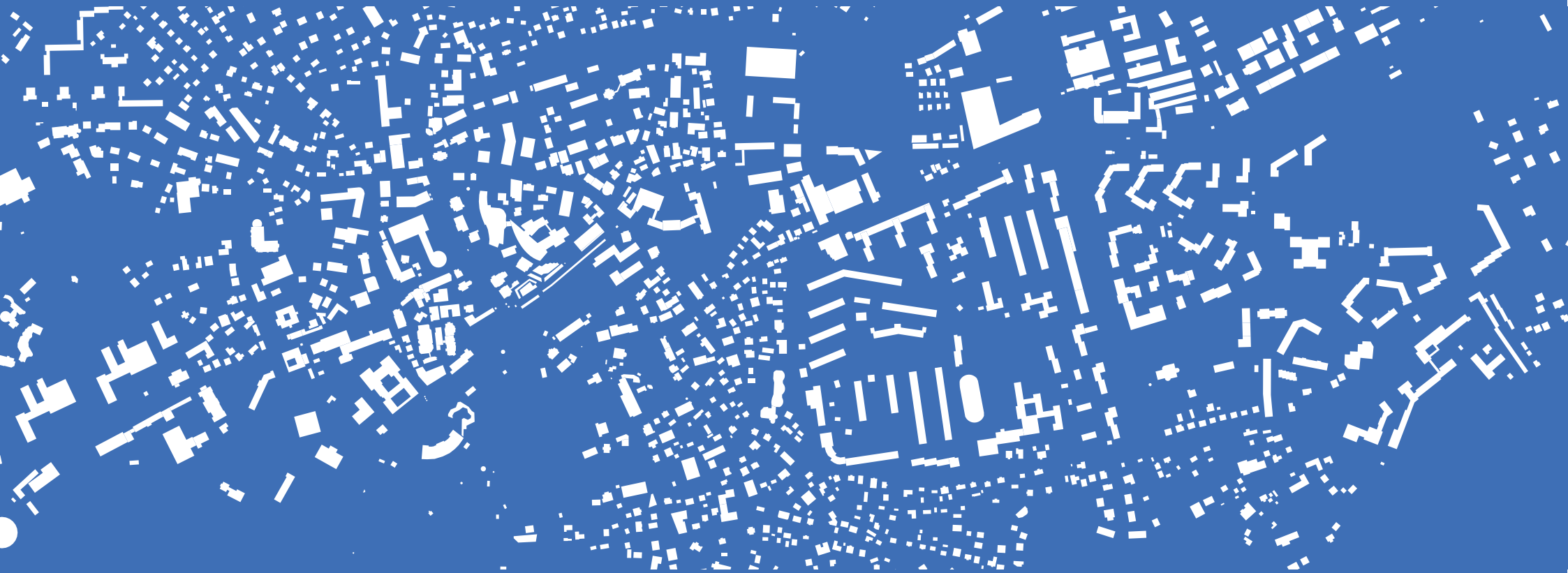


TRUSKAVETS

Neighbourhood Development Concept



Truskavets hromada



Developed by:



Supported by:



UN-HABITAT

Funded by:



Federal Ministry
for Economic Cooperation
and Development



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Neighbourhood Development Concept

The project is funded by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany.

This document was developed by the NGO Ro3kvit for the Truskavets hromada with the support of UN-Habitat and funding from BMZ.

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Design: Oleksandra Kryvtsova

Acknowledgements:

The Ro3kvit team is grateful to the Children's Voices Charitable Foundation for providing space and interviews, as well as the Association of Persons with Disabilities, the NGO Kebeta, the House of Student Creativity, the University of the Third Age, the Truskavets Council of Internally Displaced Persons, the director of School №2, and the heads of the Homewners Associations for their valuable comments.

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*Illustration on the cover: Fragment of the project site. Source: osm.org
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GLOSSARY

IDP	Internally displaced persons
SWOT	Analysis of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats
NGO	Non-governmental organisation
IDC	Integrated Development Concept
HOA	Homeowners' Association
USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

SUMMARY

The Development Concept for Truskavets is a visionary, non-statutory document prepared together with the Truskavets city council, and in collaboration with UN-Habitat. Its objective is to formulate a comprehensive vision for the renewal of one of the city's planning areas. It also aims to demonstrate how the strategic guidelines of the Integrated Development Concept (IDC) can be translated into holistic spatial solutions that respond to the everyday needs of residents.

Truskavets is a sanatorium city with an extensive network of recreational areas and a significant seasonal load on infrastructure. This project, however, focuses on a typical Soviet-era micro-district formed during the period of mass housing expansion. This focus enables a shift in perspective from Truskavets "as a resort" to Truskavets "as a city for living." Such an approach allows consideration of more stable neighbourhood relationships: while tourists are temporary, residents remain and shape the area on a daily basis.

The planning area is located between Stebnytska, Vasyl Stus, Danylyshyn, and Volodymyr Ivasyuk streets. It combines the structural challenges of Soviet housing estates with significant potential for spatial modernisation.

The area contains extensive green spaces but is characterised by fragmented street connectivity, the dominance of motorised traffic corridors, and a lack of active public spaces.

One of the most critical constraints is the terrain, with an elevation difference of nearly 40 metres, which creates substantial

barriers for people with limited mobility. The former boiler room serves as the central element of the territory – an infrastructure facility that has lost its original function yet retains strong potential to be transformed into a hub for new public activities.

The concept is grounded in the UN-Habitat MY Neighbourhood Methodology and the principles of urban acupuncture, which enable targeted interventions at points of tension and opportunity while amplifying their broader systemic impact. The research phase included analysis of mobility patterns, accessibility constraints, public space structure, everyday use scenarios, and the needs of key stakeholders. This analysis formed the basis for identifying the main directions for transformation:

- strengthening the central core;
- forming diagonal pedestrian connections;
- improving the quality of the outer perimeter;
- developing a coherent network of accessible public spaces.

A dedicated section illustrates how four specific interventions – a sports cluster, the revitalised boiler room area, a street market space, and a north–south pedestrian axis – operate together as a unified spatial strategy aimed at enhancing public spaces along a key movement corridor.

They show that targeted work on key areas can significantly improve mobility, stimulate social interaction and make the environment recognisable and friendly to different user groups. The document offers a scalable framework for further development: the proposed approach can be adapted not only to other

areas of Truskavets but also to localities with similar spatial challenges. The concept envisages a phased implementation – from tactical decisions to long-term transformations that consistently shape an accessible, inclusive and connected urban structure.

In a broader sense, it is a strategic tool for coordinating projects, attracting investment and aligning priorities, helping to build a consistent trajectory for recovery. The focus of this process is on people: active residents, local initiatives and institutions that create hromada resilience and can support long-term change. Combination of hromada engagement and spatial capacity gives the planning area a strong foundation for sustainable development and improved urban living.

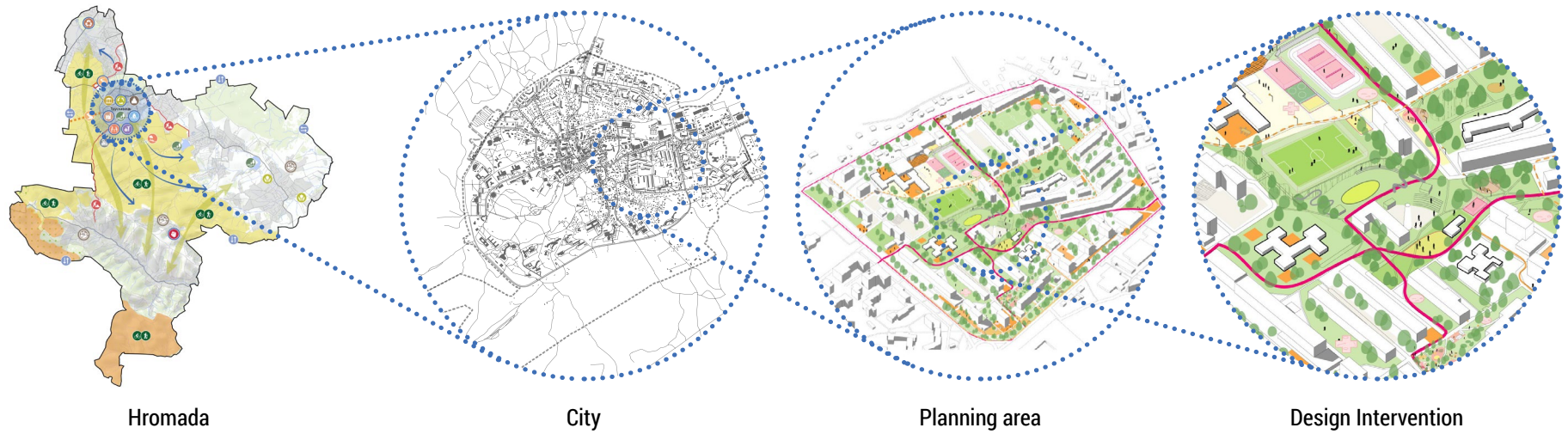


Figure. 1. The continuity approach to spatial planning from the hromada scale to design interventions at the neighbourhood scale
Source: Ro3kvit

PROCESS AND METHODOLOGY



WORK PROCESS

In 2024, an Integrated Development Concept was developed for the Truskavets hromada. This document, which sets out the strategic priorities and development goals for the entire hromada, provided the starting point for this work. The project aims to demonstrate how the strategic goals and priorities defined in the Truskavets Hromada Integrated Development Concept could be implemented through specific practical actions using one of the hromada's neighbourhoods as an example.

Stage 1. Analysis of hromada methodology and strategic guidelines

The work started with an analysis of the UN-Habitat MY Neighbourhood Methodology, which allows for a structured study of neighbourhoods through the principles of compactness, connectivity, inclusiveness, vibrancy and sustainability. At the same time, the key provisions of the Truskavets Integrated Development Concept were reviewed to ensure that future decisions align with the city's strategic vision.

The Ro3kvit team proposed several potential areas for development within the hromada. Together with municipal representatives, they picked the area along Stebnytska Street, where there's a former boiler room – a territory with great potential for revitalisation and creating a new community and educational hub. The choice was made to demonstrate how small interventions can change the quality of life in a neighbourhood and activate its central spaces.

Stage 2. Analysis of the territory

The analysis of the territory included the urban context of Truskavets and the spatial characteristics of the planning area, taking into account the terrain, mobility structure, and coexistence between residential and recreational areas. An important factor was the impact of the full-scale war: the influx of internally displaced persons and people undergoing rehabilitation increases the need for inclusive and accessible public spaces. The spatial analysis included an assessment of functional zoning, development, the quality of pedestrian routes, and the potential of unused areas, in particular, the territory of the former boiler room.

Site research, including photographic documentation, analysis of walkability barriers, interviews with residents and key informants, allowed us to clarify the real scenarios of daily use of the territory. Based on the received information, a map of needs was created and a SWOT analysis was carried out, which highlighted both spatial limitations and significant potential for transformation. A follow-up workshop with residents helped to verify the preliminary conclusions and identify the main priorities that became the foundation for further design work.

Stage 3. Design

Based on the results of the analysis, a Neighbourhood Development Concept was created, combining the activation of the core around the former boiler room, the introduction of diagonal pedestrian connections through the planning area, and the improvement of the quality of perimeter streets. These measures ensure better accessibility and comfortable movement. The aforementioned structure forms a logical network of

public areas, improves the daily use of space, and strengthens the connectivity of the planning area. The north-south axis was detailed through three-point interventions that demonstrate how minor changes can significantly improve comfort, safety, and social activity in everyday use; interim developments were presented to the municipality, and received comments were taken into account when finalising the decisions.

Stage 4. Finalisation

At the final stage, this report, analytical materials, spatial models and a concept presentation were prepared for the key stakeholders, including hromada representatives, residents, potential investors and external experts. The final document demonstrates a comprehensive approach to neighbourhood development, combining the hromada's strategic goals with local opportunities and proposing a realistic path for the phased transformation of the planning area.

TIMELINE

The project lasted four months – from August to December – and involved a step-by-step process, starting with agreeing on the cooperation framework and choosing a pilot site to developing spatial solutions. At the initial stage, existing documents and methodologies were reviewed, the strategic and spatial context of the hromada was analysed, and research tools were identified. After that, the goals and format of cooperation with the municipality were agreed upon.

In September and October, the team carried out a series of research activities: key informant interviews, field surveys, photo documentation and analysis of connections. At the same time, several hromada engagement events took place – one field meeting, two face-to-face workshops, and an online validation session – which allowed to refine priorities and verify analytical conclusions.

During November and December, the team worked on developing the concept, specifying the interventions, and approving key decisions with the municipality. The final stage involved finalising the materials and presenting the project results to partner hromadas and external experts.

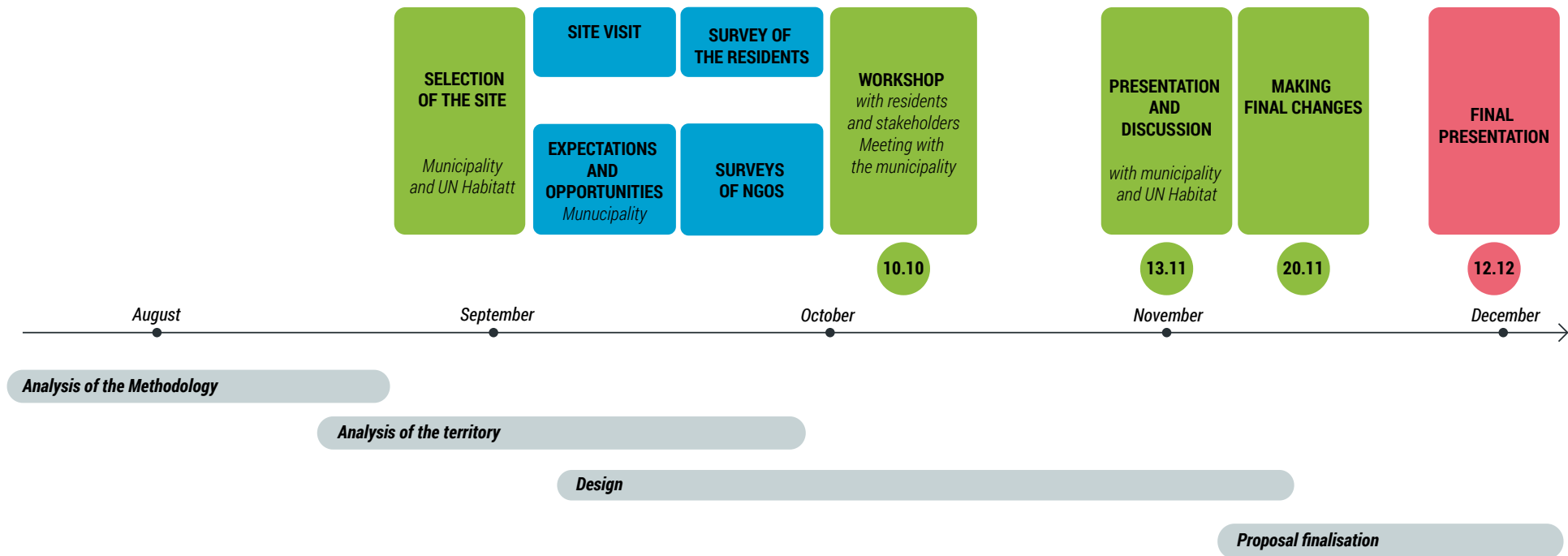


Figure. 2. Project timeline with important dates and processes marked
Source: Ro3kvit

PARTICIPATION APPROACH

Participation as a methodology is an approach to planning and management in which residents, users of space and stakeholders are not only informed but also involved in decision-making. The goal of participation is to create a process where the hromada becomes a co-creator rather than a passive recipient of results.

Participation involves:

- jointly forming goals and a vision for development;
- cooperation on different stages – from researching the problem to choosing and implementing solutions; strengthening people’s mental responsibility for the space they live in; transparency and trust between the authorities, experts, and the hromada; better decisions, since they’re based on the real needs of those who will use them.

In the end, participation becomes a tool not only for creating better projects, but also for developing civic culture, increasing responsibility and ensuring the sustainability of urban development.

Throughout the project, participation consisted of constant communication and discussion with local authorities about the results at all stages of the work, interviews with representatives of NGOs, homeowners’ associations and institutions in the area, as well as workshops with residents and the aforementioned interviewees. More detailed information can be found on pages 26-28.



Figure 3-6. Workshop within the framework of participation
Source: Ro3kvit

CONNECTION WITH THE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT

Neighbourhood Development Concept is closely linked to the Integrated Development Concept of Truskavets hromada (IDC) – a strategic and legally binding document that defines the short- and long-term goals of the city’s spatial, social and economic development.

IDC forms a comprehensive framework for sustainable recovery and territorial development, while the micro district design concept builds on this framework, taking into account its priorities at the local level.

Such alignment ensures that neighbourhood-level decisions support the hromada’s long-term vision and contribute to sustainable, coordinated urban development.



Figure 7. Priorities of the Integrated Development of hromada

Source: Ro3kvit

OVERVIEW OF THE MY NEIGHBOURHOOD METHODOLOGY AND ITS ADAPTATION TO THE UKRAINIAN CONTEXT

MY Neighbourhood – is a practical UN-Habitat guide to sustainable urban design at the neighbourhood scale. It offers a set of principles that translate global urban development programmes – including the Sustainable Development Goals and the New Urban Agenda – into local, practical planning and design solutions.

The approach is structured around five city-wide objectives: a **Compact, Connected, Inclusive, Vibrant, and Resilient** city.

The global principles were adapted to the Ukrainian context and expanded to include topics, that reflect local needs, recovery priorities, security challenges, and climate risks. Thanks to its systematic structure, the methodology is well-suited for post-war reconstruction tasks, allowing for flexible adaptation of solutions to different scales of damage and hromada capacities.

The adaptation included grouping the principles within the five Global Objectives to form a clear analytical matrix, as well as adding Ukraine-specific recommendations based on experience gained during the war and the recovery process.

The added topics are organised around four key Ukrainian challenges – reducing the impacts of war and disasters, demographic adaptation, supporting social cohesion and identity, and improving territorial governance. These challenges are directly linked to the core principles to ensure clarity and consistency in implementation.

In this planning area, the principles of a **Connected and Inclusive City** are crucial: hilly terrain and neglected paths create barriers for people with disabilities, older people and injured veterans. Improving accessibility and creating social and cultural spaces will also help reduce tensions between different groups of residents, including IDPs.

The planning area also aligns with the principles of a **Compact and Vibrant City** through the potential reuse of the abandoned central heating station and the introduction of new activities within walking distance, which could stimulate the local economy.

The recommendations are based on an **urban acupuncture** approach, combining large and small interventions – from the revitalisation of key buildings to minor interventions in public spaces. Two intersecting diagonal paths form the **backbone of the planning area**, physically and socially connecting its parts and transforming neglected areas into new places for activities.

