



Stanislavska

hromada and challenges of wartime

Atlas of conditions and resources



ТОВАРИСТВО
ДОСЛІДНИКІВ
УКРАЇНИ

ГЕОІНФОРМАЦІЙНИЙ
ПОРТАЛ

ХЕРСОНСЬКОЇ ОБЛАСТІ

Kyiv – Kherson – Stanislav 2025

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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S81

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Reviewers:

Corresponding Member of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine, Doctor of Biological Sciences, Professor Oleksandr KHODOSOVTSYV

Doctor of Geographical Sciences, Professor Mykola BARANOVSKYI

Candidate of Geographical Sciences, Viktor CHEKHNYI

Expert from Stanislavska hromada:

Mykhailo BESPATKO, Acting Head of the Department of Architecture, Urban Planning, Housing and Utilities, and Lands Relations of the Stanislav Village Council

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Atlas of conditions and resources of the pre-war development and post-war reconstruction of the Stanislavska 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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The author's team

Pavlo Ostapenko – PhD in Geography, project manager, author of the idea;

Daria Malchykova – Doctor of Geography, Professor, analyst of the section “Consequences of the War and Postwar Development Strategy”;

Igor Pylypenko – Doctor of Geography, Professor, analyst of the sections “Demography of the pre-war period” and “The impact of the war on demographic potential”;

Oleksandr Bonchkovsky – PhD in Geography, author of sections: “Geomorphological map”, “Physical map”, “Climate”, cartographer of sections: “Social Protection, Culture, Sports, Safety Centers and Fire and Rescue Units, Urban Development, Cultural Heritage, and the mapper of the Agricultural Sector”;

Volodymyr Shvayko – author of sections: “Soils”, “Landscapes and Vegetation”, “Nature Reserve Fund”, “Ecological Network”, “Military Landscapes of the Present”;

Andriy Bonchkovsky – PhD in Geography, author of sections: “Geological structure and mineral resources”, “Environmental problems”;

Stanislav Ostapenko – PhD in geography, section mapper: “The impact of the war on demographic potential”, “Industry”, “Road network”, “Consequences of the war and post-war development strategy”;

Roman Perkhaliuk – section mapper: “Demographic potential”, “Social sphere: education, medicine, social protection, culture, sports”, “Cultural heritage and peacetime tourism activities”;

Yana Milevska – analyst of the sections: “Industry, Agroindustrial Complex, Social Sphere: Education, Healthcare, Social Protection, Culture, Sports, Safety Centers and Fire and Rescue Units, Road Network, Tourist Sites and Routes”;

Olena Denysenko – PhD in Geography, analyst of the sections: “Plot Plans of Settlements, Urban Development of the Territory”;

Daria Ostapenko – project designer;

Illia Kravchuk – translator.

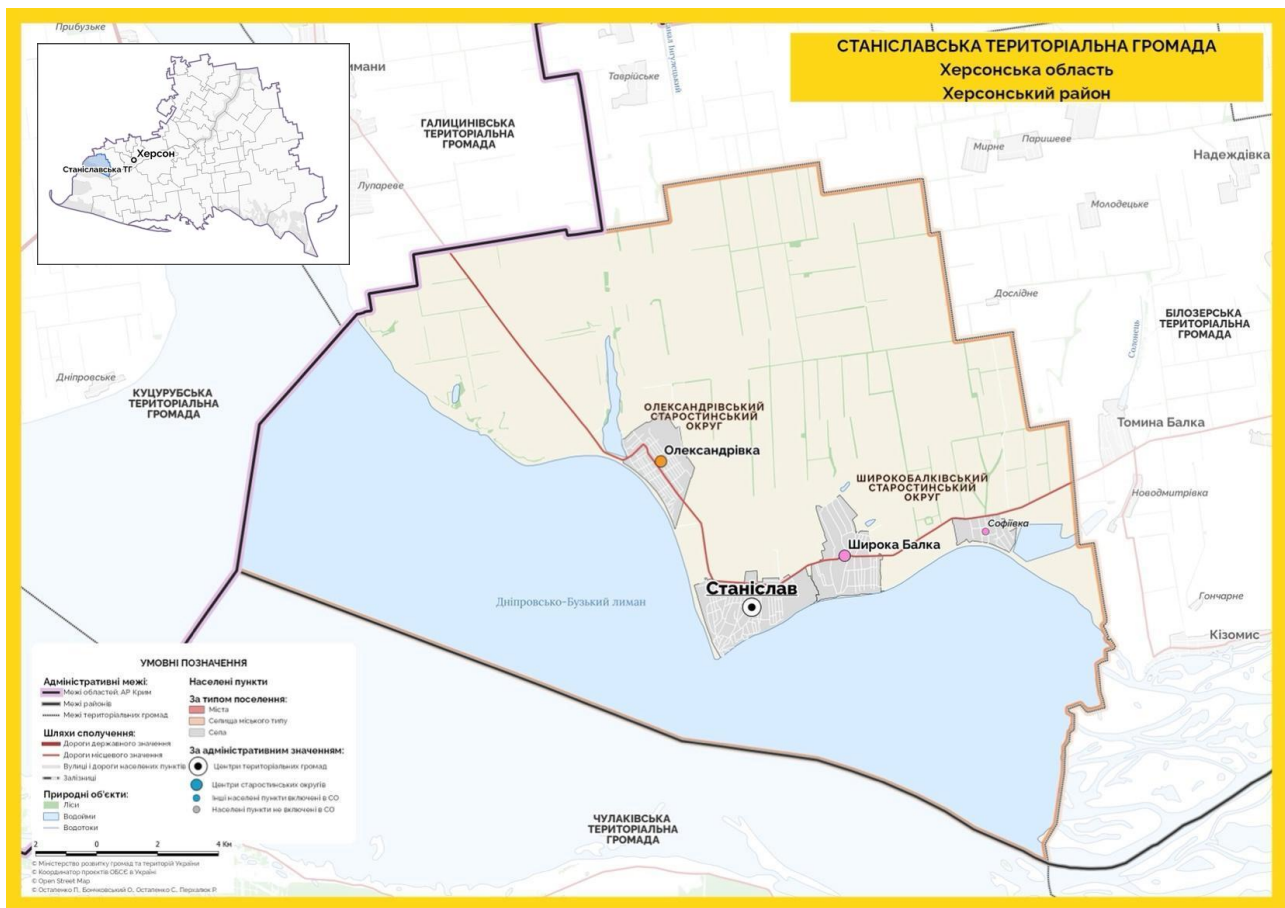


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Map symbols used in the atlas

- 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
and settlements in the atlas are as of 2021.

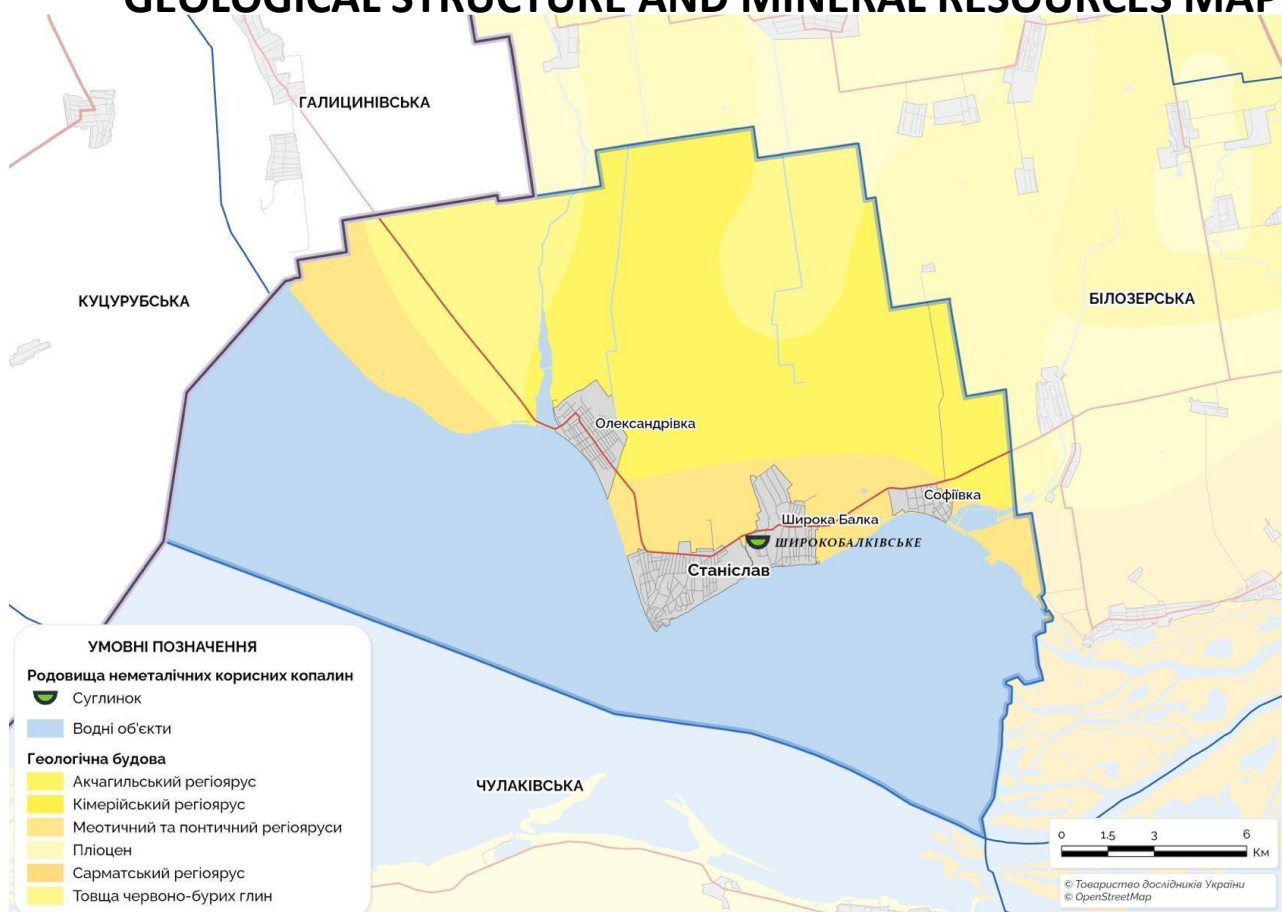
GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE HROMADA (2021)

