

A New Spatial Strategy Approach in Russian Regions: From the Reflexing Planning Solutions to Territorial Integration Conception

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Abstract. Development of the urbanized territorial systems of different levels of spatial organization (of municipal and regional levels) is the cyclical process. It is defined by influence of complex of actual social and economic factors and is combined by appearance of new modes of their functioning, causing forming of the respective spatial forms. Their classification is theoretically grounded as two main typological groups: organization and reorganization of urban construction structures. Their similarity is based on belonging to certain stages of evolution development of territorial systems. Their principal differences are connected with the fact, that strengthening of meaning of steady features and specifications of territorial systems preservation is not the single requirement for their development. Also there is detected the special role of new spatial localities. Innovation processes of population vital activity are implemented in them; they don't have prototypes of spatial shaping. These localities reflect the special cases. They are the processes of function and spatial reorganization of territorial systems. Reorganization means defining as target function changing of functioning parameters of the system by spatial adaption of strategic principles within the certain urban construction situation. Originality and scientific novelty of the investigation is in suggested methodology, based on spatial integration of strategic initiatives. Within it the targets, tasks and means to achieve the anticipated changes of territorial systems are synchronized. For this purpose there are suggested the cross-sectional approaches and means to manage the urban construction structures, allowing to smooth the conflict of the existing and new elements of territorial system.

1. Introduction

Imperative of steady spatial development of territorial systems in the union of economic, social and ecological problems is considered by the most scientists and experts of different fields of knowledge. In the process of conceptual search and founding the steadiness of territorial systems there is distinguished the interdisciplinary as main feature and constant feature of innovations as one of the main conditions of its existence. There is a possibility to use innovations from the one, priority field of from different fields according to the principle of their mutual complementation. In spite of apparent certainty and unambiguity of territorial systems objects of development, setting objectives and ways to solve them, can vary greatly. In any case, it is important to keep to limits and parameters of development, defined by strategic marks [1], [2], [3], [4]. Deviation can increase risks of their functioning, cause different conflicts and provoke critical situations [5], [6]. That is why it is very



important to consider the grade of influence of the architecture and urban-planning business (AGD) on steadiness of territorial systems development. Its definition is connected with defining place and role of AGD in general system regional economy subjects relations, critical evaluation of its complex potential and grounding the possibilities within theoretical, methodological and practical aspects. In modern Russia, when we investigate and solve the scientific problem of steady development for the territorial systems the AGD possibilities are not evaluated absolutely. It is widely accepted that, that limits of its abilities are restricted, mainly by composition and imaginative changes to the formed material and spatial environment [7]. That is how its elitism is explained, from one side, and it is subject oriented from another. These leading features of AGD allow it define its “isolated” deviation from the other fields of economic activities in the territory. And consequently ability necessity of their interrelation within the process of steady development of territorial system is not detected. The conventional in our days idea of AGD should not prevent detecting its potential, as only when we shall use it to the full extend we can solve set of complex problems arising within the process of spatial development of territorial systems.

2. Relevance

The scientific grounds of modern urban construction are integrated system of scientific knowledge, providing forming of set of theoretical provisions, using results of classification analyses and joining of progressive solutions in the field of spatial reorganization and transformation of living environment. Architecture and urban-planning activity is simultaneously the bearer and carrier of these grounds. But at the unity of principles acting irrespective to external factors, it is necessary to define the used conceptual approaches to detecting its essence and dependence on changing of social and economic conditions. In environment of Russia at the turn of XX and XXI centuries in the theory and practice of urban construction science there increases the applicability of problems for coordination of contra versions between the formed spatial organization of territorial systems and active processes of its renovation and reorganization, caused by forming of market relations [8], [9]. The necessity of their solving increases due to acknowledgement the international relations of steady spatial development of the territory principles [10], [11], [12]. That calls forth wide range of scientific works, covering many investigation problems. Among them are works, that recognized by scientific society, made by T. Afanasyeva, M. Vilner, V. Vladimirov, N. Vlasova, L. Gertsberg, A. Granberg, V. Danilov-Danilyan, V. Znadvorov, V. Kabanov, A. Krashennnikov, N. Naimark, V. Resin, E. Trutnev, M. Tsikanov, E. Shopkoev, B. Shulberg and other scientists. Due to results of these investigations there was made a great contribution in forming of modern methodology of spatial strategizing [13], [14], [15], [16].