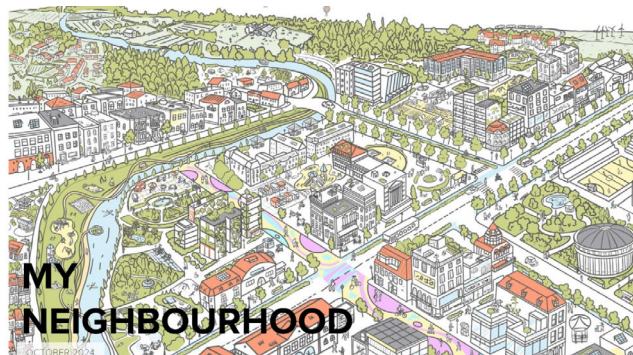


Figure 8. «MY Neighbourhood»
Source: unhabitat.org/my-neighbourhood



Figure 9. From the MY Neighbourhood with an addendum reflecting the needs in Ukraine
Source: «MY Neighbourhood»

SUMMARY TABLE OF ADAPTED METHODOLOGY



- 1.1 PROXIMITY & WALKABILITY**
- 1.1.1 Infrastructure for Safety
 - 1.1.2 Permeability of Urban Fabric
 - 1.1.3 Accessible Open Public Space
 - 1.1.4 Green Space Distribution

- 1.2 MIXED LAND USE**
- 1.2.1 Compatibility of Uses
 - 1.2.2 Vertical Zoning

- 1.3 EFFICIENT PUBLIC TRANSPORT**
- 1.3.1 Active Streets
 - 1.3.2 Sustainable Parking Policies and Reforms

- 1.4 EFFICIENT DENSITY**
- 1.4.1 Human Scale Environment
 - 1.4.2 Brownfield Land and Buildings Reuse

1.5 PRESERVATION & INTEGRATION OF BLUE-GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE



- 2.1 EFFICIENT STREET NETWORK**
- 2.1.1 Road Hierarchy
 - 2.1.2 Street Density
 - 2.1.3 Permeable Street Network
 - 2.1.4 Walking Paths and Cycle Connectivity

- 2.2 MULTI-MODAL TRANSPORT**
- 2.2.1 Convenient Public Transport
 - 2.2.2 Bike Parking to Promote Cyclability
 - 2.2.3 Adapted Railway lines for urban and suburban commuting.

- 2.3 PROXIMITY & WALKABILITY**
- 2.3.1 Safety

- 2.4 MIXED USE DEVELOPMENT**
- 2.4.1 Avoid segregated IDP housing solutions, aim for social mix in accessible housing

- 2.5 ECOLOGICAL CONNECTIVITY**
- 2.5.1 Industrial Land Plots Rehabilitation
 - 2.5.2 Integrated Natural Corridors

- 2.6 COMPLETE STREETS**
- 2.6.1 Convenient Sidewalks and Pathways
 - 2.6.2 Places of Attraction
 - 2.6.3 Bicycle Lanes
 - 2.6.4 Structural Elements for Comfort, Safety and Security
 - 2.6.5 Structural Elements for Universal Accessibility
 - 2.6.6 Public Transport Lanes
 - 2.6.7 Safe and Convenient Pedestrian Crossings

- 2.7 ACTIVE STREETS**
- 2.7.1 Active Street Front

- 2.8 NETWORK OF OPEN PUBLIC SPACE**
- 2.8.1 Accessible Open Public Space

Figure. 10. Methodology MY Neighbourhood with additions from Ro3kvit
Source: UN-Habitat and Ro3kvit



INCLUSIVE CITY

3.1 VARIETY OF HOUSING OPTIONS

- 3.1.1 Mixing Tenures
- 3.1.2 Diversity of Plots
- 3.1.3 Mixed Urban Block

3.2 AFFORDABILITY

- 3.2.1 Accessibility to Services
- 3.2.2 Employment opportunities for IDPs
- 3.2.3 Affordable housing

3.3 MIXED LAND USE & VARIETY OF FUNCTIONS

3.4 WALKABILITY & ACCESSIBILITY

- 3.4.1 Prioritising Pedestrian Movement

3.5 EFFECTIVE & AFFORDABLE PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION

- 3.5.1 Accessible Public Transport Stops

3.6 BARRIER-FREE ENVIRONMENT

- 3.6.1 Universally Accessible Streets
- 3.6.2 Universally Accessible Open Public Space
- 3.6.3 Welcoming Open Public Space
- 3.6.4 Designing Places of Respite
- 3.6.5 Universally Accessible Building
- 3.6.6 Overcome Social Barriers
- 3.6.7 Veterans- Rethinking Veteran & IDP Integration

3.7 WELCOMING ENVIRONMENT

3.8 SAFE STREETS

3.9 DIVERSITY OF OPEN PUBLIC SPACES

- 3.9.1 Attractive Common Spaces

3.10 SAFE OPEN PUBLIC SPACE

- 3.10.1 Accessible Well-Lit Public Space



VIBRANT CITY

4.1 MIXED LAND USE & FUNCTIONS VARIABILITY

- 4.1.1 Balanced Mix of Activities
- 4.1.2 Vertical Zoning
- 4.1.3 Active and Interesting Facades

4.2 PROXIMITY & WALKABILITY

4.3 DIVERSE URBAN FABRIC & FINE GRAIN

- 4.3.1 Leveraging from the Existing Context
- 4.3.2 Reinforcing Local Identity

4.4 REINFORCING LOCAL IDENTITY

- 4.4.1 Incorporating History
- 4.4.2 Local Identity and Diversity
- 4.4.3 Local Shared Community Hubs
- 4.4.4 Modernised Cultural Institutions
- 4.4.5 Memorialisation
- 4.4.6 Appropriation and Rethinking of Soviet Built Heritage

4.5 APPROPRIATE HIGH DENSITY

4.6 MULTI-MODAL TRANSPORT

- 4.6.1 Efficient Public Transport

4.7 CONNECTING WITH THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

- 4.7.1 Promoting Local Flora

4.8 ACTIVE STREETS

- 4.8.1 Reinforcing Local Identity

4.9 DIVERSITY OF ACTIVITIES & OF OPEN PUBLIC SPACES

- 4.9.1 Reinforcing Local Identity
- 4.9.2 Vibrancy for Stimulating the Local Economy



RESILIENT CITY

5.1 MIXED LAND USE

- 5.1.1 Mixed Urban Block

5.2 EFFICIENT DENSITY

5.3 PROXIMITY & WALKABILITY

- 5.3.1 Permeable Street Network
- 5.3.2 Gridded Network And Fine Grain
- 5.3.3 Resilience of critical infrastructure
- 5.3.4 Ensure food security

5.4 EFFICIENT STREET NETWORK

- 5.4.1 Universally Accessible Streets For Convenient And Efficient Movement

5.5 MULTI MODAL TRANSPORTATION

- 5.5.1 Efficient Public Transport

5.6 SAFE, STABLE & AFFORDABLE HOUSING

- 5.6.1 Stable And Affordable Urban Utilities

5.7 CLIMATE RESPONSIVE DESIGN

- 5.7.1 Hazard Mitigation
- 5.7.2 Climate Responsive Street Design
- 5.7.3 Open Public Spaces For Hazard Mitigation
- 5.7.4 Climate Responsive Buildings

5.8 INTEGRATION OF BLUE & GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

- 5.8.1 Ecological Connectivity
- 5.8.2 Enhancing Agricultural Potential
- 5.8.3 Integration With Nature
- 5.8.4 Green Roofing
- 5.8.5 Using Local Materials
- 5.8.6 Adaptive Reuse of Materials and Damaged Structures

5.9 SOCIAL & ECONOMIC RESILIENCE

- 5.9.1 Accessibility to Jobs
- 5.9.2 Address the Depopulation and Enable Safe Return

5.10 RISK REDUCTION & DISASTER PREPAREDNESS

- 5.4.1 Multi-use Shelters and Local Emergency Hubs
- 5.4.2 Plan Evacuation Routes
- 5.4.3 Develop safe mobility systems for emergencies.
- 5.4.5 Spaces For Psychological Resilience & Recovery

MY NEIGHOURHOOD METHODOLOGY IN THE CONTEXT OF THE PLANNING AREA

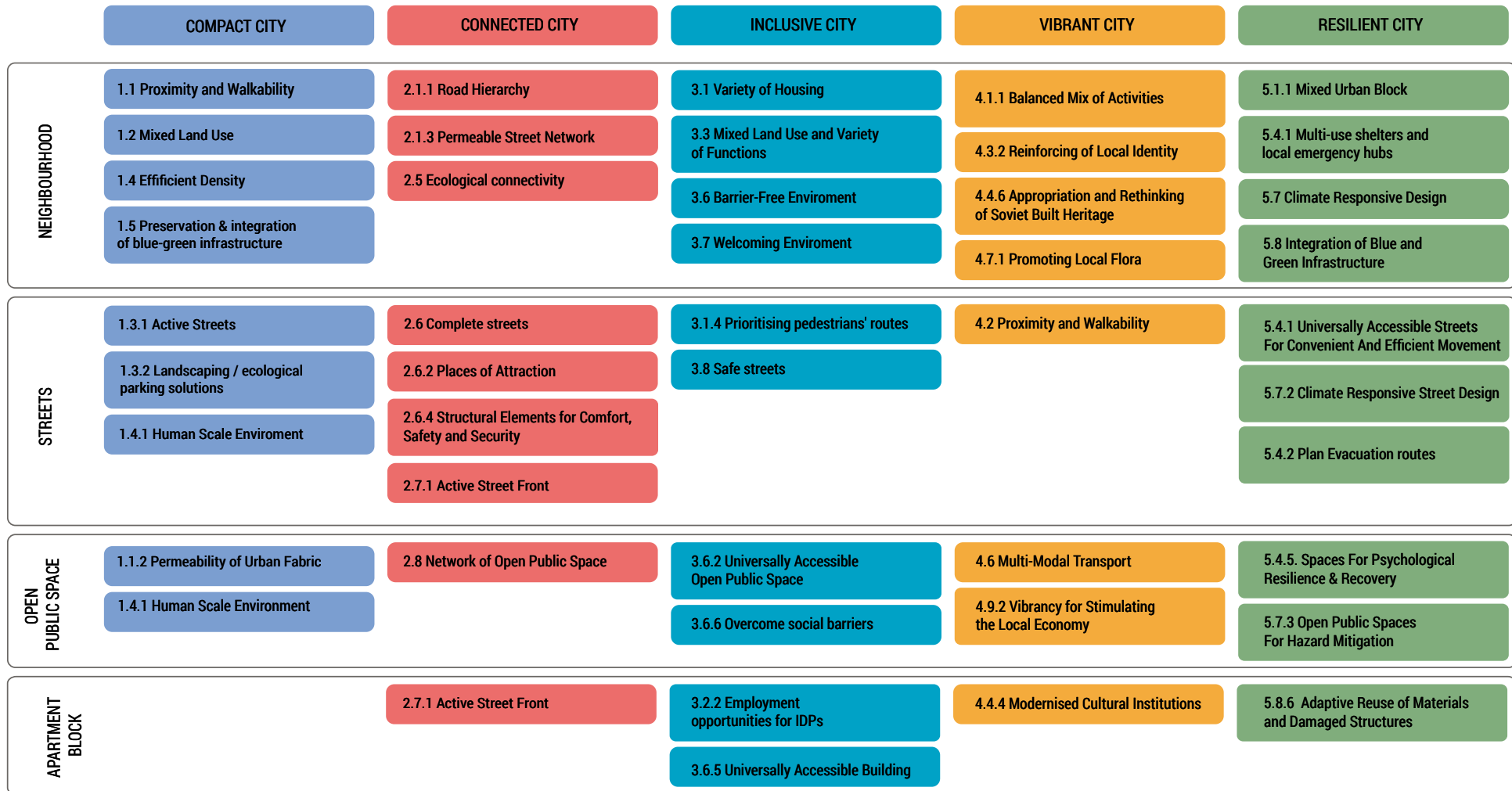


Figure. 11. Scheme of principles and recommendations incorporated into the project
 Source: Ro3kvit

URBAN ACUPUNCTURE APPROACH

Urban acupuncture is an urban planning approach that uses targeted but strategically important interventions in urban areas to trigger positive changes in social, economic and cultural life. Similar to medical acupuncture, this method works by activating the city's "energy knots" – places where even a small action can strengthen energy flows, human interaction and trust in joint change.

In the Ukrainian context, especially in conditions of war and recovery, urban acupuncture is an effective alternative to large-scale projects that require significant resources and time. Small but well-planned projects can quickly produce visible results, increase resident participation, shape the hromada's mental ownership of the space, and create a chain reaction of development.

Such interventions are not isolated construction activities, but catalysts for urban processes. Changing the most painful areas can have a positive impact on the development and life of the entire planning area.

The use of this methodology is appropriate in the intervention area due to the clear 'pain point', which is the former boiler room site. Currently, this territory is abandoned, which makes it dangerous for the residents, but its location within the planning area provides an opportunity for positive change.

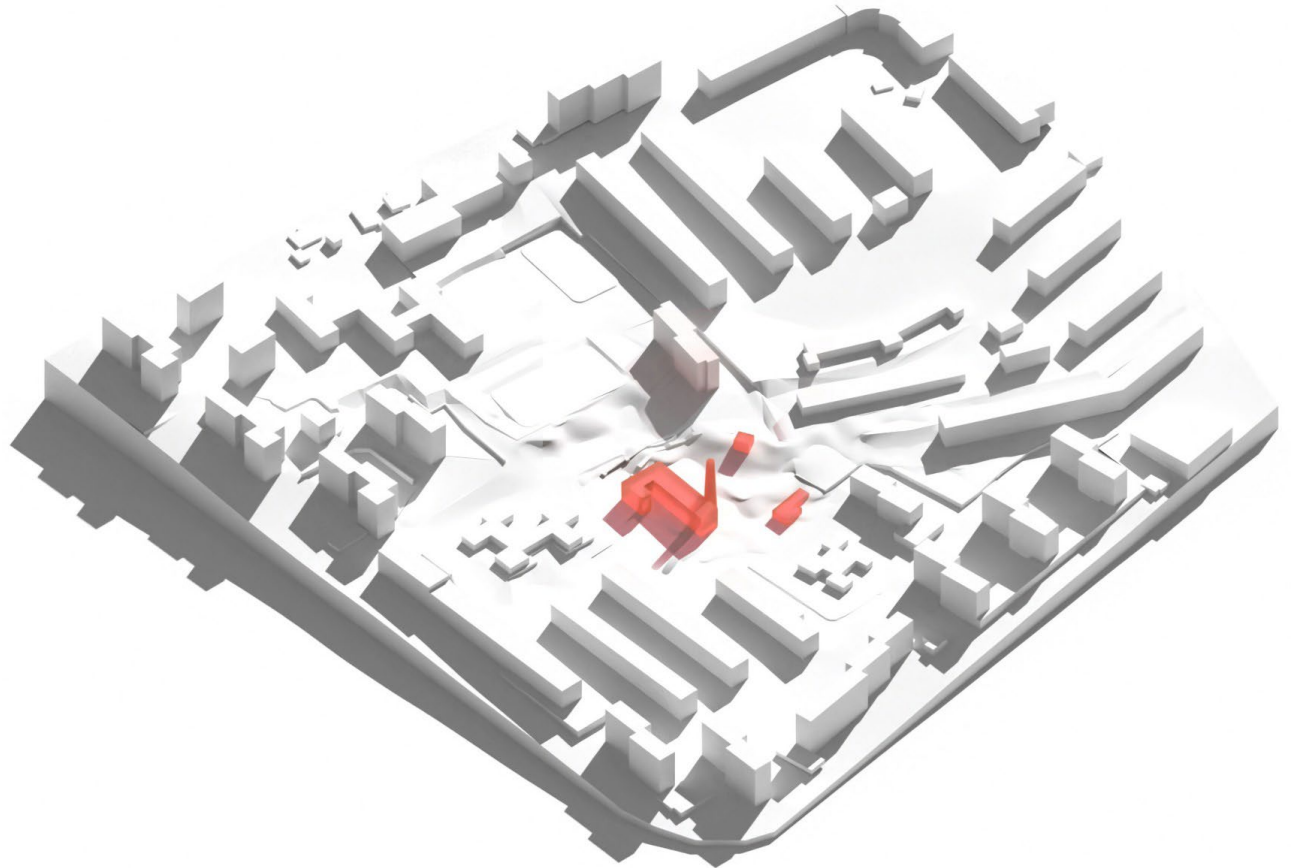


Figure 12. The site of the former boiler room is identified as the project's key area for change
Source: Ro3kvit




RESEARCH



PLANNING AREA WITHIN THE HROMADA

The planning area is located in the city of Truskavets, Truskavets territorial hromada. The hromada comprises seven localities with Truskavets as its administrative centre. The territory of the hromada combines an urban environment, recreational areas and suburban areas, forming a balanced space for living, treatment, recreation and local economic development.

The planning area was selected based on the existing Integrated Development Concept of the Truskavets Territorial Hromada. It is a Soviet microrayon built between Vasyl Stus, Danylyshyny, Volodymyr Ivasyuk and Stebnytska streets. The abandoned boiler room located in the selected area is a place with great potential. Furthermore, the planning area is home to a large number of institutions, and several non-governmental organisations and charitable foundations are located nearby. The institutions include two preschools, a school, the University of the Third Age, two libraries and a branch of the Precarpathian University.