Name of the hromada	Stanislavska
Type of hromada	rural hromada
Oblast	Kherson
Rayon	Kherson
Area (square kilometers)	412,7
Number of starosta districts	2
Number of cities	0
Number of settlements	0
Number of villages	4
Population (2021, thousand people)	10,7
Number of IDPs (01.01.2024)	506
Population, including IDPs (01.01.2024)	5 697
Hromada population density (persons/square kilometer)	23,8
Average population growth 2001-2021 (%)	-8,6
Working age population (persons, as of 01.01.2022)	5866
Population over working age (persons, as of 01.01.2022)	2254
Population under the working age (persons, as of 01/01/2022)	1705
Hromada budget (2021, general fund excluding intergovernmental transfers, UAH million)	15,28
Hromada tax capacity index	0,24
Basic grant to the hromada (UAH thousand)	11 923,80
Reverse subsidy to the hromada (UAH thousand)	0
Number of Administrative service centers in the hromada	1

Stanislavska hromada

Total number of fields within the hromada	1
Deposits of fossil fuels	Missing
Non-metallic mineral deposits	Loam (Shyrokobalkivske)
Groundwater deposits	Missing
Brief description of mineral resources in the territorial	There is a loam deposit (Shyrokobalkivske) within the hromada, which as of 2021 is not being developed

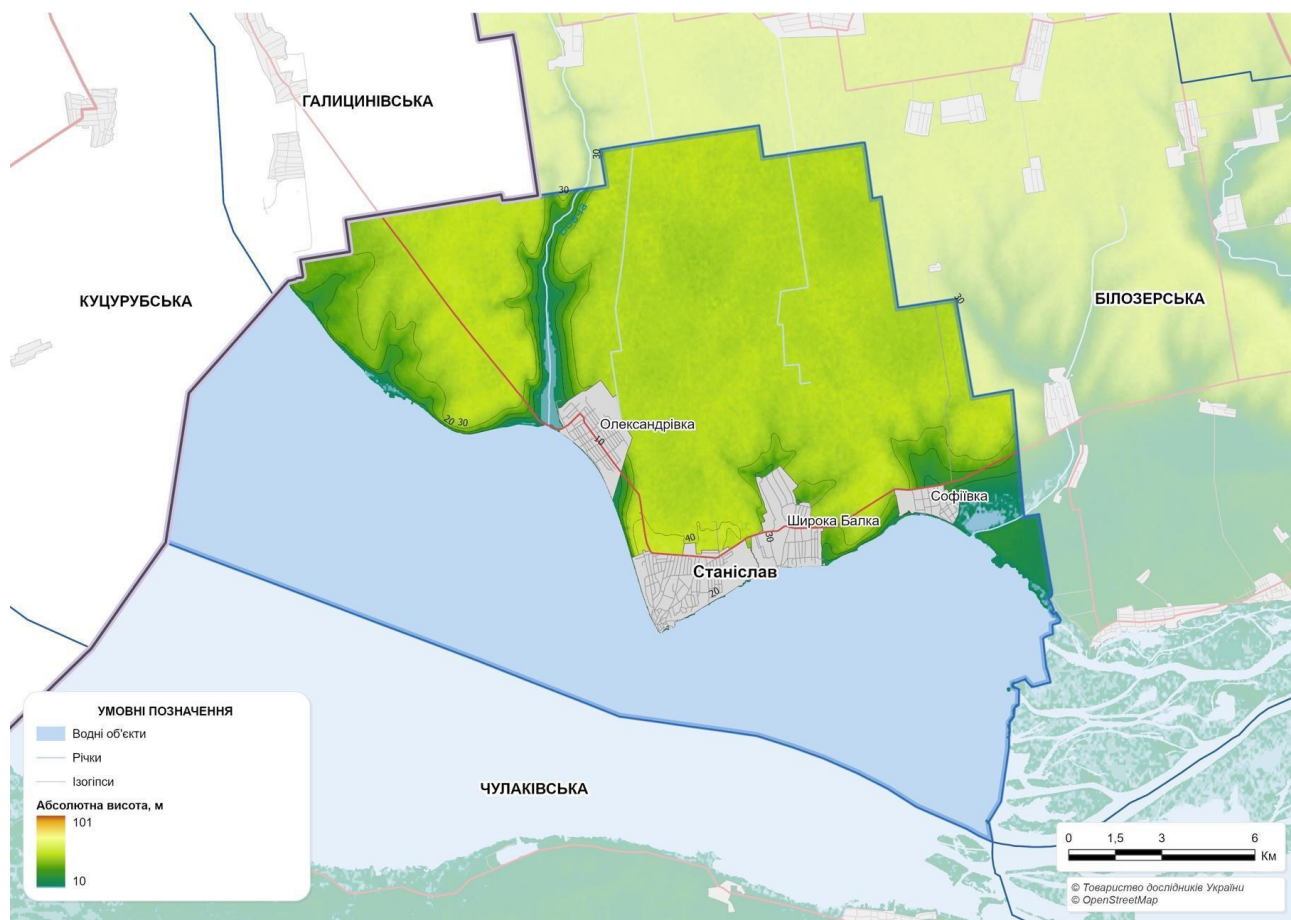
Stanislavska hromada GEOLOGICAL STRUCTURE AND MINERAL RESOURCES MAP



Stanislavska hromada

Average height, m	16,8
Minimum height, m	0
Maximum height, m	45
Height amplitude, m	45
Flat area (%)	88,30
Very gentle slopes (%)	9,50
Gentle slopes (%)	1,29
Slightly downhill slopes (%)	0,55
Downhill slopes (10%)	0,30
Strongly sloping slopes (%)	0,05
Average vertical disaggregation (m/km²)	14,1
Average slope steepness (°)	0,41
Average horizontal disaggregation (km/km²)	0,22
Geomorphological map (brief description in the context of hromada)	The hromada is located within the Buh–Dnipro loess plain, which is genetically a layer-denudation subhorizontal flat plain on the Neogene deposits. On the high flat plateaus in the northern part of the hromada, there are two large pod-like depressions with a total area of 819.4 hectares (2% of the hromada area). The relief of the southern and western parts of the hromada is characterized by a dissected ravine-and-gully system — a branched network of active and deep (up to 30–40 m) gullies and ravines draining into the Black Sea. The largest gully in the hromada is the Vovcha gully. The shores of the Black Sea are accumulative-abrasive.
Hypsometric map (brief description in the context of hromada)	Average height within the hromada: 16,8 m. Maximum height: 45 m (northern outskirts of Oleksandrivka village). Minimum height: 0 m (Black Sea water's edge). Amplitude of heights: 45 m
Map of slopes (brief description by hromada)	The territory of the hromada is characterized by a predominantly flat terrain: 88.3% of the hromada's area is flat, and the remaining 11.7% is sloping. The largest areas are occupied by very gentle slopes (1-3°) - 9.5%; less gentle (3-5°) - 1.3% and slightly sloping (5-7°) slopes - 0.6%. Steep and very steep slopes (over 7°) are found on the Black Sea coast and in the ravine and gully network

Stanislavska hromada PHYSICAL MAP



CLIMATIC CONDITIONS

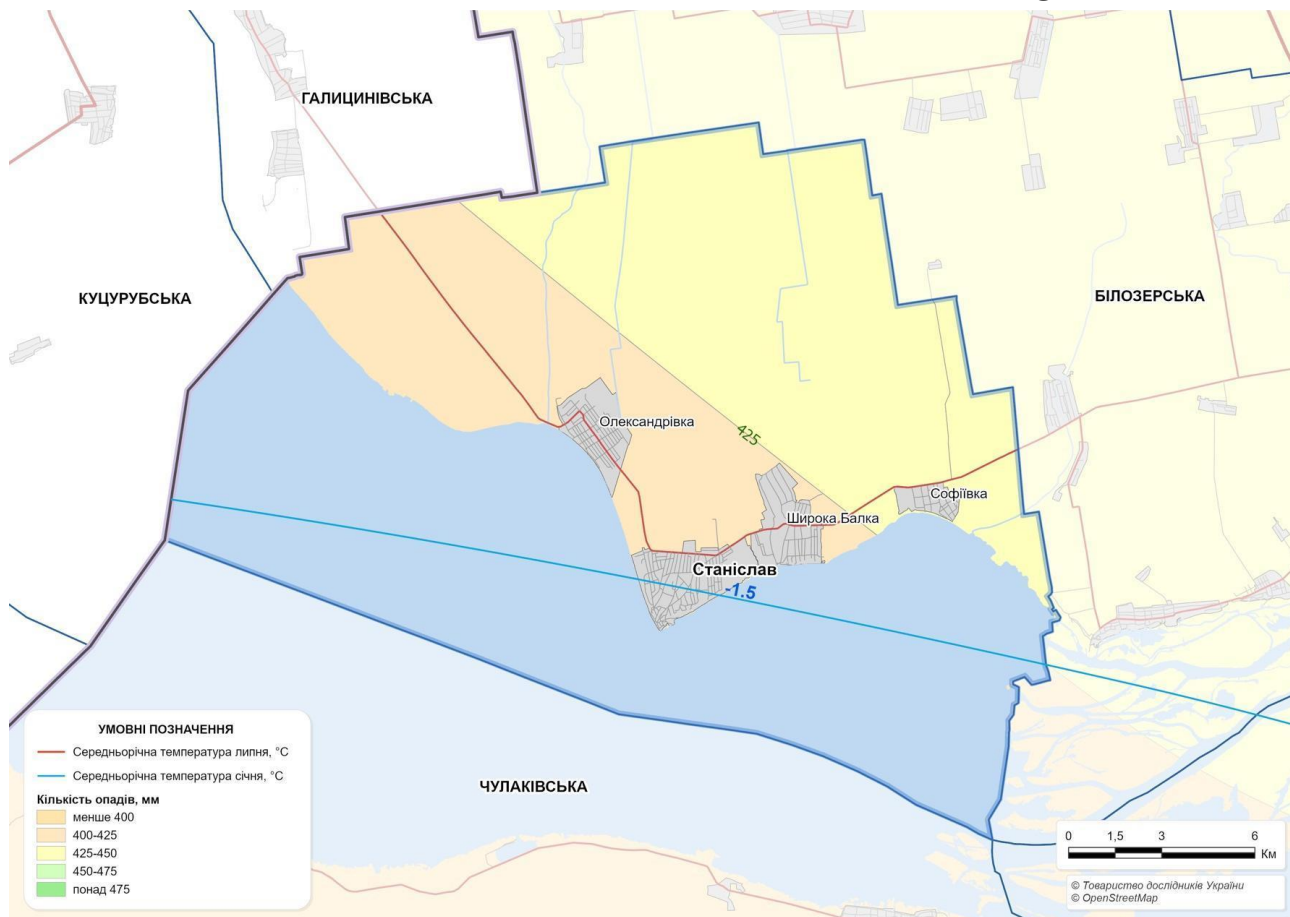


Stanislavska hromada

Brief description of the climatic conditions of the hromada

Average annual temperature: +10.4°C. Average temperature in January: -1,5...-1,6°C. Average July temperature: +22.7°C. Average annual rainfall: 420-430 mm. The hromada is located in a very arid, moderately hot agroclimatic zone with mild winters.

