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Spatiotemporal Distribution of Recreational Activities of People Living in the Kyiv Agglomeration

Abstract. The article examines the development of recreational activities in the Kyiv agglomeration (metropolitan area) since the 1960s as exemplified by cottage development. The authors use methods of statistical and cartographic analysis and synthesis to take stock of and evaluate the spatial distribution of recreation activities over the reference period. The current state of the recreational use of the area is based on field research conducted by the authors. The article identifies stages of development and the effect of the basic patterns of the spatial distribution of recreational activity at each stage as well as areas of possible development.

Keywords: recreational activity, suburban recreational nature management, Kyiv agglomeration (Kyiv urban agglomeration)

1. Introduction

The study addresses lifestyle changes of the population of developed countries at the post-industrial (informational) stage of social development, which is manifested by the growing amount of free time and changing ways of its use. Activities associated with a person's free time are referred to as recreational/amateur activity. Recreational activities can be classified depending on purpose (recreation and entertainment, rehabilitation, treatment), form (active, passive, amateur, organized), frequency (daily, weekly, annual), place (seaside, resort and balneological,

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urban, suburban, mountain, foreign) etc. The development of civilization brings about changes in the standards of living, nature of work as well as the content and forms of recreational activity. At each stage of development, a certain stereotype of recreational activity emerges, which is adopted by the system of recreational nature management. Recreational Nature Management (RNM) is a holistic system of relations between humans (society) and the natural environment, which develops in the process of research, development, use, transformation and reproduction of natural resources to meet social and individual recreational needs [Yakovenko 2003: 13].

Thus, under the conditions of “acceleration of time” and “compression of space”, so characteristic of the present stage, there is a growing body of research (sociological, geographical, economic, cultural and other) that focuses on meeting the recreational needs of people through spatial-temporal distribution of recreational nature management in various forms of territorial settlement. One form of territorial structure of human settlement is agglomeration, which is created through labor, production, technological, socio-cultural and recreational links of different frequency and intensity between settlements with different population density and functional structure.

The above considerations explain the relevance of the study of spatiotemporal forms of recreational nature management, which are formed in the process of recreational activity of the population, representing certain stereotypes of recreational behavior, especially in the area of influence exerted by large urban agglomerations around metropolitan cities (e.g. the agglomeration of Kyiv).

The research problem discussed in this article is relatively narrow, but of an interdisciplinary nature, both theoretical and methodological, and involves such “classical” sciences as geography (population and settlement geography, recreational geography, tourism geography, behavioral geography), economics, sociology, city planning and the latest interdisciplinary disciplines (recreation study, tourism study, balneology, geo-economics, etc.).

The issue of recreational activity in the late 19th – early 20th centuries began to be addressed by geography as part of a new area of study called tourism geography [Lyubitseva 2015: 801-808].

The Ukrainian school of recreational geography and tourism geography is based on the theoretical and methodological framework laid out in the works of Soviet researchers, first of all, Prof. V.S. Preobrazhensky, who identified the object-subject essence of recreational geography in the 1970-1980s, which was further developed by M. Krachylo, O. Ihnatenko (Chernivtsi University), O. Beidyk (Kyiv University). Now in Ukraine, the recreational activity is being studied by I. Yakovenko, N. Fomenko, O. Beidyk, I. Smal, etc. Geographers Yu. Pitiurenko, O. Hladkyi and O. Denysenk have dedicated their works to the study of agglomeration processes.

Economic and sociological studies of cities and agglomerations mostly investigate issues of sustainable development [Averkyna 2015], economic and legal [Bohachov et al. 2015], socio-demographic [Siroych 2009], management [Yalovyv 2010] aspects of functioning, land use [Zinchenko 2012] and the use of green areas in urban and suburban areas [Petrenko 2003; Schipperijn 2010]. The issues of city and agglomeration planning, taking into account the recreational function, are covered in the works of urban planners [Rusanova 2015]. Despite the considerable amount of research on agglomeration, recreational activity and tourism, there are relatively few works dedicated to the processes of recreation development in metropolitan areas. These issues are multidimensional, interdisciplinary and should be aimed at optimizing recreational nature management within urban agglomeration.