-  Planning area
-  Borders of the locality
-  Border of the territorial hromada

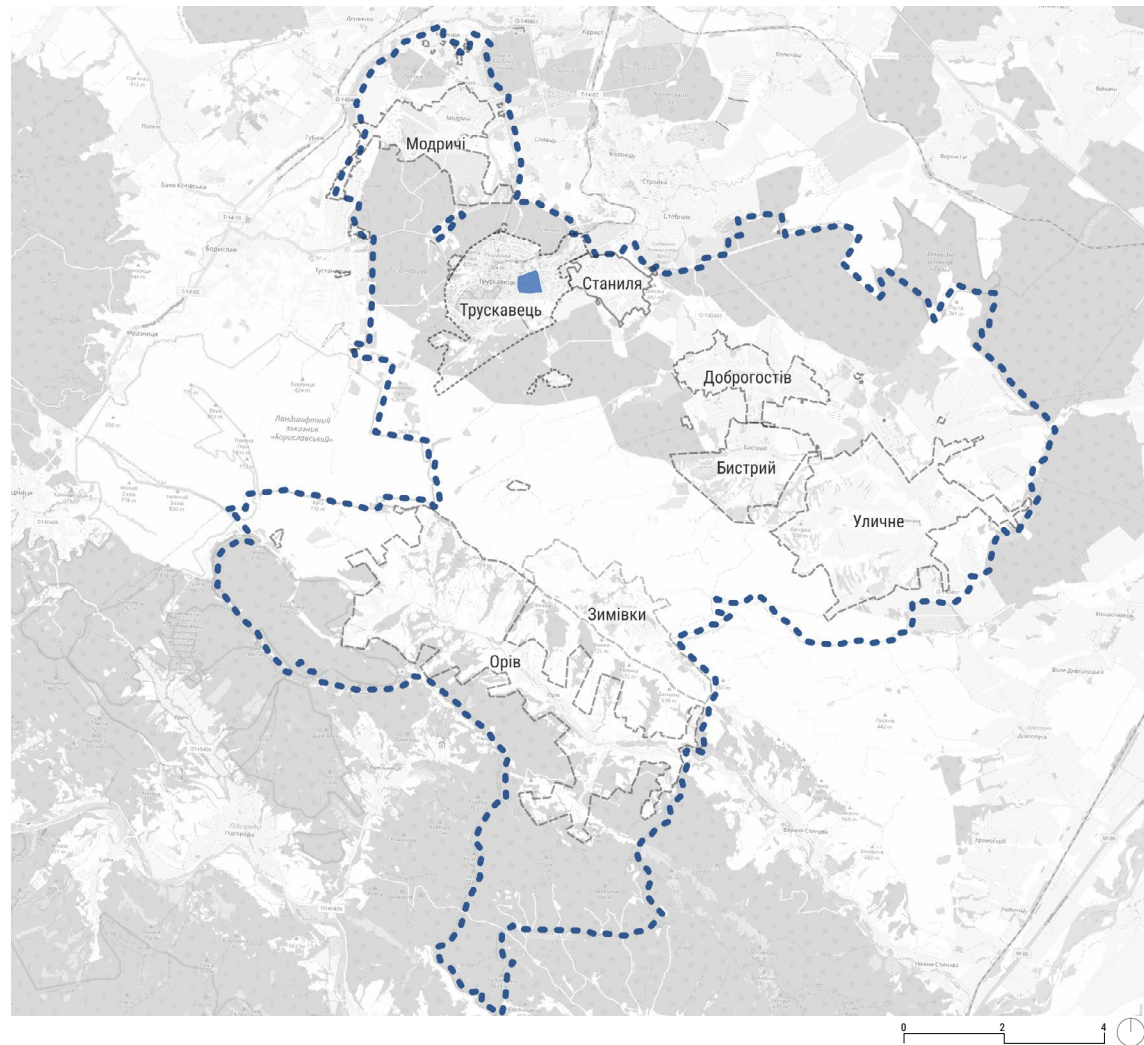





Figure 13. Map of the planning area at the level of the Truskavets hromada
Source: Ro3kvit

PLANNING AREA WITHIN THE CITY

The Planning area is a residential area built as part of the late Soviet Union's policy to increase the housing stock. It borders similar apartment block to the east, a private sector separating the area from sanatoriums to the south and west, and a lively commercial cluster to the north. The area is also within walking distance of the historic city centre.

The area consists mainly of apartment blocks managed by homeowners' associations. This has both positive and negative effects for neighbourhood development within the area and for the management of the territory. The positive features include a strong sense of belonging to the space and the ability to make changes to it. The negative feature is that the privatisation of land plots has complicated the process of introducing changes to the city.

The area is integrated into the urban fabric. Residents use services outside the neighbourhood, and at the same time, some spaces are in demand by visitors to the planning area. Connections create a network between the research area and the surrounding neighbourhoods.

-  Planning area
-  Borders of the locality
-  Borders of the territorial hromada

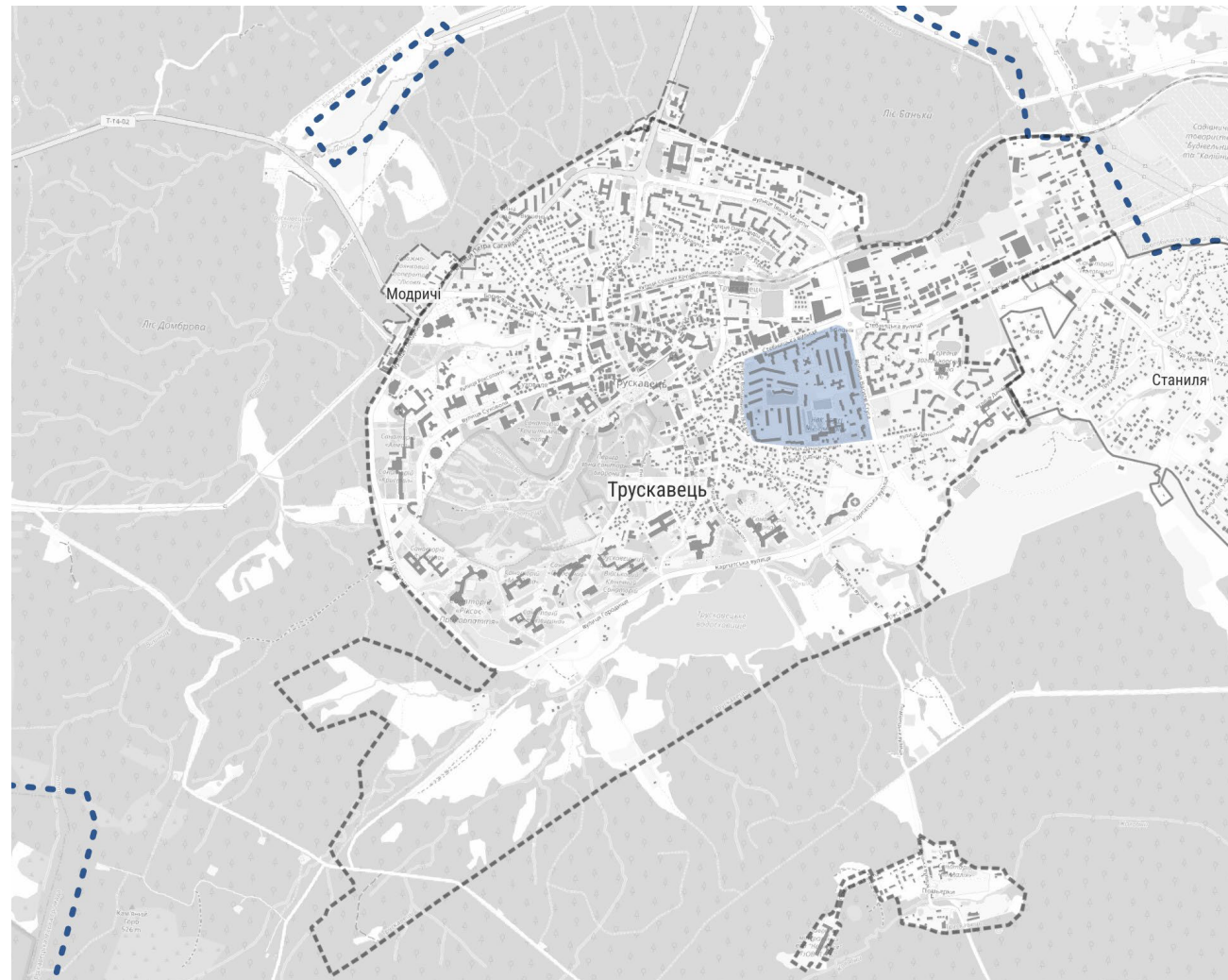
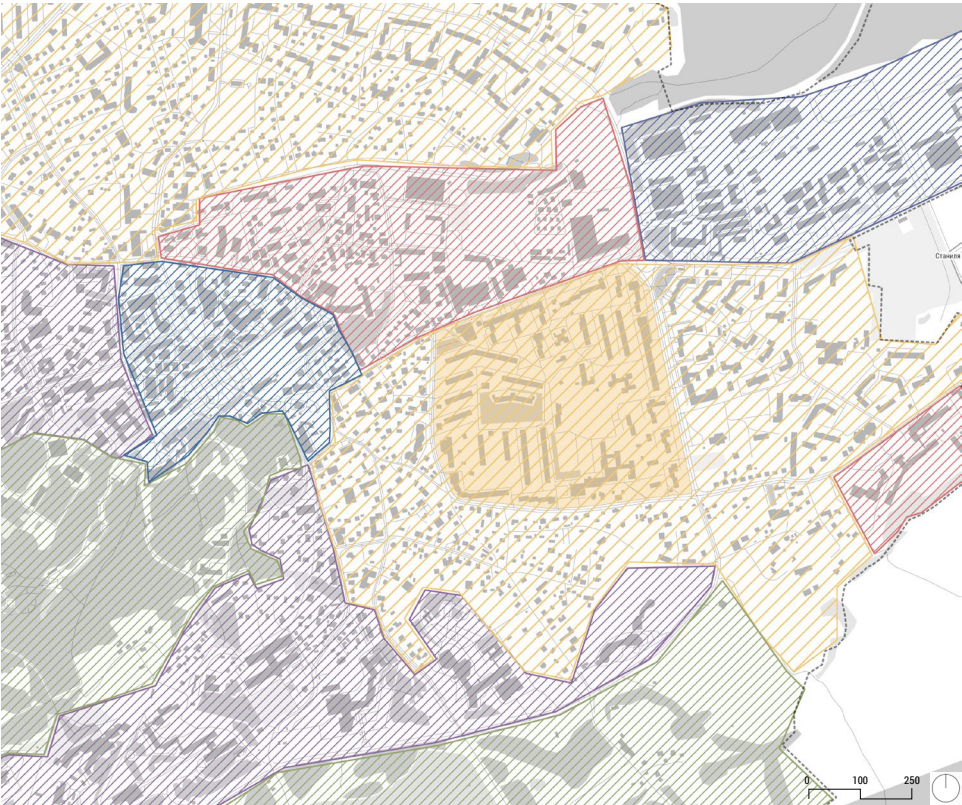


Figure 14. Map of the planning area at the level of the city
Source: Ro3kvit

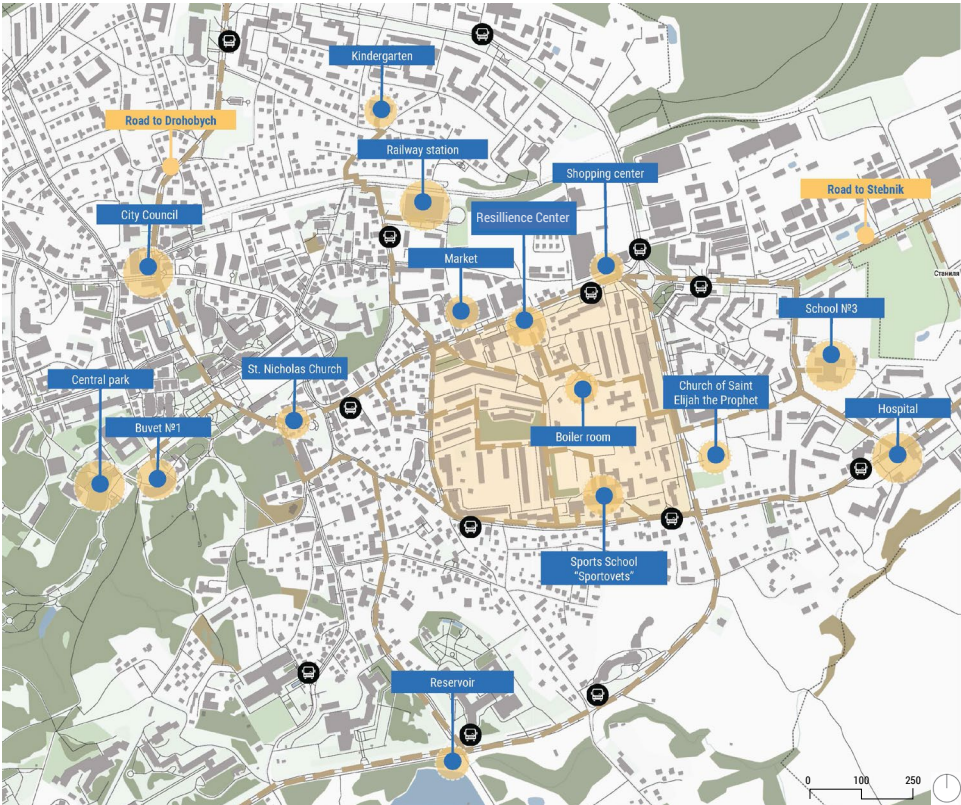
CITY'S FUNCTIONAL ZONING



- Historic centre
- Public and business area
- Planning area
- Blue-green infrastructure
- Resort and sanatorium area
- Truskavets
- Residential area
- Production and logistics area

Figure. 15. Map of the functional zoning of Truskavets
Source: Ro3kvit

CONNECTIONS OF THE DISTRICT WITHIN THE CITY



- Point of attraction
- Planning area
- Main connections
- Truskavets

Figure. 16. Map of the connections between institutions, infrastructure elements and adjacent areas of the city
Source: Ro3kvit

TERRAIN

The height difference within the area between Stebnytska and Danylyshny Streets is about 40 metres. This is due to the active terrain, which in turn is a result of the city's proximity to the mountain ridge. This fact creates certain challenges in the context of ensuring accessibility, which is currently a major issue in the area.



Figure 17. Scheme of the terrain section of the area
Source: Ro3kvit

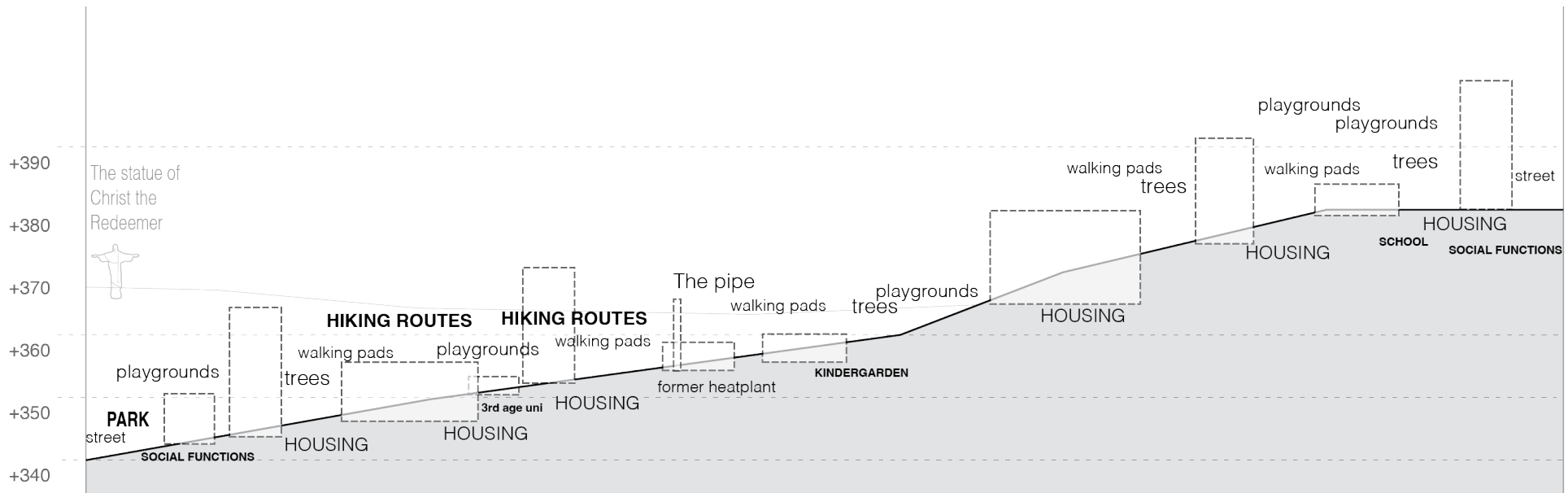


Figure 18. Map of the planning area's terrain with the existing functions of spaces
Source: Ro3kvit

FUNCTIONS

The structure of the planning area is formed by a combination of residential development, educational institutions, commercial facilities, and areas with changed or lost functional use. The central part is occupied by residential buildings of various heights, between which there are two preschools, a school, a sports school, and a university building.

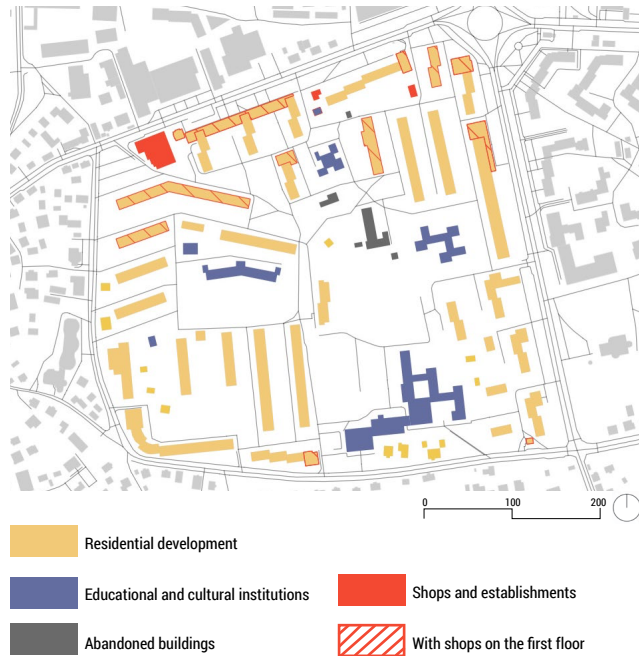


Figure. 19. Scheme of the planning area's functional zoning
Source: Ro3kvit

ACTIVE FRONTS

Active fronts are created in areas where commercial functions, pedestrian traffic, and public entrances are concentrated. The highest level of activity is found along Stebnytska Street, where shops, establishments, and informal trade operate. Within the planning area, activity is fragmented and mainly tied to educational institutions. This demonstrates the potential for strengthening the first floors and creating a more connected pedestrian environment.

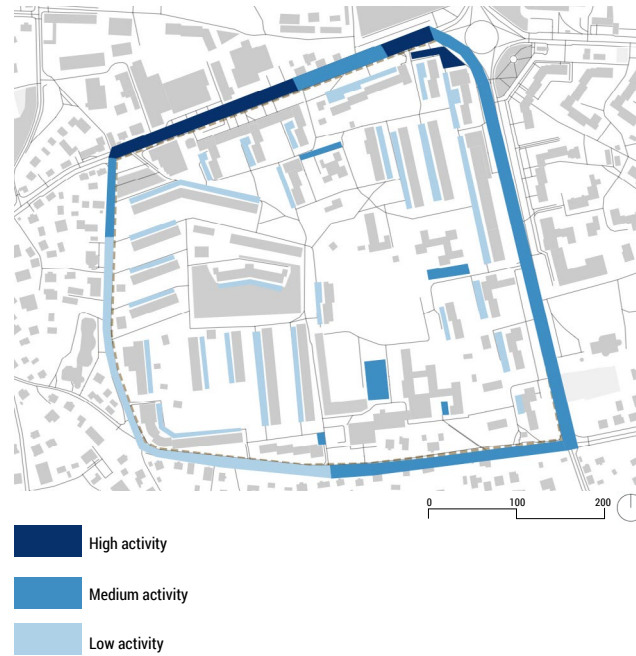


Figure. 20. Scheme of the active fronts
Source: Ro3kvit

BLUE-GREEN INFRASTRUCTURE

The blue-green infrastructure of the planning area is formed by green areas adjacent to buildings, inner courtyards and linear green corridors, which together create a continuous natural structure and enhance the ecological sustainability of the territory. At the same time, the lack of systematic work on climate challenges leads to the creation of localised flooding zones – temporary “water bodies” that require integrated nature-based solutions.