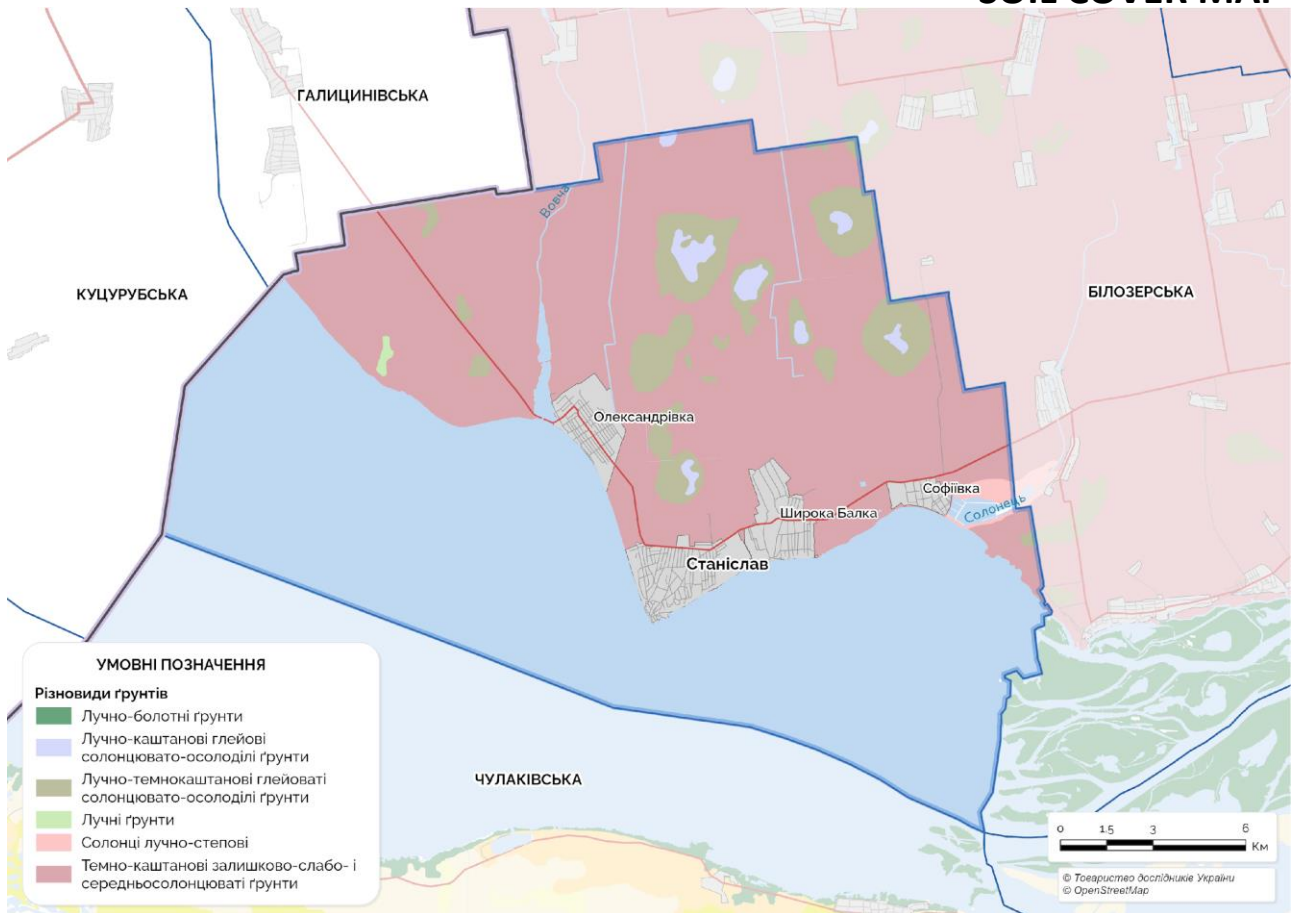
Stanislavska hromada CLIMATE MAP



Stanislavska hromada

Brief description of the vegetation cover of the hromada	The vegetation cover of the hromada is represented by: agrophytocenoses that have replaced forbs–fescue–feather grass steppes and steppe meadow vegetation of pod areas (173.31 sq. km; 42.1% of the hromada area); southern xerophytic steppes dominated by Ukrainian feather grass, with the presence of hairy aster and yarrow tansy, combined with true and degraded meadows of steppe pod areas dominated by inland couch grass, meadow brome, narrow-leaved bluegrass, early sedge, and others (14.51 sq. km; 3.52% of the hromada area); windbreaks composed of black locust, sessile oak, green ash, boxelder maple, Norway maple, and others (7.63 sq. km; 1.85% of the hromada area); vegetation of spits, islands, and the coasts of the Black and Azov seas, dominated by sea rocket, seaside eryngo, Black Sea crambe, <i>Elymus arenarius</i>, Bessarabian couch grass, bushgrass, in combination with halophytic-meadow and saline plant communities dominated by <i>Aeluropus littoralis</i>, <i>Puccinellia gigantea</i>, elongated couch grass, seaside rush, <i>Artemisia</i>, <i>Halocnemum strobilaceum</i>, <i>Suaeda prostrata</i>, <i>Halimione verrucifera</i>, <i>Fumana procumbens</i>, and others (2.07 sq. km; 0.5% of the hromada 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, <i>Phlomis tuberosa</i>, and others (1.78 sq. km; 0.43% of the hromada area).
Brief description of the soil cover of the hromada	The soil cover of the hromada is represented by: dark kastanozem soils with residual weak to medium solonetz features (185.8 sq. km; 45.02% of the hromada area); meadow dark kastanozem gley solonetz–solod soils (22.4 sq. km; 5.43%); meadow kastanozem gley solonetz–solod soils (3.6 sq. km; 0.87%); meadow-steppe solonetz soils (1.5 sq. km; 0.36%); and meadow soils (0.4 sq. km; 0.09%).

Stanislavska hromada SOIL COVER MAP



LANDSCAPES AND VEGETATION

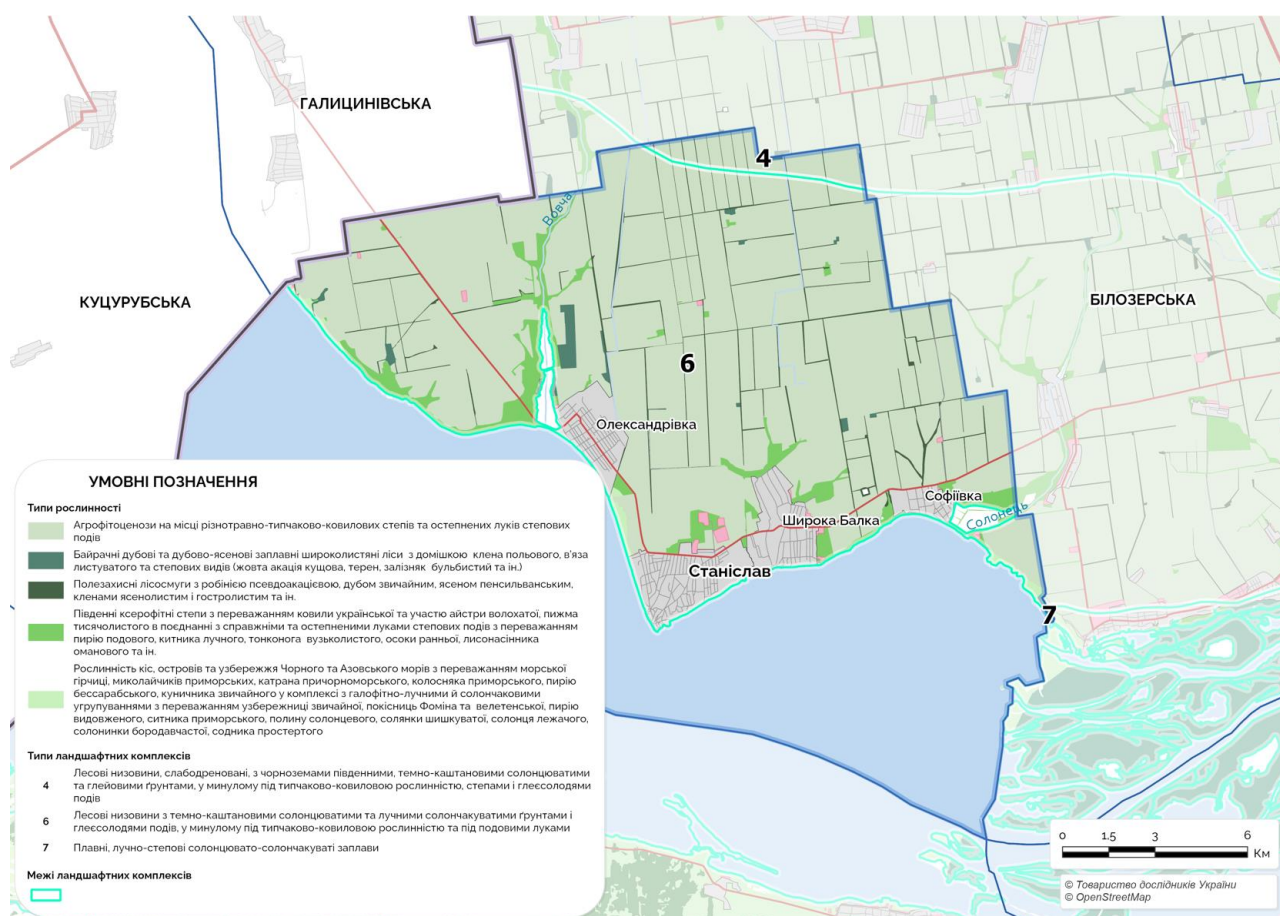
Stanislavska hromada



Brief description of the landscape structure of the hromada

The landscape structure of the hromada is represented by: loess lowlands with dark kastanozem solonetz and meadow solonchak soils, as well as gley-solod soils of pod depressions, formerly covered with forbs–fescue–feather grass vegetation and pod meadows (206.99 sq. km; 50.17% of the hromada area); weakly drained loess lowlands with southern chernozem, dark kastanozem solonetz, and gley soils, formerly under forbs–fescue–feather grass vegetation, steppe, and gley-solod soils of pod depressions (6.55 sq. km; 1.59%); and floodplain areas with meadow-steppe solonetz–solonchak soils (0.06 sq. km; 0.01%).

