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Beryslavska

hromada and challenges of the wartime
Atlas of conditions and resources



ТОВАРИСТВО
ДОСЛІДНИКІВ
УКРАЇНИ

ГЕОІНФОРМАЦІЙНИЙ
ПОРТАЛ
ХЕРСОНСЬКОЇ ОБЛАСТІ

GEOLOGY AND
GEOMORPHOLOGY

CLIMATE

SOILS

LANDSCAPES AND
VEGETATION

ECOLOGY

DEMOGRAPHY

SOCIAL SPHERE

LIFE SAFETY

ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT

TOURISM AND
CULTURAL HERITAGE

URBAN DEVELOPMENT
OF THE TERRITORY

TRANSPORT
INFRASTRUCTURE

CONSEQUENCES OF
THE WAR AND POST-
WAR DEVELOPMENT
STRATEGY



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B51

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Atlas of conditions and resources of the pre-war development and post-war reconstruction of the Beryslavska hromada in the Kherson oblast is part of a global project by the Ukrainian Researchers Society to create and maintain a geoinformation system for the entire oblast, based on a geographical approach to the creation of GIS systems. This is a cartographic educational publication that describes the conditions and resources for the hromada's development in peacetime and the consequences of the large-scale military invasion by the Russian army. The atlas contains cartographic and analytical materials in three sections: "Natural conditions and resources of the pre-war development and post-war reconstruction," "Social sphere and demographic potential of the hromada," and "Economic development of the hromada, infrastructure for reconstruction and development".

Intended for students, teachers, researchers, hromada members, local government officials, and anyone interested in local development.

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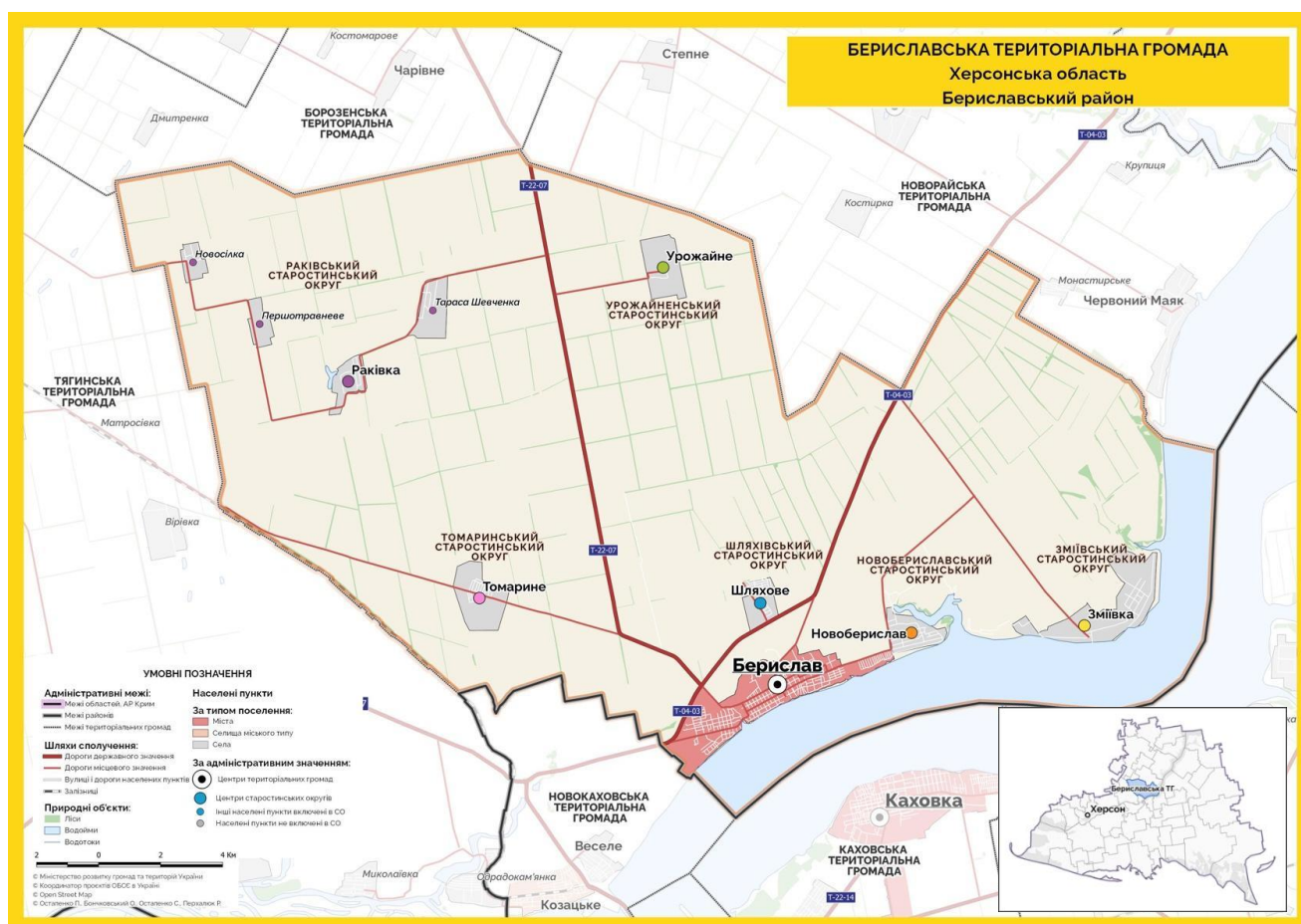


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Contents

Map of the hromada.....	5
General characteristics of the hromada.....	6
 Section I. Natural conditions and resources of the pre-war development and post-war reconstruction	
GEOLOGY	7
GEOMORPHOLOGY	8
CLIMATIC CONDITIONS	10
SOILS.....	11
LANDSCAPES AND VEGETATION.....	13
ENVIRONMENTAL STATUS: 2021	14
 Section II. Social sphere and demographic potential of the hromada	
DEMOGRAPHICS OF THE PRE-WAR PERIOD	17
IMPACT OF THE WAR ON DEMOGRAPHIC POTENTIAL.....	19
SOCIAL SPHERE: 2021.....	21
LIFE SAFETY INFRASTRUCTURE: 2021	23
 Section III. Economic development of the hromada, infrastructure for reconstruction and development	
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN PEACETIME.....	25
CULTURAL HERITAGE AND PEACETIME TOURISM ACTIVITIES	27
TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE: 2021.....	29
URBAN DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERRITORY: 2021	30
CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR AND POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY	32



Map symbols used in the atlas

- Межі областей, АР Крим
- Межі територіальних громад

Тип населених пунктів:

- Міста
- Селища
- Села

Шляхи сполучення:

- Дороги державного значення
- Дороги місцевого значення
- Вулиці і дороги населених пунктів
- Залізниця

The names of starosta districts and settlements on the map above and below on other maps in the atlas are as of 2021

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HROMADA (2021)

Name of the hromada

Beryslavska

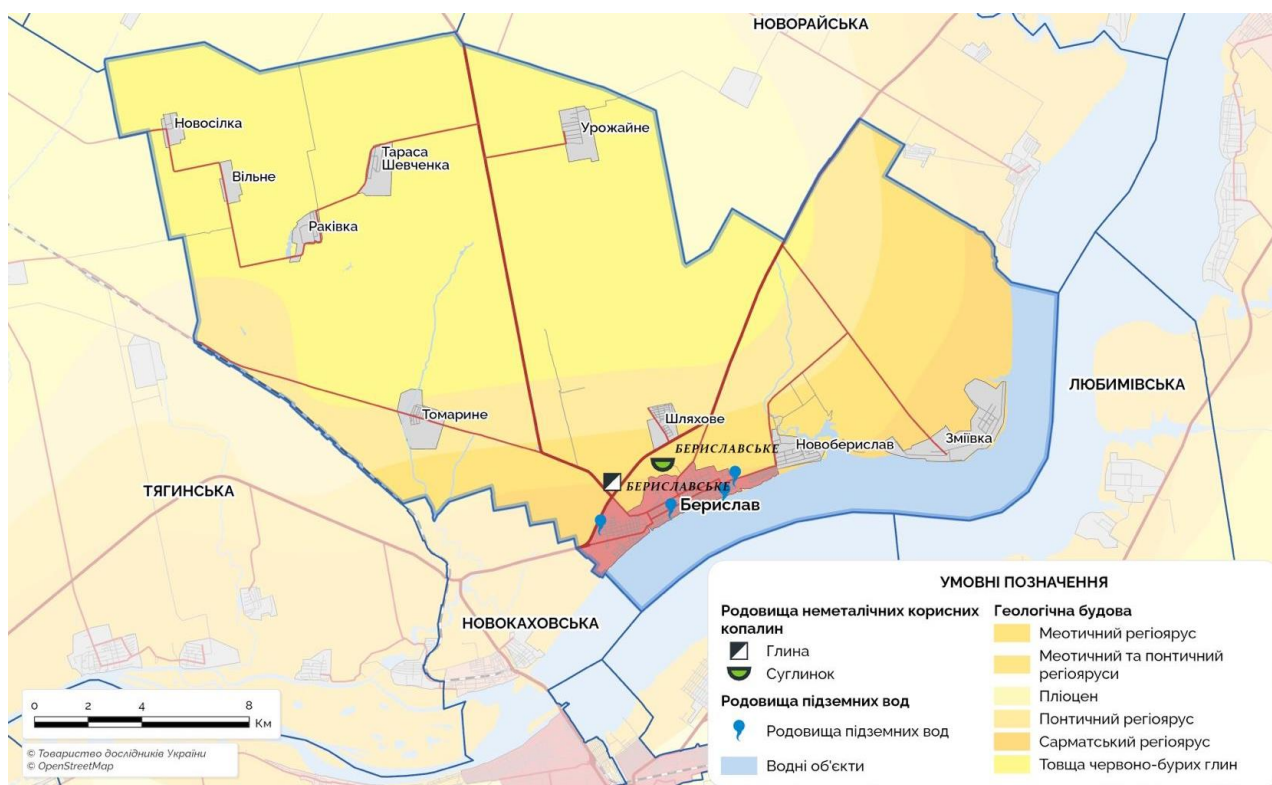
Type of hromada	urban hromada
Oblast	Kherson
Rayon	Beryslav
Area (square kilometers)	456,1
Number of starosta districts	6
Number of cities	1
Number of settlements	1
Number of villages	8
Population (2021, thousand people)	18,05
Number of IDPs (01.01.2024)	576
Population, including IDPs (01.01.2024)	1 547
Hromada population density (persons/square kilometer)	38,7
Average population growth 2001-2021 (%)	-29
Working age population (persons, as of 01.01.2022)	10475
Population over the working age (persons, as of 01.01.2022)	4068
Population under the working age (persons, as of 01/01/2022)	3182
Hromada budget (2021, general fund excluding intergovernmental transfers, UAH million)	83,8
Hromada tax capacity index	0,7
Basic grant to the hromada (UAH thousand)	8641,6
Reverse subsidy to the hromada (UAH thousand)	0
Number of Administrative Services Center in the hromada	1

Beryslavska hromada

Total number of fields within the hromada	6
Deposits of fossil fuels	Missing
Non-metallic mineral deposits	Loam (Beryslavske) and clay (Beryslavske)
Groundwater deposits	Drinking and industrial water (Beryslavske field, 4 sites)
Brief description of mineral resources in the hromada	There are clay (Beryslavske) and loam (Beryslavske) deposits within the hromada, which are not being developed as of 2021. There are four deposits of drinking and industrial water (Beryslavska East, Beryslavska 1 and 2, Beryslavska South on the outskirts of Beryslav), of which Beryslavska East groundwater site is not in operation as of 2021

Beryslavska hromada

GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE AND MINERAL RESOURCES MAP