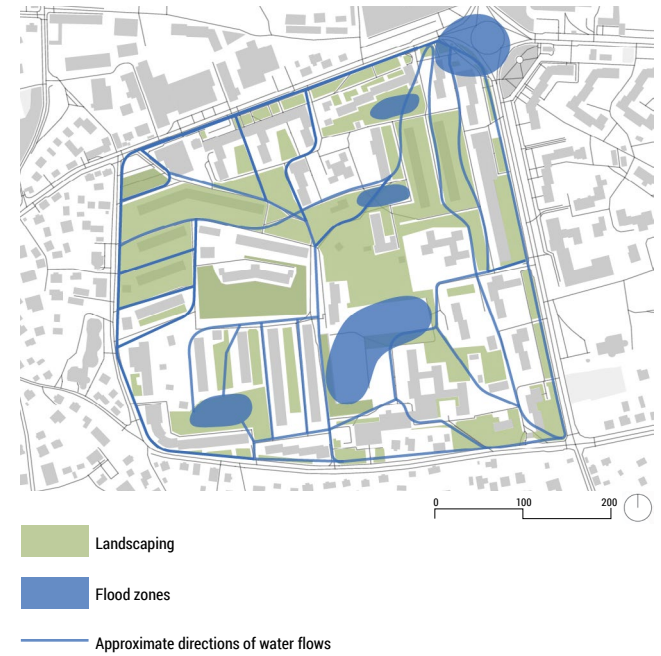


Figure. 21. Scheme of the blue-green infrastructure
Source: Ro3kvit

SAFETY

There are five basic shelters in the planning area, but some of them are only accessible to visitors of educational institutions. Despite complete coverage within a 300-metre radius, actual walkability is uneven: residential buildings in the south-west remain outside the quick accessibility zone. The terrain and gaps in the pedestrian network further complicate movement, especially for people with limited mobility. This indicates the need to expand the network of shelters and improve safe routes.



Figure 22. Layout of shelters, taking into account their radius of accessibility
 Source: Ro3kvit

BARRIERS

The barriers of the territory are determined by steep terrain, a significant number of stairs and informal paths that disrupt pedestrian routes and complicate movement for people with limited mobility. Retaining walls and fences create additional visual and physical barriers. Along the perimeter of the planning area, there is a noticeable lack of inclusive pavements and crossings, which limits safe and uninterrupted accessibility.



Figure 23. Layout of existing physical barriers
 Source: Ro3kvit

PROBLEMATIC AREAS

Problematic areas of the planning area are related to spatial gaps, limited access and poor quality of the surrounding areas, which create a feeling of discomfort and danger. These areas complicate residents' daily routes, disrupt the integrity of public space, and require programmatic rethinking to improve the continuity, safety, and functional quality of the environment.

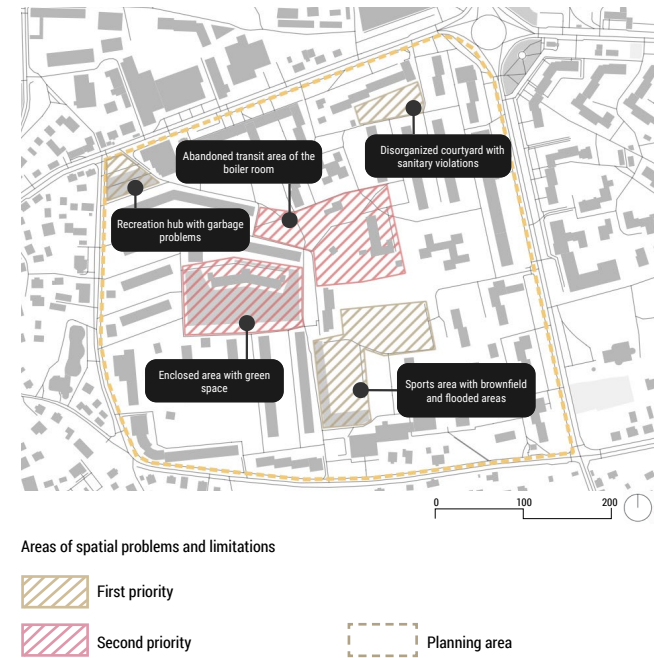


Figure 24. Scheme of spatial problems and limitations
 Source: Ro3kvit

PUBLIC SPACES

There are many spaces for leisure activities within the planning area. Some are formally designed, while others are created informally by the residents. This reflects a strong local demand for spaces that support social interaction. Most of the spaces are located within the adjacent territories of residential buildings and are used by a narrow circle of neighbours within the building or several neighbouring buildings. Public buildings rarely have such spaces, although their location near public buildings in the centre of the planning area could stimulate broader neighbourhood ties.



Figure. 25. Layout of spaces for social interaction
Source: Ro3kvit

SPORTS SPACES

There are four sports grounds with exercise equipment and several abandoned fields for team games in the planning area. Revitalising the fields and creating accessible routes between them should meet the needs of residents for outdoor sports grounds.



Figure. 26. Layout of outdoor sports grounds with exercise equipment
Source: Ro3kvit

SPACES FOR CHILDREN

The planning area has many playgrounds of various types. Most of them are located in the areas adjacent to residential buildings along Ivasyuka Street. Although there are fewer playgrounds in the eastern part of the planning area, the creation of accessible routes will help compensate for this without adding more playgrounds.



Figure. 27. Layout of playgrounds
Source: Ro3kvit

PARTICIPATION

At the preparatory stage of the project, a series of online meetings was held with representatives of non-governmental organisations, local activists and heads of homeowners' associations. The online format made it possible to engage a wider range of stakeholders and gather initial opinions on issues affecting the area, the current state of infrastructure, safety, maintenance and space management. The comments received became the basis for forming initial working hypotheses and preparing materials for further face-to-face events.



"Youth centre should not duplicate school clubs, but rather complement them by creating an informal space for communication and events that schools cannot provide"



"A big problem is the lack of space for walking dogs"



"The biggest problems for IDPs are the lack of jobs and social housing, as well as issues with integration due to cultural differences"



"Truskavets lacks space for gatherings, socialising and spending time together, there will be a demand even for paid or commercial spaces"



"There is a severe lack of infrastructure for people with disabilities"



"I would like the project to result in a space for all generations, perhaps divided into zones, but with all groups involved and wanting to go there"

Figure. 28. Main points from stakeholder interviews
Source: Ro3kvit

CONCLUSIONS

Summarising the fruitful work of the 16 workshop participants, who were divided into three groups, our team identified the following main characteristics of the planning area:

Bottlenecks

- Abandoned football field and running track require renovation of the surface, lighting and possible conversion into a multifunctional sports area.
- Entrances without ramps need ramps and stairs installed.
- Dangerous pathways should have installed lighting, leveled surface, and removed shrubs.
- Unfinished playground will look better with a new equipment and a safe surface.
- Large square tiles (poor-quality surface) need to be replaced with a safe and level surface.

Positive features

- The edge of the building near the greenery (western part) is a pleasant environment, worth developing as a “recreation area near the house”.
- The eastern part of the planning area is green, quiet, and has the potential to become a good walking area.
- Improve these places by introducing more social activity – events, festivals, seasonal activities.



Figure. 32. Participants during workshop discussion
Source: Ro3kvit

SWOT ANALYSIS AND ALIGNMENT WITH THE PRINCIPLES OF MY NEIGHBOURHOOD METHODOLOGY

STRENGTHS

- **Well-maintained public spaces** adjacent to residential buildings.
- A sufficient number of **playgrounds**.
- **Active public spaces** in the area.
- **Functional diversity**: residential, commercial, educational, sports facilities and social institutions.
- **Terrain**: cascading, terraced structure.
- **Green spaces**.
- **Compact spatial connections**, and a location that allows an easy access within the city.
- **Active local hromada**.
- **Established Soviet typology of development with a clear neighbourhood structure**.
- **The site of the Resilience Centre**.

THREATS

- **Climate change**.
- Low level of participatory activities..
- **Loss of a former boiler room as a potential public space**.
- **High density of buildings**.
- **Increased risk of terrorist attacks** in the region.
- **Insufficient funding**.
- **Loss of green spaces**.
- **Decline of small businesses** and growing social stratification
- **Ageing population, and departure of young people**.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Creation of public spaces for socialisation.
- Conducting cultural, educational, social and **public events**.
- **Renovetion of the former boiler room**.
- **Opening of the territory of the Carpathian Institute**.
- **Integration of IDPs** into hromada life.
- **Integrating the University of the Third Age and libraries** into a single network.
- **Increasing the number of inclusive routes through existing paths**.
- **Creation of educational cluster**.
- Introducing **ecological management systems**.
- **Educational campaigns** on the value of greening.

WEAKNESSES

- **Lack of well-defined pedestrian and bicycle routes**.
- **Underdeveloped centre of the planning area**.
- **Lack of diversity in activities**.
- Lack of barrier-free routes.
- Frequent **tree cutting**.
- Underdeveloped **practice of planting new trees**.
- **Mainly asphalt pavement**.
- **Car-oriented design**.
- **Lack of infrastructure for residents with pets**.
- Lack of rainwater management practices.

OBJECTIVES AND PRINCIPLES

MY Neighbourhood Methodology

COMPACT CITY

CONNECTED CITY

INCLUSIVE CITY

VIBRANT CITY

RESILIENT CITY

Project principles

SAFETY AND SECURITY

HIGH-QUALITY PUBLIC SPACES

GREEN SPACES

DIVERSITY OF SERVICES

MOBILITY

RESILIENCE

Project objectives

Creating comfortable, safe and inclusive public spaces and routes within the planning area.

Taking into account the needs of different age and social groups of the population and creating specially equipped areas for walking dogs, preserving and developing sports infrastructure.

Supporting existing green spaces, creating new ones, and protecting the environment.

Enhancing quality of life through balanced living, work and leisure environments.

Ensuring safe, accessible and efficient mobility for all users within the planning area.

Creating spaces that will promote safety, development and strengthening of the hromada.

Figure. 33. Alignment of the methodology with the project principles and objectives
Source: Ro3kvit

The project aims to create convenient, safe and inclusive spaces, providing accessible routes within the planning area and ensuring comfortable conditions for living, working and leisure.

Furthermore, the project focuses on maintaining access to sports grounds and developing infrastructure that takes into account the needs of different population groups. The main objective is to achieve inclusiveness and meet the needs of different groups.

Principles became the foundation for decisions and determined the future environment, integrating human, spatial, environmental, and social dimensions into a system where comfort, safety, sustainability, and inclusion are connected.

The priority is to create a space where people can live and work in safety, balance and mutual support, where nature and the urban environment coexist in harmony, and where different groups of residents have equal opportunities and feel respected.

Analysing the research through the prism of principles and methodologies, four main areas of work were identified: integrating the most important social spaces and institutions into a system that will enable them to complement and compensate for each other; preserving and integrating the green infrastructure along the perimeter and in the centre of the planning area; revitalising fronts and ensuring barrier-free environment around the perimeter of the planning area; reconstructing the territory around the boiler room and creating a barrier-free route through it.

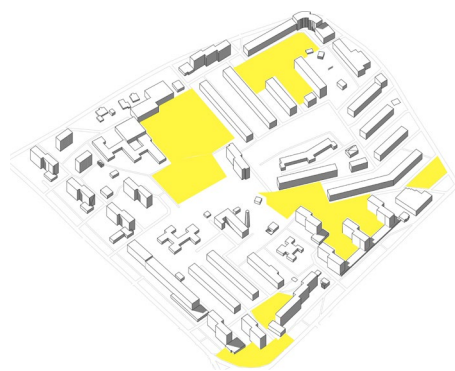


Figure. 34. Layout of the most important social spaces and institutions that have the potential to be integrated into a network
Source: Ro3kvit

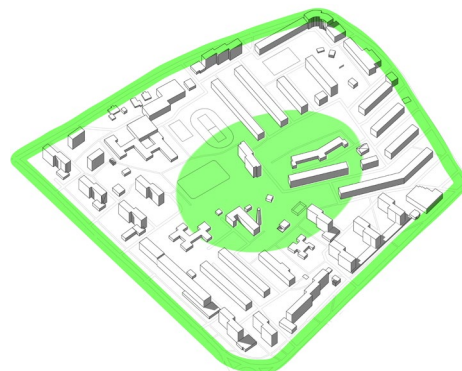


Figure. 35. Layout of the green structure that should be preserved
Source: Ro3kvit

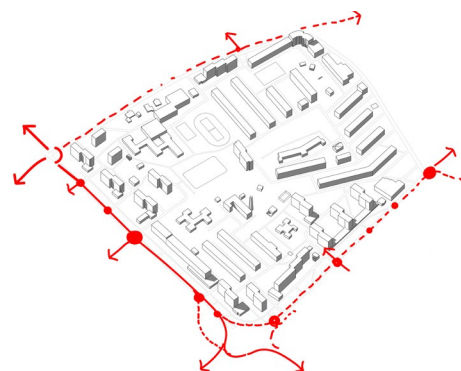


Figure. 36. Layout of connections along the outer perimeter of the planning area
Source: Ro3kvit

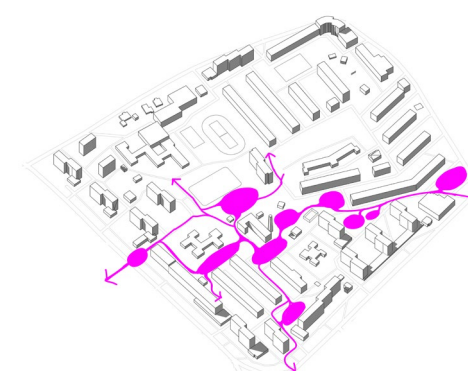


Figure. 37. Layout of activation areas near the boiler room and creating a barrier-free route through it
Source: Ro3kvit

DEVELOPMENT CONCEPT



CONCEPT

The concept was developed in accordance with UN-Habitat's MY Neighbourhood Methodology and its adaptation to the Ukrainian context. The planning area has a distinct postmodern layout with large green spaces, but they are not well-maintained and are mostly abandoned.

The main objective is to activate these areas by creating an inclusive network of pedestrian routes that will connect existing and potential public spaces within the planning area. These routes integrate key locations within the territory – a school, a sports centre, various institutions, public transport stops – while also providing connections to important facilities outside the planning area, such as a hospital, a market and the city centre.

This approach makes the internal structure of the planning area more coherent and dynamic. According to the Urban Acupuncture methodology, the activation of the central knot (the territory of the former boiler room) will stimulate new activities and revitalise social life within the planning area. The outer edges of the area, facing the surrounding streets, will serve as "bridges" to neighbouring residential areas, strengthening integration at the city level.



Figure. 38. General outline of the concept
Source: Ro3kvit

STEP 1

Activation of the boiler room area and the surrounding territory, which will help transform the most unattractive place in the district into a comfortable and welcoming one.

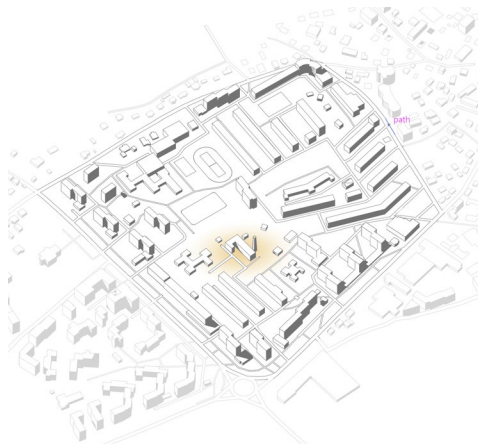


Figure. 39. Layout for the boiler room activation
Source: Ro3kvit

STEP 2

Creating the barrier-free route (west-east) that will connect the planning area with the city centre (west) and the neighbouring residential area. The route aims to improve accessibility not only for residents of this planning area, but also for the entire city.



Figure. 40. Layout for a barrier-free route from west to east
Source: Ro3kvit

STEP 3

Creating the second barrier-free route (north-south), which will provide access for the planning area and the neighbouring residential area of single-family housing in the south to important social functions in the north (hospital, market, etc.).



Figure. 41. Layout for the barrier-free route from north to south
Source: Ro3kvit

STEP 4

Activation of spaces around the perimeter of the planning area, which will make transit more comfortable for residents, improve the quality of the area's space, and help form connections between the planning area and surrounding neighbourhoods.

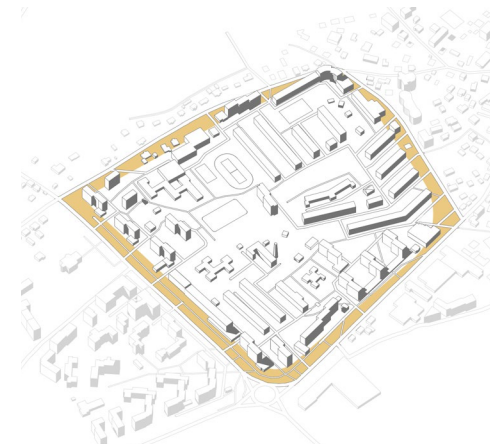


Figure. 42. Layout for activating space around the perimeter of the planning area
Source: Ro3kvit

SCENARIOS FOR THE REVITALISATION OF THE BOILER ROOM SPACE

The municipality of Truskavets has a clearly defined concept, submitted to the Dream platform, a public investment management system. This project demonstrates a clear vision and commitment to the future transformation of the territory. The Truskavets hromada's IDC has identified the revitalisation of the former boiler room as a priority for building an equal and inclusive hromada, fostering innovation, strengthening economic stability, and expanding educational and professional opportunities. At the same time, the proposed concept could be even more effective with the help of an urban acupuncture approach, which involves activating the most problematic space and further strengthening spatial strategies and connectivity at the neighbourhood level.

Exploring several revitalisation scenarios is important not only to have different options, but also to create flexibility, inclusiveness and resilience in how the space is used and activated. Instead of treating the former boiler room and surrounding area as one large fixed project, alternative scenarios allow the transformation to begin from different points – spatial, functional, social or economic – reducing the pressure to secure full funding up front. Instead, it is possible to start with small, visible interventions that are accessible, achievable and effective even with limited resources.



Figure. 43. Photo of the abandoned boiler room
Source: local activist O. Tsiupur

SCENARIO 1

This scenario envisions a building-first approach, in which the transformation begins with the complete renovation of the former boiler room. The renovated building becomes a key driver of change, serving as a visible and reliable catalyst for the further development of the planning area.

The outdoor area is not yet fully activated as a public space, but it is undergoing basic improvements – including safe access, simplified landscaping, and small gathering places – that are sufficient to support the initial functioning of the building. The surrounding space remains largely open for future development, providing flexibility for other scenarios.

Despite its strengths, the building-first approach has certain limitations. Most importantly, it requires a significant initial investment to complete a full renovation before any activation of the space can begin. It is also difficult to form an effective operational team and ensure proper management and added value. This dependency can delay the start of the project and make it vulnerable to funding shortages, administrative procedures, and the peculiarities of the investment cycle.