Stanislavska hromada LANDSCAPE STRUCTURE MAP



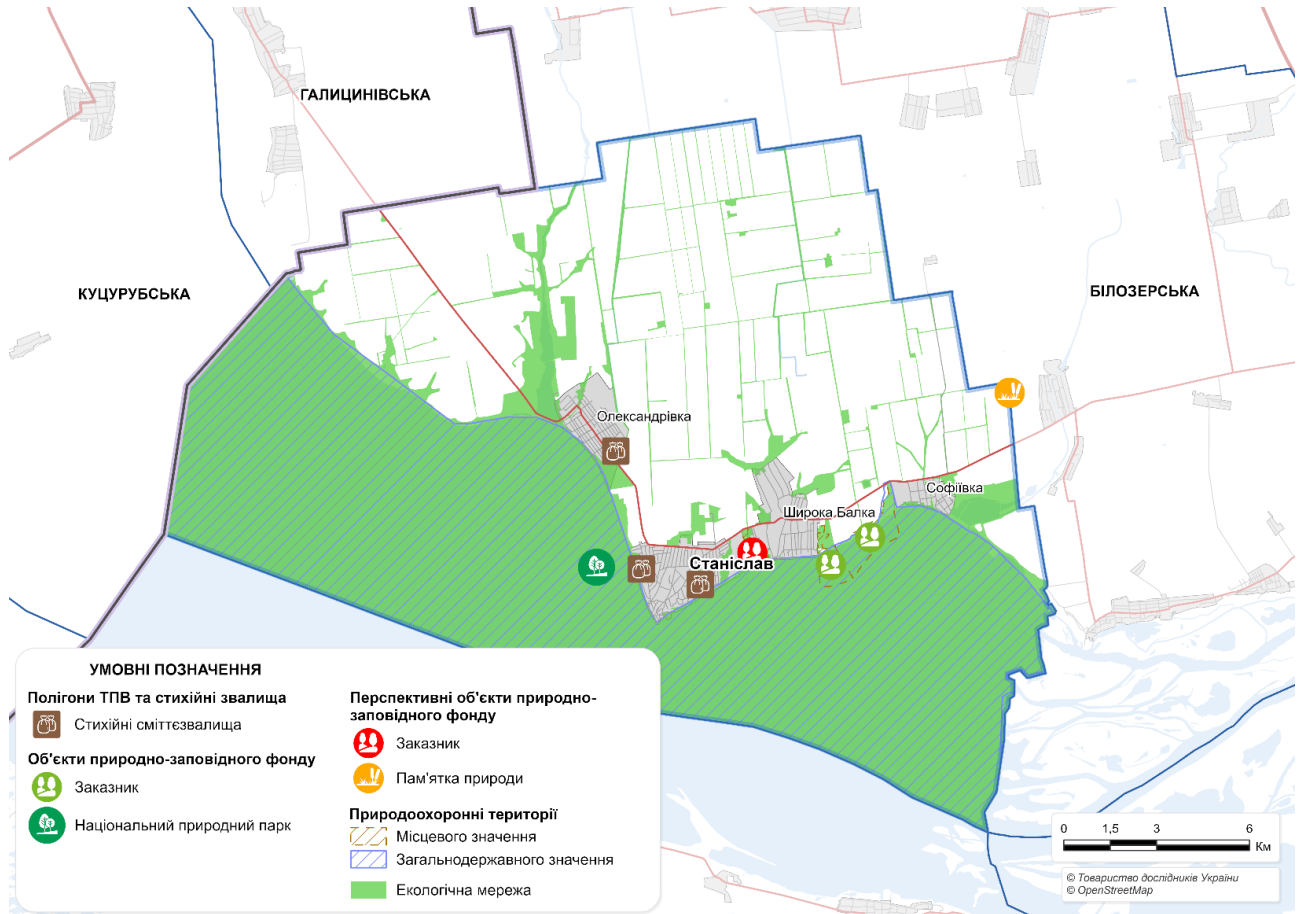
Stanislavska hromada

Brief description of the objects of the nature reserve fund	The network of natural reserve fund objects of national significance on the territory of the hromada is represented by the Nizhnedniprovskyi National Nature Park (19835.88 hectares; 48.11% of the hromada area), Oleksandrivskyi Landscape Reserve (996 hectares; 2.42% of the hromada area), Stanislavskyi Landscape Reserve (659 hectares; 1.6% of the hromada area). The network of objects of the nature reserve fund of local importance on the territory of the hromada is represented by: the Sofiyivskyi botanical reserve (194 hectares; 0.47% of the hromada area), the Shyroka Balka botanical reserve (116 hectares; 0.28% of the hromada area), the Bakai Zolob general zoological reserve (37.91 hectares; 0.09% of the hromada area)
Brief description of prospective objects of the nature reserve fund	The network of promising objects of the nature reserve fund of local importance on the territory of the hromada is represented by the botanical natural monument "Kurgan - Kislyakov's grave", the landscape reserve "Lesnyi Canyon" (Source: Moisienko I.I., Khodosovtsev O.E., Pylypenko I.O., Boyko M.F., Malchukova 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 225.04 sq. km (54.58% of the hromada's total area). The ecological network within the hromada is represented by the following land cover types: meadow-steppe areas (16.61 sq. km; 7.38% of the ecological network); forest areas (1.78 sq. km; 0.79%); areas covered by windbreaks (7.63 sq. km; 3.39%); inland waters (4.6 sq. km; 2.04%); marine waters (194.42 sq. km; 86.39%). The ecological network within the hromada includes the following vegetation types: southern xerophytic steppes dominated by Ukrainian feather grass with participation of hairy aster and tansy-leaved yarrow, in combination with true and degraded meadows of pod depressions dominated by couch grass, meadow foxtail, narrowleaf bluegrass, early sedge, and others (14.51 sq. km; 6.45% of the ecological network area); windbreaks composed of black locust, sessile oak, green ash, boxelder maple, Norway maple, and others (7.63 sq. km; 3.39%);

	vegetation of spits, islands, and the coasts of the Black and Azov seas, dominated by sea rocket, seaside eryngo, Black Sea crambe, <i>Elymus arenarius</i>, Bessarabian couch grass, bushgrass, in combination with halophytic-meadow and saline plant communities dominated by <i>Aeluropus littoralis</i>, <i>Puccinellia gigantea</i>, elongated couch grass, seaside rush, <i>Artemisia</i>, <i>Halocnemum strobilaceum</i>, <i>Suaeda prostrata</i>, <i>Halimione verrucifera</i>, <i>Fumana procumbens</i>, and others (2.07 sq. km; 0.92%); 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, <i>Phlomis tuberosa</i>, and others (1.78 sq. km; 0.79%). The landscape structure of the hromada’s ecological network is represented by: loess lowlands with dark kastanozem solonetz and meadow solonchak soils, and gley-solod soils of pod depressions, formerly covered with forbs–fescue–feather grass vegetation and pod meadows (25.36 sq. km; 11.27% of the hromada area); weakly drained loess lowlands with southern chernozem, dark kastanozem solonetz, and gley soils, formerly under forbs–fescue–feather grass vegetation, steppes, and gley-solod pod soils (0.53 sq. km; 0.24%); floodplains with meadow-steppe solonetz–solonchak soils (0.06 sq. km; 0.03%).
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): “Dnipro-Bug Estuary” (19645.61 hectares; 47.65% of the hromada area); “Forest outcrops of the Dnipro estuary” (589.20 hectares; 1.42% of the hromada area); “Lower Dnipro” (48.75 hectares; 0.12% 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 plantations in the hromada amounted to 7.4 hectares. There are three known illegal landfills within the hromada. The hromada is dominated by slightly eroded soils (52% of the hromada area)
Assessment of environmental pollution within hromada	There is no information on polluting enterprises in the local hromada

