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## ORIGIN AND EVOLUTION OF SUBURBAN AREA

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### Abstract

The main stages of forming the concept of a suburban strip are considered in the article. The structural elements of the suburban area are considered in more detail. Domestic and foreign specialists, highlighted the leading role of cities in the development of the state, with considerable attention paid to the study of surrounding territories: their territorial coverage (area), functions, interdependence, complementarity of cities and adjacent space.

**Keywords:** suburban area; formation; development; planning; city.

### ЗАРОДЖЕННЯ ТА ЕВОЛЮЦІЯ ПОНЯТТЯ «ПРИМІСЬКА ЗОНА»

В'ячеслав Онуфрієнко

В статті розглянуто основні етапи формування поняття приміська смуга. Розглянуто більш детально структурні елементи приміської зони. Вітчизняні та зарубіжні фахівці, виділили ведучу роль міст в розвитку держави, при цьому значна увага приділялась вивченню навколишніх територій: їх територіальному охопленню

(площі), функціям, взаємозалежності, взаємодоповнюваності міст і прилеглого простору.

**Ключові слова.** приміська зона; формування; розвиток; планування; місто.

**Statement of the problem.** Statistics show that every year the number of cities, urban population increases and the role of the city in the development of the country increases. According to the UN, most of the world's population is concentrated not just in urban areas, but 56% live in urban areas. There are two main types of settlements: urban and rural. A special place in this distribution is occupied by the residents of the suburbs, especially large cities that have lifestyles, industrial functions and both types.

**Analysis of recent research and publications.** Study of the suburban area is important for both economic and socio-demographic, cultural development of the area. Suburban territories have become the object of study of economists, demographers, sociologists. The solution to the problem of increasing labor productivity, increasing the level of socio-economic development of the country, improving the quality of life of the population is possible through constant improvement of the territorial structure of the economy of the regions of the country. The development of the territorial structure of the economy is a historical process. Purposeful use of a certain territory (region) is determined, first of all, by the purpose, tasks of the society at this historical stage and appropriate conditions (distribution across the territory of natural resource potential, economic potential, population displacement, scientific and technological progress). An important point of study of the territorial structure of the economy is to study the rational organization of production. The point of reference in solving this issue may be the work of the German economist I. Tyunen "Isolated State in its relation to agriculture and national economy", in which the scientist proposed the theory of territorial organization of agriculture. I. Tyunen's theory shows the effect of transport costs on the nature of the use of the territory for agricultural production. The work of I. Tyunen was the first attempt to use an abstract mathematical model in the theory of economics; geographer V. Christaller, the work of A. Llosh), but the call for the study of suburban areas was not received [16].

In 1937, in his work, T. Smith first used the term "urban fringe" when considering suburban Louisiana. By T. Smith's definition, a suburban area is a built-up area located in the immediate vicinity of the city's official boundary [13]. Subsequently, the term became widely used in economic and geographical studies. During the period 1930-1960, the study of suburban areas was based on the study of North American cities. In the US, the terms urban

fringe and suburbs have some differences. The main difference is the dominance of the settlement function in the suburbanization zone, which affects the development of infrastructure close to the urban, in addition, there is a consistently high population density, the employment structure is consistent with the employment structure of urban residents. Thus, suburbanized territory is an extension of the city [9, 11, 12, 14, 15].

**The purpose of work** – consider the evolution of the development of the concept of suburban area.

**Basic material.** The term "rural fringe" applies to areas where the population density is low and dominated by agricultural activity, but the same territory differs from the surrounding countryside. The number of definitions of their "qualitative" characteristics indicate the need for zoning of suburban areas.

It is perhaps the first time that the study of the city and surrounding territories has been given attention by the philosopher-scientists Plato and Aristotle, who characterize cities as autarchic dynamic centers of development with cumulative functions and an aggressive character in relation to the surrounding territories, which serve as a reserve for urban development. This approach characterizes the reserve function of the adjacent territories, which are the "raw" appendage of the city.