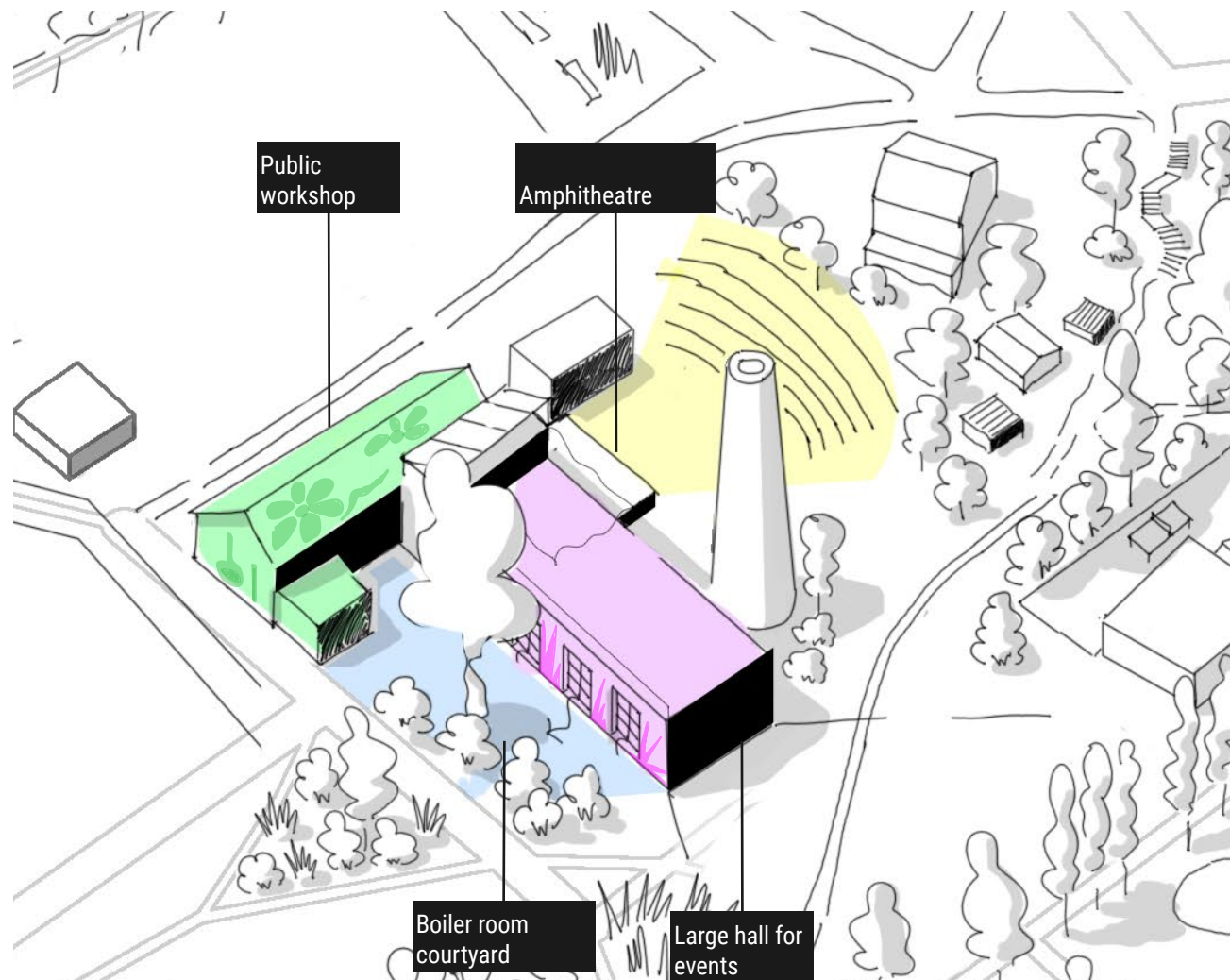


Figure. 44. Scenario plan aimed at the development of the building
Source: Ro3kvit



Figure. 45. Premises of the boiler room
Source: Truskavets Youth Council



Figure. 46. Photo of the annex utility building of the boiler room
Source: local activist O.Tsiupur



Figure. 47. Amphitheatre space for performing arts
Source: www.theguardian.com



Figure. 48. Murals in revitalised factories in Lviv
Source: hmarochos.kiev.ua



Figure. 49. Example of space adaptability for concerts
Source: FESTrepublic



Figure. 50. Example of a workshop
Source: Science and art platform Ostriv



Figure. 51. Example of a revitalised industrial zone for hosting forums
Source: FESTrepublic



Figure. 52. Example of a municipal business incubator
Source: Zhytomyr Entrepreneurship Laboratory

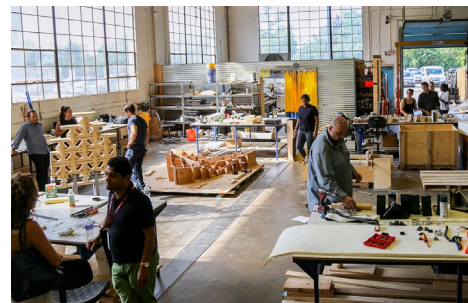


Figure. 53. Public multidisciplinary workshop
Source: SMART Lab at the University of Buffalo



Figure. 54. Example of the event-based use of an abandoned building with minimal investment. Exhibition of the architectural festival Chococolocal Dojo in an abandoned building of the Kyiv National University of Construction and Architecture.
Source: Science and art platform Ostriv

SCENARIO 2

Unlike the first scenario, this one begins the transformation not with a complete reconstruction of the building, but with the revitalisation of the surrounding area for the hromada. The building is preserved, while the outdoor spaces become the main catalysts for change.

This approach views the area first and foremost as a public landscape, where soft interventions such as paths, temporary pavilions, open-air workshops and exhibitions, and hromada events begin to attract people, test uses, and shape identity.

There are already several small auxiliary buildings on the site that can be repurposed at an early stage. A building with an area of about 100 m² can be transformed into a social café, bookshop, youth centre or small event space. Such a building will serve as a prototype for the future boiler room, testing its potential functions. The reorganised inner courtyard of the youth centre could become an area for workshops, informal communication, board and street games, and recreation, forming a real third place for the hromada and increasing social interaction.

This allows the space to be revitalised even before the complete reconstruction, gradually attracting residents and generating interest in the future cultural and artistic transformation.

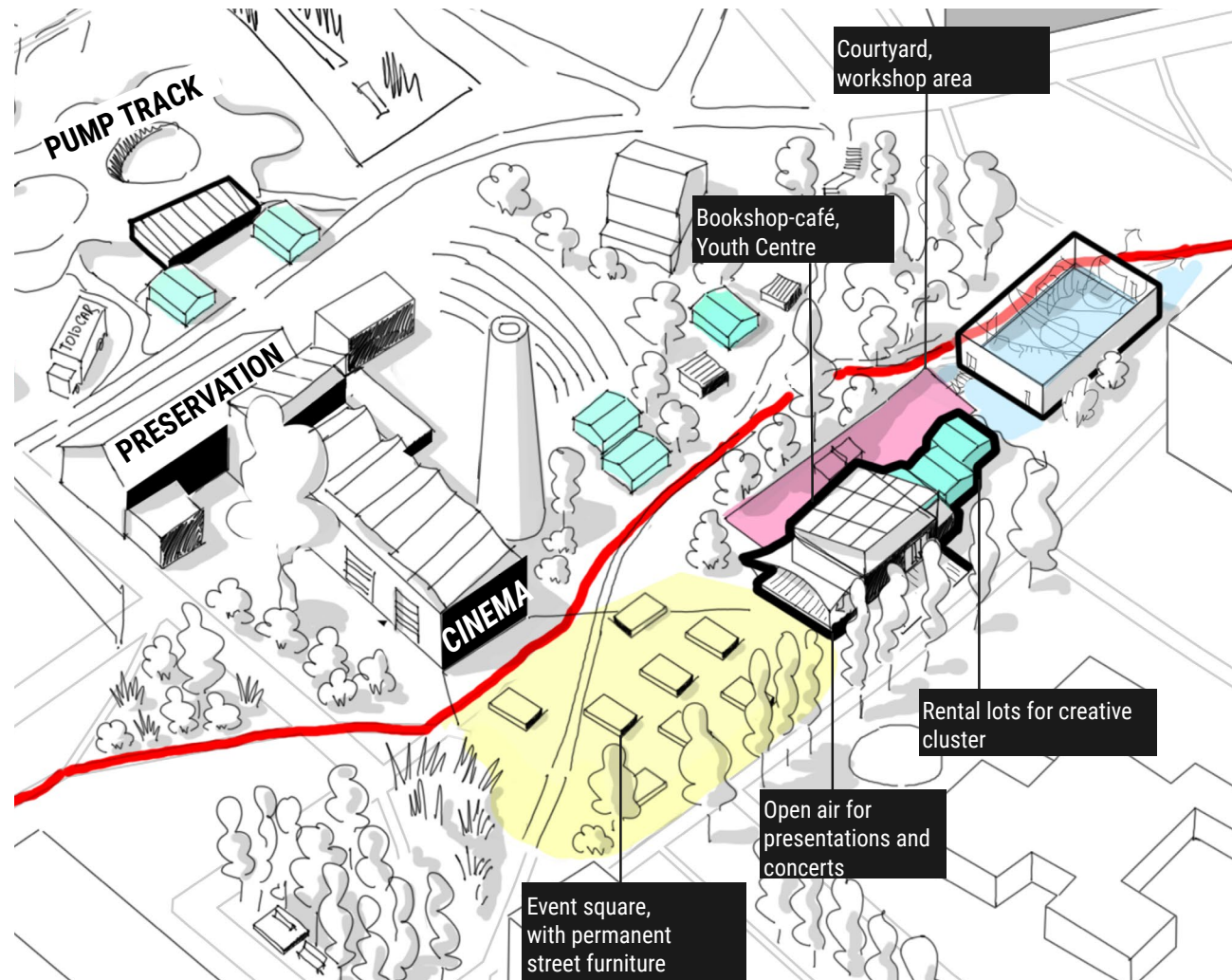


Figure. 55. Scenario for improving the space around the boiler room using tactical urbanism and small-scale interventions
Source: Ro3kvit



Figure. 56. The first public event in the boiler house, initiated by the Youth Council, summer 2023
Source: local activist O.Tsiupur



Figure. 57. Use of pallets in urban design for the Berlin Market event space
Source: berlijn-blog.nl



Figure. 58. Photo of the boiler room and its auxiliary building
Source: Ro3kvit



Figure. 59. Adaptive stage for events – a student project of an open-air classroom in the Lincoln Nature Reserve
Source: www.massart.edu



Figure. 60. Auxiliary building in the boiler house complex
Source: Ro3kvit



Figure. 61. Example of facade solutions for a social café
Source: www.lillegrocery.com



Figure. 62. Existing illegal garages on the territory
Source: Ro3kvit



Figure. 63. Garages intended for rental to creative studios
Source: www.dezeen.com



Figure. 64. Photo of the inner courtyard
Source: Truskavets Youth Council



Figure. 65. Example of an adaptive interior courtyard for a social café
Source: www.dezeen.com

INCLUSIVE ROUTES

The two proposed inclusive routes are designed to ensure accessibility. They pass through existing and proposed public spaces, which can be filled with proposed unified elements to create a common spatial language for the area.

The circles on the map indicate elements that correspond to those on page 41, aimed at ensuring accessibility and inclusivity for different age and social groups. They are designed to stimulate neighbourly interaction within the planning area. It is important to note that some elements are reuses or additions of new functions to existing structures. For example, climbing walls or murals on existing retaining walls.

The diagonals intersect in the boiler room space, which is intended to become the main attraction point of the planning area.

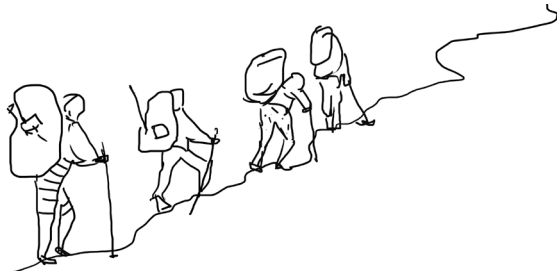


Figure. 66. Sketch of using routes as a hiking trail
Source: Ro3kvit

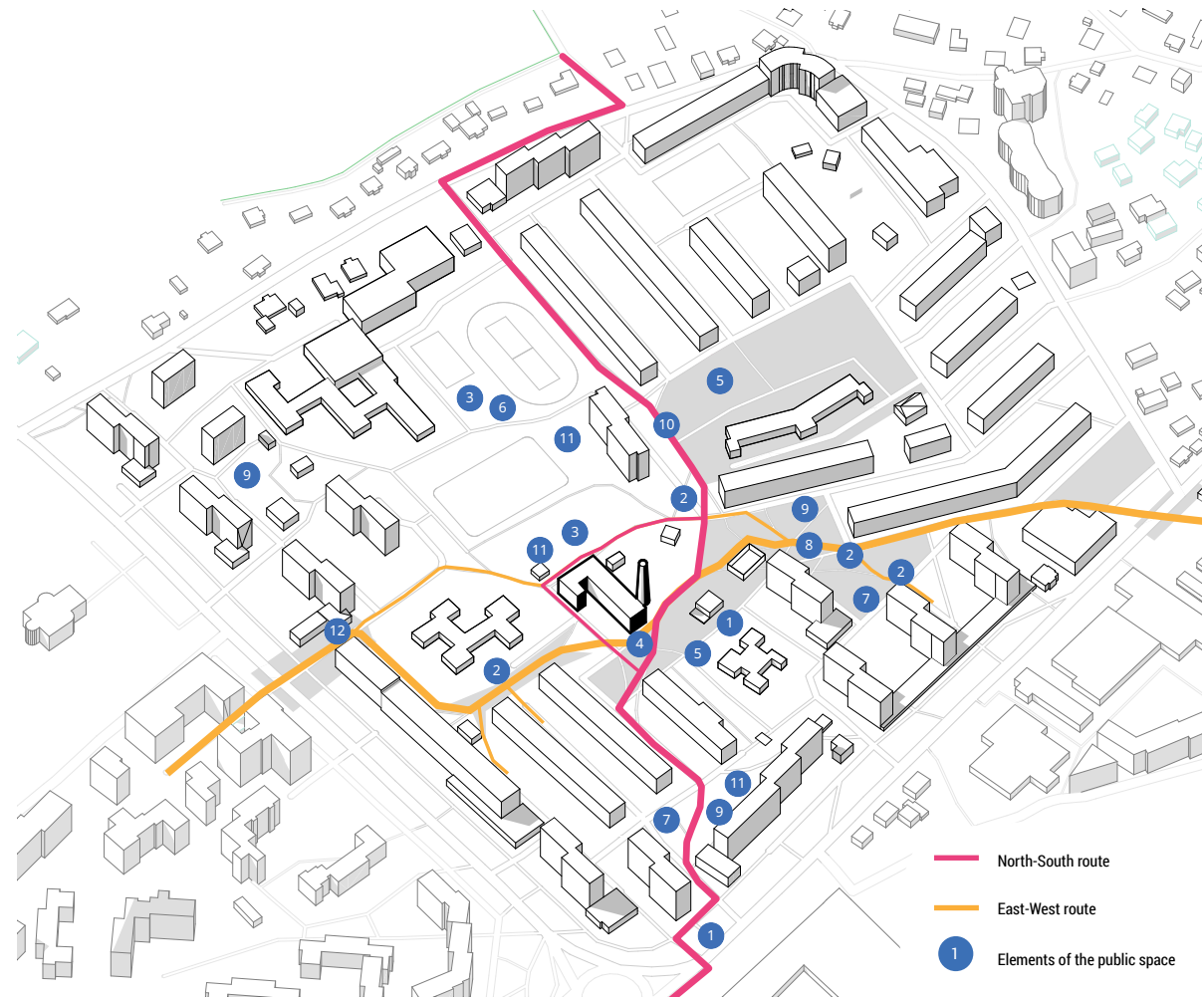
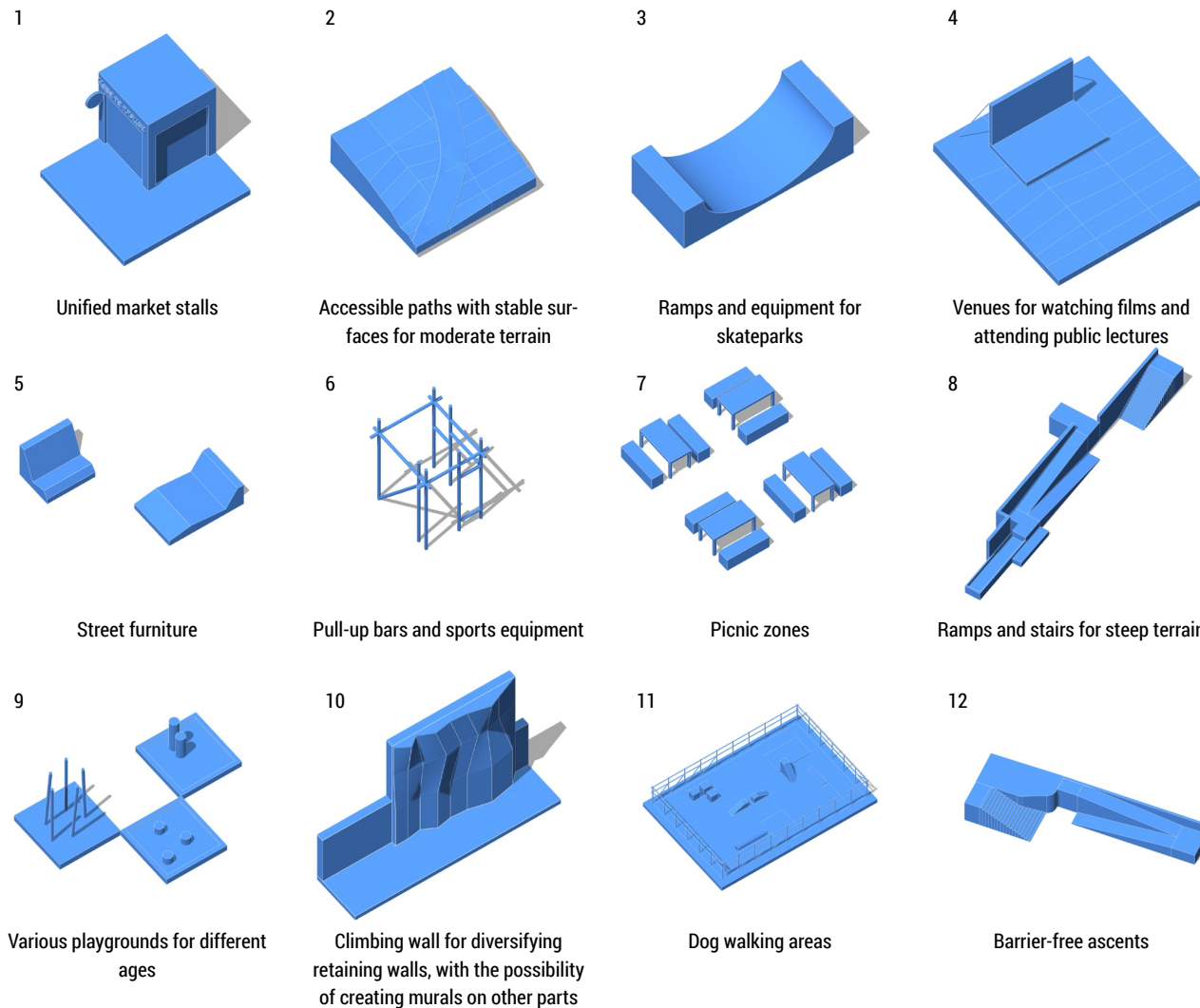


Figure. 67. Inclusive routes
Source: Ro3kvit



Page 41 shows the intervention elements along inclusive routes, which are designed to improve certain environments within the planning area and enrich it with a variety of additional functions. New functional spaces will encourage forms of use that were not previously typical for the planning area and promote greater interaction among residents. Interaction fosters the creation of a strong neighbourhood within the planning area, which will continue to have a positive impact on this space.

