



HISTORICAL LANDSCAPES OF INDUSTRIAL TERRITORIES OF KRYVYI RIH IN THE SYSTEM OF NEW TYPES OF TECHNOGENIC TOURISM

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Abstract. *Today there is an urgent need to develop domestic tourism based on local resources. For the old industrial regions, one of which in our country is Kryvbas, the most promising area is technogenic tourism. Based on the functional-genetic structure of industrial landscapes, technogenic tourism was previously divided by the author into 2 subspecies - mining and factory-industrial. Touching on the history of the development of the landscapes of the industrial region, among which Kryvbas is typical in Ukraine, showed that the old and often already extinct production facilities developed as natural-economic territorial systems. Obligatory elements of such systems were 4 categories of anthropogenic landscapes - mining and factory facilities, road landscapes (railways, bridges, paved and cobbled roads, tunnels), residential (working villages, estates of miners), mining (service working canteens, mine offices, baths). Local history museums of the city are complex objects where it is possible to touch upon issues of both industrial archeology and history of the industrial region of Kryvbas.*

Key words: *technogenic tourism, landscapes of the industrial region, archaeological technogenic tourism, historical technogenic tourism.*

Introduction. Each type of tourism has its own meaningful characteristics. They depend on the motivational component of active movement in the recreation area and the list of objects that make up the resource potential of activities in a particular sphere of tourism. Historical and geographical studies of industrial landscapes and related infrastructure of roads, communications, workers' settlements have given an unexpected consequence for the development of the content and species structure of technogenic tourism, which is gaining turnovers in the Kryvyi Rih region.

The pioneering works of local geographers and historians on the study of the industrial heritage of the region - Kazakova V. L., Titova V. V., Kalinichenko O. O., Tyutyunnyka Y. G., Yarkova S. V., Manaenkova I. O., Melnyk O. O., Kulikovskaya O. E. etc. [1, 3] became the principles of formation of new types of technogenic tourism in Kryvyi Rih. Substantiation of new types of technogenic tourism on the basis of objects of industrial heritage, which were not involved in tourism earlier, became the purpose of our research. At the same time, 2 tasks were being solved - definition of new directions of technogenic tourism and resource database of each of them. The main thing in the method of work was to correlate between the content and purpose of new types of technogenic tourism and excursion objects of potential tours.



Main text. Today there is an urgent need to develop domestic tourism based on local resources. For the old industrial regions, one of which in our country is Kryvbas, the most promising area is technogenic tourism. From the standpoint of the landscape approach, technogenic tourism is that where the objects are industrial anthropogenic landscapes - quarries, dumps, mine surface hollows, underground mine landscapes and production structures (plants, factories, plants, mines, pits, power plants).

Based on the functional-genetic structure of industrial landscapes, technogenic tourism was previously divided by the author into 2 subspecies - mining and factory-industrial. In turn, among them were 10 options for man-made tourism: mining - quarry (for example, excursions to the quarry), dump, hollow, mine (excursions to the mine); factory-industrial - metallurgical, energetical (excursions to the NPP), machine-building, chemical, mining and construction, etc. [2].

Touching on the history of the development of the landscapes of the industrial region, among which Kryvbas is typical in Ukraine, showed that the old and often already extinct production facilities developed as natural-economic territorial systems. Obligatory elements of such systems were 4 categories of anthropogenic landscapes - mining and factory facilities, road landscapes (railways, bridges, paved and cobbled roads, tunnels), residential (working villages, estates of miners), mining (service working canteens, mine offices, baths).

Studies of historical landscapes of industrial territories of Kryvbas were conducted by Kazakov V. L., Kalinichenko O. O., Yarkov S. V. etc. showed that it is possible to raise the issue of highlight 2 new types of technogenic tourism with the appropriate object-resource base. The criteria for distinguishing new types of technogenic tourism is the degree of preservation of industrial culture objects and their historical value.

1. Archaeological technogenic tourism. The aim is to visit and get acquainted with the historical landscapes that have been partially preserved. Their modern appearance corresponds to the ruins - half-destroyed engineering and anthropogenic landscape complexes of old industrial areas. Within the Kryvvi Rih region, we have identified a cadastre of technogenic and archaeological tourism. It consists of 9 categories of technogenic objects (Table 1).