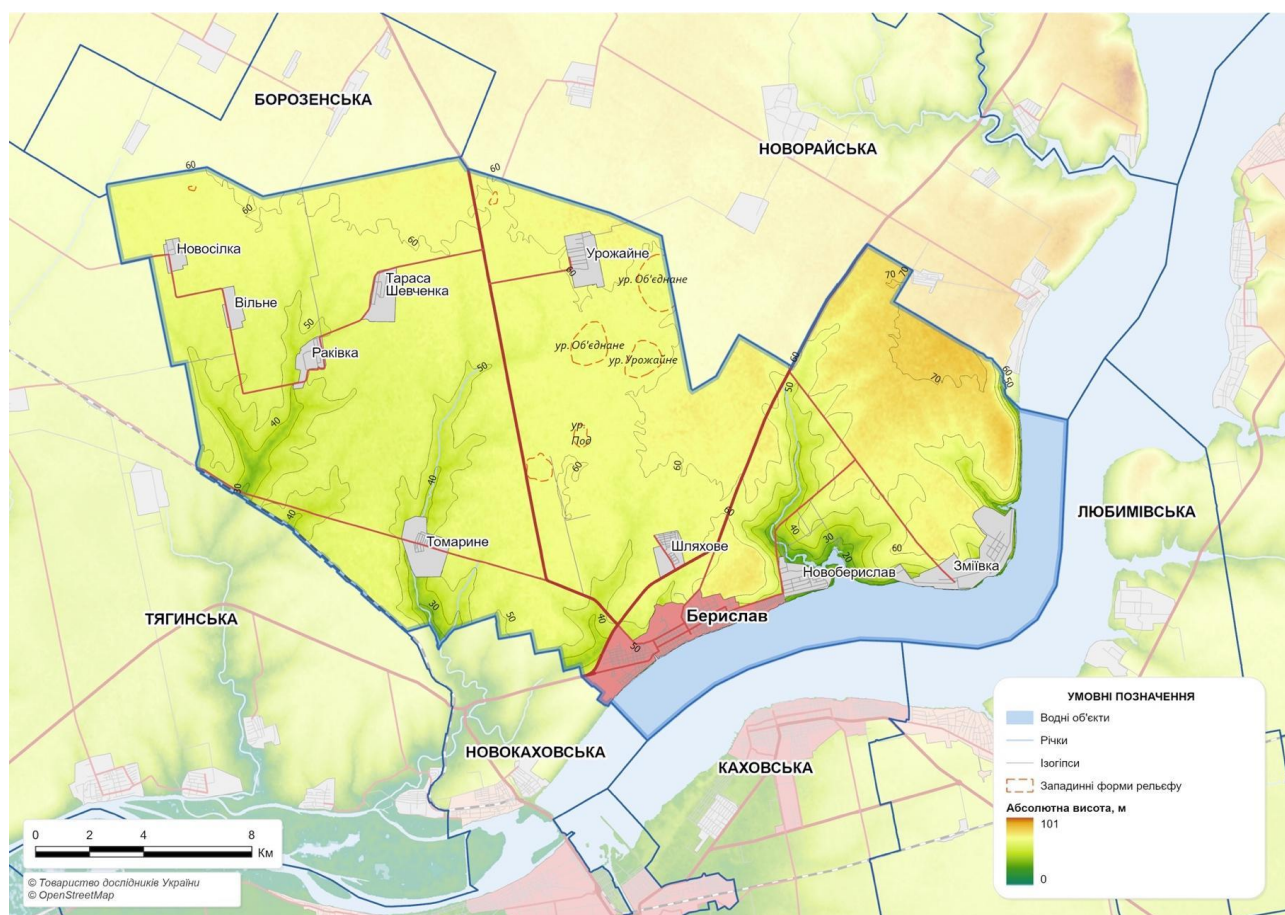


Beryslavska hromada

Average height, m	51,3
Minimum height, m	16
Maximum height, m	77
Height amplitude, m	61
Flat area (%)	92,18
Very gentle slopes (%)	6,56
Gentle slopes (%)	1,05
Slightly downhill slopes (%)	0,14
Downhill slopes (10%)	0,07
Strongly sloping slopes (%)	0,01
Average vertical disaggregation (m/km²)	13,3
Average slope steepness (°)	0,68
Average horizontal disaggregation (km/km²)	0,36
Geomorphological map (brief description in the context of hromada)	The hromada is located within the Bug-Dnipro loess plain, which is a stratified denudation subhorizontal flat plain on the Neogene sediments. The depression relief is weakly expressed, and is represented by one closed depressions (pods) (in the Obyednanne site), several hollow-like depressions and steppe saucers in the northern and northwestern parts of the hromada, with a total area of 633.9 ha (1% of the hromada area). The ravine and gully relief is well defined. The gullies, up to 20-30 m deep, flow into the Kakhovka watercourse. The largest gullies in the hromada are Babina, Zlatova and Kostyrskia.
Hypsometric map (brief description in the context of hromada)	Average height within the hromada: 51,3 m. Maximum height: 77 m (northern outskirts of Zmiivka village). Minimum height: 16 m (water's edge of Kakhovka reservoir). Amplitude of heights: 61 m.
Map of slopes (brief description by hromada)	The territory of the hromada is characterized by a predominantly flat terrain: 92.2% of the hromada's area is flat, and the remaining 7.8% is sloping. The largest areas are occupied by very gentle slopes (1-3°) - 6.6%; fewer gentle slopes (3-5°) - 1.1%. Slightly and steeply sloping slopes (over 5°) are found only on the coast of the Kakhovka Reservoir and in coastal gullies.

Beryslavska hromada

PHYSICAL MAP



CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

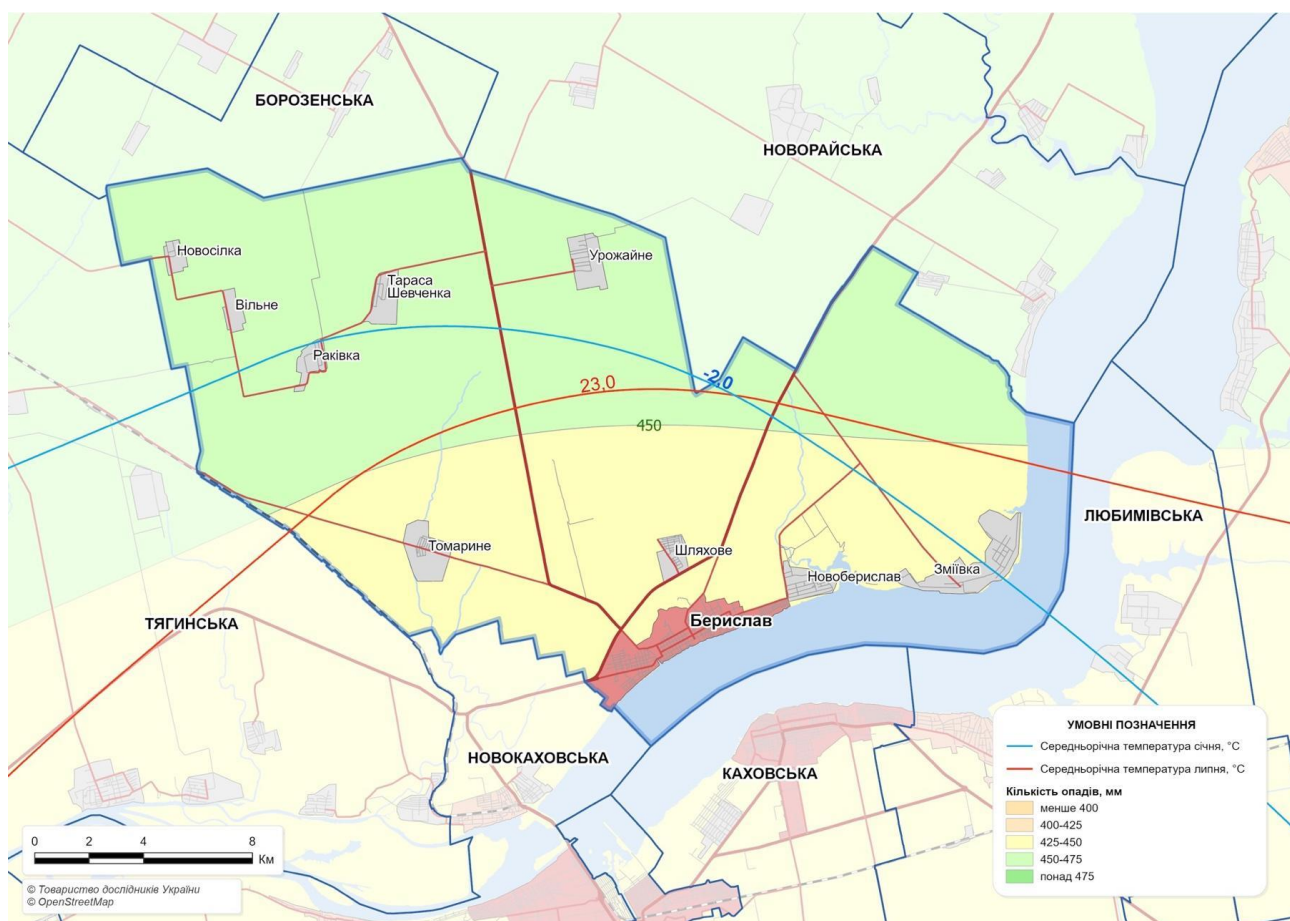
Beryslavska hromada

Brief description of the climatic conditions of the hromada

Average annual temperature: +10.4°C. Average temperature in January: -1,9...-2,1°C. Average temperature in July: +22.9...23.1°C. Average annual rainfall: 440-460 mm. The hromada is located in a very arid, moderately hot agroclimatic zone with mild winters.

