

THE HISTORIOGRAPHICAL MATERIAL FOR THE STUDY OF URBAN LINEAR LANDSCAPE SPACES

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ІСТОРІОГРАФІЧНИЙ МАТЕРІАЛ ДЛЯ ДОСЛІДЖЕННЯ МІСЬКИХ ЛІНІЙНИХ ЛАНДШАФТНИХ ПРОСТОРІВ

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Linear landscape spaces in the cities

Organizing harmonious comfortable spaces in the structure of modern urbanized cities, creating conditions for public recreation in a polis is an important issue nowadays. It's actually not only for architects, urbanists, urban and landscape designers, but for ordinary citizens, too. As a man's place in these spaces change over time, along with changes of parameters and concepts about the convenience of object-space environment. Today in our technological civilization we can see new comfortable urban spaces, such as free public space. Such parts of a city include linear landscape spaces that permeate urban framework, connecting important social, cultural and historical sites. They attract residents, creating green corridors from residential areas to forest or park areas and coastal zones. These spaces include linear urban areas for recreation and walks like linear parks, promenades, boulevards, gardens, parkways.

An important aspect of availability of the city's linear recreational spaces for all categories of the population is accessibility. The structure of modern linear landscape spaces actively includes ramps, escalators, elevators, moving walkways that create highly comfortable space for people with limited mobility.

A decent implementation of such spaces is achieved by cooperation of different spheres of design - urban landscape, ecological, ergonomic and graphic. Therefore, the formation of urban linear landscape spaces involves landscape composition, elements of urban design, sculpture, decorative and super graphic compositions, street furniture and advertising units, visual infopoints and various temporary installations.

Historiography and sources of research

Analysis of the existing historiographical material showed that pedestrian urban spaces emerged simultaneously with the cities as their integral planning unit. At this time appeared the interest in the problems of the design of public spaces. Worked out historiographical material on this topic is systematized on the following components: historical and architectural work, reference materials, regulatory sources, scientific publications in professional journals, encyclopaedias, theses, dissertations, publications in periodicals, online resources.

Into the studies of architecture and urban theorists, of reconstruction of the historical downtowns, affecting the creation of developed pedestrian zones following persons were involved: A.E. Hutnov, I.H. Lezhava, Z.V. Harytonova, E.S. Pronin, A.P. Verhunov, V.A. Horohov,; works dedicated to the of architectural and urban planning organization of pedestrian streets in city centers – A.E. Hutnov, M.T. Lin, A.V. Ikonnikov, S.Yu. Liberman, N.N. Kochneva, B.Yu. Piskalenko, I. Nikiforov, M.V. Kozlov, A.M. Urbah, P. Veleev, E.N. Borovyk, R.V. Horbanev, T.A. Kulikova; conception of environmental design - M. Utkin, M. Belov, M. Hazanov, E.V. Assa, A.V. Bokova, A.A. Vysokovskyy, E.L. Klimova, A.H. Rappaport, E.P. Hryhorev, G.B. Minervyn, N.L. Adaskyna, V.T. Shymko, A.V. Efymov, A.P. Ermolaev, V.A. Nefedov, A.E. Hutnova, V.V. Saakova, et al.; issues of visual perception and spatial orientation in the human environment of the city – V.P. Zinchenko, E.L. Belyaeva,

A.Yu. Bekker, R. Arnheim, K. Lynch, J. Hybson et al.; figurative and semantic aspects of the organization of urban spaces – I.A. Strautmanis, A.V. Ikonnykov et al.; into artistic and decorative design (comprehension) of a medium of visual communication and graphic design in the environment were involved: V.R. Aronov, S.B. Bazazyanets, A.P. Ermolaev, V.T. Shymko; design of architectural environment – V.T. Shymko, H.B. Mynervyna; methodology for designing substantive environmental design elements of children's developmental environment was investigated by A.A. Hrashyn et al.; use of corporate identity design in the city: S.M. Myhaylov, H.B. Sysoev et al.; ergonomics in the design of architectural environment is revealed in the works of Yu.P. Manusevych, V.F. Runhe et al.; into the study of philosophical, sociological and cultural plan, dedicated to urban culture, the idealization of the city concepts were involved: V.L. Hlazychev, A.G. Rappaport, D.A. Alysova, M.H. Barhyna, A.E. Hutnova, E.Y. Yzvaryn et al.; great attention to the design of the city was devoted by S. Mikhailov.