The social position of the cities was expressed by Thomas More and Tommaso Campanella. On Utopia, the city interacts with the surrounding territories and other cities, not capturing them but, conversely, stimulating their development. The city has security functions and acts as a market for the products of the peasants living around it. The image of the perfect city is presented by Tommaso Campanella in the book *Appendix Politicæ. Civitas Solis: idea republicæ philosophicæ*. The author subdivides the suburbs into seven zones and districts with agricultural, health-improving and recreational functions. The suburbs themselves are territorially twice as large as cities [9].

In Western Europe, the active use of the term "suburban area" as well as the research itself comes at the end of 1960. The study of the suburban area as a transition zone between the city and the village included several areas: location (outside the official city limits); population characteristics (population density, dynamics, employment, migration, employment) land use characteristics (functional types of land use, land use intensity, level of administrative impact on land related transactions); infrastructure and services development.

The most common term defining the term "suburban area" is the term "urban fringe" or "rural-urban fringe". Also often used are the terms "suburbs" (mainly in French literature),

"outskirts". The terms "urban fringe", "outskirts" are understood as suburban areas, "suburbs" – is understood as a near zone or suburban area.

In works on the study of suburban areas in Europe at the beginning 21 century. Use the terms: "periurban areas" [8], the term "outskirts", in some studies appears as a synonym for "periurban areas" [6].

Consider in more detail the structural elements of the suburban area. Therefore, the first structural element is the suburbs, or suburbs, which is located beyond the official boundary of the city, has a very high population density, the main function being the village, since almost 100% of the population is employed in city. The near area is actually a continuation of the city, named after the basic process that defines the territory - suburbanization of housing. Functionally, this area is a sleeping suburb. It is characterized by high land value and maximum land use efficiency. Village functions are completely missing. In the conditions of post-suburbanization, the suburbanization zone is characterized by the active development of urban sub-centers of localized city centers located outside the city limits.

The first transition zone is the suburbs, or urban suburbs (English version - Urban fringe, periurban territories, urban realm, outskirts, outer suburbs). The location of the zone is beyond the official boundary of the city, it is characterized by: high population density, active migration processes, an increase in the population occupied both in the city and within the zone itself. In this zone the processes of integration of urban and rural functions are manifested to the maximum extent. Village and recreational functions dominate. There is a linear, circumferential or jumble spatial introduction of non-traditional elements into the rural environment. Urban sub-centers are actively developing, where a large part of the population is employed. The territory is an area of active development, there is a significant number of land transactions.

The second suburban transitional zone or rural suburbs (Rural fringe, peri-urban territories, urban realm, outskirts) are characterized by high population density (however lower than in the urban suburbs but higher than in the following zones). Population growth is inferior to the previous zones, employment is possible in the zone itself, outside it, and not only in the central city, but also in the suburbs, sometimes in the far zone. There is an active interaction of urban and rural functions with the predominance of the latter. As in the first transition zone, urban sub-centers are developing in the conditions of post-suburbanization, mostly dispersed. A wide range of rural functions is presented, all of them evolving in an

agglomeration scenario, in the context of high land value and the need for high land use efficiency.

Metrouria, sometimes outskirts is defined by the low population density compared to the previous zones, but higher than in the rural area, the population is occupied both within the zone and in the central city, suburbs, active labor relations. The area is characterized by a predominance of rural functions, as well as recreational and nature conservation. Separate intersections of urban functions are formed mainly along major transport highways.

**Conclusions.** Rural hinterland (ex Rural hinterland, exurbs) Rural hinterland, or rural suburbs This area is characterized by low population density (however higher than in the surrounding rural areas), with the majority of the population occupied in this area, although pendulum migrations occur in the area. the central city. Rural functions are focused on serving the city.

Improvement of territorial governance is one of the main tasks facing the country in the period of important socio-political transformations aimed at equalizing socio-economic and cultural development of territories, building an effective management system. Suburban development plays an important role in this process. The solution to the problem of increasing labor productivity, increasing the level of socio-economic development of the country, improving the quality of life of the population is possible through constant improvement of the territorial structure of the economy of the regions of the country. The development of the territorial structure of the economy is a historical process. Purposeful use of a certain territory is determined, first of all, by the purpose, tasks of the society at this stage and appropriate conditions (distribution across the territory of natural resource, economic, demographic potentials ...).

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