Beryslavska hromada

CLIMATE MAP

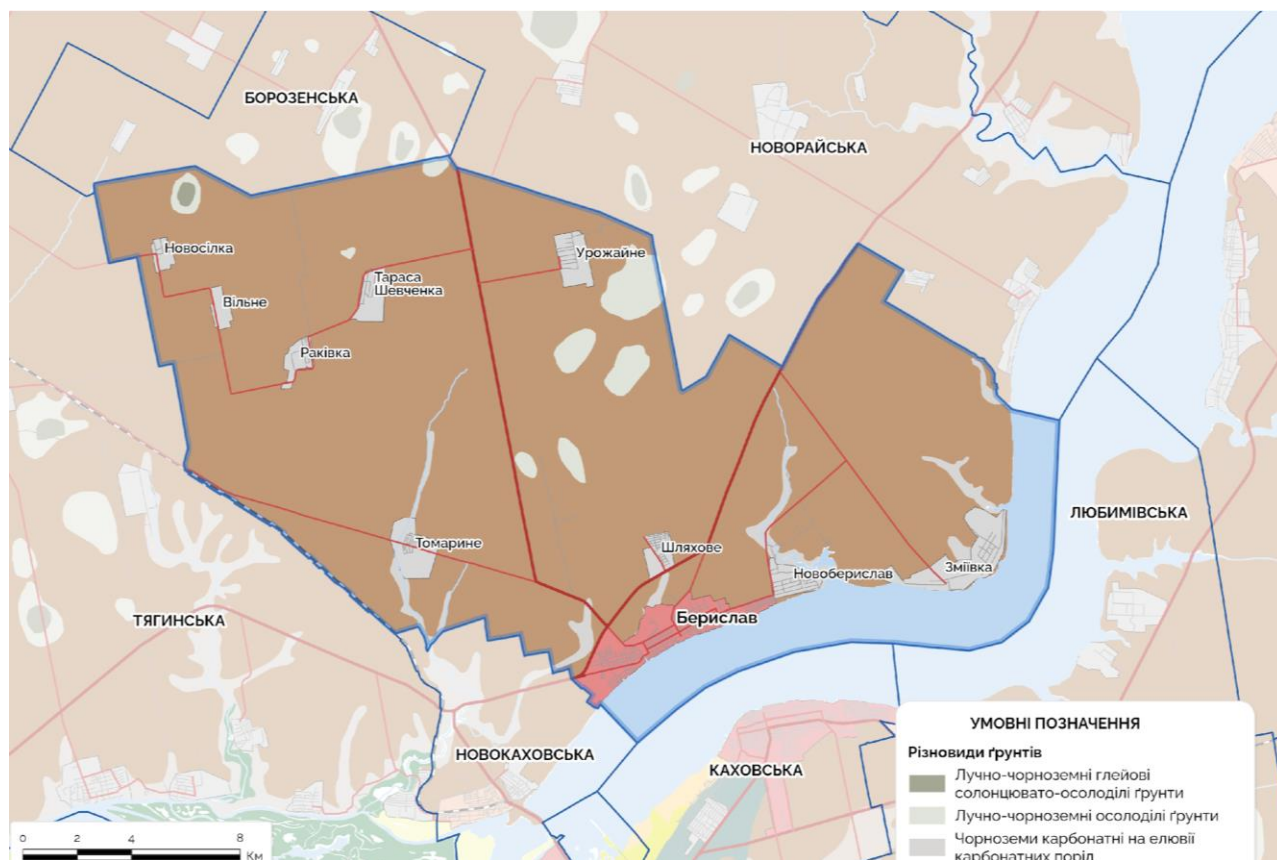


Beryslavska hromada

Brief description of the vegetation cover of the hromada	The vegetation cover of the hromada community is represented by: agrophytocenoses on the site of forbs-fescue-feather grass steppes and steppe meadows of steppe pods (345.48 sq. km; 75.41% of the community's area); fescue-feather grass dry steppes with a predominance of Ukrainian feather grass and Lessing feather grass, with the participation of <i>Bromus riparius</i>, nodding sage, etc. (35.37 sq. km.; 7.72% of the hromada area); field-protecting windbreaks with black locust, sessile oak, green ash, boxelder maple, and Norway maple, etc. (12.17 sq. km.; 2.66% of the hromada); gully oak and oak-ash floodplain broadleaf forests with an admixture of field maple, wych elm, and steppe species (<i>Caragana frutex</i>, blackthorn, sage-leaf mullein, etc.) (6.22 sq. km; 1.36% of the community's area)
Brief description of the soil cover of the hromada	The soil cover of the hromada is represented by: southern low-humus chernozems (391.3 sq. km.; 85.43% of the hromada area), meadow chernozem saline soils (10.7 sq. km. 2.34% of the hromada area), carbonate black soils on carbonate rock eluvium (10.6 sq. km.; 2.32% of the hromada area), meadow black soil gley saline-softened soils (0.5 sq. km.; 0.1% of the hromada area)

Beryslavska hromada

SOIL COVER MAP



LANDSCAPES AND VEGETATION

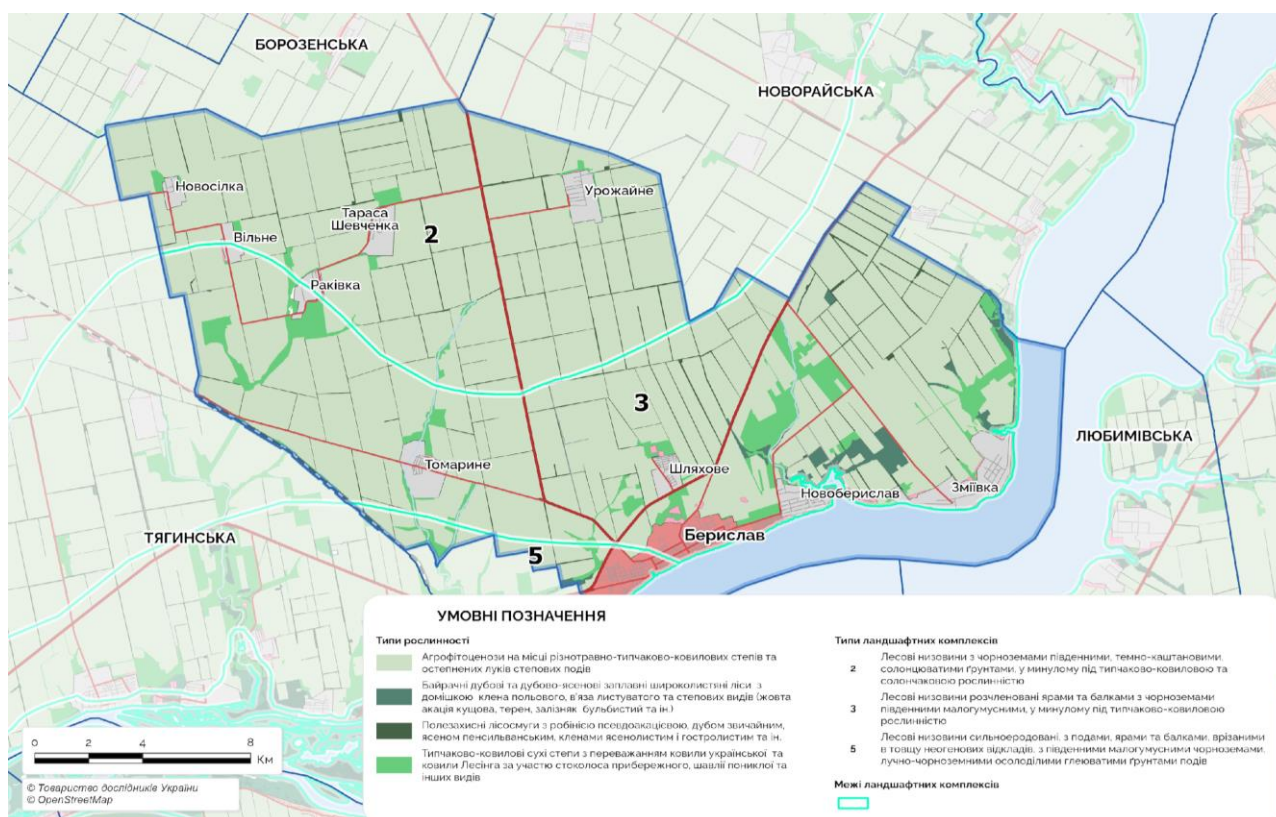
Beryslavska hromada



Brief description of the landscape structure of the hromada

The landscape structure of the hromada territory is represented by: loess lowlands dissected by ravines and gullies with southern low-humus black soils, formerly covered with fescue-feather grass vegetation (240.55 sq. km; 52.52% of the community's area), loess lowlands with strong erosion, with ravines and gullies cut into the thickness of the Neogene deposits, with southern low-humus chernozems, meadow-chernozem silty loamy soils of pods (158.53 sq. km.; 34.61% of the community's area), loess lowlands with southern chernozems, kastanozems, saline soils, formerly covered with fescue-feather grass and salt marsh vegetation (14.03 sq. km.; 3.06% of the community's area)

Beryslavska hromada LANDSCAPE STRUCTURE MAP



ENVIRONMENTAL STATUS: 2021

Beryslavska hromada

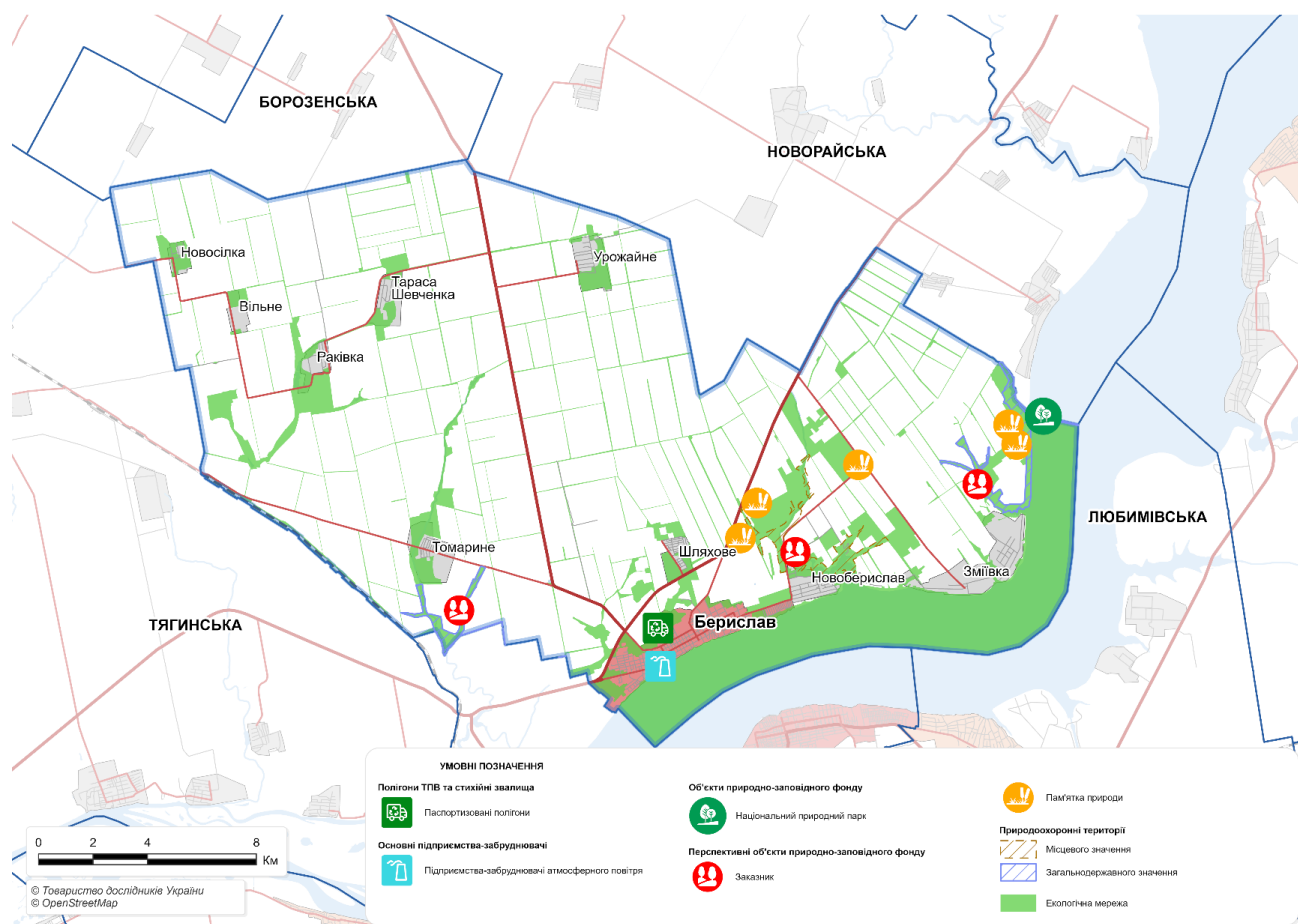


Brief description of the objects of the nature reserve fund	There are no objects of the nature reserve fund of national importance on the territory of the hromada
Brief description of prospective objects of the nature reserve fund	The network of promising objects of the nature reserve fund of national importance on the territory of the hromada is represented by the botanical reserve “Shylova Balka” and the landscape reserve “Staroshvedskyi”. The network of promising objects of the nature reserve fund of local importance on the territory of the hromada is represented by: Botanical natural monument “Kurgan near Beryslav”, Botanical natural monument “Kurgan near Novoberislav I”, Botanical natural monument “Kurgan near Novoberislav II”, Botanical natural monument “Kurgan near Zmiivka I”, Botanical natural monument “Kurgan near Zmiivka II”, landscape reserve “Drimailivska Balka” (Source: Moisienko I.I., Khodosovtsev O.E., Pylypenko I.O., Boyko M.F., Malchykova D.S., Klymenko V.M., Ponomaryova A.A., Zakharova M.Y., Darmostuk V.V. Perspective protected objects of the Kherson oblast. Kherson: Helvetica Publishing House, 2020. 166 c. DOI: 10.32782/978-966-992-049-2/1-166)
Brief description of the ecological network	The total area of the ecological network of the hromada is 95.67 square kilometers (20.90% of the total area of the hromada). The ecological network within the hromada is represented by the following types of land cover: meadow-steppe territories (32.47 sq. km.; 33.94% of the ecological network area); forest areas (6.04 sq. km.; 6.31% of the ecological network area), territories covered by field- protection windbreaks (12.17 sq. km.; 12.72% of the ecological network area); inland waters (44.99 sq. km.; 47.03% of the ecological network area). The ecological network within the boundaries of the hromada is represented by the following types of vegetation cover: dry fescue–feather grass steppes dominated by Ukrainian feather grass and Lessing feather grass, with the participation of coastal brome, nodding sage, and others (35.37 km²; 36.97% of the ecological network area); windbreaks consisting of black locust, sessile oak, green ash, boxelder maple, Norway maple, and others (12.17 km²; 12.72% of the ecological network area); gully oak and oak–ash floodplain broadleaf forests with admixtures of field maple, wych elm, and steppe species such as <i>Caragana frutex</i>, blackthorn, sage-leaf mullein, and others (6.22 km²; 6.50% of the ecological network area). The landscape structure of the ecological network of the hromada is represented by: loess lowlands dissected by ravines

	and gullies with southern low-humus chernozem soils, formerly covered with fescue–feather grass vegetation (39.07 km ² ; 40.84% of the hromada area); heavily eroded loess lowlands with saline depressions (pody), ravines, and gullies incised into the Neogene deposits, featuring southern low-humus chernozems and meadow-chernozem solonetzic gley soils of the depressions (11.2 km ² ; 11.71% of the hromada area); loess lowlands with southern chernozems, kastanozems, and solonetzic soils, formerly covered with fescue–feather grass and halophytic vegetation (3.9 km ² ; 4.08% of the hromada area).
Brief description of the sites (objects) of the Emerald Network of the hromada	The Emerald Network in the hromada is represented by the following sites (objects): Kakhovka Reservoir (4923.02 ha; 10.76% of the hromada area)
Brief description of the environmental situation, forest and land resources	Over the period from 2000 to 2020, the loss of forest vegetation in the hromada amounted to 1.3 hectares. There is one known landfill within the hromada. The hromada is dominated by moderately eroded soils (71% of the hromada area)
Assessment of environmental pollution within hromada	There is one air polluting enterprise within the hromada (Beryslav district branch of PJSC Khersongaz)