The study of the spatial organization of cities involved a number of scientists, particularly worth mentioning works of K. Lynch [1], R. Venturi, A. Brinkman [2], V. Shimko, B. Hlazychev and others. The results of the study of architectural composition and aesthetic features of separate structural components of cities (including linear pedestrian - streets, alleys) are highlighted in the theoretical writings of K. Zytte [3; 4], D. Brooks, A. Verhunov, M. Belov [5], V. Petrov and others. Current studies are aimed at such an organization subject-spatial environment of green linear pedestrian spaces that are based on "total synthesis" of design with its different kinds and artistic activities - architecture, urban design, landscape and graphic design, monumental and decorative art [5, p. 13].

To the improvement of methods of study and regulation of social problems of cities were dedicated the researches of O. Coleman, R. Hryhor'yants, S. Habidulina, A. Krashennnikov, A. Niomen, T. Dridze, L. Kogan, V. Melnikov and others. To the urban linear space devoted their work Yu. Lantsberh, I. Romanovskyy, A. Urbach.

Should be mentioned the works on art criticism, aesthetics, history, urban planning of prominent scientists – K. Zytte, I.V. Goethe, A.V. Bunin, J.B. Boryev,

B.R. Whipper, V. Kandinsky, G. Zemher, S. Gideon, T.F. Savarenska, L. Naimov, Z.N. Yarbina and others.

In his paper E.A. Wagner [6] details the evolution of pedestrian spaces in Europe during the XX century. The following table shows the major urban changes associated with the growth of car traffic.

In studies of A.I. Urbach [7], A.V. Ikonnikov, P. Veleev [8] a pedestrian street is represented relatively to conditioning and reproducibility features in an urban environment during 1930-1980-ies. In the 70's formation of pedestrian streets was caused by the socio-economic factors and functional planning. As a result, pedestrian streets were saving means for preserving the historic core of the city, thus contributing to the development of social contacts and the increasing number of service sector organizations.

Information modeling of urban systems is described in detail in scientific research of L.I. Pavlova. For landscape organization of the urban environment worth mentioning works of J. Symonds [9], A.Lypa, L. Verhunov [10; 11], N. Kryzhanovska [12], O. Mikulina, L. Zalesska, V. Kucheryavyy [13], N. Bazylevska, I. Rodichkin [14], S. Palentreyer, A. Byelkin, N. Abramova, Ye. Katonina, A. Holovatch and others.

We should also highlight a number of modern scientists who related to a given subject their dissertation research and scientific publications. Thanks to theses, scientific intelligence in professional journals (including neighbors), we have an opportunity to assess the level of processing of issues, and consequently - to outline the questions that were ignored or inadequately solved by the researchers at local area. These are the works of O.O. Smolenska, A.S. Kalinina, E. Ponomaryov, M. Sievers, S.N. Chepurna, M.V. Dutsayeva and others.

Among historiographical materials weighted are current regulations and supporting materials: fragments of the city master plans, case diagrams, that give the opportunity to explore the parameters of spaces in the structure of cities in general and at the local level. Information about modern urban linear landscape objects

partially covered in the online resource magazines «Proektinternational», «Landscape design», etc.

Conclusion. Analysis of available sources of research made it possible to identify a number of issues that remained out of sight of scientists. All historiographical material delimited by the following units: historical and architectural works, reference materials, research papers in professional journals, encyclopedias, theses, dissertations, publications in periodicals, internet-resources. Identified issues concerning investigated contemporary objects, formed the basis of the research work.

Based on the analysis of historiographical materials and using selected research methods it would be possible to highlight the patterns of the formation of the modern linear landscape objects in the city's structure. Comfortable and attractive space should be given functional planning, original design, taking into account environmental components, ergonomic parameters, interconnection with the city planning system.

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