Stanislavska hromada

ECOLOGICAL NETWORK AND POLLUTION MAP



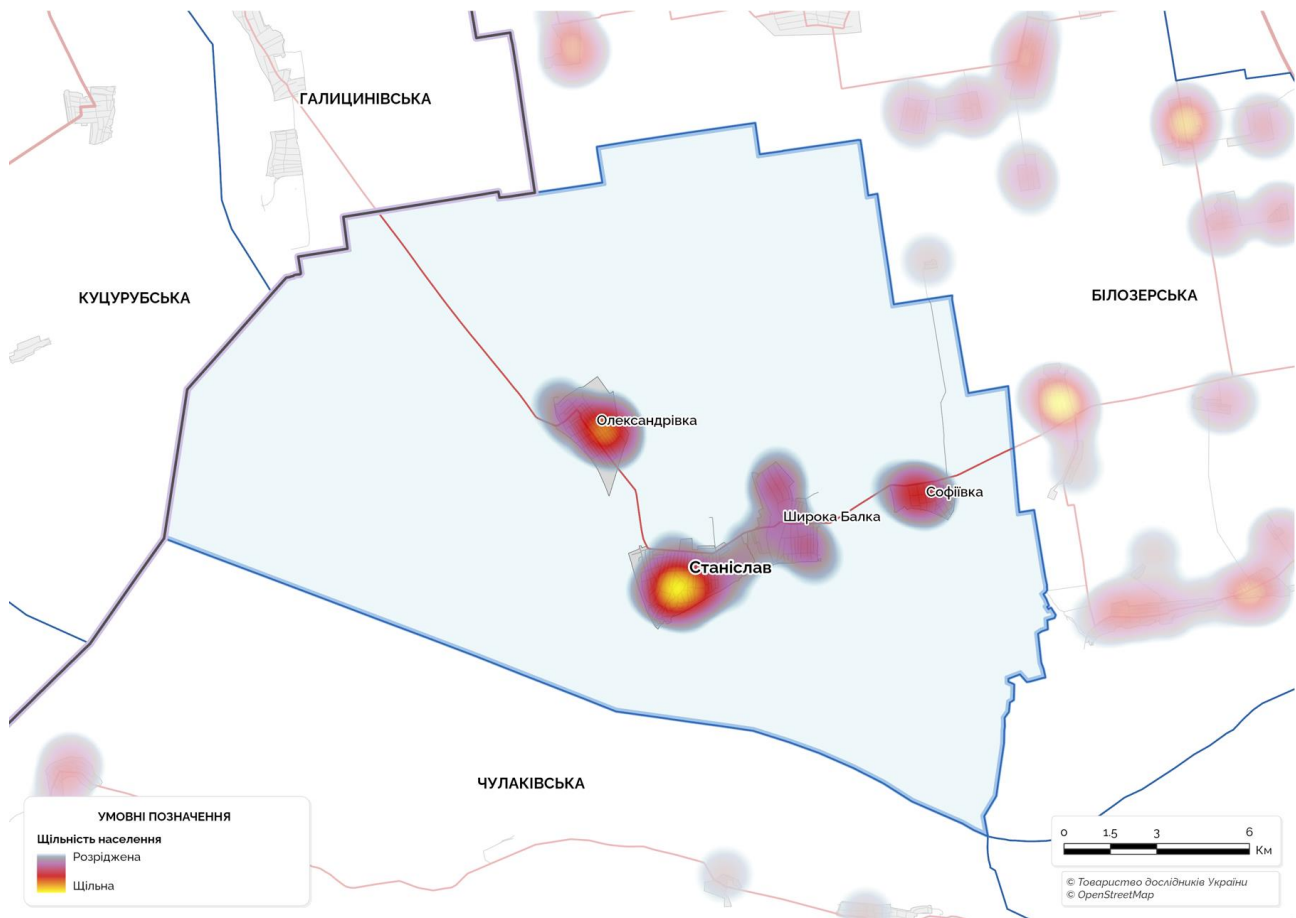
DEMOGRAPHY OF THE PRE-WAR PERIOD



Stanislavska hromada

Brief description of the demographic potential	As of January 1, 2022, the population of the Stanislav hromada amounted to 9825 people living in 4 settlements. The administrative center, the village of Stanislav, accounted for 46% of the hromada's population. In general, the settlements of the hromada were quite populated, even in the smallest village, Sofiyivka, there were 436 residents. In general, the population of the hromada amounted to 2.2% of the population of Kherson district and slightly less than 1% of the population of Kherson oblast during the relevant period. At the beginning of 2022, the population density was 24 people per square kilometer, and the density of settlements was 1 per 100 km². The average distance between settlements was 10.2 km, and the average population of a settlement was 2,456 people. The share of people over the working age is 22.69%, which places the hromada in the group of territorial units with an average share of people of retirement age relative to the average regional parameter. The burden of this age group on persons of working age reaches 371 persons per 1000 persons of working age, which is lower than the 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 an average demographic burden of 288 per 1000 people of working age. The total demographic burden is average in Kherson oblast and amounts to 659 people per 1000 people of working age
Ethnic structure and national artifacts in the hromada	No ethnic communities are distinguished within the hromada

Stanislavska hromada POPULATION DENSITY MAP



IMPACT OF THE WAR ON DEMOGRAPHIC POTENTIAL



Stanislavska 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 Stanislav hromada caused a very strong population decline. The overall decrease was almost 55% (as of April 1, 2023).

Oleksandrivka village demonstrates the highest rate of decline - 87%. The population decline in the village of Sofiivka is lower than the average hromada indicators - 35%.

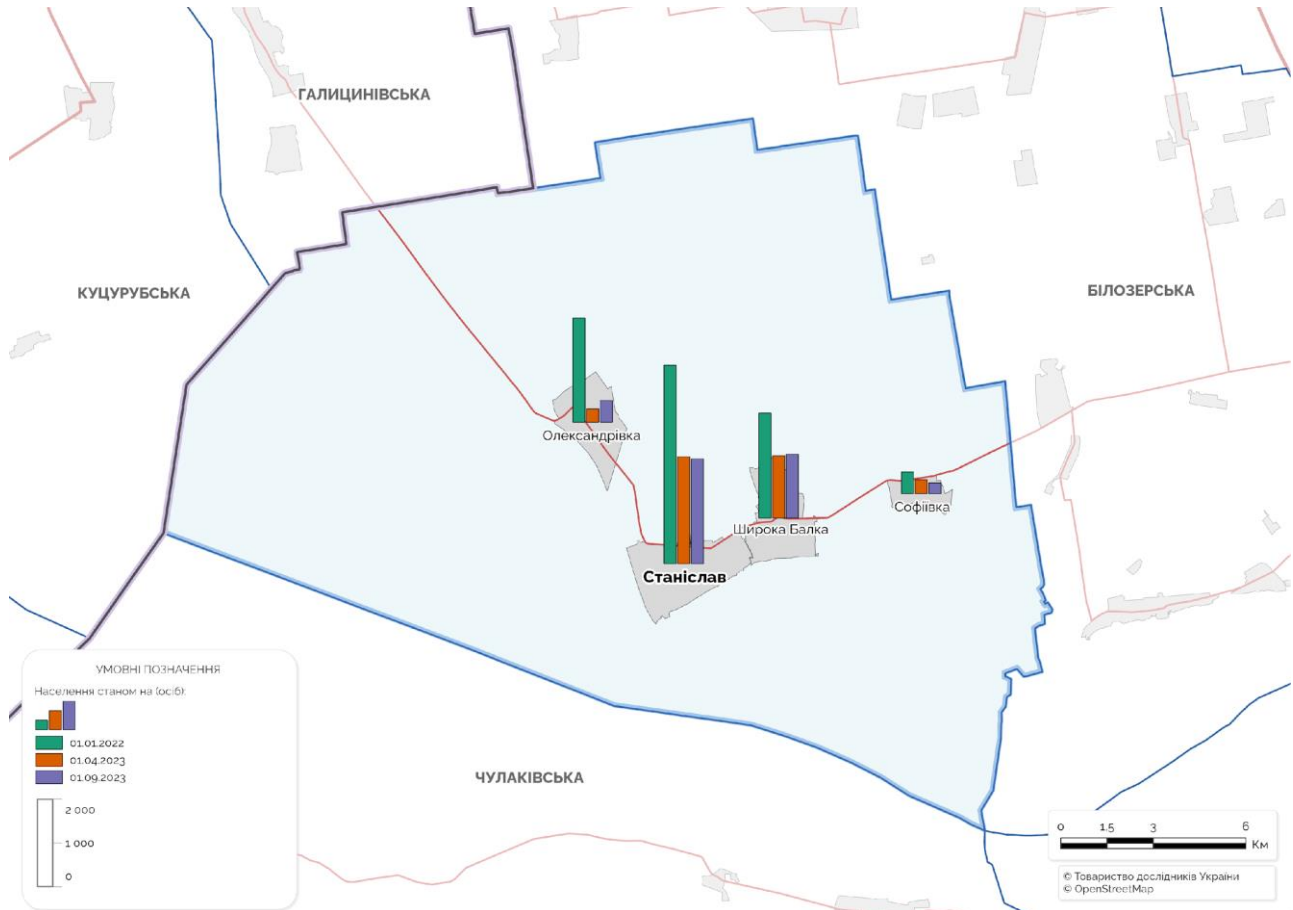
The geographical location of communities and the nature of hostilities also determine the population dynamics. Thus, from April 1, 2023 to January 1, 2025, the hromada's population decreased by 1253 people, or 12.8% of the population as of the beginning of 2022. The total population as of January 1, 2025 amounted to 3249 people. This is only 33.1% of the number of residents as of January 1, 2022. Since the liberation of the hromada, the population of Sofiyivka (by 35.1% of the population as of January 1, 2022) and Shyroka Balka (by 27.5%) has decreased significantly.

As in most liberated communities, the deformed age structure of the population remains a negative aspect. The share of pensioners exceeds 28% of the population. Children under 15 make up only 3.9% of the hromada's population. This population structure is not able to support the existing population.

As of January 1, 2025, the population density was 8 people per km², and the density of settlements was 1 per 100 km². The average distance between settlements was 10.2 km, and the average population of a settlement was 812 people.

Stanislavska hromada

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



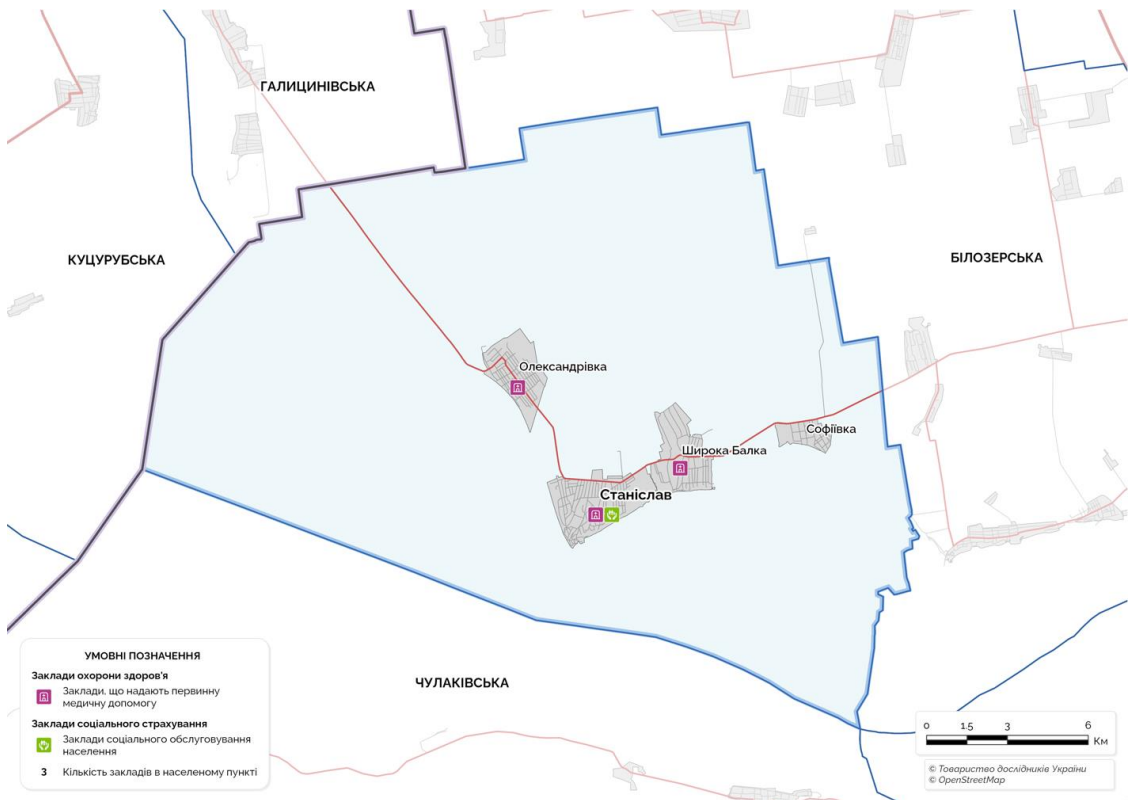
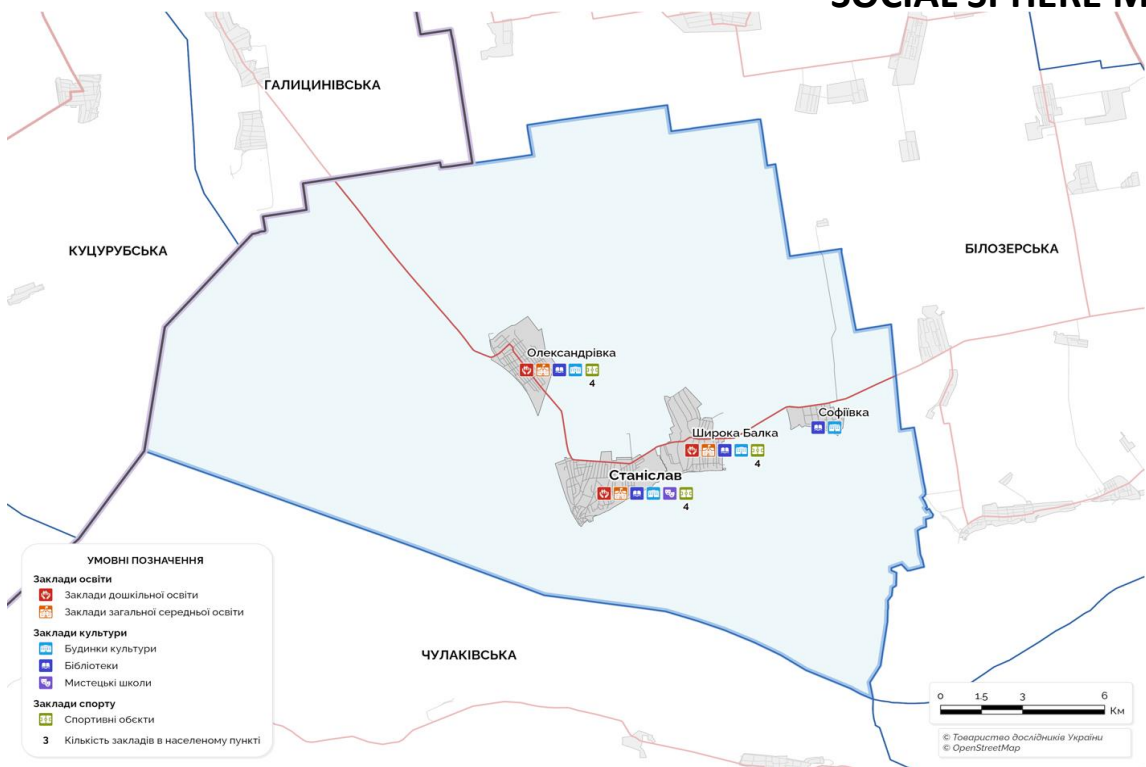
SOCIAL SPHERE: 2021