Beryslavska hromada

ECOLOGICAL NETWORK AND POLLUTION MAP



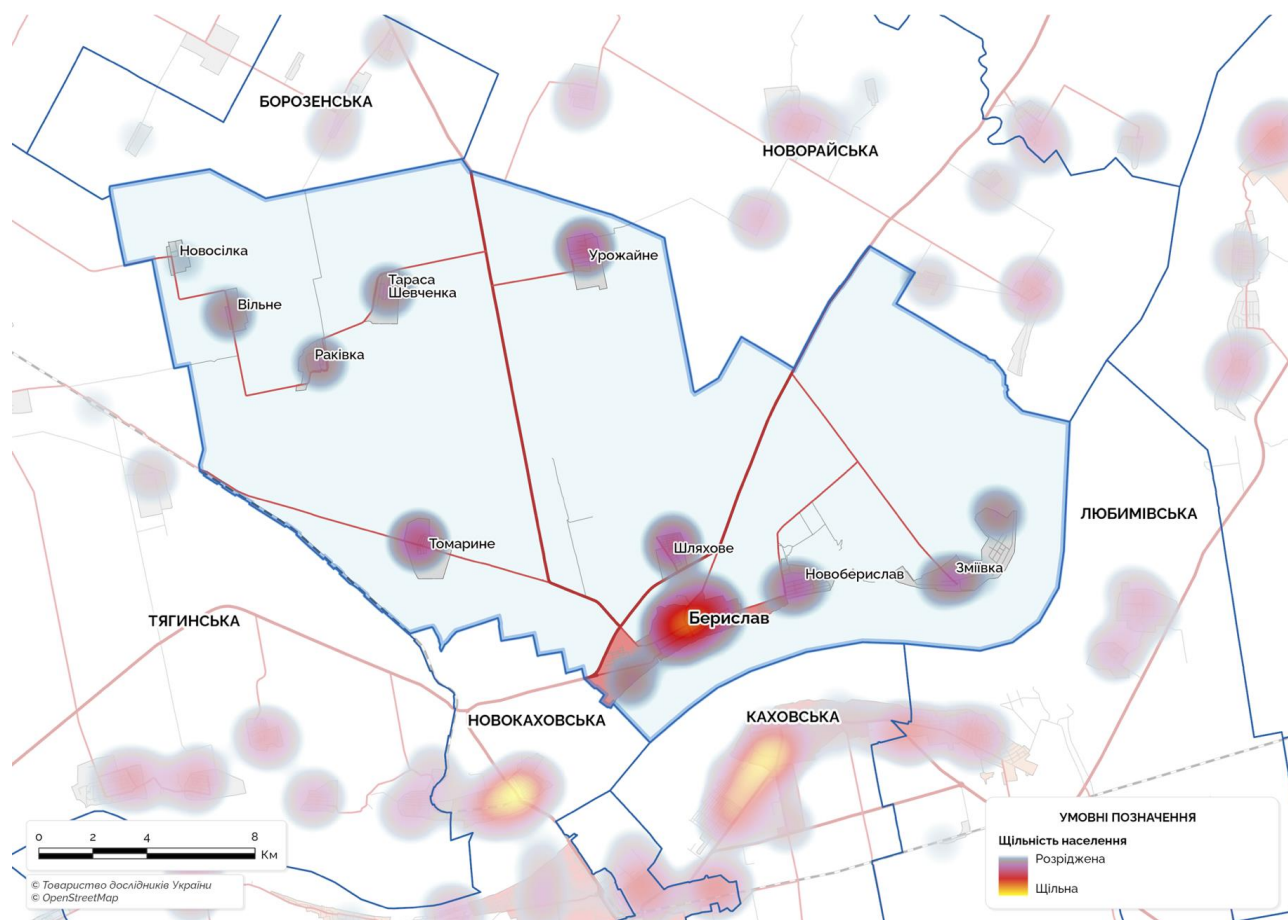
DEMOGRAPHY OF THE PRE-WAR PERIOD



Beryslavska hromada

Brief description of the demographic potential	As of January 1, 2022, the population of the Beryslavska hromada amounted to 18052 people living in 10 settlements. The Beryslavska hromada was characterized by a high concentration of population in only a few settlements. Thus, the majority of the population lived in the administrative center - the city of Beryslav (65.3%), and the first three settlements (Beryslav, Zmiivka, Novoberislav) concentrated 83% of the hromada's population. In general, the population of the hromada accounted for more than 19% of the population of Beryslav rayon and 1.8% of the population of Kherson oblast in the relevant period. At the beginning of 2022, the population density was almost 39 people per square kilometer, and the density of settlements was 2.2 per 100 km². The average distance between settlements was 6.76 km, and the average population of a settlement was 1805 people. The share of people over the working age is 22.52%, which places the hromada in the group of territorial units with a low share of people of retirement age relative to the average oblast parameter. The burden of this age group on persons of working age reaches 366 persons per 1000 persons of working age, which is below the oblast average. The share of the younger group is 18% of the population, which places the hromada in the group of territorial units with an average indicator. Children form a relatively high demographic burden at the level of 299 per 1000 people of working age. The total demographic burden is at the average level in the Kherson oblast and amounts to 664 people per 1000 people of working age
Ethnic structure and national artifacts in the hromada	Within the hromada there are 6 ethnic communities, namely: Boyky (subethnicity of Ukrainians), Swedes, Germans (Zmiivka village), Jews, Roma (Beryslav city), Ahiska Turks (Meskhetians) (Urozhayne village). On the territory of the hromada there are objects of material heritage of Boyky (a memorial sign and a church in Zmiivka village), Jews (burial places in Beryslav, Novoberezlav, Taras Shevchenko village), Germans (a church, an architectural monument and a cemetery in Zmiivka village), Swedes (a church, a memorial sign, a cemetery).

Beryslavska hromada POPULATION DENSITY MAP



IMPACT OF THE WAR ON DEMOGRAPHIC POTENTIAL



Beryslavska hromada

The impact of the war on the demographic potential of the hromada

The full-scale invasion and intensity of hostilities on the territory of the Beryslav hromada caused a catastrophic decline in population. The total decrease was almost 70% as of April 1, 2023 and 91.4% as of January 1, 2025. Moreover, there are only 3 residents in the village of Novosilka. The highest rates of decline are demonstrated by Beryslav - 92.3%, Novoberislav - 95.6%, Zmiivka - 98.1%, Tomaryne - 95.6%, Shlyakhove - 95.1%. A significant decrease, but less than in the hromada as a whole, is observed in Urozhayne, where the population decreased by 65% and in the Rakiv Starosta District by 61.7% (of the population as of January 1, 2022).

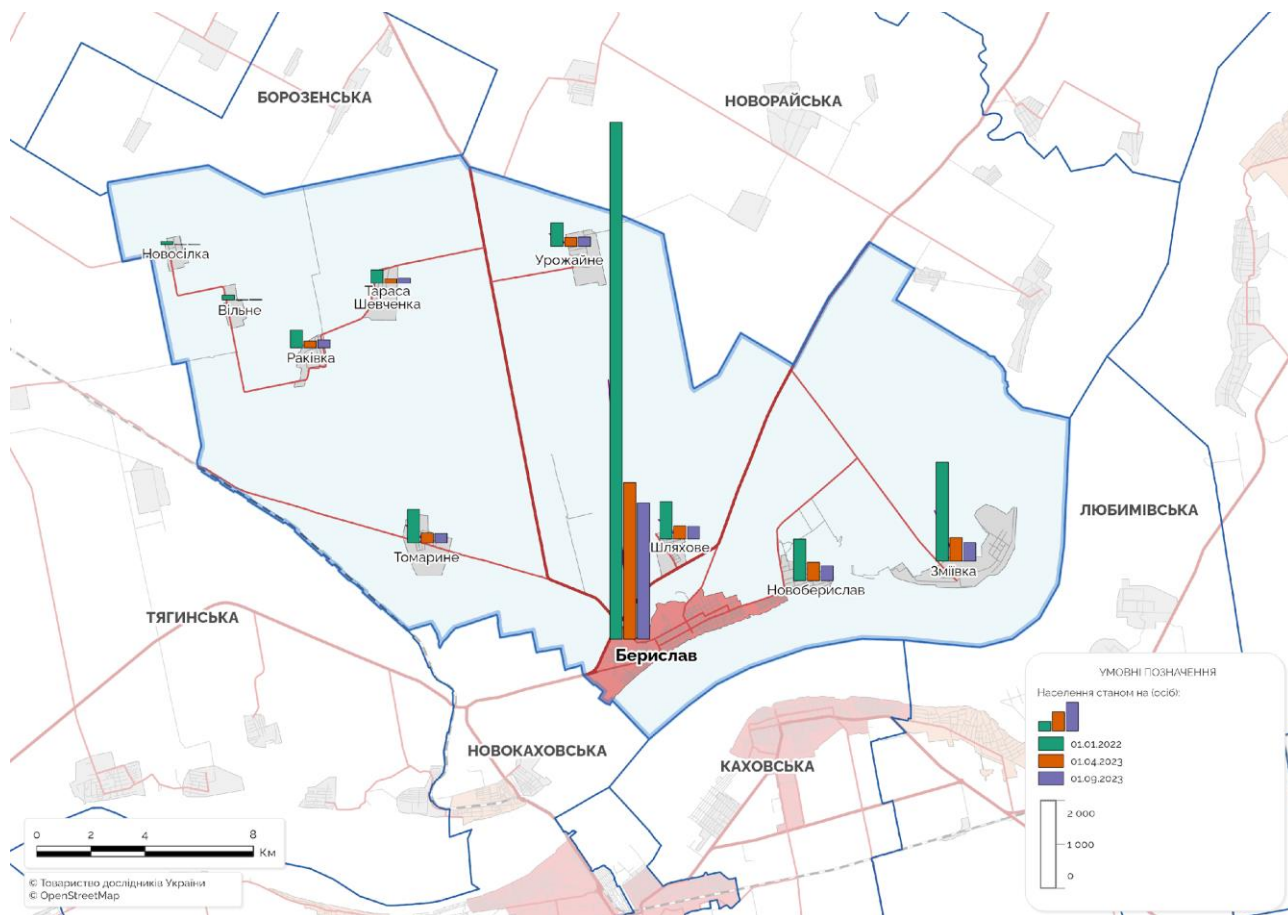
It should be noted that the location of the hromada on the front line after liberation affects the pace of recovery. Beryslav hromada is one of those where the population is experiencing a further strong decline. Thus, from January 1, 2023 to January 1, 2025, the population decreased by another 4060 people (22.5% of the population as of January 1, 2022). The total population of the hromada of 1547 people as of January 1, 2025 is only 8.4% of the population as of January 1, 2022. Internally displaced persons in the hromada make up 165 people or 10.7%.