These scientific works are of the high quality, but issued of spatial development of the territorial systems are still poorly studied. Grounds for necessity to study them are indicated in scientific works of Yu. Alekseev, E. Akmédova, V. Vladimirov, A. Gutnov, D. Dontsov, T. Karakova, I. Lezhava, G. Maloyan, S. Mityagin, I. Smolyar, M. Shubenkov. The constant changes of social and economic factors influence the territorial systems, it becomes more complex [17], [18], [19], [20], [21], [22]. That is why there increases the applicability of the problem to use principles of strategic management concerning the spatial development of the territorial systems [23], [24], [25]. Increasing of living standards depends on their implementation within the process of territory development, which is the main institutional problem in Russia. Thus forming of scientific bases to manage the processes of territory reorganization within the system of urban construction becomes one of the most topical issues, requiring solution.

3. Research objective

Interdisciplinary feature of territorial systems spatial development is scientifically proved fact [26], [27], [28]. Thus there are certain interrelations of urban construction science with the related fields of knowledge [29]. The need in scientific description of modern trends of territorial systems spatial development grounds the necessity to solve this task within the following aspects:

defining ways of interrelations of AGD with other spheres of regional economy subjects that defines the specific evolution trends and peculiarities of spatial development of territorial systems;

institution conditions for accelerating of adaption processes of territorial systems to the environment factors require to be systematized and formalized;

poor effectiveness of the used methodological and methodic approaches to territorial systems spatial development processes management define their revision for grounding of the renovated means and tools.

4. Theoretical justification

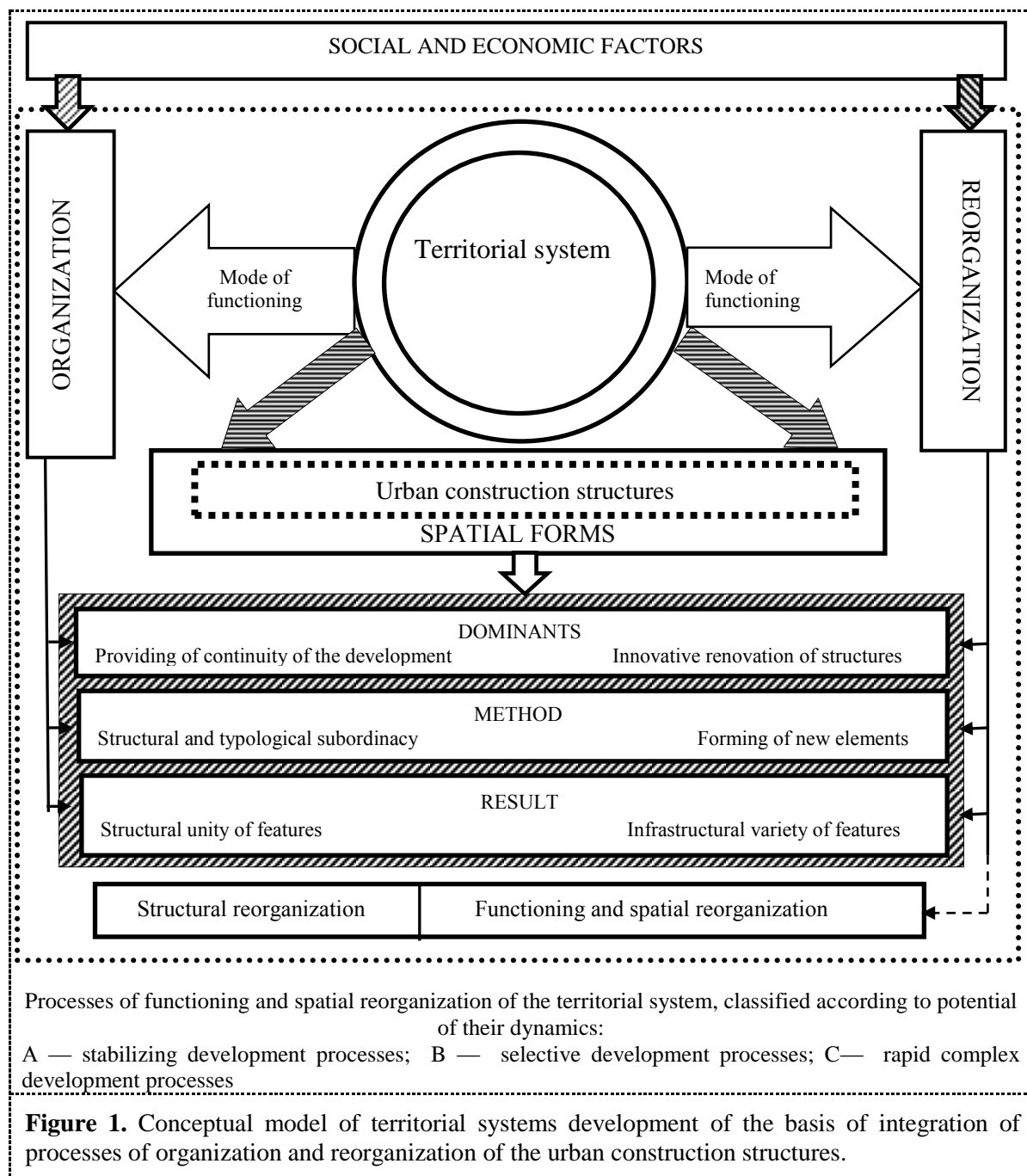
To achieve steadiness of territorial systems is target function of their spatial development. It is connected with settlement of conflicts within the territorial systems between stable and dynamic processes. The processes are graded according to actual and formed types of functioning of the territorial systems: organization and reorganization. The organization regulates balanced relations between functions and their relations for keeping the formed spatial organization of territorial systems. Reorganization, on the contrary, is provided by active processes of their renovation, caused by fundamental social and economic changes and forming of market relations. The reorganization corresponds to external factors, mostly to social and economic changes in the society. Influence of such factors defines arising of specific spatial forms, representing their content. From the point of view of modern urban construction science within two types of territorial systems functioning there are formed the urban construction structures as the derived elements. They are not uniform as for their structure, grade and duration, periodicity, role and meaning for territorial system. That is why to detect their comparative specification there is required development of their evaluation methods.