**Stanislavska
hromada**



Brief description of educational institutions	The network of educational institutions is represented by 3 preschools and 3 general education institutions. All three of these schools are of the I-III accreditation level. The largest institution has 445 students, and the smallest - 239. There are 990 pupils and 87 teachers in the general secondary education institutions. The average class size in the hromada is 19.4 students per class (the average class size) and varies from 22.2 to 17 in individual institutions. The workload per teacher in the hromada is 12 students and varies from 15.3 to 9.8 students per teacher
Medical sphere	The healthcare sector of the hromada consists of 3 primary healthcare institutions, all of which are registered in the ehealth system. Primary health care services are provided by 4 doctors with whom 7934 declarations have been concluded, which is 79.3% of the total population of the hromada
Brief description of the social protection sector	There are no social protection institutions and facilities in the hromada. Social protection activities are implemented in the hromada through the departments of the Executive Committee. The development of a sustainable network of social protection institutions and facilities, and the involvement of private commercial and public organizations in the social service system is one of the key tasks for the hromada in the nearest future. A limiting factor in its implementation is the lack of financial resources from the local budget
Brief description of the cultural sector	The hromada is characterized by a low user load on the only house of culture and three libraries. There are 4 clubs and 4 public libraries in the hromada. This limits the prospect of commercializing some of the services provided in the field of culture and, accordingly, increases the burden on the local budget
Brief description of the sports sector	The hromada's sports infrastructure is very simple in structure. It consists of 12 facilities - 3 football fields, 3 gyms and 6 sports grounds

Stanislavska hromada
SOCIAL SPHERE MAP



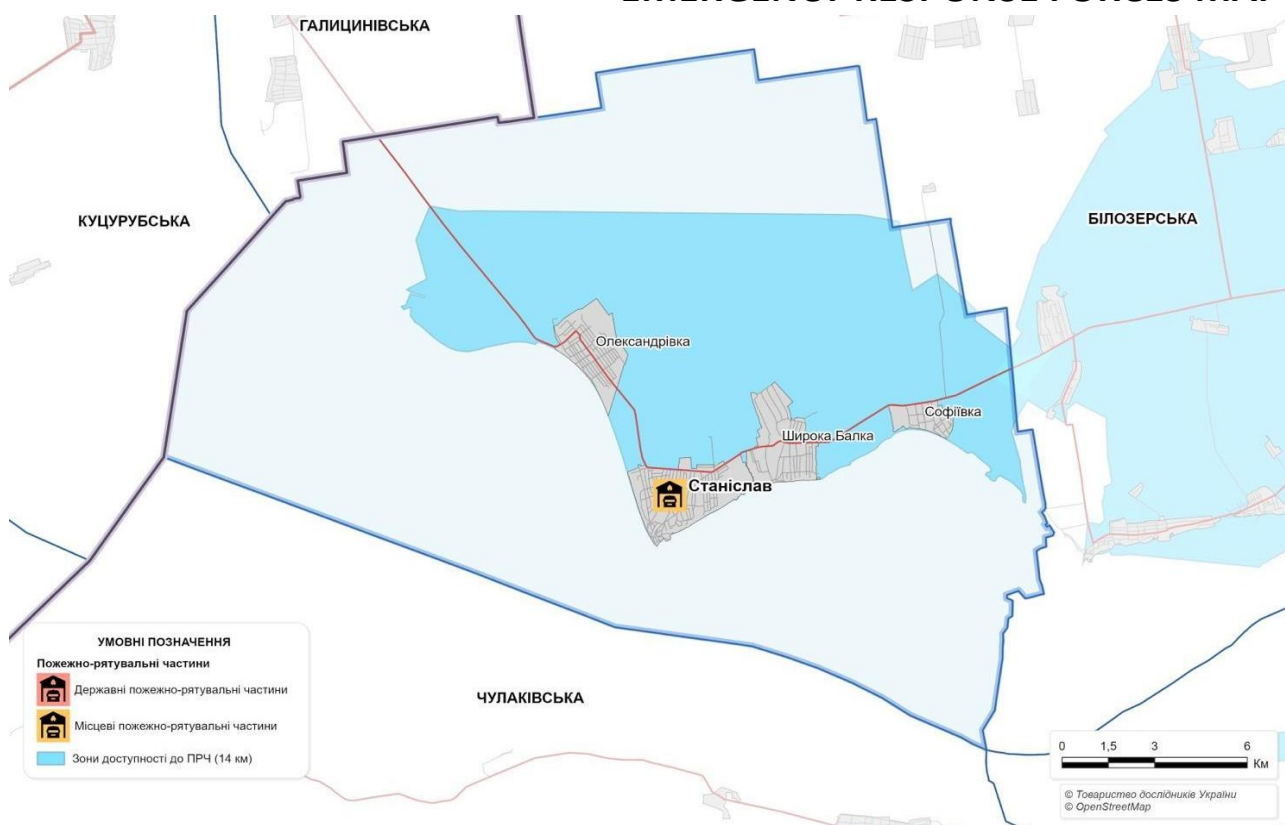
LIFE SAFETY INFRASTRUCTURE: 2021



Stanislavska hromada

Brief description of fire safety in the hromada	There is one local fire department within the hromada (located in the center of the hromada). In general, all the settlements of the hromada are within 20 minutes' accessibility to fire and rescue units (FRU)
General level of technogenic safety of the hromada	Average level of emergency response organization with above-average potential for man-made hazards in the hromada. The hromada needs to increase the number of emergency response forces
Brief description of technogenic safety in the hromada	There are no objects of increased technological hazard within the hromada

