historical centers of cities, especially on the banks of rivers, where production was most often located. The problem becomes accentuated by the irrational use of natural resources of the coastal zones, because the "existence" of industrial and technical facilities and structures does not allow effectively implement the recreational function of the riverine territories and create modern ensembles of embankments.

However, in the XX century there was a large-scale rethinking of the requirements for the functional saturation of riverine territories, awareness of the advantages and their features. The already familiar role of the unused territorial city reserve was replaced by its intensive development as an urban public space, which, in turn, became regarded as a place of social activity of the city, with the formation of architecturally significant objects.

The modern environment of most of the big and very big cities is characterized by an imbalance between the natural and artificial elements of urban space due to a spontaneous urbanization, hypertrophied urban growth and global technicalization. Due to artificial alteration and pollution of the coastline, the uniqueness of the landscape, which can no longer be restored, is lost; the most effective and attractive territories from the natural (ecological), psychological, aesthetic, compositional, spatial, etc. points of view disappear. In addition, such reckless actions lead to disruption of the river systems, changes in the ecosystem and disruption of the natural processes in general.

International experience proves increased attention to the organization of city spaces in the former industrial zones, where large-scale environmental and urban development programs for the renovation and reconstruction of the natural environment are carried out. Particular attention is paid to the embankments of the former industrial districts in unique landscape areas (hilly terrain, the presence of water areas, specific vegetation, special microclimate, etc.).