Residents noted the lack of space for young people to spend their free time as one of the negative qualities of the space. Interventions such as skate park equipment, sports equipment, and various street furniture are designed to meet this need. Furthermore, the terrain poses a significant challenge, which can be addressed by installing barrier-free ramps and paving natural paths. The existing retaining walls can be given a second function, in addition to their main one by providing surfaces for murals and even being fitted with hooks for rock climbing. The serial number of the element corresponds to the intervention areas on the map on page 38.

Figure. 68. Unified elements for public spaces
Source: Ro3kvit

WEST-EAST ROUTE

The route running through the planning area from east to west is important for residents, as it leads to the church from the east and to the city centre from the west. Moreover, it can become a transit route for residents of the neighbouring Soviet microrayon, as it will also serve as a route to the shopping centre within the planning area and will pass through the boiler room territory, which, according to the project, is an important social hub not only for residents of one planning area, but also for everyone around. The current state of the territory and references to proposals are provided on the next page.

Here and on the following pages below are references that demonstrate the possibility of transforming existing spaces to improve their quality and accessibility, expand their functions, and further unlock the potential of the planning area.

Such proposals include the reconstruction of sports grounds with the introduction of safe surfaces, as well as the installation of ramps alongside existing stairs to ensure inclusivity and encourage greater use of public spaces.



Figure. 69. Sketch of public space usage
Source: Ro3kvit

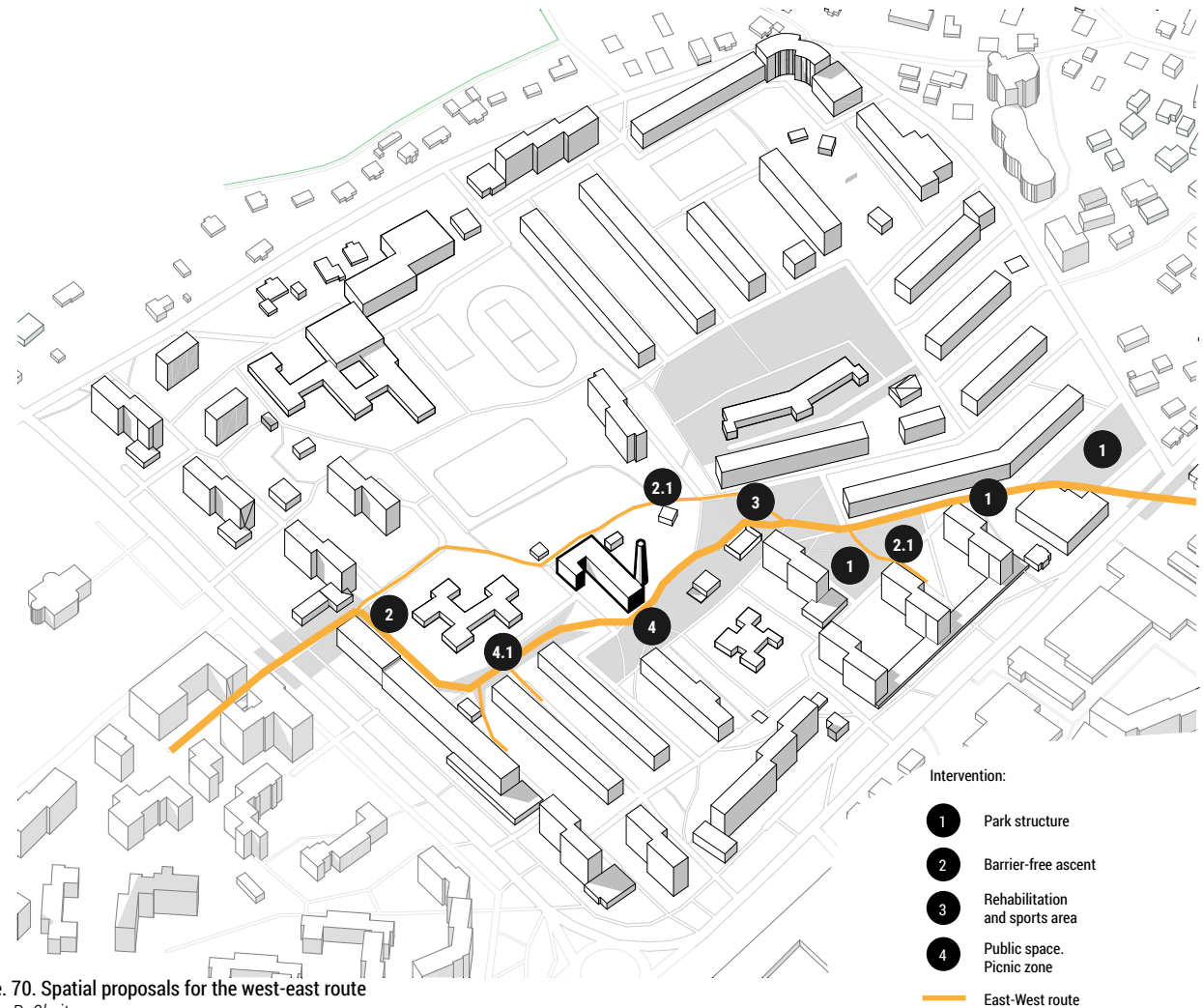


Figure. 70. Spatial proposals for the west-east route
Source: Ro3kvit



Figure. 71. Photo of the existing sports ground
Source: Ro3kvit



Figure. 72. Example of sports ground layout
Source: KOMPAN



Figure. 73. Photo of the green infrastructure
Source: Ro3kvit



Figure. 74. Example of picnic area layout
Source: CityZen.Living



Figure. 75. Фотофіксація зеленого каркасу
Source: Ro3kvit



Figure. 76. Example of green space landscaping
Source: Réunion publique



Figure. 77. Photo of the green infrastructure
Source: Ro3kvit

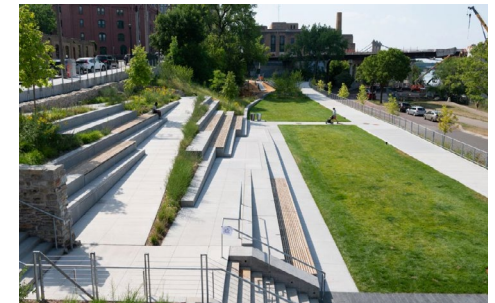


Figure. 78. Example of barrier-free ascent
Source: Minneapolis Park Foundation

NORTH-SOUTH ROUTE

The north-south route connects most of the important institutions within the planning area: School №2, the sports centre, the University of the Third Age, the Precarpathian University branch, and the library. Like the previous route, it is important not only for the planning area but also for the city as a whole. It becomes an inclusive route for the south residential area to the large commercial and social cluster in the north.

Inclusiveness is achieved through the introduction of barrier-free routes and public spaces to meet the different functional needs of residents. The current state of the territory and examples of proposals are given on the next page.

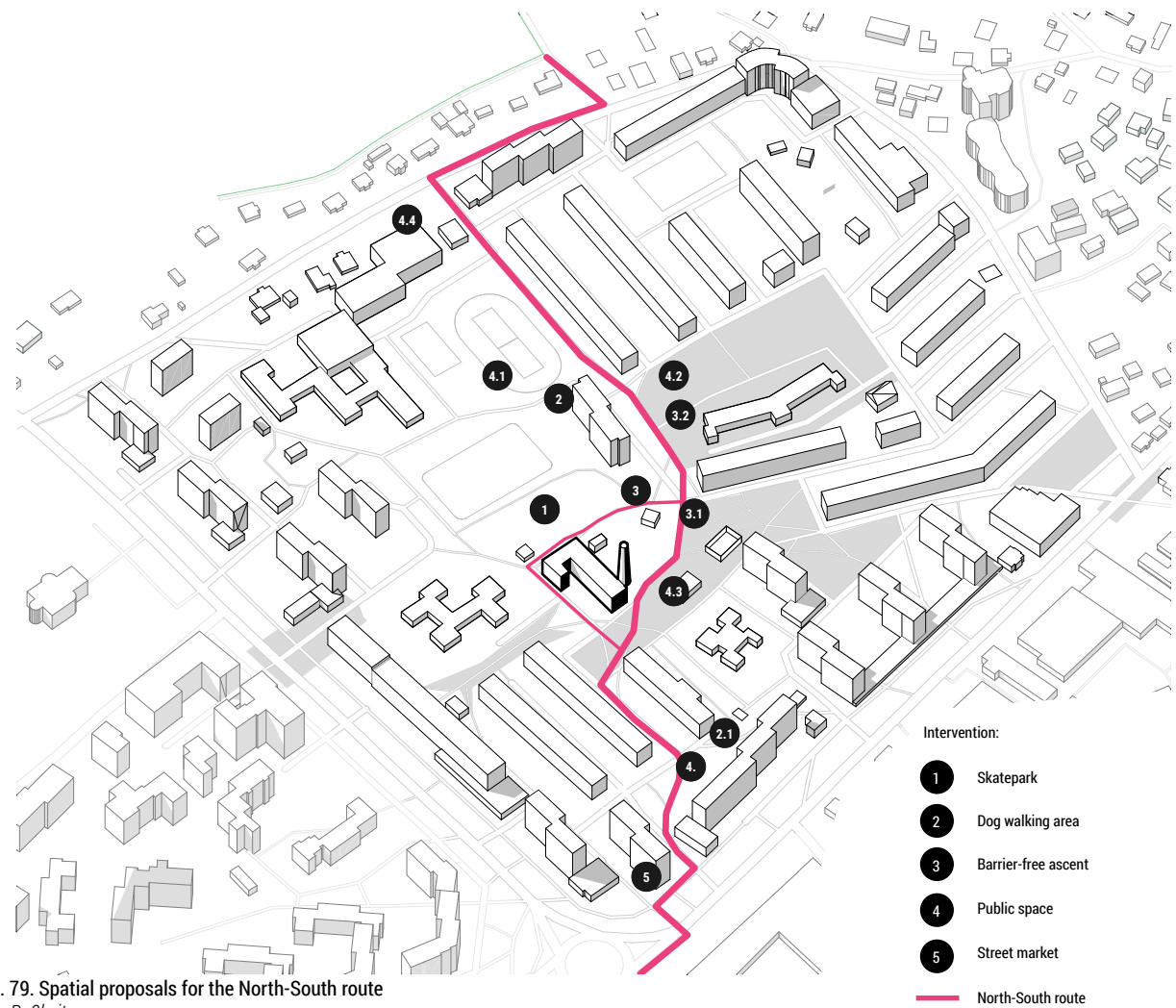


Figure. 79. Spatial proposals for the North-South route
Source: Ro3kvit



Figure. 80. Photo of tennis courts
Source: Ro3kvit



Figure. 81. Example of the skate park layout
Source: Julia Reserve Youth Precinct



Figure. 82. Photo of existing public space
Source: Ro3kvit



Figure. 83. Public space diversification
Source: The Columbia Museum of Art



Figure. 84. Photo of slopes
Source: Ro3kvit



Figure. 85. Example of the dog walking area
Source: Christopher Leaman



Figure. 86. Photo of existing stairs
Source: Ro3kvit

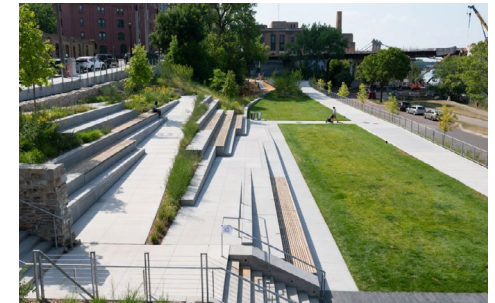


Figure. 87. Example of barrier-free ascent
Source: Minneapolis Park Foundation



Figure. 88. Informal trading on Stebnyska Street
Source: Ro3kvit



Figure. 89. Example of the street market
Source: TimeOut Berlin

OUTER PERIMETER

The final stage of the concept is the outer perimeter ring of the planning area, which functions not as an isolated unit but as part of the overall urban fabric. Its perimeter forms a flexible boundary that connects local public spaces with the wider urban network of streets, transport routes and natural corridors.

The goal of the intervention is also to create safe routes between urban centres of attraction. Tactical urbanism and small interventions are used to improve the comfort of visitors and residents of the planning area.

The circles on the map indicate elements that correspond to those on page 47, aimed at ensuring barrier-free environment and inclusiveness for different age and social groups.

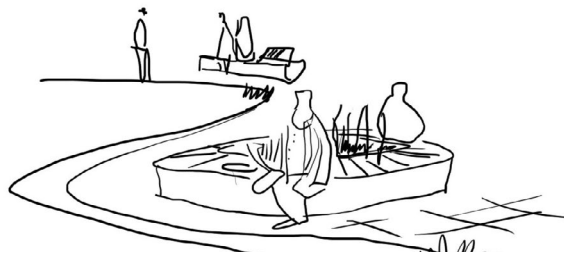


Figure. 90. Sketch showing the use of street furniture as a recreational space
Source: Ro3kvit

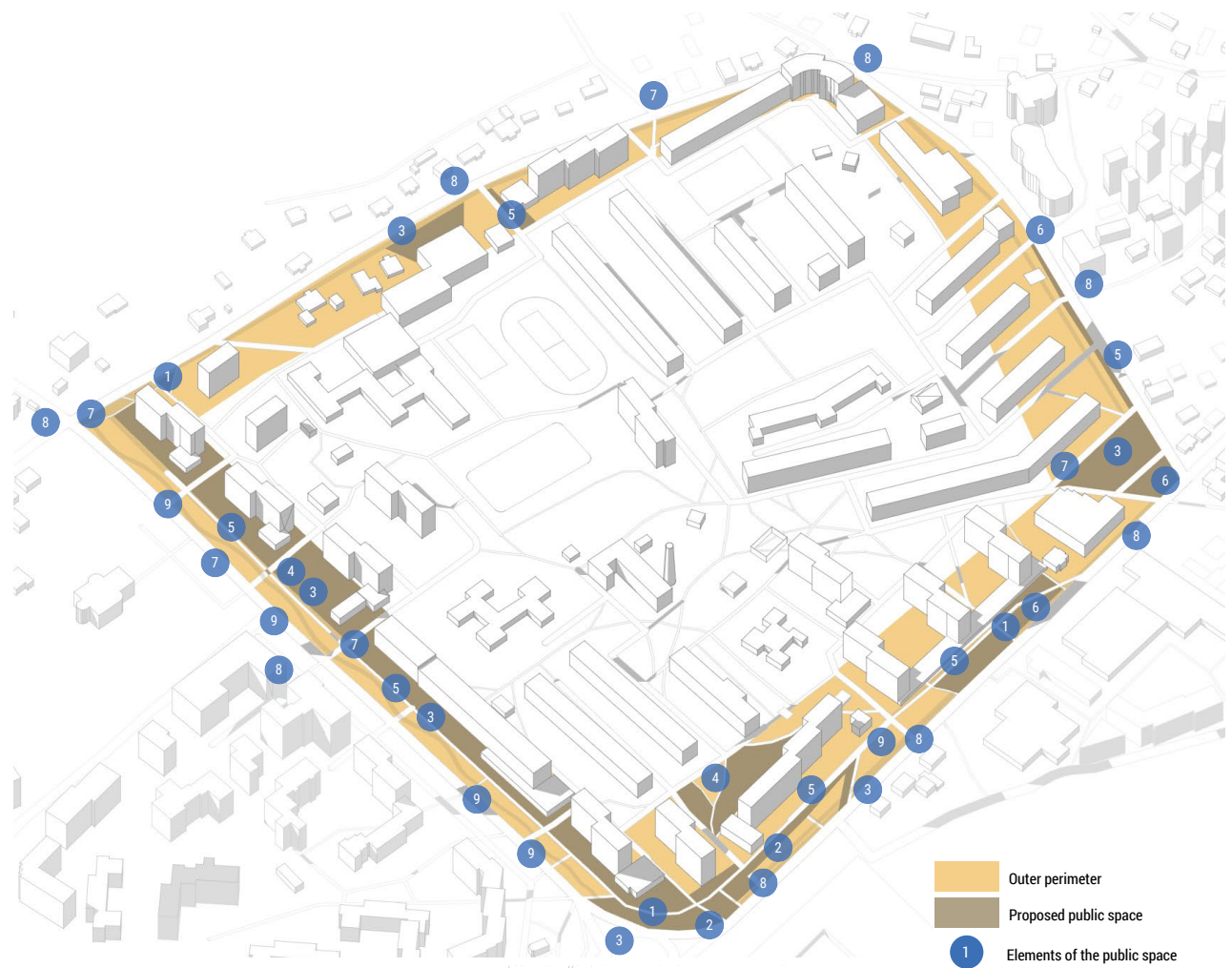


Figure. 91. Interventions along the outer perimeter of the planning area
Source: Ro3kvit

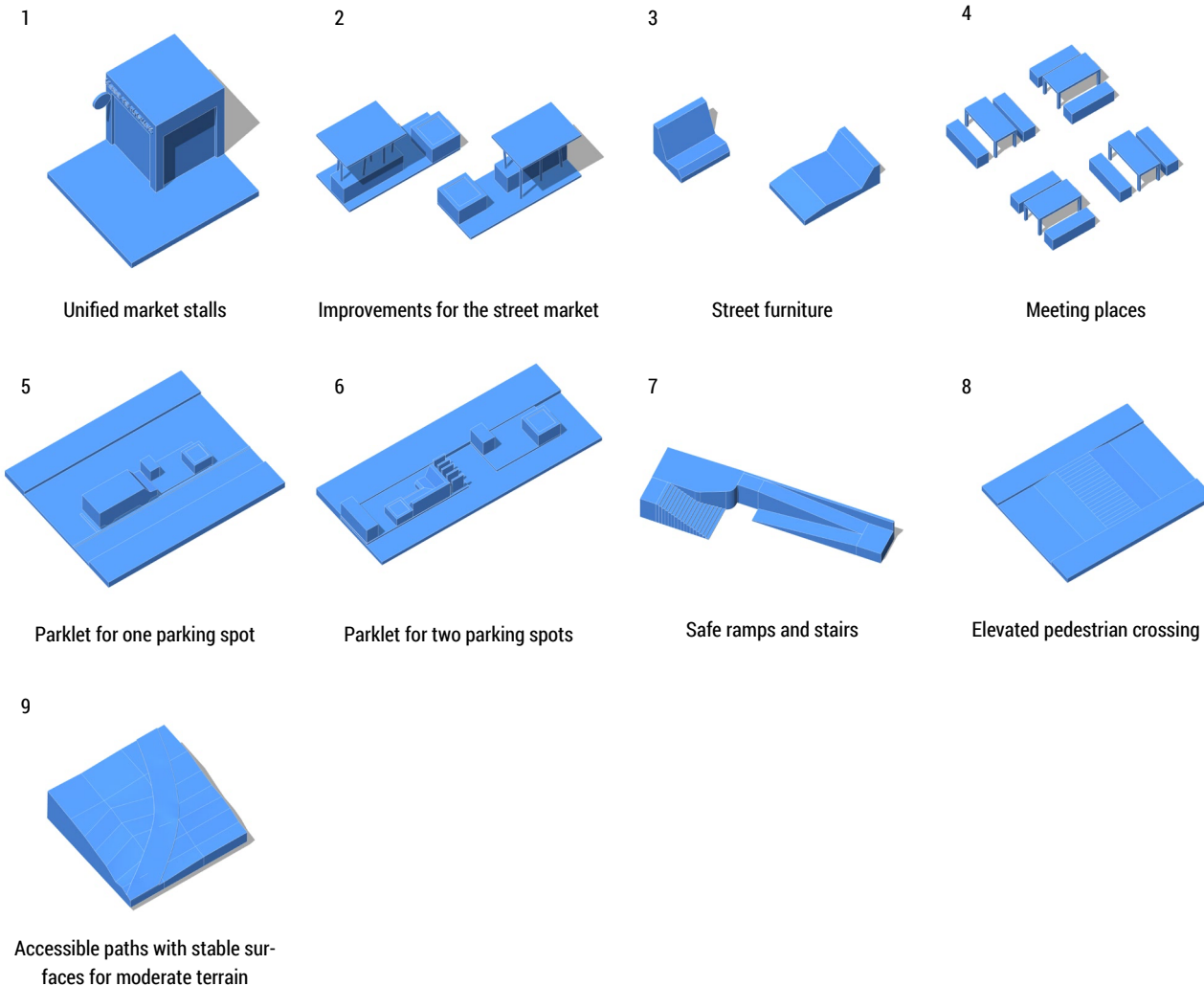


Figure 91 illustrates the interventions along the outer perimeter, designed to improve the quality of the street environment and make movement around the planning area safer and more comfortable.