Repeating pattern of spatial development of territorial systems can deviate from exciting social and economic (technological) cycles: coming earlier or later. That can be explained by the ability of AGD to detect tendencies of development, that are not allocated formally, forecast the future of territorial systems (for example, Gutnov) and for the assumptions in different variants (III). One of the important conditions of increasing steadiness of territorial systems is concurrency of the social and economic and territorial transformations, made within their limits, oriented on harmonization of urban construction structures. Within certain cycles of spatial development of territorial systems there is the possibility of preferred (expressed) demonstration of organization or reorganization sights, as well as their variants and combinations. Variety, multifunctioning and diversity of living environment mostly depends on interrelations of organization and reorganization. At the result of these interrelations and with using of multiple possibilities of AGD within territorial systems there is a tendency of increasing the living standards. That is the way to implement the institutional basis of spatial development of territorial systems.

In modern conditions they detect the prospects for forming innovating economy, providing optimal conditions for functioning of territorial systems due to steadiness category by means of increasing of security features. Thus during grounding of strategic priorities of territorial systems development it is necessary to develop the urban construction decisions, integrated into general system of strategic management. Functioning and spatial reorganization of territorial systems is according to the special cases, having the specifications of their development. Rating of processes within this subtype of reorganization is possible in three different ways: stabilizing development, single-point development, advancing complex development. The characteristic feature of this reorganization is defining the parameters of territorial systems changes supported by functional reforms that increase the adaption abilities of the system. The processes of innovative development can be accelerator of functional and spatial reorganization. As they are placed within the territorial system there are not excluded risks of conflict situations, caused by interrelations with existing elements of the system. In order to decrease them we need to foresee the certain set of media within urban construction structures, analyzing the withheld effects of functioning.

According to the conception, developed by the authors within territorial system there can be different variants of its spatial forms. Integration of organization and reorganization is the most

effective as it influences increasing of territorial system stability. There is proved the theoretical ability to combine two methodological approaches to evaluation of spatial transformations. Within the first approach there is provided the continuity of territorial system development and its initial peculiarities and features preserved. Within the second approach there are defined absolutely new directions of its forming due to forming of unique spatial forms having no prototypes. As the result there is a possibility of synchronization of the newly formed spatial structures with stable frame of territorial system. The conjunction of the grounded theoretical provision made it possible to form resulting conceptual model of spatial development of the territorial system on the basis of interrelation of organization and reorganization of the urban construction structures. (see figure 1).



5. Practical relevance

The conceptual model of territorial system, developed by the authors contains the universal set of ways to achieve steady state within their spatial development they are suitable for practical use. It is obvious, that actually existing urban construction cases demonstrate the deviation. In order to consider their features in full there is developed the algorithm to form strategy and tactics of spatial development of territorial systems. It is founded on step by step development of three stages of grounding the spatial forms of urban construction structures for organization and reorganization of territorial systems. Within this work there are installed the following stages: defining the dominating feature of development; grounding what method of transformation is used; evaluation of prospective results of using the selected method.