The purpose of this article is to characterise aspects of recreational activity of people living in the area of influence of the largest agglomeration in Ukraine. According to the Globalization and World Cities Research Network founded by P. Taylor, Kyiv is classified as a Beta level city¹ (“important world cities that are instrumental in linking their region or state into the world economy”) or as an emerging city [Hladkyi, Ishchuk 2014: 236], and the processes of its metropolization at the present stage are analyzed in detail in O. Denysenko’s monograph [Denysenko 2012: 126-152], where the author proves that the capital of Ukraine meets the criteria of a regional metropolis and is the basis of the metropolitan sub-network influencing Eastern Europe [Denysenko 2012: 148]. A more relevant problem is recreational nature management in the growing metropolitan area, of Kyiv. To achieve this goal, the authors of this article formulated the following objectives: 1) justify the choice of the study area; 2) Substantiate the object and scope of the study and theoretical and methodological framework of this study, in particular, suburban recreational nature management; 3) Determine the stages of spatiotemporal development of suburban recreational nature management in the area of the Kyiv agglomeration and identify inherent territorial patterns in order to predict the effect of these trends.

The main methods used in this study are mapping using Google Earth, supplemented by the methods of field research and statistical and sociological analysis.

Google Earth data since 1983 were used as the data base. Information about suburban (dacha) settlements in the area of the Kyiv agglomeration was obtained from this source. A detailed study of the housing development, planning structure, building designs and infrastructure served as the basis for determining the time of the main housing development. This primary material was broken down into sectors that correspond to cardinal directions and major transport routes of international importance leading from Kyiv. These are also the main routes con-

¹ The GaWC city classification for 2018.

necting Kyiv and the suburbs. They are poly-highways, i.e. directions that offer several types of transport: for the most part it is suburban electric railway and highways. The information was also classified by time spent on public transportation. Thus, two zones were determined: a thirty-kilometre zone (30-minute commute) and a sixty-kilometre zone (60-minute commute) with Kyiv located in the centre.

This preliminary information was supplemented with extra details from a sample survey. In Kyiv's thirty-kilometre zone of influence, the following destinations were visited: in the northern direction – Novi Petrivtsi village and dacha settlements on the coast of the Kiev (Kyiv) Reservoir; in the north-western direction – Bucha town, Vorzel town; in the western direction – the villages of Chaiky, Hurivshchyna; in the south-western direction – Kruhlyk village, Hlevakha town; in the southern direction – Pliuty village, Kozyn town; in the south-eastern direction – Hora village; in the north-eastern direction – Kniazhychi village. In the sixty-kilometre zone of influence of Kyiv, the below destinations were surveyed: in the northern direction – Dymmer town, in the north-western direction – Borodianka town, Malyn town; in the western direction – the villages of Kopyliv, Stavyshche; in the south-western direction – Doslidnytske town, Salyvonky village; in the southern direction – Ukrainka, Rzhyschiv towns; in the south-eastern direction – Baryshivka town, in the north-eastern direction – Brovary. Information on the time of the core housing development, further development of the settlement was clarified. During the field research, some residents of suburban settlements were interviewed about the reasons for obtaining a suburban land plot, development time, intensity of use, some personal data, in particular, membership in a particular social class. The collected information was taken into account in further statistical processing.

Cartographic, sociological, statistical information collected during the field research was summarized and mapped. Further cartographic analysis was used to identify the characteristics of suburban nature management, determine its patterns and trends in the geospatial arrangement of the Kyiv agglomeration.

2. Suburban recreational nature management as a separate form of nature management

The object of this study is suburban recreational nature management. It can be defined as *a form of recreational nature management combining urban mentality with the rural way of life*. It is associated with the attractiveness of country or a purchase of real estate for recreational purposes or for the sake of health improvement (including moderate physical agricultural activity) located in an environmentally

pristine and aesthetically pleasing area, which enables owners to engage in various recreational pursuits. This recreational motivation is what makes it possible to classify this type of activity as a recreational amateur activity, where recreation is combined with some agricultural activities (growing vegetables and fruit, taking care of the building, etc.). Additional motivating factors include the possibility of obtaining eco-friendly food products or producing them more cheaply through one's own work, which brings satisfaction. However, for most respondents, the recreational motivation plays the main role. Another situation that should also be considered is when the ownership of a dacha (cottage) and its management is not voluntary but a kind of obligation, when the cottage has been inherited and maintained as a family tradition.