The interventions at this stage aim to improve the infrastructure of the outer ring and reclaim space for people. The main challenges are narrow pavements, unsafe crossings, chaotic parking and informal trading. All of the abovementioned restrict pedestrian space. Existing recreational areas are mostly undeveloped, with benches that lack shade, functionality, and safe access, which reduces the quality of the street environment.

The proposed solutions include unified market stalls, street furniture, expanded and greened parklets instead of parking lots, safe ramps and elevated crossings, as well as public spaces for various needs. These elements aim to reduce the priority given to cars and increase the role of pedestrians. These interventions improve safety, provide more quality areas to spend time in, and create a more connected, inclusive, and comfortable environment along the perimeter of the planning area.

Figure. 92. Unified elements for public spaces
Source: Ro3kvit

SPATIAL PROPOSALS FOR THE OUTER PERIMETER

Targeted interventions along the perimeter of the planning area will transform it into a more comfortable and welcoming space. They will play a key role not only in fostering a stronger neighbourhood within the planning area but also in building connections between residents of neighbouring residential areas. Such measures will encourage social interaction within the city, promote dialogue and cooperation, and support the development of an inclusive urban hromada.

The numbering on the Figure 93 indicates the types of interventions along the outer perimeter, corresponds to the list of elements (1–5) above, and refers to the photos and examples on the next page.

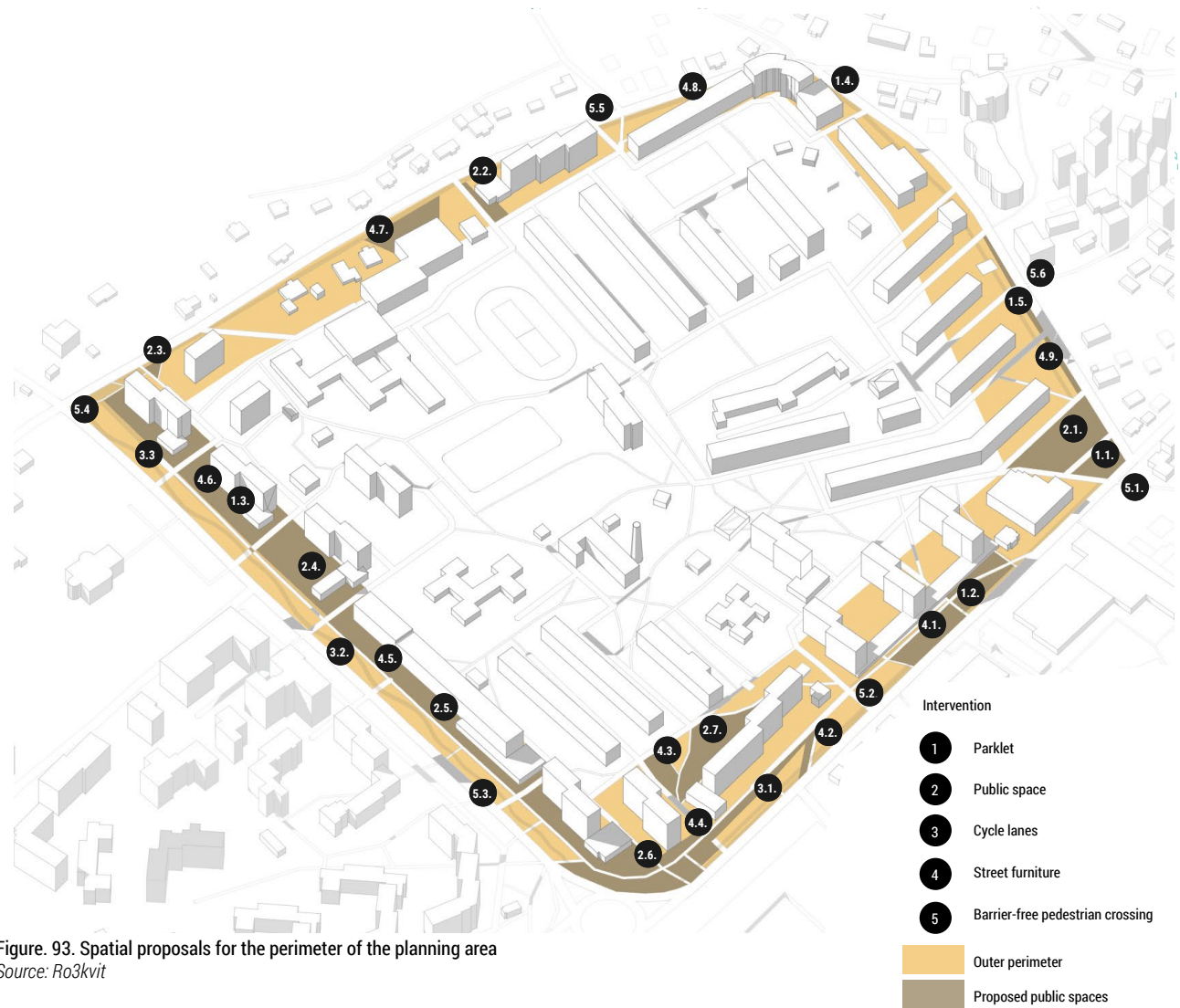


Figure. 93. Spatial proposals for the perimeter of the planning area
Source: Ro3kvit



Figure 94. Photo of the parked perimeter with active public space (1.2.)
Source: Ro3kvit



Figure 95. Example of the active street front
Source: www.nacto.com



Figure 96. Photo of barrier-free public space (2.1.)
Source: Ro3kvit



Figure 97. Example of eco-friendly street design
Source: McCloy + Muchemwa



Figure 98. Photo of the Vasyl Stus Street (3.2.)
Source: Ro3kvit



Figure 99. Example of the cycle lane
Source: www.nacto.org



Figure 100. Photo of informal trading (4.4.)
Source: Ro3kvit



Figure 101. Example of a temporary market stall design
Source: FURO



Figure 102. Photo of the pedestrian crossing on Vasyl Stus Street (5.3.)
Source: Ro3kvit



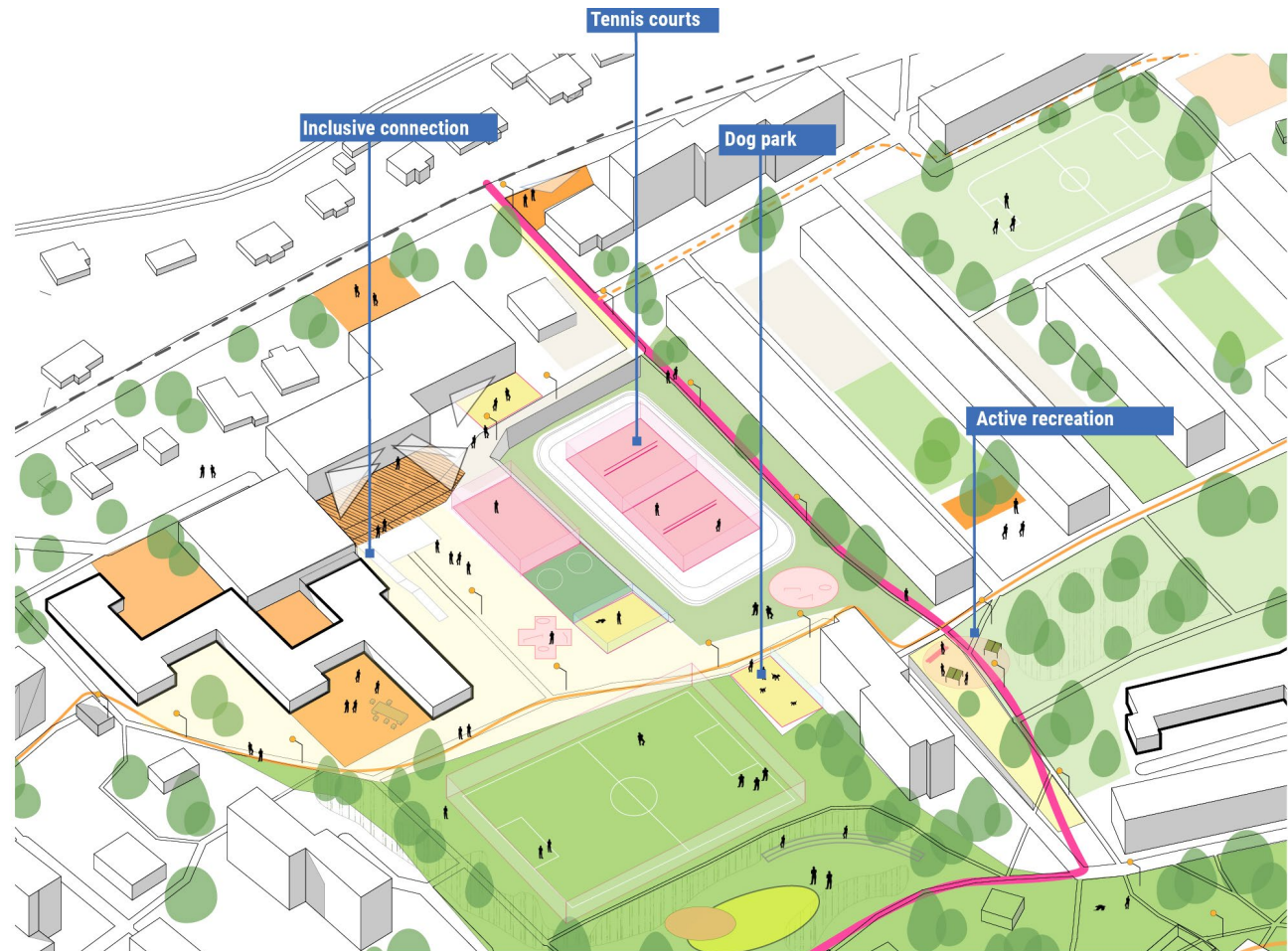
Figure 103. Example of a barrier-free pedestrian crossing
Source: www.bcl.com

INTERVENTION N°1: SPORTS CLUSTER

In the south of the planning area, School N°2 is located next to the Children's and Youth Sports Club Sportovets. Both institutions have their own sports facilities and work in cooperation, together forming a large sports cluster.

The development proposal for this part of the planning area aims to improve the existing sports function by introducing equipment for additional forms of active recreation. Furthermore, the area already serves as a "third place" for residents, which can also be enhanced by adding public spaces.

Note: the term "third place" refers to public spaces that are neither home (first place) nor work (second place), but serve as a place for social interaction, recreation and shared activities.



Alignment with MY Neighbourhood Methodology

1. COMPACT CITY	2. CONNECTED CITY	3. INCLUSIVE CITY	4. VIBRANT CITY	5. RESILIENT CITY
1.5	2.1.3 2.6.2 2.8	3.6 3.4.1	4.3.3	5.7.2

Figure. 104. Interventions in the boiler room are an intervention to strengthen the sports cluster
Source: Ro3kvit



Figure. 105. Example of the playground
Source: www.monstrum.dk



Figure. 106. Photo of the green space
Source: Ro3kvit



Figure. 107. Example of the public space solution
Source: www.divisare.com



Figure. 108. Example of the sports complex
Source: www.sobarchitects.com



Figure. 109. Photo of the sports area
Source: Ro3kvit

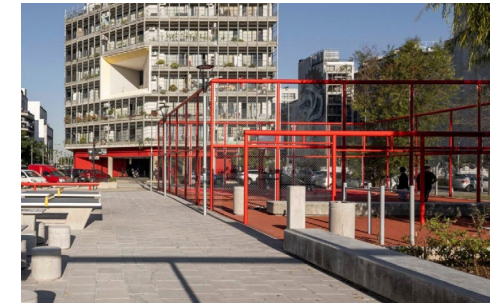


Figure. 110. Example of the playground
Source: www.divisare.com



Figure. 111. Photo of the sports area
Source: Ro3kvit

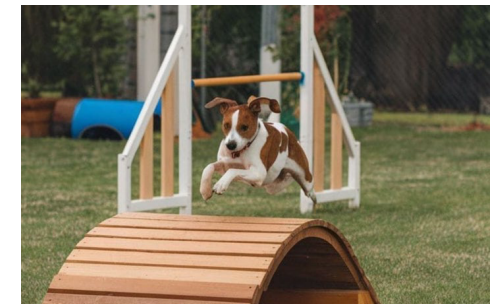
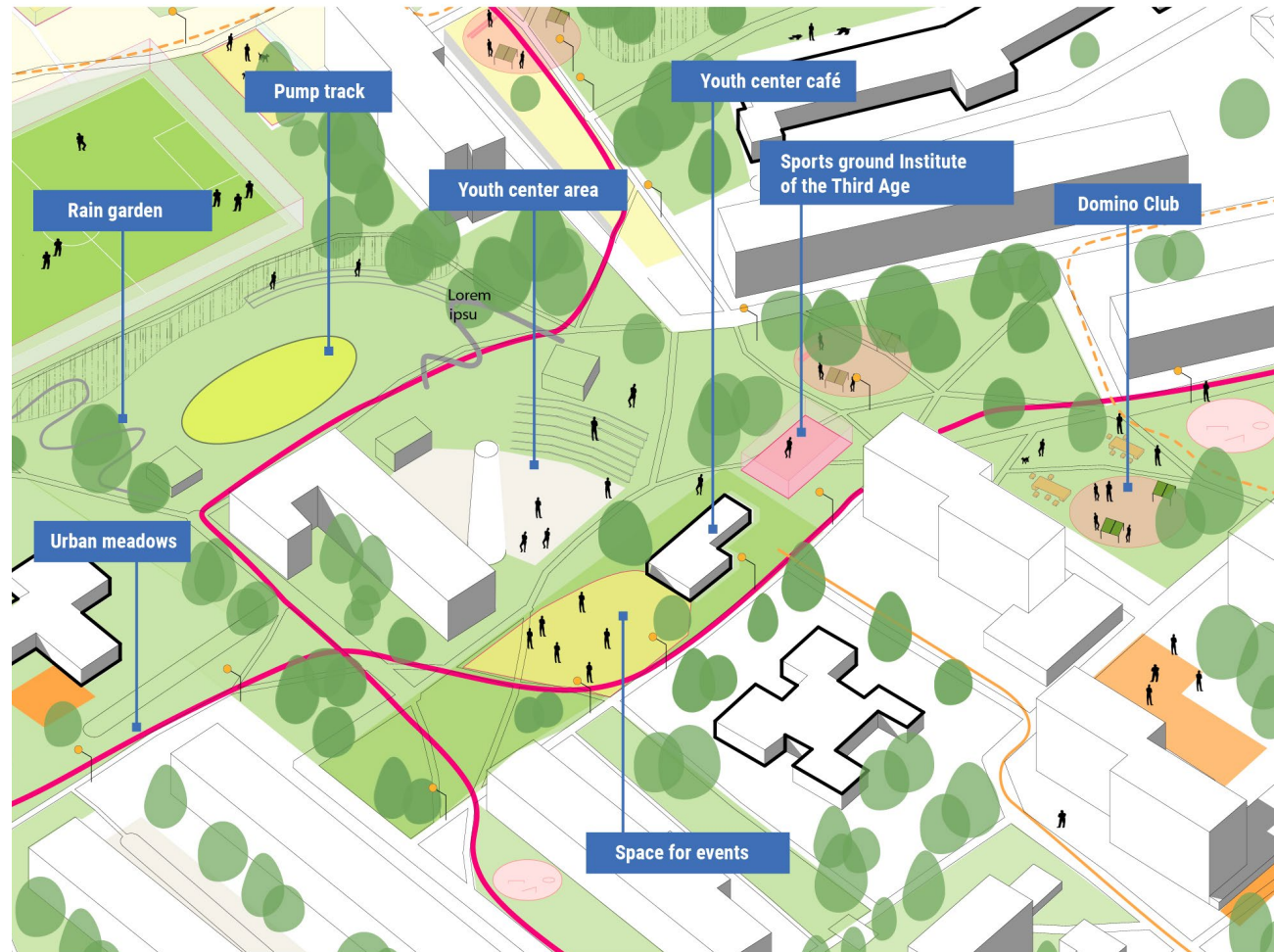


Figure. 112. Dog park
Source: www.farmfoodfamily.com

INTERVENTION Nº2: BOILER ROOM

The revitalisation of the area around the boiler room as a future cultural and artistic sub-centre of the city begins with the support of local activists and the municipality, infrastructure improvements to the site for the initial public events, and the installation of basic street furniture using tactical urbanism.

Together with the University of the Third Age and residents, plans are being developed to renovate the recreation area as a multifunctional event zone for special programmes. Following the launch and the establishment of regular cyclical activities, the area will become a cultural magnet, attracting creative communities, production and artistic initiatives, and fostering a new ecosystem of communities. Further development involves systematic improvement of the surrounding infrastructure and expansion of the inclusive route, creating a barrier-free, accessible, and socially active area.