The deformed age structure of the population remains a negative aspect. The share of pensioners exceeds 54% of the population. In 5 settlements out of 10, there are no children aged 0-15, which, together with the above demographic indicators, demonstrates a crisis trend and low capacity to restore the population. Children under the age of 15 make up less than 4% of the hromada's population.

As of January 1, 2025, the population density was almost 7 people per km². The average distance between settlements was 6.76 km, and the average population was 155 people.

Beryslavska hromada

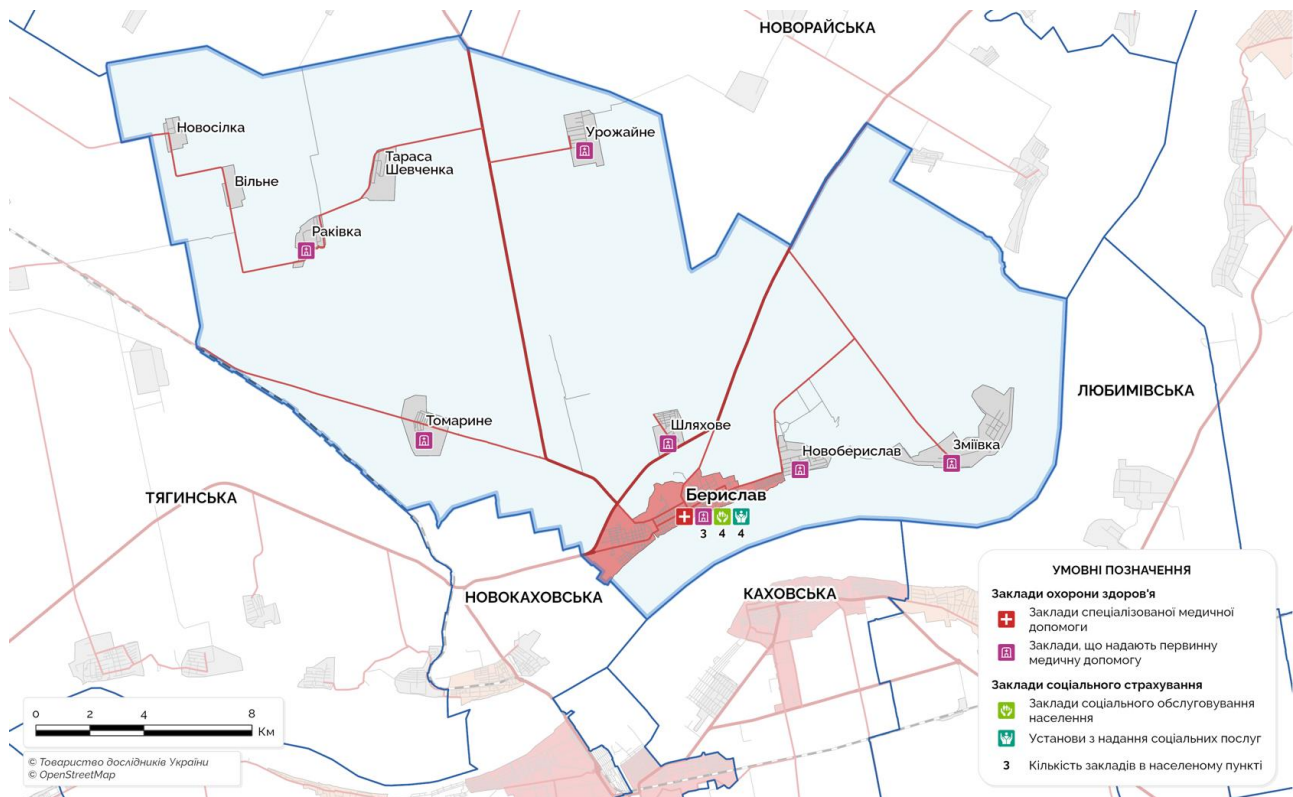
CHANGES IN THE DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURE OF THE POPULATION (2022–2023 yrs.) MAP



Beryslavska Hromada

Brief description of educational institutions	The network of educational institutions is represented by 10 pre-schools, 7 secondary schools (including 1 hub school (854 students) and 1 branch school (84 students)), Beryslav Medical College, Berislav Specialty Pedagogical College named after V.F. Benkovsky. There are three general education institutions of the I-III accreditation level and two of the I-II accreditation level. There are 2024 students enrolled in the general education institutions and 220 teachers. The average class size in the hromada is 17.1 students per class (average class size) and varies from 25.8 to 8.3 students in individual institutions. The workload per teacher in the hromada is 8.3 students and varies from 15.6 to 3.9 students per teacher. The hromada has an inclusive resource center and the Beryslav Children and Youth Center for Art and Technical Creativity of the Beryslav City Council
Medical sphere	The healthcare sector of the hromada consists of 1 specialized medical care facility and 5 primary healthcare facilities, all registered in the <i>ehealth</i> system. Primary health care services are provided by 14 doctors with whom 19548.34 declarations have been concluded, which is 107% of the total population of the hromada
Brief description of the social protection sector	There are 6 social protection institutions and facilities in the hromada. Social protection work is implemented in the hromada through a special structural unit of the Executive Committee, Territorial Center for Social Services, Center for Social Services for Family, Children and Youth, Service for Children, Social Insurance Fund, Employment Center. One of the tasks of hromada development is to expand the network of social protection institutions and connect partners of private commercial and public organizations to the social service system
Brief description of the cultural sector	The hromada is characterized by a low user load on cultural institutions. The hromada has 8 clubs, 1 public library and 7 branches, 1 museum and 1 art school. This limits the prospects for commercializing some of the cultural services and, accordingly, increases the burden on the local budget. There is an urgent need to optimize the network of cultural institutions in the hromada
Brief description of the sports sector	The hromada's sports infrastructure is very simplified in its structure. It consists of 46 facilities - 6 football fields, 11 gyms, 1 stadium with stands and 27 sports grounds. The hromada has a children's and youth sports school

Beryslavska hromada SOCIAL SPHERE MAP



LIFE SAFETY

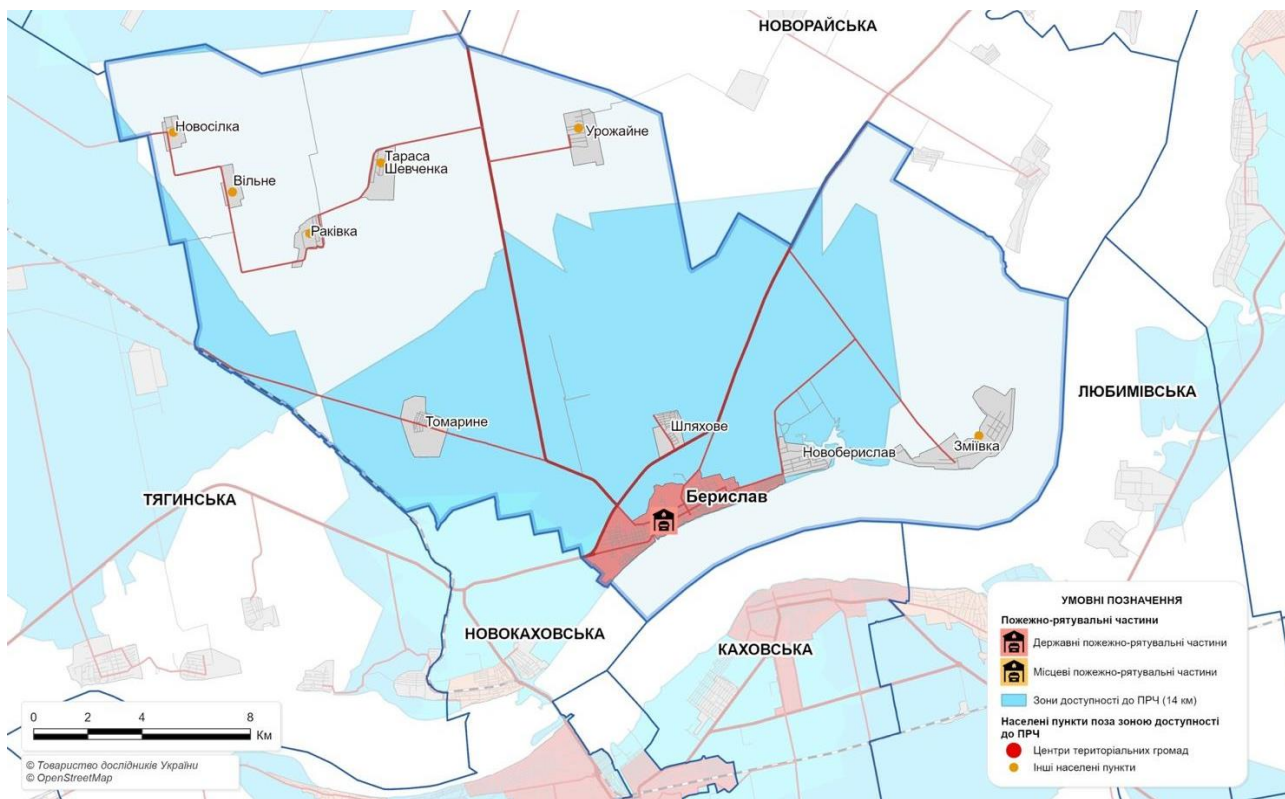
INFRASTRUCTURE: 2021



Beryslavska hromada

Brief description of fire safety in the hromada	There is one state fire and rescue unit within the hromada (located in the center of the hromada). In general, 4 out of 10 settlements of the hromada are within 20 minutes accessibility to fire and rescue units (FRU), only 19.6% of the population of the hromada live outside the 20-minute accessibility zone to the FRU
General level of technogenic safety of the hromada	High level of organization of emergency response with an above-average potential for man-made hazards in the hromada
Brief description of technogenic safety in the hromada	There are 5 emergency response units within the hromada, including one state fire and rescue unit. In total, there are 8 technogenic hazardous facilities on the territory of the hromada, all of which are fire and explosion hazardous facilities. On the territory of the Beryslav city hromada there are Protective structures: • 7 radiation shelter (1 operational), • 21 simple shelters (Beryslav), • 8 primary (mobile) shelters (Beryslav - 4, Urozhayne village - 2, Rakivka village - 1, Tarasa Shevchenko village - 1). For 2025, it is planned to build a new dual-purpose structure with radiation protection properties at the address: 4A Myr Street, Urozhayne village, Beryslav district, Kherson oblast; the relevant documents have been developed. 5 alert systems were installed (Rakivka village - 2, Tarasa Shevchenko village - 1, Urozhayne village - 2). In August 2024, a Local Fire Department was established on the basis of Zlagoda Housing and Utility Company, which cooperates with the Main Directorate of the State Emergency Service of Ukraine in Kherson Oblast.