Suburban recreational nature management (SRNM) is characterized by its cyclic nature associated with the natural rhythm and social component of urban lifestyle (social status of the second homer, which enables them to plan their free time in one way or another; the ratio of working days, free days and holidays, the duration of an annual vacation leave and how it is spent, etc.). In general, the rhythm of a dacha lifestyle fits into the overall rhythm of the recreational process, where one can identify weekly (weekends), periodic (holidays), annual (vacation leaves) cycles. Suburban recreational nature management is characterized by a clear natural rhythm (a longer warm season and episodic use in the winter), a special pace (slow, with occasional physical activity) and recreational activities (i.e. taking care of the garden, house, yard), that are the source of positive emotions from communing with nature, enjoying the fruits of one's own labour.

The authors propose the term *suburban (dacha) recreational nature management* to refer to this activity, which originated in the former Soviet Union and Ukraine in the second half of the 20th century, and which has acquired new features during the post-Soviet period of independence and economic restructuring, partly typical of advanced economies.

In defining the concept, we use the term “dacha”, which was most fully explained by the famous Russian philologist S.I. Ozhegov in the *Explanatory Dictionary of the Russian Language*², where “dacha” is defined as a suburban house of an urban dweller, which is usually used for summer vacations and is located in a suburban area, often near the forest. The word itself is derived from the verb “дать” [dat’] – “to give” and means something that is given, in this case, a plot of land outside the city for recreational purposes. The concept of a “dacha”, i.e. of a plot of land outside the city in a picturesque area given to an urban dweller for the purpose of building a house and recreation in the summer emerged back in the 18th century as a form of recreation. Subsequently, especially during the Industrial Revolution in the second half of the 19th century, when the real es-

² <https://slovarozhegova.ru/word.php?wordid=6020> [accessed: 1.12.2019].

tate market was created, a plot of land in the suburbs could be purchased for the purpose of building a dacha, rather than just received as a gift. At the same time, a new type of business emerged – the rental of summer houses. Back then, both cottages and land in the suburban area started to be used for this purpose. This led to the development of dacha suburbs around cities. The Soviet era saw the revival of the tradition of giving state-owned dachas (cottages owned by the state or its agencies) “in recognition for services rendered to the Fatherland” for temporary use to families occupying higher positions in the Communist Party apparatus.

In the early stages, the recreational needs of urban dwellers were met through the construction of dachas in suburban areas and recreational activity became the pioneering type of nature management, which was the expression for urban dwellers’ need for rest. And recreational development was followed by the development of infrastructure, especially the transport infrastructure, and other types of nature management (industrial, residential), which gradually transformed suburban recreational areas into developed urban areas, which led to their inclusion in city planning and changes of city planning strategies.

This process intensified in the postwar period, after the reconstruction of destroyed cities and industry, which gave impetus to urbanization processes. Since the 1960s, industrial enterprises, other institutions and agencies have begun to allocate land plots in the suburbs for the purpose of subsistence farming in free time. Land plots were allocated to union members waiting in the queue following recommendations of the administration. The area of such plots did not exceed 0.06 hectares and had to be used for farming and gardening – the construction of permanent buildings was prohibited; however, owners were allowed to erect temporary, typically wooden, houses. Thus, a certain type of dacha household management developed in Soviet times, which involved the urban way of life with elements of traditional subsistence farming. It cannot be classified as homestead management – an inherent part of rural life – because of the type of occupants and their motivation: they were urban dwellers, more or less aware of the rural way of life and farming, which they sought to combine with familiar urban amenities; their motivation was versatile, ranging from the desire to reduce the cost of food products, some of which were homegrown on the plot, to spending free time in the environmentally pristine area in the summer (without any agricultural activities). Thus, the modern picture of suburban nature management in the post-Soviet countries is based on the presence of historically formed suburban areas in the area of influence of large cities in combination with suburban settlements formed in the second half of the 20th century as subsistence farms. Given the specific way in which they emerged and how they function, the authors propose that this type of nature management should be referred to as suburban (dacha) recreational nature management.