Stanislavska hromada EMERGENCY RESPONSE FORCES MAP

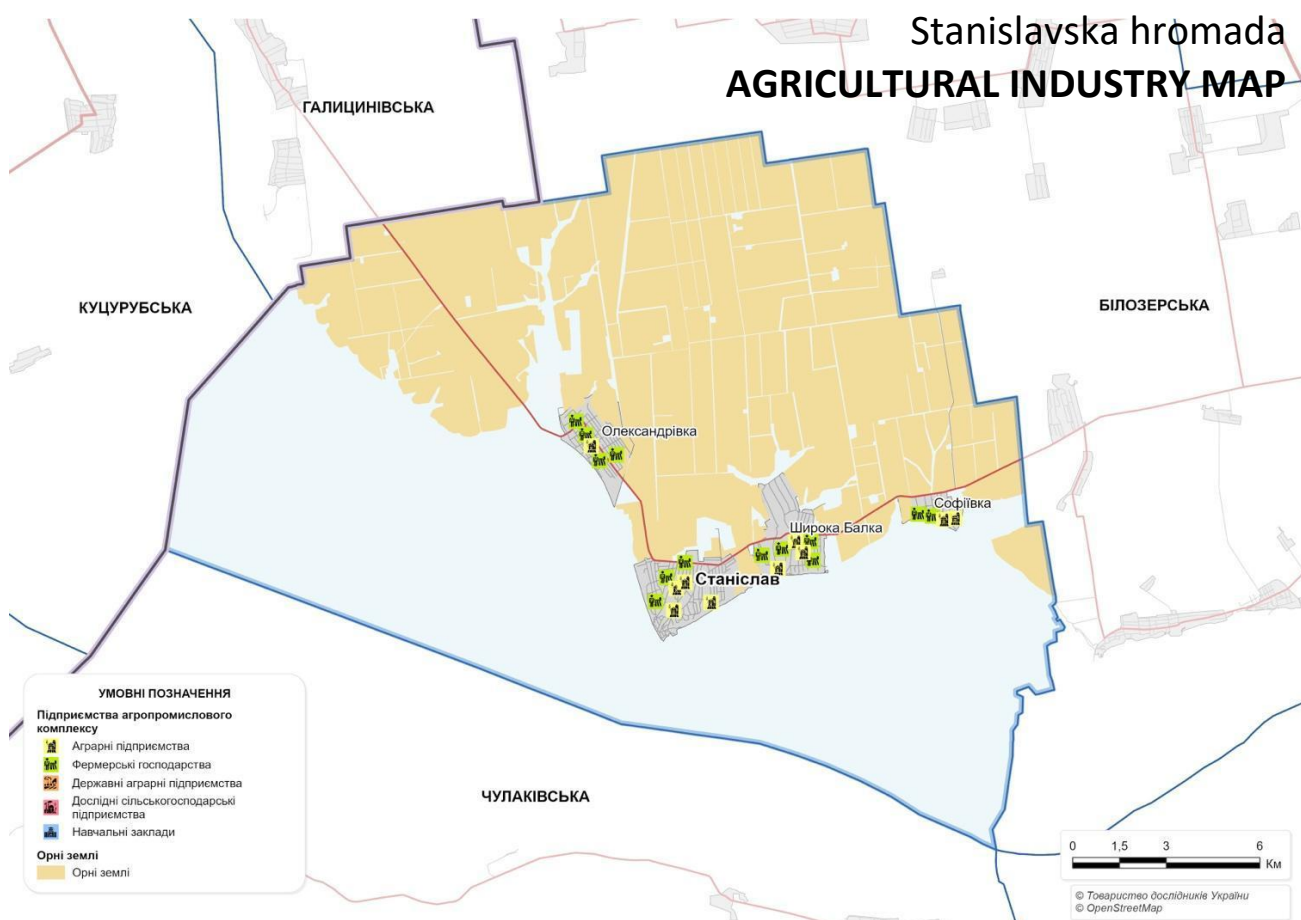


ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN PEACETIME



Stanislavska hromada

Brief description of the industrial development of hromada	There is one industrial enterprise within the hromada - Liman-Agro Limited Liability Company. It produces food products
Brief description of the energy complex of hromada	The hromada has one solar power plant (Olesandrivka-3 site) with a total capacity of 9.76 MW.
Brief description of the agricultural sector	Within the hromada, 56 enterprises of the agro-industrial complex are registered, of which 12 are agricultural enterprises and 44 are farms
Preferred specialization in crop production	Sunflower, winter rape, winter wheat, winter and spring barley
Predominant specialization in livestock farming	Milk production, cattle, pig production
Brief description of investment-attractive areas	Within the hromada there are 12 investment-attractive territories, 2 Greenfield and 8 Brownfield for potential placement of agricultural and industrial facilities, as well as two plots for commercial use. The total area of the plots is 60 hectares.



CULTURAL HERITAGE AND PEACETIME TOURISM ACTIVITIES

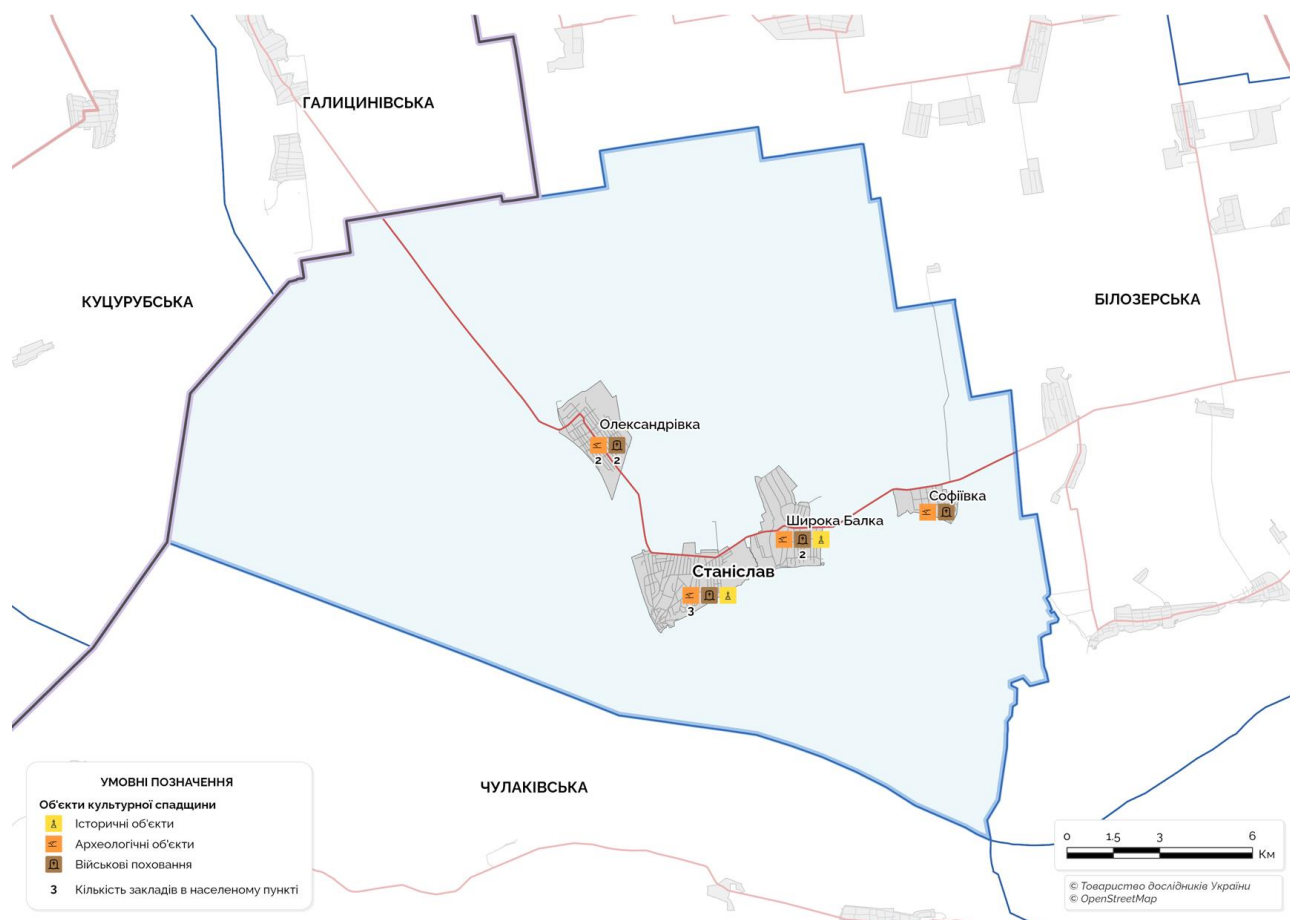


Stanislavska hromada

Total number of cultural heritage sites	17
Brief description of cultural heritage in the hromada	There are 6 military burials within the Stanislavska hromada, namely: Memorial complex: The mass grave of the Red Army soldiers and the monument in honor of the soldiers-fellow villagers (Shyroka Balka village), the mass grave of the victims of Nazism (Stanislav village), the Memorial Complex: Mass grave of the liberators (Oleksandrivka village), Tomb of the Red Army soldier F.V. Knyazev (Oleksandrivka village), Tomb of the participant of combat operations in Afghanistan V.O. Yakunin (Shyroka Balka village), Tomb of the Red Army soldiers and monument in honor of the soldiers-fellow villagers (Sofiyivka village). There is 1 historical object in the hromada: the Monument to Taras Shevchenko (Stanislav village). Within the hromada there are: 3 natural monuments. There are also 7 archaeological sites within the hromada: Oleksandrivka settlement (VI - IV centuries BC, I-II centuries AD) (Oleksandrivka village), Settlement in the Bublykova Balka tract (I-III centuries BC) (Oleksandrivka village), Sofiyivka settlement (IV century BC) (Sofiyivka village), Stanislav settlement (VI century BC - I century AD) (Stanislav village), Shyrokobalkivskyi burial ground (I century BC - I century AD) (Shyroka Balka village). On the southeastern outskirts of the village there is an archaeological site - "Litvinenko's Manor". This is an ancient settlement dating back to the IV-III centuries BC (Stanislav village). The Stanislav hromada has an extremely large tourist potential, as it is one of the most popular tourist destinations in the Kherson oblast. The hromada is rich in natural attractions and historical and cultural heritage, which attracts tourists not only from Ukraine but also from all over the world.
Tourist routes that run through the territory of the hromada	Missing

Stanislavska hromada

TOURISM AND CULTURAL HERITAGE MAP



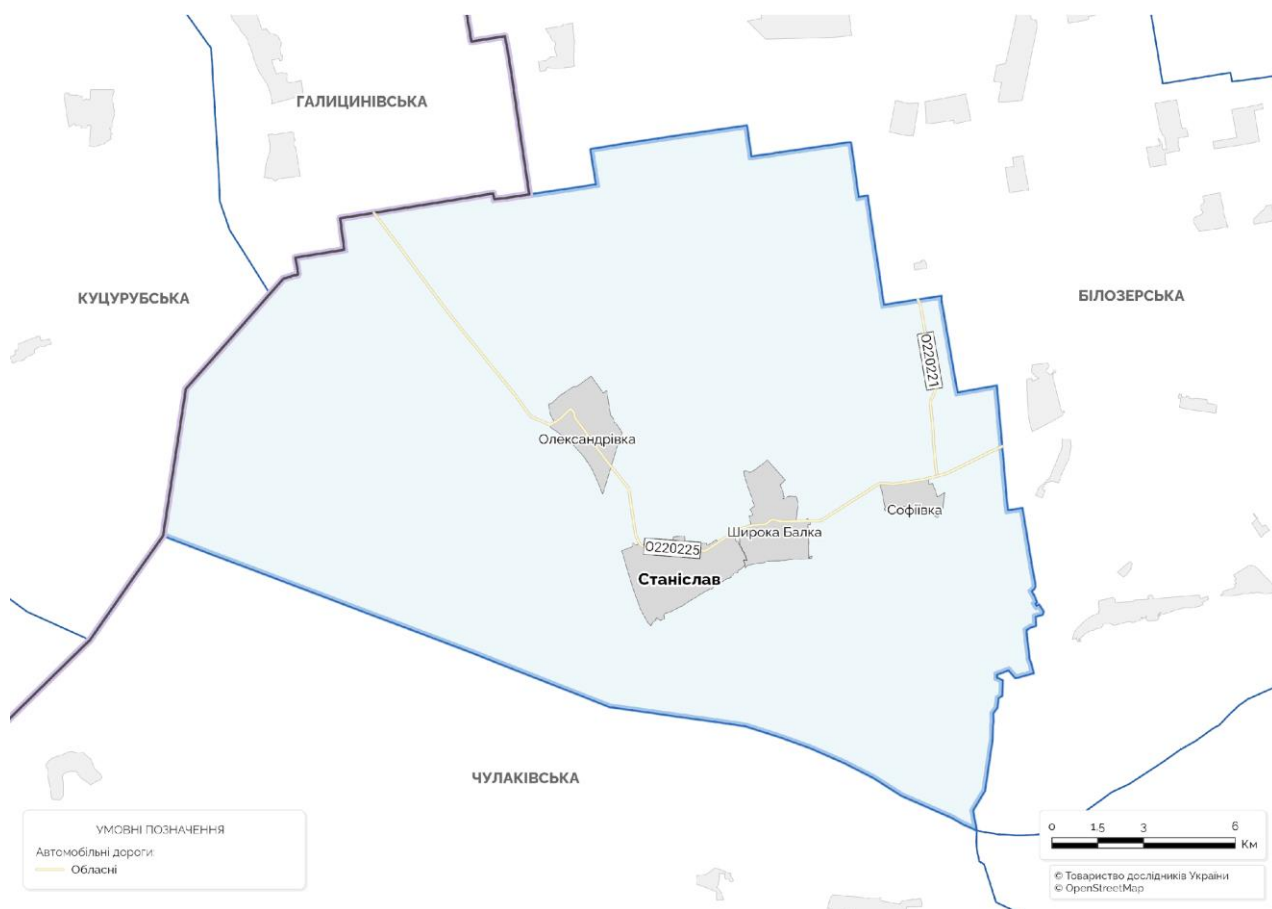
TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE: 2021



