

## CURRENT ISSUES IN PRESERVATION OF RECREATIONAL PENTIAL OF KYIV REGION

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*Current situation and usage of recreational lands of the Kyiv region is investigated.  
Research of ways to preserve and disclose the recreational  
potential of the region is done.*

**Key words:** *recreational land, recreational resources, recreational  
potential, project documentation on land management.*

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### **Problem statement**

Recreational potential of the region requires careful and prudent use, conservation and enhancement. Necessary condition for the protection of recreational resources is the availability of information on its quantitative and qualitative parameters, the possibility of its alternative use as well, which is important in the present context of land relations, granting legal status of recreational land.

We consider that the study and preservation of recreational resources at the regional level is the urgent task. It is particularly important, in our view, to study the issue of disclosure of recreation and resource potential of the region as well as to ensure its legal and land management.

Availability of recreational resources suggests that the area has the

recreational potential. If you compare the amount of land of recreational use with the lands of Ukraine, which have recreational potential, the difference is huge [1]. Of course, it is necessary to pay attention to the creation of new recreational areas, but do not forget about the existing areas. But this is impossible without specifying such parameters of recreational land use, as the functional organization of the territory, the location and size of land parcels, their owners and land users, including renters, mode of use and protection of territory, boundaries of land parcels included in the areas respect to the use of which restrictions are set (encumbrances) in the context of land owners and land users, the size of protected areas and more. These and other parameters are defined in the project documentation on land management on the organization and definition of the

nature protection areas boundaries and other environmental protection, health, recreational, historical and cultural purpose [2].

In the absence of such documentation and not conducting a functional territorial zoning, it is very difficult to see such boundaries between forestry and recreational lands or lands between recreational and health purposes or protected areas. This, in its turn, transforms a simple technical problem into the legal and economic spheres, as the legal regime in all these different categories of land is different [3]. Preservation of recreational resources, land of recreation use for their designated purpose, personal approach to the regulation of usage of each recreational land - is a very important task today.

#### ***Analysis of recent research and publications***

Research of related to the study issues, development and protection of recreational areas in Ukraine in general and some regions devoted to the scientific work of many local scientists, including A. Bondar, L. Hryniv, P. Hudz', B. Danylyshyn, V. Yevdokymenko, V. Kwartal'nov, V. Kozryyev, F. Mazur, V. Matsola, A. Mel'nyk, O. Milashevs'ka, O. Mordvinov, V. Fedorchenko, S. Kharichkov, L. Cherchyk and others. At the same time, an important problem is the development of new scientific principles of preservation of recreational resources through proper use and justification of the promising areas of regulation of recreational affairs.

***The purpose of the*** paper is survey of the current situation of the land of recreational use of the Kiev region, an analysis of their use, as well as the search for ways to preserve, and dis-

close the recreational potential of the area.

#### ***Main material***

In accordance with the procedure development of land management projects on allocation of land parcels approved by the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine dated 26 May 2004 № 677, the project of land allocation is developed when changing the purpose of land according to the law or the granting, transfer of land, withdrawal (redemption), alienation of land (part of) the boundaries of which are not found in nature (at the area) [4].

In Ukraine, recreational land occupied only 0.2% of the land fund, and the area continues to decrease. While the attractive recreation areas occupy at least 12% of the country [1].