Suburban recreational nature management involves several processes: 1) as regards recreation, it is multifunctional, including all forms of recreational nature management: resource consumption, resource use, use of the environment [Yakovenko 2003: 14]³; 2). With respect to farming, it is a kind of homestead management, in a limited form, focused mainly on horticulture combined with poultry farming, beekeeping, and, if appropriate conditions exist, fish farming; 3) with respect to the agglomeration, it is characterized by proximity to the main transport routes (railways, highways); 4) In terms of planning and architecture, settlements and homesteads share similar architectural features: most settlements are based on a grid plan; when it comes to homestead planning, traditional approaches are mixed with urban needs, for example, a larger area is reserved for flower beds, a smaller area is reserved for auxiliary premises, etc.

Thus, suburban recreational nature management combines a number of recreational activities, both passive and active ones: from a variety of agricultural pursuits (for example, gardening, horticulture, taking care of the house, yard) to sports and wellness activities (swimming, fishing, picking berries and mushrooms, cycling, riding all-terrain vehicles, in winter – skiing, snowmobiling, etc.).

Suburban recreational nature management is a type of recreational and tourist use of land in the process of recreational and tourist activity for the purpose of health improvement, entertainment and social activities, which involve the use of natural recreational and historical and cultural resources, tourist event destinations and resorts.

At the same time, it should be noted that the Soviet heritage in the area of suburban recreational nature management does not reflect the social stratification of the population, as is the case in developed countries with a developed system of “second homes” – a suburban house of a middle-class owner used for temporary residence in free time solely for recreational purposes. The fact of owning a dacha is not a sign of belonging to the middle class, because it is the result of the Soviet system of distribution. However, this sphere is also affected by the processes of public restructuring, which are manifested by changes in the type of housing development (number of floors, styles, decorative elements, landscaping), infrastructure, security requirements and landscaping of the area; all these changes raise maintenance costs and, in a certain way, stimulate the process of social stratification among residents of suburban settlements.

³ According to Dr. I. Yakovenko: 1) recreational resource consumption refers to the use of balneological, biotic, information resources existing in a given area; 2) recreational resource use refers to the use of climatic, water, landscape resources; 3) recreational use of the environment refers to the use of the area for tourism infrastructure, entertainment, etc.

3. Stages of development and spatial arrangement of suburban recreational nature management in the Kyiv agglomeration

In the metropolitan area of large cities (especially capitals), the processes of suburban recreation are particularly pronounced and are further intensified by specific factors. The Kyiv agglomeration was chosen as the area of study. It has a number of specific features: a) functions of a capital, where the focus has shifted from production to services, which, in territorial terms, is manifested by the relocation of production facilities to the suburban area, the development of new industrial production sites, the reorientation of urban areas to perform functions determined by globalization; b) monocentricity with a clearly defined effect of “attracting” infrastructure and concentration of the main types of production and non-production activities along it; c) the agglomeration effect, which is manifested, on the one hand, by the concentration of new functions in the city and, on the other hand, by the expansion of the city as a result of absorbing suburban areas; d) suburbanization, manifested by the outflow of urban population into the suburban area, including the development of cottage settlements in the metropolitan area.

The boundaries of the Kyiv agglomeration were determined in a number of works by both geographers, such as [Ishchuk, Hladkyi 2005] and urban planners⁴. Officially, the limits of the Kyiv agglomeration have not been defined. For purposes of the study, the authors used the following public document as the basis: Master Plan of Kyiv⁵, which reflects not only the current situation but also the directions of future development of the area aimed at optimizing the connections between the capital and the suburban area.

What are the typical processes of metropolitan agglomeration? First of all, one should mention suburbanization processes, which are manifested by: a) active development of cities and rural settlements within the area of influence of Kyiv (the towns of Vyshneve, Vyshhorod, Irpin, Boryspil, Brovary, Vasylkiv, Fastiv, Makariv); b) development of cottage settlements and townhouses in areas located between the official boundaries of the city of Kyiv and boundaries of the surrounding settlements; c) development of suburban settlements, (growing size and changes in the planning structure), which sometimes merge into continuous suburban recreational lanes (for example, Koncha Zaspa); d) functional reorientation of rural settlements to suburban settlements. This happens, on the one hand, as a result of lower prices for new housing, and, on the other hand, thanks

⁴ <https://kga.gov.ua/generalnij-plan/genplan2020> [accessed: 1.12.2019].