If it is necessary to use functional and spatial reorganization it is necessary to classify the processes, providing it according to the suggested classification (A, B, C). So, implementation of algorithm steps is adjusted by content of the developed documents according to the content of which there is a possibility to implement of the said action. The suggested renovations are mostly about the documents of the territorial planning. Due to suggestion of principal reviewing of these documents there can be essential changes within the strategic management of territories system. Hereafter, there can be changes of tools, used in our days to manage the territories. Thus the aggradation of the indicated components there are represented the basic priorities to improve the urban construction technologies. They are tested at development of strategic (conceptual)) and practical projects, oriented on solving of certain problems of territorial systems as for Russia on the example of Volgograd region.

6. The results

6.1. *Conceptual backgrounds of modern tendencies of territorial systems spatial development*

To ground the conceptual approach the authors had described and classified factors, influencing the mostly on the changes within the territorial systems. It was defined that strategic ideas of spatial development of the territorial systems in modern conditions are integral. They are defined by the existing imperative of steady development and regulated by institution requirements. Variety of social and economic factors gives the high grade of dynamics of reforms within the territorial systems. Forming of innovative enhances the integral principles. That is why implementation of any prospective ideas is selective within any restricted limits of any field is impossible. The standards, regulations and rules, used for it must be clear and understandable for any other fields. From the point of view of suggested conceptual approach it is reasonable to investigate territorial systems as object of various-directional influence, oriented on achieving the target function – stability of evolutionally developed system.

6.2. *Modes of territorial systems functioning*

In order to solve the defined problems within the territorial systems it is necessary to classify the modes of functioning, causing them: organization and reorganization. That allows to detect the reasons of conflicts: different context orientation of the processes, their results and features within the spatial aspect. To solve existing and possible conflict it is necessary to revise the content of AGD for each mode of functioning of the territorial systems. The first mode contributes to logical continuance of the previous stage of territorial systems development to inheritance features they have got previously and is characterized by certain delayed action. From this point of view, if territorial system accepts this mode it gets the guarantee preservation of essential features and demonstrations. The second mode of functioning is characterized by high dynamic features of processes, records the reaction of territorial systems on changing of external conditions, and gives the specific parameters of their changes. As the territorial system accepts this mode, they get the motivation for appearance and consequent renovation and forming of the new urban construction structures. These structures are fundamentally new objects and their horizontal and vertical connections, that is reflected on the organization due to enhance of reorganization functions. In modern conditions it is the second type of functioning that gives the most important influence of spatial development processes of the territorial systems.

6.3. Scheme of forming the strategy and tactics of spatial development of territorial systems

When the authors developed the scheme, they used the following baselines: decreasing of territorial systems risks in different modes of their functioning; anticipation of negative factors and events, able to cause different conflicts and provoke arising of critical situation; stabilization of basic specifications of strategy planning in case of unforeseen circumstances; increasing of protective adaption features of territorial systems. Implementation within the scheme of the “processing chain” made by stages – the dominant, method, result — made for the both modes of territorial system functioning: organization and reorganization.

It is supposed that following of the suggested scheme allows to guarantee the complexity and accuracy of the developed urban construction features, grounding to choose direction of the activities for organization and reorganization of the territorial systems. For the material and spatial environment under formation that would be the optimal set of strategic and tactical items within territorial management, complex influence of the territorial system stability, task oriented increasing or decreasing of certain indexes.

6.4. Prospect of strategic management of spatial development processes of territorial systems

The developed scheme, including the set of analytic procedures is represented in the work as one of the components of the urban construction technologies. They are not formed till the present moment, and the used traditional methods don't meet the changing conditions in full. It is represented, that the leading feature of such technologies would become the optimizing the combination of the institution requirements to the system of strategy planning and objectively existing ground for spatial development of the territory. When we use these conditions for the certain urban construction situation the influence of the certain institution factors can be changed by results of evaluation of the exciting potential of the territorial system. That is why their use will allow providing exact (unchanged) transformation of strategic ideas to the certain urban construction situations. Planning and actual performance of objective analyses of the spatial development processes of territorial systems is one of the most important stages of AGD. Thus there are defined the directions for methodology to develop solutions within the AGD system improvement.

The aggregate of the mentioned above theoretical and methodological ideas makes the bases for forming the scientific bases for strategic management of the territory for the AGD objects. Detection of the derivative territorial systems — spatial forms of two types of organization and reorganization allow to anticipate parameters of their changing. They depend on quantitative rate as these forms take part in the processes of transformation of the formed material and spatial environment.

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