Beryslavska hromada EMERGENCY RESPONSE FORCES MAP



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN PEACETIME

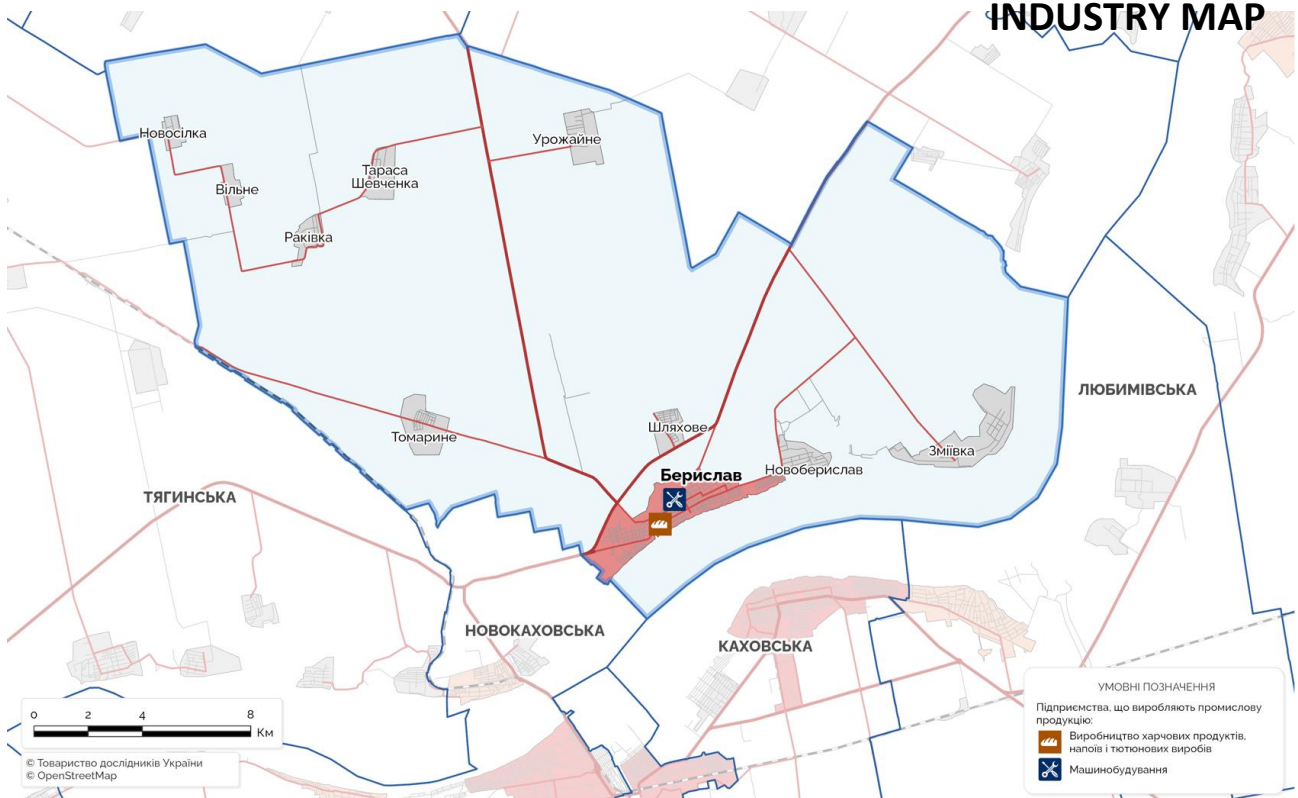


Beryslavska hromada

Brief description of the industrial development of hromada	Two industrial enterprises operate within the hromada. They produce mechanical engineering and food industry products
Brief description of the energy complex of hromada	There are four solar power plants within the hromada (solar power plant Tavanska 1, 2, 3, 4) with a total capacity of 27.37 MW
Brief description of the agricultural sector	Within the hromada, 61 agricultural enterprises are registered, of which 14 are agricultural enterprises and 47 are farms. The predominant specialization in crop production of agricultural enterprises located in the hromada is the cultivation of: sunflower, winter wheat, winter barley, mustard, spring barley
Preferred specialization in crop production	Sunflower, winter wheat, winter barley, mustard, spring barley
Predominant specialization in livestock farming	Missing
Brief description of investment-attractive areas	There are 4 investment-attractive territories within the hromada, 3 of which are Greenfield and one investment project for the construction of waste processing facilities. The total area of the sites is 47.37 hectares.

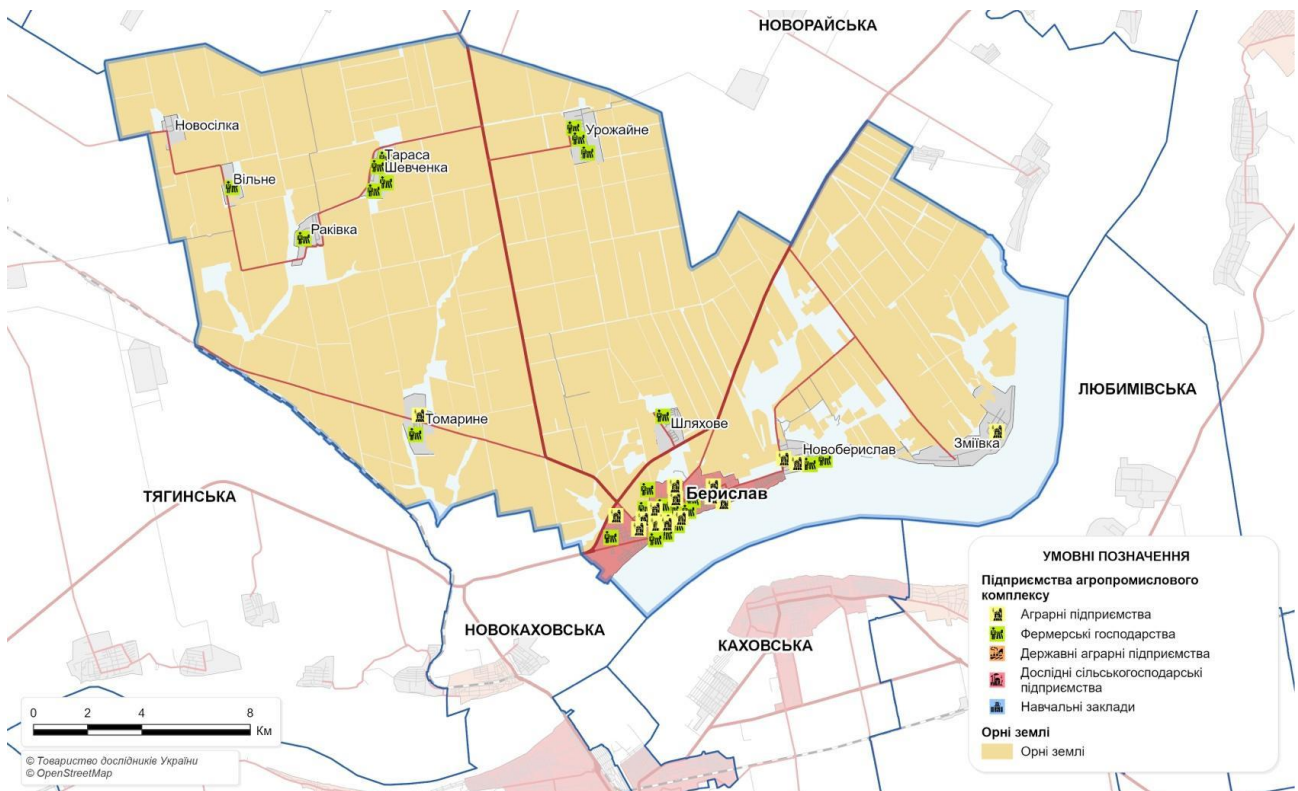
Beryslavska hromada

INDUSTRY MAP



Beryslavska hromada

AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY MAP



CULTURAL HERITAGE AND PEACETIME TOURISM ACTIVITIES



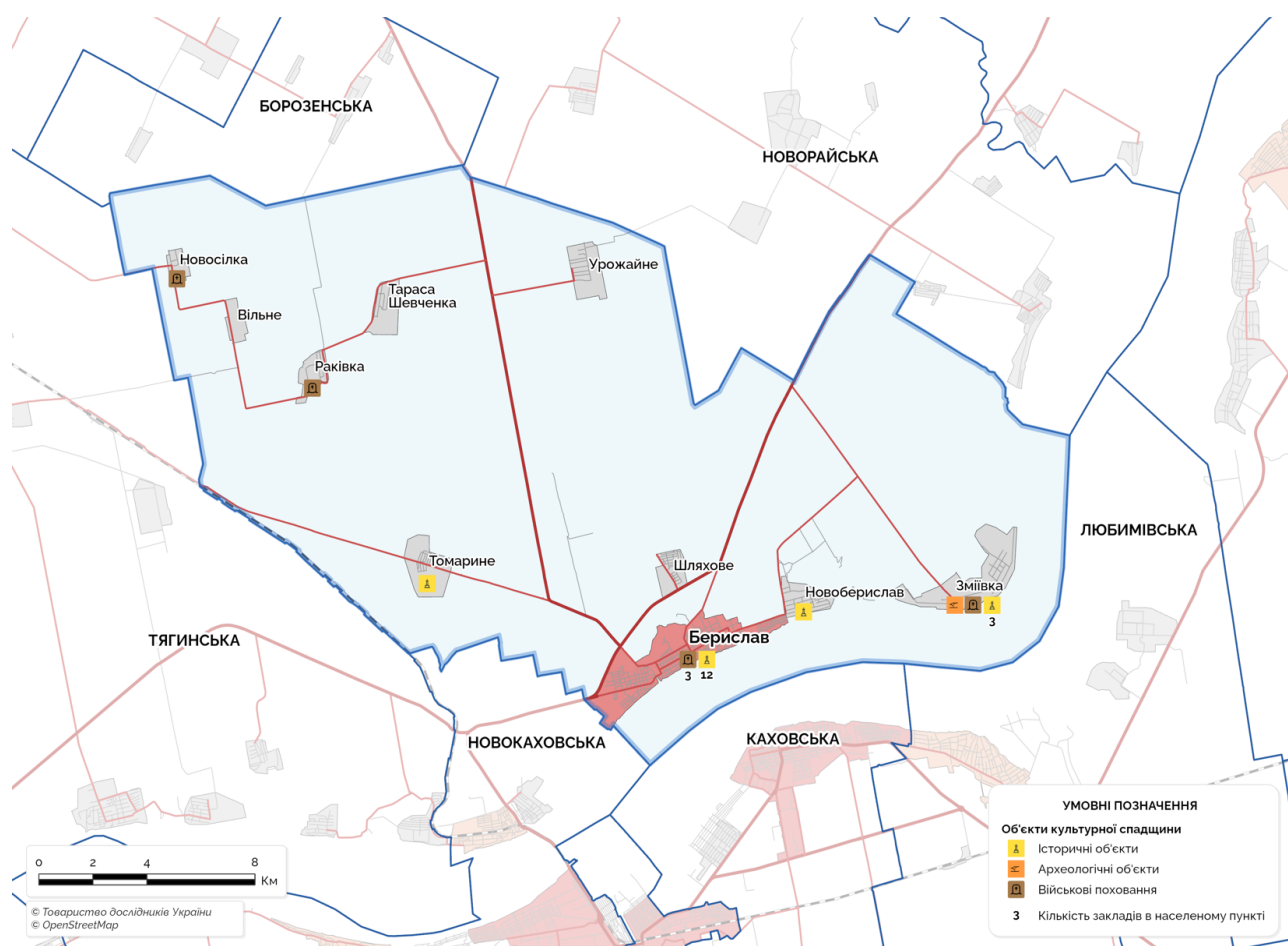
Beryslavska hromada

Total number of cultural heritage sites	25
Brief description of cultural heritage in the hromada	Within the hromada there are: 6 military burials, namely: Mass grave of the Red Army soldiers (Zmiivka village), Tomb of the Red Army soldier and monument in honor of the soldiers-fellow villagers (Rakivka village), Tomb of the Red Army soldier (Novosilka village), Tomb of the participant of combat operations in Afghanistan S.O. Stefanov (Beryslav), Cemetery of the Crimean War soldiers (Beryslav), Mass grave of the Red Army soldiers who died during the liberation (Beryslav). There are 17 historical sites in the Beryslav hromada, namely: The Tomb of M.I. Pavlovsky (Beryslav), a memorial sign in honor of the feat of the crew under the command of pilot I.L. Zolyn (Beryslav), the Tomb of Hero of Socialist Labor A.T. Skachko (Beryslav), the school where Major General Z.P. Vydryhan studied (Beryslav). Beryslav), Memorial stone in honor of the liberation of the city from the Nazi invaders (Beryslav), Monument in honor of the soldiers-liberators (Beryslav), Monument in honor of the soldiers-fellow villagers (Novoberislav), Memorial sign in honor of Soviet soldiers and victims of Nazism (Beryslav), Tomb of pilot Y.B. Yanovsky (Tomaryne village). Tomaryne), Monument to the victims of the Holodomor and political repressions (Beryslav), Monument to the liquidators of the Chernobyl accident (Beryslav), Monument in honor of countrymen who died on the fronts of World War II (Beryslav). Beryslav), the memorial sign "Bell" in honor of the Zaporizhzhia Cossacks who became famous during the storming of the fortress of Kyzy-Kermen and the memorial cross (Beryslav), the memorial sign in honor of Major General M.L. Horikker (anti-tank hedgehog) (Beryslav), the memorial sign in honor of the Swedes-fellow villagers - victims of the totalitarian regime in 1937-1938 (Zmiivka village). There is 1 archaeological site within the Beryslav hromada - the Drymaylivka settlement, which is an attractive tourist attraction in the hromada. In Beryslav, there is a memorial fireplace "Milky Way", the Holy Vvedensky Church (a national monument), a monument to Taras Shevchenko (monumental art of local importance), and a stone Cross (chapel) (a national monument).