Alignment with MY Neighbourhood Methodology

- | | | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. COMPACT CITY | 2. CONNECTED CITY | 3. INCLUSIVE CITY | 4. VIBRANT CITY | 5. RESILIENT CITY |
| | | | | |
| 1.1 | 2.6.2
2.8 | 3.4.1 | 4.1
4.3.3
4.4
4.4.1 | 5.8. |

Figure. 113. Interventions in the boiler room area
Source: Ro3kvit



Figure. 114. Urban mobility in Chernihiv
Source: NGO EcoMisto



Figure. 115. Workshop on planting urban meadows
Source: NGO EcoMisto



Figure. 116. Photo of informal paths
Source: Ro3kvit

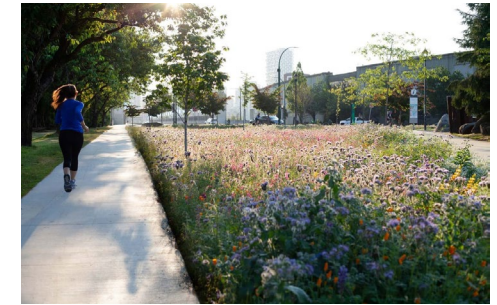


Figure. 117. Example of paving and city meadows
Source: www.rewildingmag.com



Figure. 118. Example of a pump track for the skatepark
Source: www.trailpittsburgh.org



Figure. 119. Photo of the boiler room and the event zone
Source: Ro3kvit



Figure. 120. Tactical urbanism activating an abandoned university square, Chernihiv
Source: NGO EcoMisto



Figure. 121. Example of an adaptive space for rainwater harvesting system in the Botanical Garden of the University of Zurich
Source: www.bg.uzh.ch



Figure. 122. Outdoor training sessions of the Third Age Institute near the boiler house
Source: Ro3kvit

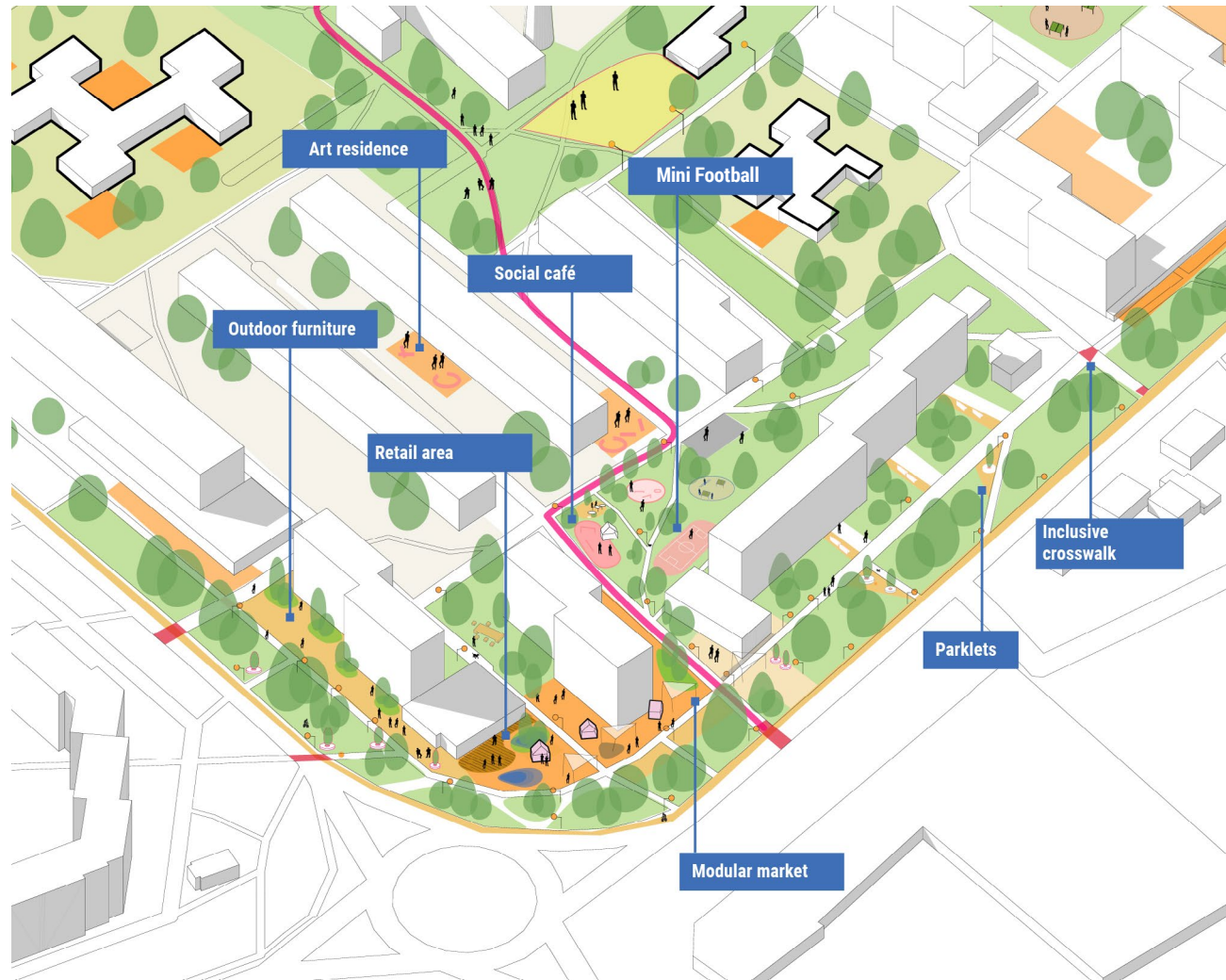


Figure. 123. Street exhibition activating abandoned buildings – “Umanska 35/20” residency opening.
Source: NGO Science and art platform Ostriv

INTERVENTION Nº3: STREET MARKET

The intervention forms the “entrance gate” to the northern part of the planning area – a space for daily activities near the transport hub and established local market that is being visited by both residents and people from surrounding villages. The project also considers the territory adjacent to the residential area, which residents identified during the workshop as needing rethinking. It is proposed to reorganise the street market, add activities for different age groups, and install street furniture that supports pedestrian movement and makes daily use of the area more comfortable.

Both the marketplace and the courtyard are located in a low-lying area and have sections that flood during rainfall, which affects accessibility and comfort. This issue is highlighted for further consideration in the next stages of the project. If combined, the proposed changes create a more open, comfortable, and welcoming public space for residents and visitors to the planning area.



Alignment with MY Neighbourhood Methodology

1. COMPACT CITY	2. CONNECTED CITY	3. INCLUSIVE CITY	4. VIBRANT CITY	5. RESILIENT CITY
1.2	2.5	3.6	4.4.1	5.8
1.5	2.7	3.7	4.3.3	5.7.2
1.3.2	2.6.2	3.1.4		
1.3.3	2.6.5	3.8		
	2.8	3.5.6		

Figure. 124. Interventions in the northern part of the planning area to transform into a street market
Source: Ro3kvit



Figure. 125. Photo of the marketplace
Source: Ro3kvit



Figure. 126. Street crossings within the planning area
Source: Ro3kvit



Figure. 127. Barrier-free pedestrian crossing
Source: www.latstudios.com.au



Figure. 128. Example of marketplace improvement
Source: ASPECT Studios



Figure. 129. Photo of the courtyard
Source: Ro3kvit



Figure. 130. Playground
Source: urban reform



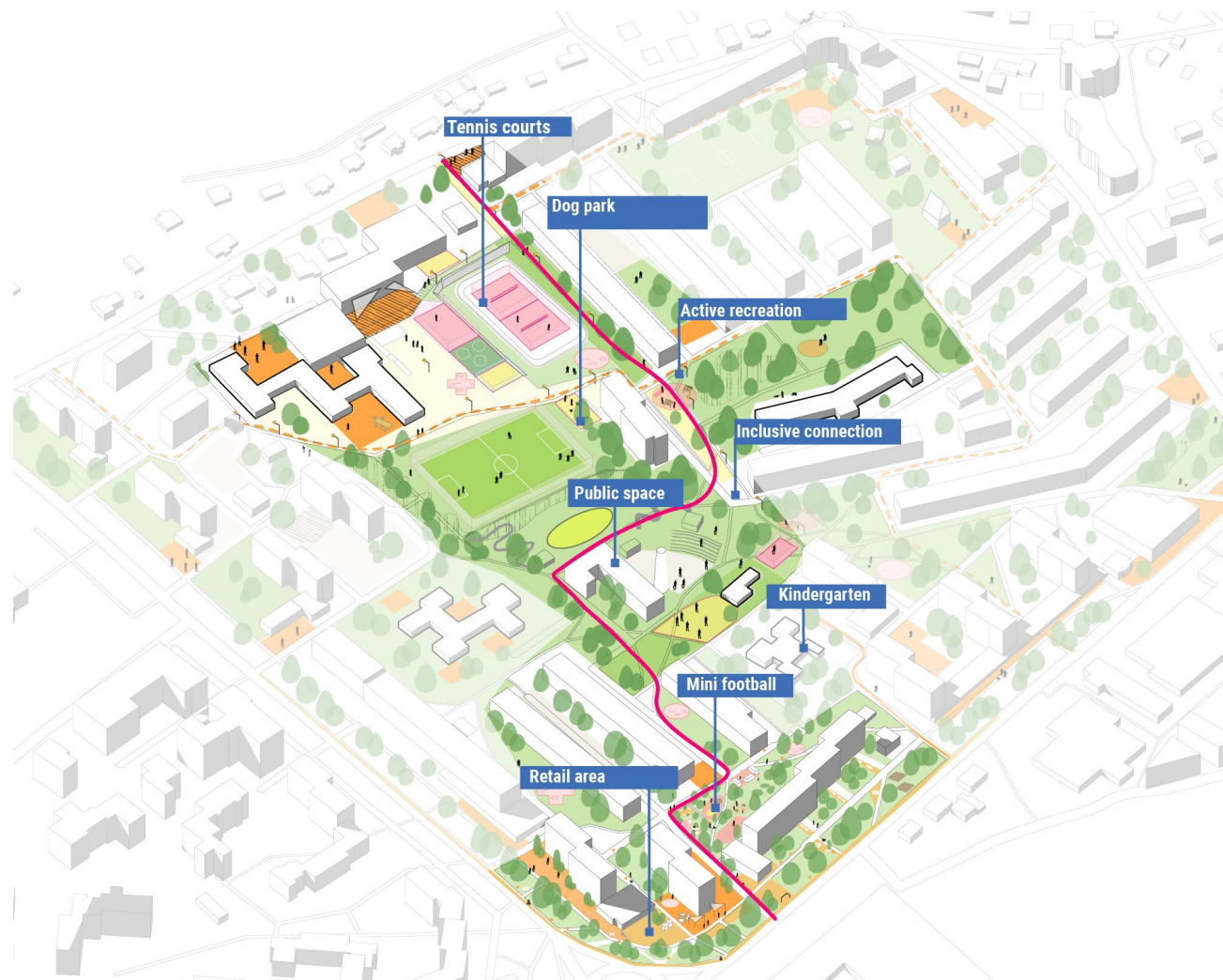
Figure. 131. Photo of the adjacent territory
Source: Ro3kvit



Figure. 132. Public space
Source: CEEU, Región Austral

INTERVENTION N°4: BARRIER-FREE ROUTE

The proposed interventions are based on a common axis connecting the north and south of the planning area. In this way, this axis becomes an additional, fourth intervention – a barrier-free route across the planning area. The route shown in Figure 133 takes the area's steep terrain into account and is designed to provide the most comfortable possible movement while requiring minimal additional interventions and auxiliary structures, such as stairs and ramps. The importance of this path is also confirmed by the fact that it connects existing points of attraction in the area, such as a preschool, a school, and sports facilities. Thus, the intervention is also an independent project that is essential for the planning area, meeting the needs of residents not only in conjunction with other projects but also in response to the area's current state. In addition to serving residents, this route will also benefit the wider city, as it can be used as a transit link.



Alignment with MY Neighbourhood Methodology

1. COMPACT CITY	2. CONNECTED CITY	3. INCLUSIVE CITY	4. VIBRANT CITY	5. RESILIENT CITY
1.1	2.1.1	3.6	4.1	5.8.1
1.1.2	2.1.3	3.1.3	4.3.3	5.7.2
1.3.2	2.7	3.1.4		
		3.8		

Figure. 133. Barrier-free route from north to south through the planning area
Source: Ro3kvit

INTERVENTION NETWORK

The above-mentioned proposals and interventions form a network of public spaces, points of attraction and key connections. This network aims to meet residents' needs for physical accessibility within the planning area and to support the development of a strong hromada and healthy neighbourhood.

The network combines both proposed and existing spaces based on their functions and importance to the planning area. The area no longer consists of randomly scattered, hard-to-access public spaces; it is transforming into an accessible pedestrian space that can meet most of the residents' needs and also be attractive to users from neighbouring parts of the city.

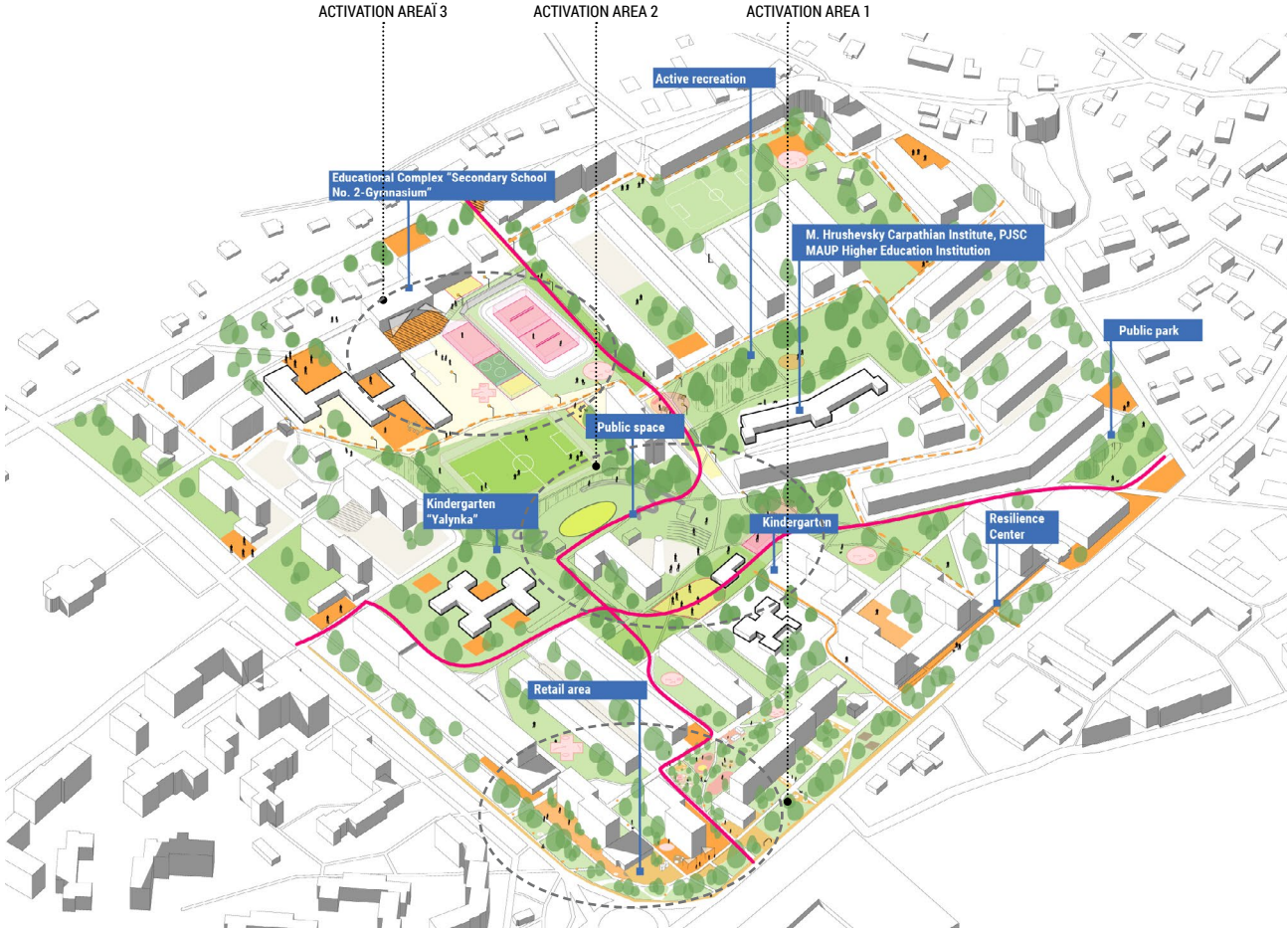


Figure. 134. Network of interventions at the area level, their connections with each other and with existing institutions and attraction points
Source: Ro3kvit

A photograph of a garden path with a blue tint. The path is made of light-colored stones or concrete and leads from the foreground into the distance. On the left side of the path, there is a large, dense bush with dark green leaves. On the right side, there is a building with a dark roof and a concrete walkway. The background is filled with various trees and plants, some with red berries. The overall scene is a well-maintained garden area.

CONCLUSIONS AND NEXT STEPS

CONCLUSIONS

The project proposes a strategy of urban acupuncture aimed at gradually renovating the entire planning area. Starting with the most abandoned, but the most promising area, the former boiler room. The transformation is achieved through small but strategically important interventions. From this point, development moves forward, creating a connected and inclusive network of public spaces along the area's key internal routes and outer perimeter, which acts as a bridge to neighbouring territories. This allows not only to activate a separate abandoned area, but also to gradually strengthen spatial, social and functional connections, forming a vibrant environment for the local hromada.

This means that the development of the area is seen not as the creation of a single large facility, but as a series of improvements that naturally emerge from a central point – the core of the area – and then develop along perpendicular routes and the outer perimeter. As a result, these renovated spaces are connected into a coherent network that encourages interactions within the planning area, creates conditions for spontaneous activity, and opens up potential for future interventions that may not yet be apparent today.

The concept and interventions are based on the principles of the My Neighbourhood Methodology (UN-Habitat) and the Truskavets Integrated Development Concept that was adapted to the local context. It is fundamentally important that all decisions were made in close cooperation with residents, who shared their ideas, identified complex areas, defined their wishes, and outlined future scenarios for the use of public spaces. Thanks

to their contribution, it was possible to accurately identify priority areas of activity and key pedestrian routes, as well as to create coordinated development scenarios for the boiler room and sports complex areas. As a result, the vision created truly reflects the real needs, demands and aspirations of the hromada. Following discussions between the Ro3kvit team and the Truskavets municipal authorities, the boiler room revitalisation project was identified as the first step in implementing the overall concept.

Thus, it was possible to create not just a set of separate interventions, but a 'third place' – a space between home and work, accessible to everyone. It is an environment that brings people together, provides space for artistic and social projects, strengthens the sense of belonging, and lays the foundation for the development of a hromada identity. Particular emphasis is placed on involving different age and social groups, as the planning area already has a strong institutional base, including a school, a branch of a higher education institution, and the University of the Third Age.

Thanks to the proposed interventions, these institutions will get a quality space for their own activities and for joint inter-institutional initiatives.

In the long term, the concept envisages a flexible and adaptive development trajectory. Once the initial network of public spaces with their interconnections and activation points has proven its effectiveness, the planning area can move on to more complex levels of programming and management. This involves

the emergence of new formats for economic use, co-management models, hromada-led initiatives, and the development of a local ecosystem of services and opportunities. Further steps may include integrating spaces for small businesses, creating educational and cultural hubs, and introducing circular economy practices and inclusive infrastructure, all of which will strengthen both the hromada's economic sustainability and social cohesion.

This approach strengthens local identity, builds trust among residents, and lays the foundation for future co-management models. By unlocking the potential of shared space, the project goes beyond simply improving accessibility to creating a vibrant, inclusive and flexible urban ecosystem that supports long-term sustainability and hromada-led transformation.