⁵ <https://kga.gov.ua/generalnij-plan/genplan2020> [accessed: 1.12.2019].

to better possibilities of developing suburban areas, enabled by the development of transport and other infrastructure and the increasing number of car owners; this in turn enables middle-class citizens to improve their living conditions and quality of life by resettlement. Secondly, part of the population, mostly belonging to the middle class, develop a second home lifestyle by buying cottages in the suburban area while keeping an apartment in Kyiv; they are only interested in recreational activities and do not engage in any agricultural activities. Thirdly, a large share of the urban population have owned dachas in suburban settlements since Soviet times. Fourthly, the purchase of suburban real estate in rural areas beyond the influence of Kyiv after the Chernobyl disaster has accelerated; which has resulted in the expansion of the area with recreational links along the main transport routes and affected the population structure of rural settlements, where a decline in the number of permanent residents is offset by the rising number of dacha owners, who move there in the summer. The fifth category includes people who are first generation urban dwellers with strong ties to their “birthplaces” or inherited properties in their native village, which are used as dachas, but with greater emphasis on agricultural activities and the use of traditional ethnic technologies or as subsistence farms.

The modern borders of Kyiv were also formed in the course of pioneering recreational activity, when adjacent forest areas were used primarily for recreation. Along with infrastructural development, which was also driven by suburban development, adjacent forests were transformed into parks and suburban areas turned into residential areas, and the city limits were moved to the boundaries of the former recreational zones. Similar processes are also observed in the Kyiv agglomeration and in metropolitan areas in general.

Based on the information about the time of suburban recreational development, the area and nature of development, as well as infrastructural support, three stages of suburban recreational development could be identified:

- the first stage (in the Soviet era) from the 1960s to the 1980s – the allocation of land plots measuring up to 0.06 hectares by enterprises and agencies to their employees free of charge for the purpose of gardening, without any permanent buildings, with limited infrastructural support;

- the second (transitional) stage (1990s-2010s) – emergence of free market relations enabling the purchase of suburban real estate (land plots, houses) for temporary and permanent use not restricted by law (as own housing, for renting, for production, for recreational purposes, in particular for the construction of hotel and restaurant recreation facilities, etc.);

- the third (modern) stage (after 2010 or before the second economic crisis), associated with the revolutionary events and hostilities in the country, is characterized by more intensive suburbanization processes after a period of stagnation and the expansion of suburban development beyond the agglomeration area (Fig. 1).