	The Beryslav hromada has a fairly rich historical and cultural heritage. The tourist infrastructure of the hromada is medium developed
Tourist routes that run through the territory of the hromada	Within the hromada there are: 1 tourist route “Kazykerman Way” (Beryslav, Zmiivka village). The tourist route “Art Caravan along the Milky Way - the first all-Ukrainian reconstruction of the historical route connecting mainland Ukraine and the Crimean Peninsula” passes through the hromada

Beryslavska hromada

TOURISM AND CULTURAL HERITAGE MAP



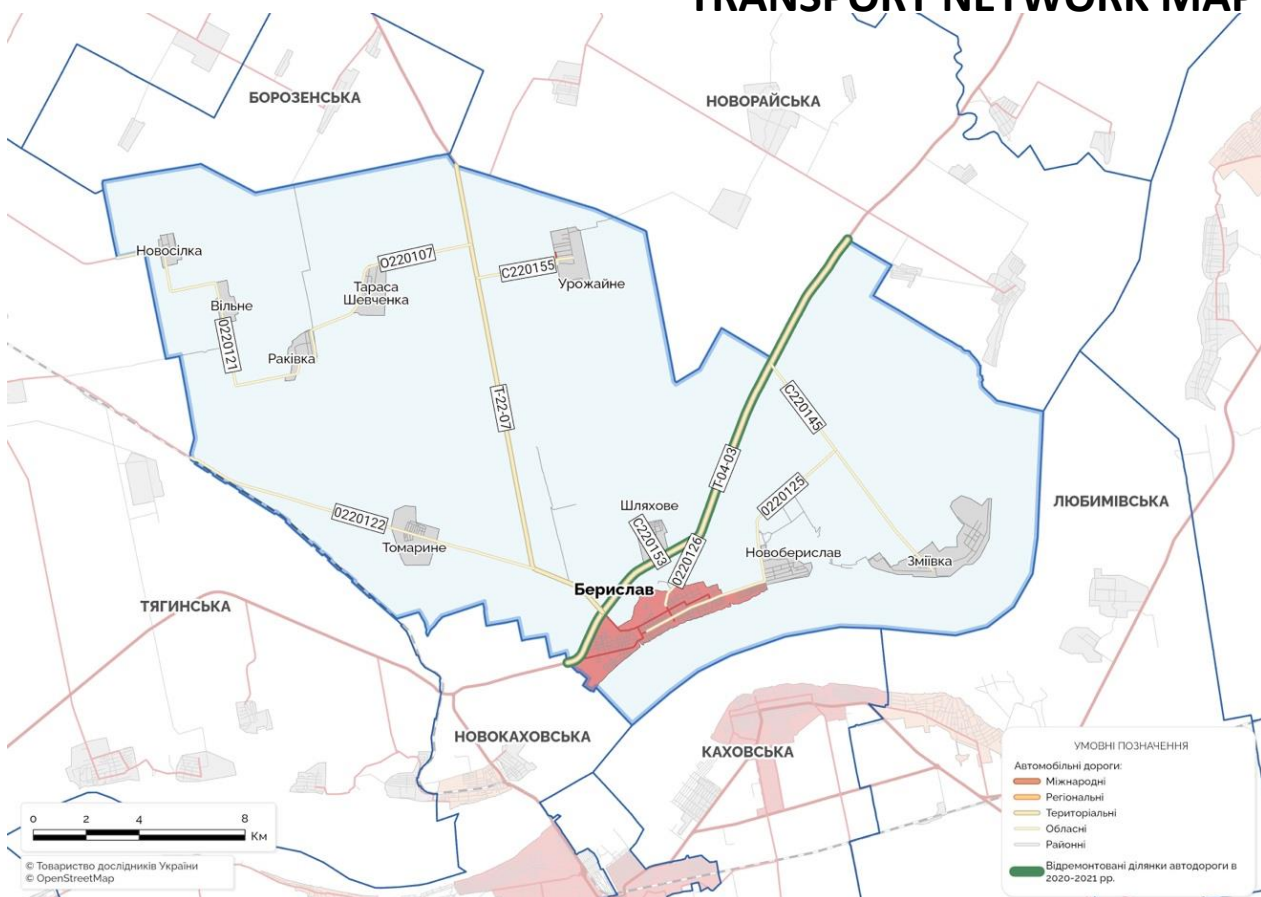
TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE: 2021



Beryslavska hromada

Brief description of the road network	The total length of roads of state and local importance in the hromada is about 150 km, thus the density of roads in the hromada is 0.329 km/sq. km (average for the oblast). The roads of oblast (62.8%) and territorial significance (37.4%) have the longest length within the hromada. During 2020-2021, 23.97 km of roads of state and local importance were repaired in the hromada, which is 15.9% of their total length in the hromada
Brief description of the availability of bus passenger transportation in hromada	4 out of 10 (40%) settlements of the hromada have regular bus service (including the center of the hromada), which is 89% of the hromada population. There are 14 intra-oblast bus routes, including 5 from Beryslav and 9 transit routes (3 from Nova Kakhovka, 6 from Kherson). Also, 12 inter-oblast transit routes pass through the territory of the hromada.

Beryslavska hromada TRANSPORT NETWORK MAP



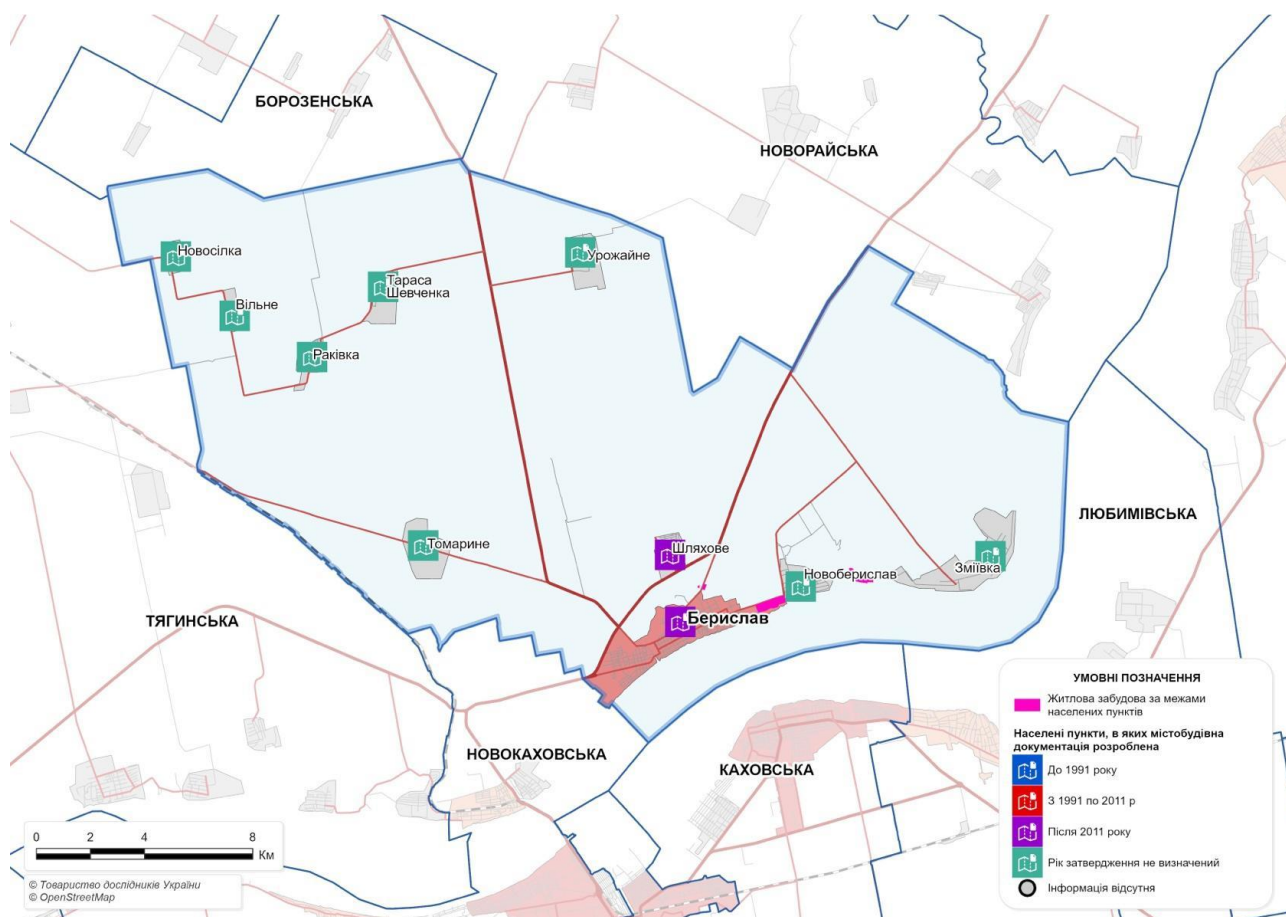
URBAN DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERRITORY: 2021



Beryslavska hromada

Current state of approval of urban planning documentation (UDP) in hromada	The Beryslav city hromada includes 10 settlements. 2 settlements have plot plans approved after 2011. The materials of the plot plans of the hromada's settlements are not publicly available. The plot plan of Beryslav was updated in 2018. There are no textual or graphic materials available. There are no data on approval. The main provisions of the draft amendments to the plot plan of 2018 (textual materials) are not available. There is no draft zoning plan for Beryslav. There is no data on the approval of the zoning plan. Data on the development of the historical and architectural reference plan of the city of Beryslav as one of the historic settlements - not available
Evaluation of the approved UDP in hromada	2 settlements of the hromada have a UDP approved after 2011. 2 out of 10 settlements have materials of plot plans (main drawings) that are not publicly available. The main drawing of the plot plan and the zoning plan of Beryslav are not publicly available
Brief description of the housing stock	The total estimated area of residential premises in the hromada is 362.4 thousand square meters, the total provision of housing in the hromada is 20.1 square meters per person. The estimated number of apartments/residential estates is 6486 units, the provision of apartments/residential estates per 1 person in the hromada is 0.36. In general, the hromada has an average level of housing provision
Brief description of urban development	The settlement network of the hromada consists of 10 settlements (1 city and 9 villages) with a population of 18062 thousand people. The total area of built-up territories within the hromada is 16.88 square kilometers, the area of settlements is 19.956 square kilometers. The area of residential development outside the settlements is 0.562 square kilometers, which is 2.82% of the total area of settlements in the hromada. In general, the hromada has an average level of urban development of the territory, and the potential for urban development of the territory of the hromada can be characterized as a low level of increase

Beryslavska hromada SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT MAP



CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR AND POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY