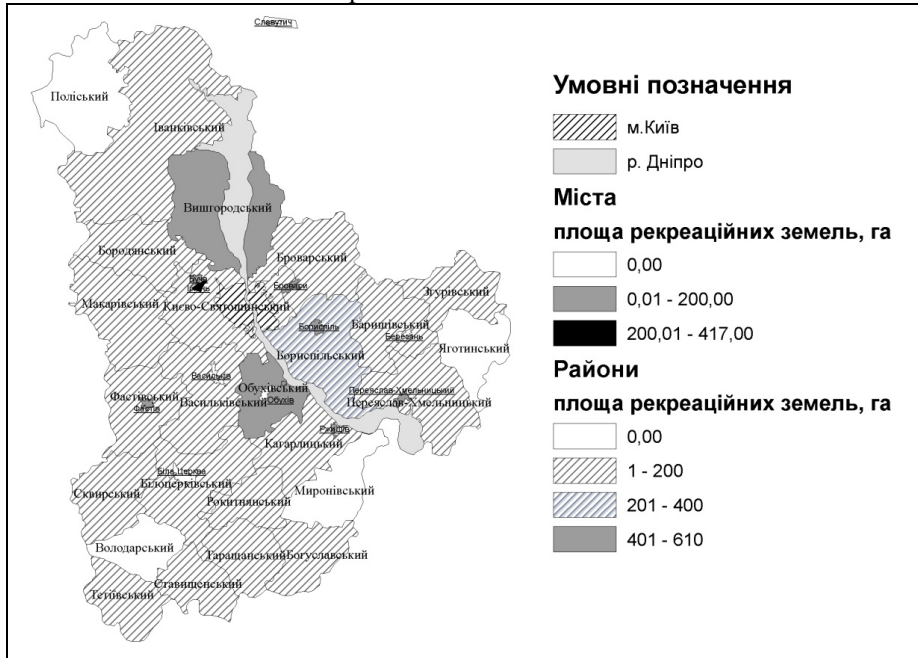
Typical for Ukraine on unused potential of recreational resources is the situation in the Kiev region, where the proportion of land of recreational use does not exceed 0.1% [5]. Upon having researched information about recreational land use in the Kyiv region, as of 06.09.2011 [5], we have drawn up a schematic map on distribution of space of recreational land area (picture. 1).

Recreational lands in the region are unevenly distributed. The largest are concentrated in Vyshgorodskiy (610.30 ha, 22.51% of the total area of recreational land area), Obukhov (510.44 ha, respectively 18,82%), Boryspil (241.79 ha 8.92%) regions and Irpin (417.44 ha, 15.39%). In Yagotin, Myronivsky, Volodarka, Polissyan regions and cities: m. Vasyl'kiv, m. Bila Tserkva, m. Boryspil', m. Slavutych - these lands are absent.

However, the level of concentration of natural and recreational potential of the Kiev area has a very low figures in

Ukraine, and is 6.192 per 1,000 km<sup>2</sup> or 0,098 per 1 thousand inhabitants, but the level of concentration of land of recreational use does not exceed 1,427 and 0,023, respectively [1], this indicates the non-disclosure of potential

areas for recreational land. Based on these data, we can say that natural and recreational potential of the area is 4 times higher than the land area of recreational use.



**Picture.1. Maps of distribution of space of recreational land of cities and administrative districts of Kyiv region, ha**

Low concentration levels of recreational lands can be explained by the fact that land owners and land users try to avoid this type of land, bringing them into circulation. Expansion of suburban tracts, construction of new facilities for rest and recreation are carried out on land for construction, agricultural land, water funds and other lands, but rarely - through recreational land where all of these items should be placed.

This is due to the uncertainty of their legal status, complexity of granting, too strict rules that limit the construction and changing of landscapes for recreation areas [4]. Resulting in

that land is used not for their intended purpose.

Using grouping regions by sub-indexes indicators of natural resource supply (based on the calculated indices Cherchyk L.M., 2011) [1] Kiev area has a low level of concentration of recreational use lands, the level of concentration of natural and recreational potential, by the level of provision of recreational land, by the level of provision of special natural and recreational resources (NRR). Only in the share of natural and recreational potential (NRP) Kiev region in the NRP of the region is high.

Nature of Kyiv region has the aver-

age level of perspective of recreational development which was determined by grouping the integral index [1] (in which includes economic, environmental and social performance and the rate of natural resource supply). This is due to the high level of industrial development, recreational and general infrastructure, high population density, but the negative role played by environmental factors.

The level of perspective of recreational nature - is indicator that is determined based on such essentially important provisions: the presence of NRR, of course, and its recreational potential of development, localization of demand for recreational services, the level of direct and general recreation infrastructure, environmental and social parameters may affect the demand for NRR and recreational land [1, 6].