Table 1.

Typification and examples of specific objects of archaeological man-made tourism in Kryvvi Rih (compiled by the author – Karpenko T.)

№	Category of tourism objects	Examples of objects
1	Ruins of iron ore mines of pre-revolutionary age (beginning of the XX century - before 1918)	Sloping mine (Red Plast mine group), Slantseva mine (former Oak Beam mine)
2	Ruins of iron ore mines of the Soviet era (1930-1950s of the XX century)	Mines "Giant", "Valyavka-northern", "Valyavka-southern", "Ventilation-4" (former Kirov RU), named after Voroshilov ", "Komsomolskaya Pravda "(former RU named after K. Liebknecht) and others.



3	Ruins of ore-lifting structures of pre-revolutionary (before 1918)	Bulls (stone supporting structures) of the inclined lift of the former Kopylov mine №1 (group of mines of Tarapakivsky formation)
4	Ruins of production facilities, iron ore mines of pre-revolutionary and Soviet times (1881-1952)	Fragments of foundations and wall structures of compressor and steam shops, retractable overpasses, old factories (Gdańsk Iron Foundry), fences, buildings of Kateryna Railway (section of the modern Kryvyi Rih-West station), mine power plants, etc.
5	Ruins of workers' settlements of pre-revolutionary and Soviet times (construction before 1950s)	The settlement of the Gdantsiv Iron Foundry, the settlement of Kramatorivka, the settlement of the former Dubova Balka RU, the settlement of the former Inguletsky RU, the settlement of the former RU named after Comintern and others.
6	The ruins of the railways of the early and middle industrial age - until the 1950s of the twentieth century.	Embankments and excavations of Catherine's railway and its branches (since 1884), separate mines
7	Ruins of cobbled streets	Territories of mining settlements and the central part of Kryvyi Rih
8	Ruins of hydraulic structures	Sewage arches (under railways and highways at the intersections of beams) and drainage canals around ore fields (built to drain water from iron ore deposits)
9	The ruins of old bridges - the age since the construction of Catherine's Railway in 1884.	Railway, carriage and road bridges across the Ingulets River and deep beams on the right slope of the Saksagani and Ingulets rivers.

2. Historical technogenic tourism. The objects of this type of tourism have a triple meaning. On the one hand, there are well-preserved landscape objects in industrial areas. On the other hand, the completely opposite status is the territories that bear only the memory of the objects that previously functioned here. Thirdly, the objects and places with which the life of prominent people of industrial regions is connected are of historical value. The selected criteria for the differentiation of objects for historical man-made tourism made it possible to determine their 7 categories (Table 2).

Local history museums of the city are complex objects where it is possible to touch upon issues of both industrial archeology and history of the industrial region of Kryvbas. Such 10 museums are created at almost all large enterprises (GOK, Mittall Still, mines), and also the city municipal museum of local lore operates. Departmental museums have a greater focus on history and technology. Here the main exhibits are technical objects of industrial antiquity, photographs, maps, written sources, stylized sculptures of the pre-revolutionary miner. The Mining and Geological Museum of Kryvyi Rih Technical University with exhibits of technical and technological content



is also of cognitive interest. There is also a private museum-arboretum of the former pre-revolutionary mine Dubova Balka (created by local ethnographer Bilousov V. V.) and the estate of Polya O. M. - the founder of the industrial Kryvbas. Thus, 15 local history museums can supplement the content of technogenic tourism.

In the implementation of archaeological and historical types of technogenic tourism, the dominant motives are likely in the near future will be: cognitive (acquaintance with the old landscapes of industrial areas for scientific and educational purposes), congress (excursions during specialized scientific forums), ecological (acquaintance with the negative consequences) economic activity on the example of historical industrial landscapes), extreme - travel (climbing) through mines and tunnels (as analogues of caves), career guidance (for the purpose of advertising mining professions) and patriotic (to preserve historical memory and maintain pride in scientific and technological achievements ancestors in the development of the native land).

Table 2.

Typification and examples of specific objects of historical man-made tourism in Kryvyi Rih (compiled by the author – Karpenko T.)