Beryslavska hromada

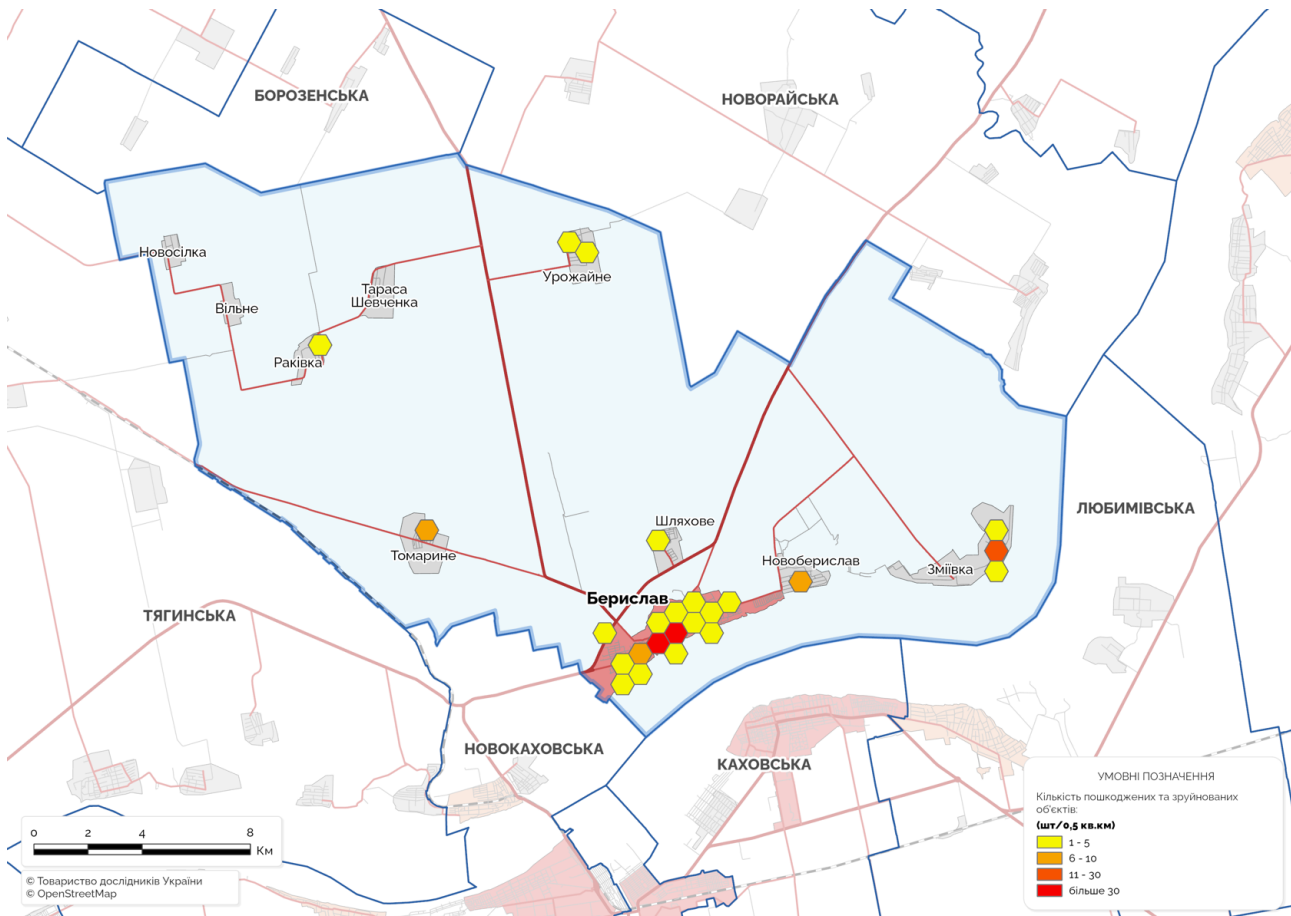
Period of temporary occupation by Russian troops	The Beryslav city hromada was under occupation from March 09 to November 11, 2022.
Consequences of the military invasion of Russia	After the de-occupation and to this day, almost the entire territory of the Beryslav urban hromada remains a territory of possible hostilities, and the city of Beryslav, the village of Zmiivka, and the village of Novoberislav are classified as active hostilities, where state electronic information resources operate. The line of contact with the occupying forces passed through the hromada's territory, and now the hromada is under constant shelling, so both the territory and the population of the hromada suffer significant losses - large-scale destruction of housing and infrastructure, human casualties, massive displacement and population decline, and distortion of the age structure of the population. The scale of war damage within the Beryslav urban hromada is difficult to assess, as shelling of the hromada's territory, including settlements actually located on the front line (Beryslav, Zmiivka, Novoberislav), leads to new damage every day. By September 2023, 161 damaged objects were recorded in the hromada. Destruction was recorded in 7 of the 10 settlements, except for the villages of Novosilka, Vilne (renamed Pershotravneve), and Tarasa Shevchenko. As of the beginning of 2025, 5064 private households, 101 apartment buildings and almost 30 objects of communal, social, transport and industrial infrastructure were damaged. These include healthcare facilities, educational institutions, administrative buildings, cultural centers and libraries, a bus station, etc. In particular, 16 primary and secondary healthcare facilities, 16 educational institutions, 18 cultural and tourism institutions, and 11 administrative facilities were damaged. Most of the damage - 87.6% - was caused by ammunition, 4.3% by rockets, and 8.1% by other actions of Russian troops. The most affected settlements of the hromada are Beryslav, Novoberislav and Zmiivka, where almost 90% of the damaged facilities are located. The administrative center of the hromada, the city of Beryslav, through which one of the occupiers' offensive lines passed, suffered numerous damages to residential buildings, as well as to communal and social infrastructure. In

particular, the buildings of the educational buildings and dormitories of the Berislav Specialty Pedagogical College named after V.F. Benkovsky of Kherson State University, the Beryslav Medical Professional College of the Kherson Regional Council, the Beryslav Children's Art School, the Beryslav Historical Museum, the Beryslav Public Library, the Beryslav Taras Shevchenko Center for Culture and Leisure, the Beryslav Central District Hospital, the Beryslav District Police Department, public buildings and warehouses. In the village of Zmiivka, the Zmiivka village house of culture, St. Michael's church, and other administrative and economic facilities were damaged.

The consequences of the war on the demographic situation within the Beryslav city hromada are terrible. On average, as of 01.09.2023, only 27% of the pre-war population remained in the hromada, with all 10 settlements of the hromada having less than 50% of the pre-war population, and in 5 settlements the population share was less than 28%. The deformation of the age structure is also critical and demonstrates some of the worst indicators among the de-occupied hromadas - on average, the share of children and adolescents in the hromada in September 2023 was only 4% (200 people under the age of 15 in the entire hromada), the working population - 49.5%, people over the working age - 46.5%. Only 3 villages (Rakivka, Urozhayne, Tarasa Shevchenko) had a share of children and adolescents between 11 and 13%. By the way, only these 3 small rural settlements (300-500 people before the war) showed some positive trends in population return, in particular, the demographic growth from April to September 2023 ranged from 2 to 6%.

Unfortunately, the intensification of shelling and increased destruction within the hromada in 2024 led to a further deterioration in the demographic situation. As of 01.01.2025, the population of the Beryslav urban hromada amounted to 1547 people (8.57% of the pre-war number - one of the worst indicators among the de-occupied hromadas), the share of people over the working age increased to 58.7%, and there were only 57 children under the age of 15 in the hromada in 5 settlements. All of this is not only a sign of direct loss of human capital, but also indicates the demographic losses from the hostilities that are still difficult to fully assess. This poses a threat primarily to the post-war reconstruction and recovery.

Beryslavska hromada DESTRUCTION OF CIVIL INFRASTRUCTURE FACILITIES (2022–2023 yrs.) MAP



Postwar recovery

Immediately after the de-occupation of the hromada, despite the difficult security situation, the restoration of critical infrastructure began. Although the Beryslav hromada did not experience flooding as a result of the Kakhovka Reservoir disaster, the hromada residents faced another problem: the termination of a sustainable water supply after the reservoir was drained. This is also a challenge for the post-war recovery and reconstruction.

In total, 67 reconstruction projects have been launched (planned or started) in the hromada with a total funding of more than UAH 430 million in such sectors as social protection, transportation services, education, water, sanitation and waste management, industry, trade and services, communications and IT. These projects include

- reclamation of disturbed land due to solid waste pollution
- construction of three artesian wells in Novoberislav, Zmiivka, and ten artesian wells in Beryslav to restore and ensure water supply disrupted by the destruction of the Kakhovka HPP;
- stabilization of the water supply system due to the lowering of the groundwater level as a result of the drop in the water level in the Kakhovka reservoir;
- purchase and installation of energy-saving equipment and necessary machinery for artesian wells in the hromada's settlements;
- purchase of a vehicle for transportation and temporary storage of drinking water, use of autonomous treatment systems for the population in case of accidents and water supply interruptions in the hromada's settlements;
- purchase of submersible pumps, diesel generators, and a hybrid solar power plant to provide backup power for uninterrupted water supply systems in Beryslav, Shlyakhove, Zmiivka, Urozhayne, Novoberislav, Tomaryne, Vilne, Tarasa Shevchenko, and Rakivka villages;
- construction of a civil defense facility for the Beryslav hub
- institution of complete general secondary education;
- restoration and reconstruction of the children's art school, reconstruction and modernization of the public library;
- reconstruction of the municipal institution "Territorial Center for Social Services (provision of social services)";
- restoration of the dormitory of the municipal institution "Beryslav Medical Professional College";
- new construction of a local automated system for centralized notification of the population about the threat and occurrence of emergencies;
- major repairs and reconstruction of damaged specialized and secondary medical care facilities;
- creation of a comprehensive public space in Urozhayne village;

- ensuring the restoration of damaged residential buildings and the proper transport and operational condition of roads within the hromada.

The planned activities also include the reconstruction of sewage treatment facilities in Beryslav and the construction of a household waste sorting complex in Beryslav (outside the settlement).

The long-term post-war development strategy, as well as for all de-occupied territories in general, should include:

- 1) preservation and restoration of human potential, return of people who have gone abroad and internally displaced persons;
- 2) restoration of the hromada's economy as a whole and stable growth of the hromada's competitiveness;
- 3) creation of jobs and permanent sources of income generation, encouragement of programs to support and develop entrepreneurship;
- 4) development of the system of social services provision, taking into account new needs, new social categories and specifics of the demographic structure of the population;
- 5) eliminating the consequences of environmental transformation as a result of hostilities;
- 6) reconstruction of settlements, taking into account: real needs of people, landscape features of the hromada territory, principles of environmental friendliness and aesthetics

Educational edition

**Beryslavska hromada and the wartime challenges.
Atlas of conditions and resources**

Edited by Pavlo Ostapenko and Daria Malchykova

Atlas

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ГІС-портал
Херсонської
області



СИМВОЛІКА ТА АТУ	ІСТОРІЯ	ГЕОЛОГІЧНА БУДОВА І КОРИСНІ КОПАЛИНИ	ГЕОМОРФОЛОГІЧНА КАРТА	КРУТИЗНА СХИЛІВ	КЛІМАТ	ЛАНДШАФТИ
ОСВІТА	ГЕОГРАФІЧНЕ ПОЛОЖЕННЯ	ГІПСОМЕТРИЧНА КАРТА	ВЕРТИКАЛЬНЕ РОЗЧЛЕНУВАННЯ РЕЛЬЄФУ	РОСЛИННІСТЬ	ГРУНТИ	ВИКОРИСТАННЯ ТЕРИТОРІЇ (ЗА ТИПАМИ)
МЕДИЦИНА	СОЦІАЛЬНИЙ ЗАХИСТ	КУЛЬТУРА	СПОРТ	ЦЕНТРИ БЕЗПЕКИ ТА ПОЖЕЖНО- РЯТУВАЛЬНІ ЧАСТИНИ	НАЦІОНАЛЬНА ПОЛІЦІЯ	ОБ'ЄКТИ ПІДВИЩЕНОЇ ТЕХНОГЕННОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ
ЗАЛІЗНИЦЯ	ЖИТЛОВИЙ ФОНД	ГЕНЕРАЛЬНІ ПЛАНИ НАСЕЛЕНИХ ПУНКТІВ	МІСТОБУДІВНЕ ОСВОЄННЯ ТЕРИТОРІЇ	МІСЦЕВЕ САМОВРЯДУВАННЯ	ЦНАП	ЗАГАЛЬНІ СУДИ ТА ПРОКУРАТУРА
ПАСАЖИРСЬКІ ПЕРЕВЕЗЕННЯ	МЕРЕЖА АВТОМОБІЛЬНИХ ДОРІГ	ТУРИСТИЧНІ МІСЦЯ ТА МАРШРУТИ	КУЛЬТУРНА СПАДЩИНА	СФЕРА ГОСТИННОСТІ	НАДАВАНІ ПУБЛІЧНИХ ПОСЛУГ	ВИКОНАВЧА ВЛАДА
РІМКОВА ТА МОРСЬКА ТРАНСПОРТНА ІНФРАСТРУКТУРА	ПРИРОДНО- ЗАПОВІДНИЙ ФОНД	СТАЦІОНАРНІ ДЖЕРЕЛА ЗАБРУДНЕННЯ	ЗАЙНЯТІСТЬ ТА ТРУДОВІ РЕСУРСИ	ІНВЕСТИЦІЙНО- ПРИВАБЛИВІ ТЕРИТОРІЇ	ЕЛЕКТРОЕНЕРГЕТИКА	ПРОМИСЛОВОСТЬ