Conducted analysis describes the present situation of operation of recreational nature, and makes it possible to develop a strategy for its future development and financing. A special role in the disclosure of the recreational potential of the Kiev region should be given to the lands of Kyiv. In particular, it should be given to the forests, because they occupy a significant portion of recreational lands in Kyiv. Forest Park in Kyiv are characterized by a high degree of load as recreational zone of intensive recreation and public entertainment together constitute 43% (14 710 ha) of the total area of plantations (34,209 hectares). More than half of the parks of Kyiv are promising for intensive recreation and public entertainment [7].

It should be well represent the recreational potential of each forest plot; its resilience to human impacts that reduce the efficacy of recreational

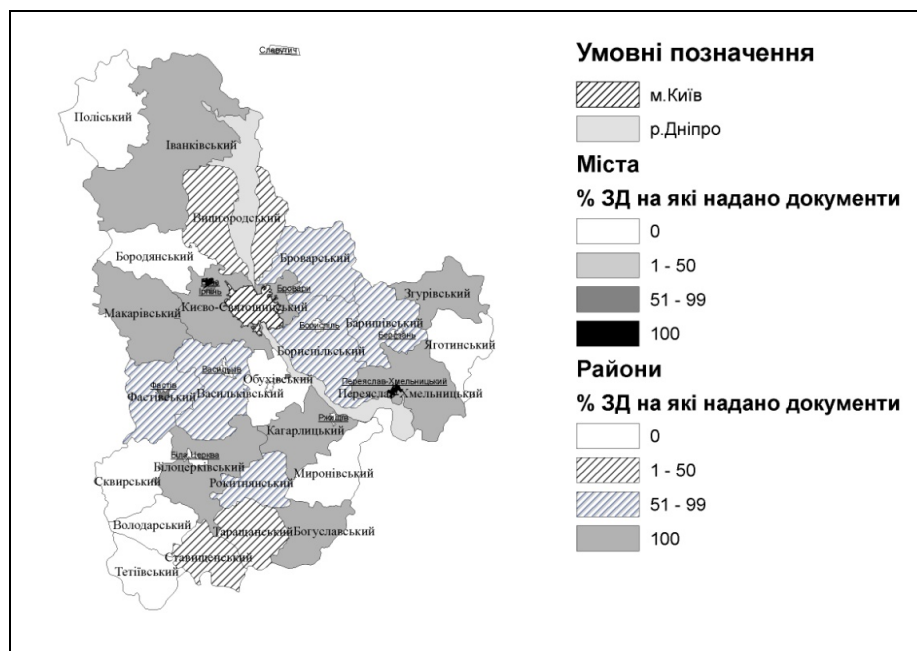
pressures on forest biogenesis and at the same time to create the necessary conditions for recreation, as an increase in land area recreation parks in the area causes a decrease engaged natural vegetation.

The basis of the recreational forest use should lie in comprehensive assessment of recreational potential of forest plantations, given their purpose and origin, allowing facilitates better decision making to improve the recreational qualities of forests. To determine the possibility of recreation it is necessary to determine the recreational potential and recreational suitability of forest parks in Kyiv. The evaluation of the recreational potential of forest parks of Kyiv [7] makes it possible argues that they have sufficiently high natural potential which is used inefficiently. Lack of appropriate conditions for the rest of the population has a negative impact on their recreational suitability. Therefore, the need to improve the state forest parks is evident that will allow to increase the recreational potential of the city and as a result to extend area of recreational land. Strategy of involvement in economic circulation of natural recreational resources should be based on an assessment of the starting conditions socio ecology and economic territory conditions, projections of their changes and growth rates in order to ensure the use of these resources in terms of sustainability and long-term [1].

To assess the current situation of land allocation recreational use stock data was processed [5] in respect of lands for which documents confirming ownership (use) were provided. It was found that from the overall recreational use area such documents establishing rights for land were provided by only

50% (1360.07 ha). From the picture 2 it is clear that the provision of documents

for recreational land in the Kyiv region is also uneven.