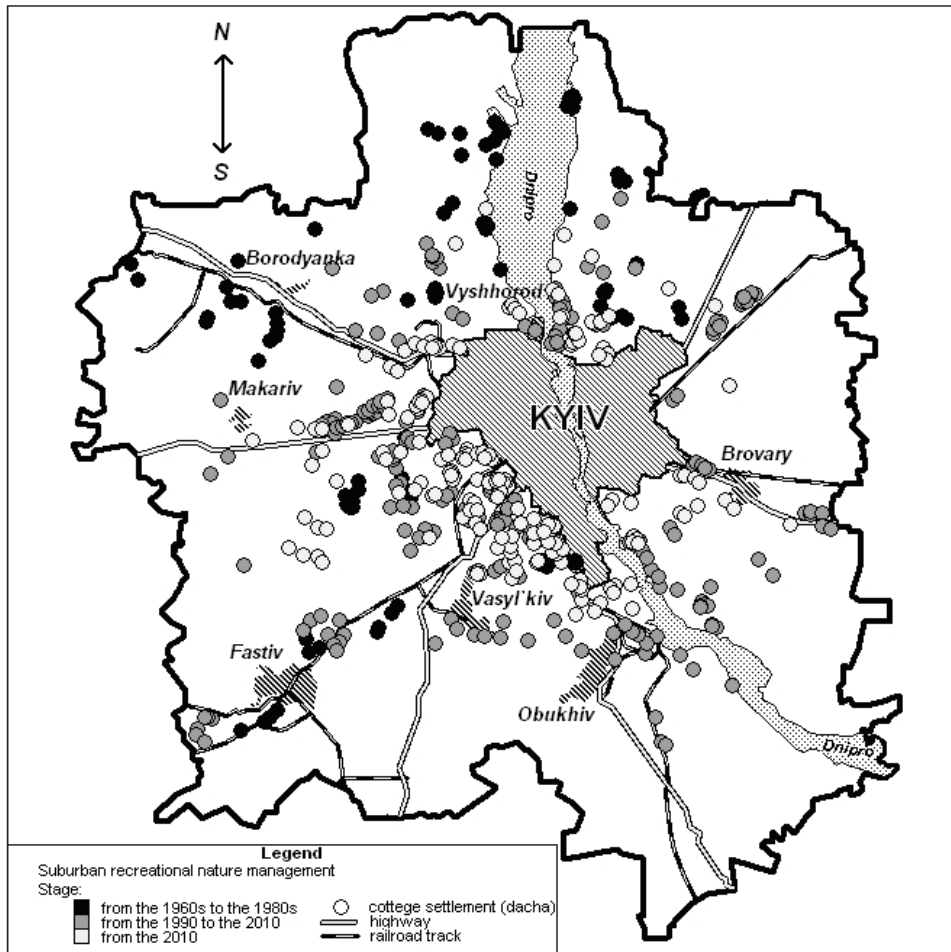


Fig. 1. Spatiotemporal distribution of recreational activities of people living in the Kyiv agglomeration

Source: own research.

Each of these stages corresponds to a certain socio-economic situation, which is manifested by the predominant effect of certain factors, which ultimately determine the nature of the geospatial distribution of suburban recreational development of the Kyiv agglomeration. The first stage was dominated by planning and organizational commitment of the cottage development process, and its spatial distribution was determined by the principles of optimizing the use of non-agricultural land, the presence of transport connections in the suburban area with a focus on suburban electric transport and public

road transport (regular buses that connected the capital with district centers). Therefore, suburban areas were allocated by enterprises and agencies within a commuting distance of 60-minute by electric transport from the city of Kyiv and within a 5-kilometer walking distance from the main transport routes in areas adjacent to villages or towns. This resulted in a star-shaped pattern of suburban recreational development.

The second stage is characterized by fluctuations in the standards and quality of life of the population, associated with the systematic economic crises of the late 20th and the early 21st century, which prompted many people to invest in real estate. The presence of the real estate market and the opportunity to purchase non-agricultural land resulted in the consolidation of suburban recreational developments along the main transport routes and in rural settlements of the suburban (30 km) zone of Kyiv. The main criteria for the purchase of suburban real estate included the price, environmental friendliness, picturesque terrain, the possibility of further construction of a homestead and the infrastructure of the settlement. Thus, the star-shaped spatial pattern of suburban development started to resemble a circle within a 30-minute commuting distance by road. At this stage, the integration of recreational settlements (dachas, cottages) with existing rural settlements was intensified as a result of increasing density. This process brought about changes in the architecture of newly constructed buildings, such as a bigger number of floors, decorations of the yard and the surrounding area. This was accompanied by the development of infrastructure to meet the needs of urban consumers: utilities, street lighting, water supply and sewerage, gas supply, garbage sorting and removal, etc.), road transport, information and telecommunications infrastructure (ensuring modern communication, operation of gadgets), etc.

During the third stage, more priority was given to cost and infrastructural criteria, which resulted in a further consolidation of the suburban development, its growing proximity to the borders of Kyiv, the transformation of suburban recreational nature management to cottage nature management (second homes) and accelerated suburbanization of undeveloped land between settlements, the formation of belts of urban development with residential complexes, the construction of residential complexes in rural settlements (e.g., villages of Kriukivshchyna, Chabany, Chaiky, and Myla) and towns (e.g. Hlevakha, Kotsiubynske). This suburban sprawl was further exacerbated by the concentration of housing developments for recreational and residential use. *Dacha* settlements have turned into suburban settlements, sometimes spreading into the territory of the city (Osokorky in Kyiv). Thus, the process of suburbanization was marked by redevelopment of *dacha* settlements and the growing density of suburban development.

