

**STRATEGIC PLANNING OF THE DEVELOPMENT
OF RECREATION CITY AREAS**

Olena Savchenko^{1}, Olha Gavrik¹, Olena Bobokhina¹*

1. Department of Architecture and Environment Design, Educational-Scientific Institute of Architecture, Design and Geodesy, Chernihiv Polytechnic National University, Shevchenka st., 95, 14035 Chernihiv, Ukraine; e.savchenko@stu.cn.ua; olenasavch15@gmail.com; oli_dom@ukr.net; ebobohina@gmail.com

*Correspondence email: olenasavch15@gmail.com

Abstract: Strategic planning of city development is a systematic decision-making process, focused on the community needs, and aimed to solve the most urgent local problems and to attain the optimal exploitation of competitive benefits, reasonably allocating available resources (time, funds, expert potential, material goods). (1) **Background:** The modern architectural environment must meet not only the basic requirements (functional and technological, physical and technical, artistic and compositional, sustainability, economic), but also fully satisfy the modern human needs. The growing demands of the population to increase and improve the recreational areas of various functional purposes determine the trends of the modern urban planning concepts. Thus, it is urgent to research the strategic directions for providing a universal and accessible environment. At the same time, the planning of open spaces, particularly parks and recreational areas, is a common problem in urban studies, especially in the case of territorial budget limitations. Therefore, the analysis and formulation of the main organizational aspects of rest and leisure places, green areas, and recreation areas in modern cities that would satisfy the needs of various population groups, including the elderly people, people with disabilities, and other less mobile population groups are relevant. The purpose of this work is to analyze the transformation concept of recreational zones on the Chernihiv city example. (2) **Methods:** An analysis of the social and planning aspects of the formation of a modern city was carried out. (3) **Results:** Analyzing the social aspect of the modern city formation it is necessary to highlight the existing deficit of recreation areas. Traditionally, in the post-Soviet space cities, little attention was paid to recreational areas, particularly city parks, squares, intra-block areas, sport fields and playgrounds; habitability issues had low priority. And whereas generally high quality projects are implemented for recreational area arrangement of the historical city centers, since among other things, tourism income depends on it, the organization of inter-block and intra-block territories, green zones still remains overlooked. The presence of recreational spaces not only improves the quality of life of the population, but also has a certain economic benefit. A keen landscaping scheme is of particular importance in the formation of recreational spaces, as it makes positive influence on the quality of life. A number of tasks were considered within the study framework: an analysis of factors and

methods for forming the transformation principles of recreational zones and the existing state of recreational areas along one of the city's central streets was carried out; transformation methods and concepts of recreational areas were proposed in accordance with the general development concept of the urban environment and the adopted strategy of the region development. (4) **Conclusions:** Strategic planning is necessary to understand the movement vector to achieve the desired goal. In this paper, using the Chernihiv city example, the analysis of the development concepts for recreational city areas is presented, and the existing issues and opportunities for their solution are considered within the framework of strategic goals for achieving comfortable and safe conditions for human life.

Keywords: city planning, recreation area, urban environment.

LEAN APPROACH IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Yuliia Shabardina^{1}*

1. Department of Architecture and Environmental Design, Educational-Scientific Institute of Architecture, Design and Geodesy, Chernihiv Polytechnic National University, 14035 Chernihiv, Shevchenko 95, shabardina.yulia@gmail.com

*Correspondence email: shabardina.yulia@gmail.com

Abstract: The implementation of the Lean approach in production and service companies of Ukraine gives really positive results in the form of increased productivity, turnover, profitability, etc. The application of this concept in the field of education is not a sufficiently common practice. (1) **Background:** A student of higher education is a consumer of services provided by the university. Therefore, according to the concept of Lean, it is advisable to consider all the processes that form an educational service from the angle of actions that create value for the student. Such an analysis can be applied both to auxiliary administrative processes and directly to academic ones. (2) **Methods:** To optimize the educational process, the methodology of building a map of the current state is used. The search for 8 types of losses in the educational process allows you to eliminate the main unproductive losses and increase the value of the process of acquiring knowledge for the student. (3) **Results:** Since the lecture is one of the main educational processes, an attempt was made during the research to identify unproductive losses, namely: overproduction; excessive stocks; excessive (extra) processing; expectation; excessive transportation; excessive movements; defects; unused human potential that reduce the quality of the educational process. Losses from overproduction are associated with providing students with outdated information, a significant amount of it. That increases the time for information processing and memorization. Losses from excess inventory represent the impossibility of using theory