№	Category of tourism objects	Examples of objects
1	Preserved working settlements of pre-revolutionary mines (until 1918 of the twentieth century), railways, factories	Dwelling houses, streets, quarters: railway stations and crossings of Kateryna Railway (Dovhyntseve, Kryvyi Rih-Zapadny, Rokovata), Gdantsivsky Iron Foundry, former mines - Shmakove, BKD, Dubova Balka, Novorossiysk Society
2	Preserved working-class settlements and quarters of Soviet-era mines, transport enterprises and the metallurgical industry (until the mid-50's of the twentieth century.)	Dwelling houses, streets, quarters: former mines - Inguletsky, Rakhmanovsky, them. MODRU, them. Ilyich, them. Dzerzhinsky, named after Kirov, them. K. Liebknecht, them. Comintern, named after Bolshevik, them. Frunze, them. XX Party Congress, named after R. Luxembourg, them. Lenin, them. May 1; Sotsmisto settlement of Kryvyi Rih metallurgical plant, Kryvyi Rih power plant settlement
3	Preserved factory facilities of pre-revolutionary and Soviet times (1881-1950's)	Blast furnaces № 1-3 of the former metallurgical plant "Kryvorizhstal", Kryvyi Rih power plant (since 1929), mines, drainage channels of mines (area of modern Gvardiyskaya, named after Artem-1)
4	Preserved mining landscapes of pre-revolutionary and Soviet mines (1881-1950's)	Such landscapes - old dumps, quarries, mine abysses and subsidence troughs, underground cavities of mines, exploration pits (best represented in the central part of Kryvyi Rih, in the area of Rakhmanovo and Ingulets, in the rest of Kryvbas are strongly disturbed by 60 miners - 90s of the twentieth century.)



5	Preserved objects of the administrative and service sphere of mines	Buildings of baths, canteens, administrative offices, schools, kindergartens, clinics and hospitals
6	Preserved estates of ore miners, houses of historical figures, mine and factory cemeteries, necropolises or places of their existence in the past	Estates and outbuildings of mine owners - O.M. Polya, Kalachevsky, Shmakovsky, Galkovsky, Kharin. Cemeteries of mines and factories - Polish Gdantsivsky iron foundry, Galkovskoe with the necropolis of the families of landowners Galkowski and Shmakov, Kramatorivske, in the rocky Kamyanyist. Houses of heroes of the Soviet Union, brothers of miners B. and D. Glinok in the village. MODRA.
7	Areas of lost old (1881-1950's) industrial, residential, road landscapes, mine churches	Demolition of technical structures of mines, demolition of workers' settlements (part of Karnavatka, Kramatorivka, Sukhaya Balka, R. Luxemburg, village of Skelevatka, village of Shimanovske, Zelene, part of the village of Veseli Terny, etc.), destroyed sections of Kateryna railway, demolished old bridges Ingulets and Saksagan rivers, disappeared (backfilled, recultivated, expanded in size) dumps, quarries, failures of old mines, buildings of old mines; destroyed during the Soviet era 4 mine churches at the former mines and Gdańsk Iron Foundry

Summary and conclusions. The study of industrial heritage sites on the example of the territory of Kryvbas made it possible to identify 2 new types of technogenic tourism - archaeological and historical. The resource base of these areas of tourism consists of extinct, well and partially preserved landscapes of old industrial areas - workers' settlements, mines and factories, dumps, quarries, landslides, bridges, roads, administrative and service buildings, mine churches and cemeteries. The inclusion of these facilities will allow in the future to develop man-made tourism in the Kryvyi Rih region and ensure the preservation of old and valuable landscapes of industrial areas on the principles of self-sufficiency and popularization of ideas about the industrial history of the Dnieper region in general and Kryvbas in particular.

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***Аннотация.** Сегодня существует острая необходимость развития внутреннего туризма на базе местных ресурсов. Для старопромышленных регионов, одним из которых является Криворожье на Украине, самым перспективным направлением является техногенный туризм. Ранее авторами выделялось два подвида такого туризма: фабрично-промышленный и горнопромышленный. Новые исследования позволяют выделить еще два новых подвида такого туризма: исторический техногенный и археологический техногенный.*

***Ключевые слова:** техногенный туризм, старопромышленный регион, исторический техногенный туризм, археологический техногенный туризм, мотивы туризма.*

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