4. Conclusion

The authors have identified the specific characteristics of suburban recreational natural management in order to justify its treatment as a separate scientific category, which requires more detailed research. The authors argue that this form of the recreational use of a country house emerged in the specific conditions of the Soviet regime.

At that time, members of population that achieved a certain level of success in the manufacturing industry were given plots of for gardening, which was seen as an improvement in their living conditions and standard of living. Such bonuses were common until the collapse of the Soviet Union and the formation of land relations in Ukraine. This led to the establishment of suburban settlements around the big cities and establishment of such a form of recreation as suburban recreation.

Suburban recreation combines recreation in the natural environment and subsistence farming. Subsistence farming mostly involves growing vegetables, potato, berries, and fruit trees. It also involves the construction of a house, out-buildings and their maintenance. In some cases, when a dacha is used throughout the warm period of the year, its residents are engaged in breeding poultry, fish, and beekeeping.

The study of life and nature management in suburban settlements has convinced the authors that it should be treated as a separate kind of recreational natural management. This is why they propose the following definition: suburban recreational nature management is a form of recreational nature management based on the urban mentality and recreational motivation in combination with the rural way of life.

It has been demonstrated that suburban recreational development within the limits of the Kyiv agglomeration is constantly under way. Based on the analysis of cartographic and field data, three stages of suburban development were identified spanning the period from the second half of the 20th century to the beginning of the 21st century:

1. The first (Soviet) stage (1960s - 1980s), which was characterised by the use of allocated land plots to erect temporary structures for gardening, as an additional means of raising the standard of living.

2. The second (transitional) stage (1990s-2010s), which was marked by the following trends:

- a) erection of permanent buildings on land plots;
- b) the use of dachas for permanent residence – when multiple generations no longer want to live under one roof and the older generation moves to a dacha;
- c) use of dachas for permanent residence in the summer;

- d) expansion of suburban settlement areas as a result of individual construction;
- e) expansion of suburban settlement areas as a result of cottage construction by specialised construction companies;
- f) the first signs of social stratification manifested by the specialization of suburban villages in the construction of different cottages depending on customers' income levels and living standards. „Elite cottage developments” and cottage developments for the middle class began to appear. The former were mainly located in the thirty-kilometer zone, the latter – in the sixty-kilometer zone on non-agricultural lands. Another phenomenon characteristic of this stage is the use of rural areas inherited from parents by urban dwellers in the first and second generations as summer residences (dachas).

3. The third (modern) stage, which is characterised by the acceleration of trends that began at the second stage. In this period, the processes of suburbanization are more clearly manifested. More and more dachas are being used for permanent rather than merely seasonal residence, while apartments in the city – only for temporary residence. The war between Russia and Ukraine and the economic crisis have slowed down the construction of cottages, but dacha and cottage settlements continue to be built and become the main residence for urban dwellers.

Each of the stages was dominated by the influence of specific factors which shaped the geospatial distribution of suburban recreational nature management that can be described as star-shaped, concentrated, compacted, respectively.

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Rekreacyjne wykorzystanie ziemi przez mieszkańców aglomeracji Kijowa w układzie czasowo-przestrzennym

Streszczenie. Celem artykułu jest opisanie rekreacyjnej działalności mieszkańców na terenie aglomeracji Kijowa (obszarze metropolitalnym) od lat 60. ubiegłego wieku na przykładzie rozwoju budownictwa działkowego. Korzystając z metod analizy statystycznej i kartograficznej, autorki dokonały inwentaryzacji i oceny układu przestrzennego działalności rekreacyjnej ludności w tym okresie. Obecny stan wykorzystania terenów podmiejskich dla celów rekreacyjnych został ustalony na podstawie autorskich badań terenowych. Uzyskane wyniki pozwoliły zidentyfikować trzy etapy oraz charakterystyczne wzorce rozwoju rekreacyjnego wykorzystania terenów podmiejskich.

Słowa kluczowe: działalność rekreacyjna, rekreacyjne wykorzystanie terenów podmiejskich, aglomeracja Kijowa