**Picture. 2. Map-scheme of land allocation for recreational use areas and cities of Kyiv region, %**

Thus in eight districts (Ivankov, Makarov, Kiev Svyatoshinsky, Zghurivka, Perejaslav-Khmelnytsky, Kharlytskomu, Bilotserkivska, Boguslavsky) and 2 cities of regional importance (Rzhyschiv, Pereyaslav-Khmelnytsky) were issued documents to all recreational land. In Vasytkivska and Rakitnyansky area this value also tends to 100% (almost 97% and 99% respectively).

Absolutely the opposite situation is observed in Tetievsky and Borodyansky areas that contain 8.32 hectares and 129.90 hectares of recreational use lands, respectively, there were no title documents issued. Areas where there is non-existent of this land category are not considered.

No better situation is in Skvirsky

(published documents on 0.17% of the total recreational lands area in the district), Taraschakskiy (1.08%), Stavischanskiy (2.79%) regions and in Brovary. (1.76%). An interesting fact is that in the Obukhov and Vyshgorodskiy areas submission of documents does not exceed 44 and 18%, respectively, while there are concentrated the largest share of recreational use lands in the area. In Brovarskiy, Fastiv, Boryspil, Baryshivka areas and Irpen, Fastiv, Ukrainka - this figure is quite high but insufficient, ranging from 62% to 90%.

Lands of recreational use on which it is not defined functional organization of the territory, the location and size of land, the limits of their respective owners and land users, usage mode and

protected areas is potentially lost to recreational works are unprotected from inhumane actions by both government and citizens. Land can be used properly only on condition of certainty on the terrain, because there exists distinction difficulties on territories of recreational and other purposes, land users or renters set the mode of land plots usage at their discretion.

But the most important role in use of recreational land plays regulatory and legal framework. In addition to the land legislation of Ukraine, its use is governed more by a number of other rules and regulations.

Do not need to forget about the protection and preservation of these areas because they are part of an ecological network of Kyiv region (2.5 hectares of which is a part of ecological network) and therefore a very important part in the preservation of nature and biodiversity of the region, country and continent. Ukraine has taken more than a dozen laws and regulations which introduced certain provisions for the protection of recreational land use.

The fulfillment of these laws prevent the use of lands as not for their designated purpose and violations such as vehicle entry into the territory a forest park or cutting down of woods etc.

### **Conclusions**

Thus, the survey results give grounds to conclude that the necessary conditions for normal, stable existence and development of recreational lands use in the Kyiv region is:

1. Disclosure of potential of recreational areas (that is including all recreational resources lands in the district to the lands of recreational purpose), as recreational lands should

provide a rational and full use of recreational resources for cost-effective and environmentally viable activities in the area of recreational nature.

2. Enforcement of all laws relating to the protection of recreational areas and their use. That is, in practice lies in the basic legislation of the country, the provisions on the operation recreational purpose of lands (including legal recognition of multiple ownership). After all legal and regulatory framework of recreational lands and its protection is large enough, but executed in a very small extent.

3. Developing projects of land management concerning organization and establishment of boundaries of recreational purpose territories, which identifies territories required for these parameters as a functional organization, location, their owners and land users, and mode of use of the territory, the size of protected areas.

The reason is that composition of the recreational purpose lands is often very close to the composition of agricultural, forest land, healths purposes lands, some provisions of the Land Code are contradicted each other. This issue can be solved by inventory and division of land within settlements, and zoning of lands beyond them [3].

Also it is obvious that there is a need of significant institutional, organizational and economic changes to which we relate: rational use of recreational lands, implementation of environmental principles of the of recreational nature, the introduction of economic incentives in this sphere, improving the investment climate and increase the investment attractiveness of recreational areas, the introduction of market mechanisms for operation achievement of economic efficiency,

improve the management of these areas and more.

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*Исследовано современное состояние и использование земель рекреационного назначения Киевской области. Проведен поиск путей сохранения и раскрытия рекреационного потенциала области.*

**Ключевые слова:** земли рекреационного назначения, рекреационные ресурсы, рекреационный потенциал, проектная документация по землеустройству.

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*The current state of land use of Kiev region recreational land were reserched. The problems relating to recreational lands were analyzed. Stress is on an integrated approach to solving these problems. Ways to preserve, and discover the recreational potential of the area were searced.*

**Keywords:** recreational land, recreational resources, recreational potential.

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