Stanislavska hromada

Brief description of the road network	There are public roads of local significance within the hromada territory with a length of about 32.3 km, there are no roads of national significance within the hromada territory. The entire length of the hromada is covered by roads of regional and district significance
Brief description of the availability of bus passenger transportation in hromada	4 out of 4 (100%) settlements of the hromada have regular bus service (including the center of the hromada), which is 100% of the population of the hromada. There is 1 intra-regional bus route through the territory of the hromada

Stanislavska hromada TRANSPORT NETWORK MAP



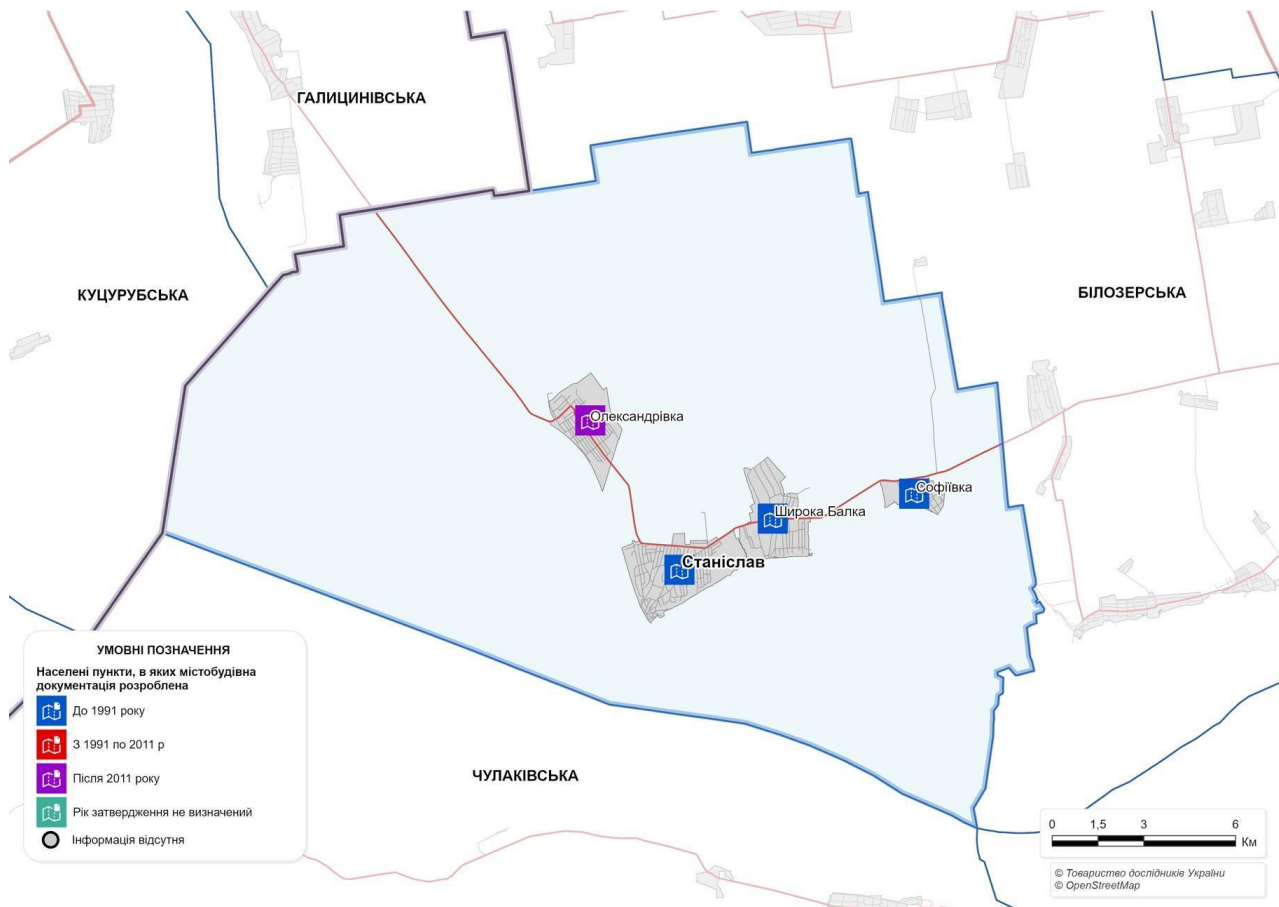
SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE TERRITORY: 2021



Stanislavska hromada

Current state of approval of urban planning documentation (UDP) in hromada	Stanislavska rural hromada includes 4 settlements. All settlements have plot plans, 1 - approved after 2011, 3 - before 1991. The materials of 4 master plans (basic drawings) of the hromada's settlements are available for public access. Adjustment of the master plan of Stanislav village was made in 2017. The main drawing is available in high quality in the public domain(https://stanislavskaotg.dosvit.org.ua/documents/cjz4049e235kp0773y5rdt8h9). Other graphic materials and a text note are not available. There is no information on the approval of the updated master plan. There is no information on the development of a zoning plan for the territory of Stanislav.
Evaluation of the approved UDP in hromada	All settlements in the community have urban planning documentation, one settlement has two plot plans approved after 2011 (for the village of Oleksandrivka in 2018 and for the village of Sofiivka in 2021), and two have plans dating back to 1991. The plot plan for the village of Stanislav was revised in 1992; in 2017, the council extended the validity of this plot plan.
Brief description of the housing stock	The total area of residential premises in the hromada is 230.611 thousand square meters as of January 01, 2022 according to the statistical reports. The number of residential buildings is 4046 units as of January 01, 2022 according to the statistical reports
Brief description of urban development	The settlement network of the hromada consists of 4 villages with a population of 10.7 thousand people. The total area of built-up territories within the hromada is 10.25 square kilometers, and the area of settlements is 12.229 square kilometers. 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 fixed level

Stanislavska hromada SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT MAP



CONSEQUENCES OF THE WAR AND POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY



Stanislavska hromada

Period of temporary occupation by Russian troops	Stanislavska hromada was under occupation from March 11 to November 11, 2022. After the de-occupation, until May 1, 2023, the entire territory of Stanislavska hromada was a territory of possible hostilities, but due to the escalation of hostilities after May 1, 2023, it was classified as a territory of active hostilities, where state electronic information resources operate.
Consequences of the military invasion of Russia	The line of contact with the aggressor's troops passed through the hromada's territory, so both the territory and the hromada's population suffered large-scale destruction of housing, infrastructure, human casualties, massive displacement and population decline, and distortion of the age structure of the population. As of September 2023, the amount of war-related damage within the Stanislavska hromada was recorded at 102 damaged objects in all 4 settlements of the hromada. In particular, 77 private households and 25 objects of communal, social, transport and industrial infrastructure were damaged. These include healthcare facilities, preschool and general secondary education institutions, cultural centers and libraries, etc. In particular, 4 primary healthcare facilities, 7 educational institutions, 11 cultural and tourism institutions, and 3 local government buildings were damaged. Most of the damage - 88.2% - was caused by ammunition, 4.9% by rocket fire, and 6.9% by other actions of Russian troops. The settlements of Stanislav and Oleksandrivka suffered the most in terms of the number of destroyed or damaged facilities (88% of the affected facilities are located on their territory). In particular, in the administrative center of the hromada, the Stanislav pre-school education institution - the child development center "Skazka", the Stanislav institution of full general secondary education named after K.Y. Holoborodko, the Stanislav school of arts, the Stanislav village house of culture, and the Stanislav public library were destroyed. Numerous objects of social infrastructure were damaged or destroyed in the village of Oleksandrivka: 2 libraries, Oleksandrivka village house of culture, Oleksandrivka lyceum and pre-school education institution (kindergarten), Oleksandrivka village council and police station, 2 primary healthcare facilities. In Shyroka Balka village, the library, village house of culture, pre-school and general secondary education institutions, paramedic and midwifery station and primary health care center were also primarily affected. The large-scale invasion, occupation and continuation of active hostilities have affected the demographic situation in the hromada. As

of 01.04.2023, there were less than 50% of the pre-war population in the hromada, and only about 20% in Oleksandrivka village. However, the situation continued to deteriorate in 2024. As of 01.01.2025, only 33% of the pre-war population lived in the hromada, and only Stanislav village retained 43% of the pre-war population. The deformation of the age structure is also extraordinary - on average, the share of children and adolescents in the hromada in January 2025 was 4%, the working population - 67.4%, and people over the working age - 28.6%.

It is worth noting that the worst demographic trends are characteristic of Sofiivka village, which has the lowest number of facilities damaged by shelling (library and village club), but the demographic decline from April to September 2023 amounted to -15%. This situation can be explained by the additional impact of the Kakhovka Reservoir disaster.

Postwar recovery

Immediately after the de-occupation of the hromada, the restoration of critical infrastructure began. Despite the difficult security situation, they are already planning recovery measures, taking into account the needs of the population.

The Stanislavska rural hromada has already formed a strategic vision for the post-war restoration of the territory - on December 27, 2024, the "Program for Comprehensive Restoration of the Territory of the Stanislavska Rural Hromada" was approved by Order No. 448 of the Head of the Rural Military Administration O. Babutskyi. The Comprehensive Recovery Program was developed based on proposals from local residents to identify the main spatial, urban planning, socio-economic priorities of recovery policy at the local level and to facilitate the formation of relevant policies at the regional and state levels. Among the planned measures for the restoration of the Stanislavska hromada, the main goals and directions of recovery were identified, but among all the proposals, the following remain in the first place for people:

- 1) overhaul of the water supply system
- 2) restoration of housing for the population;
- 3) restoration of medical and educational institutions.

In general, among the desired strategic directions for the development of the hromada are

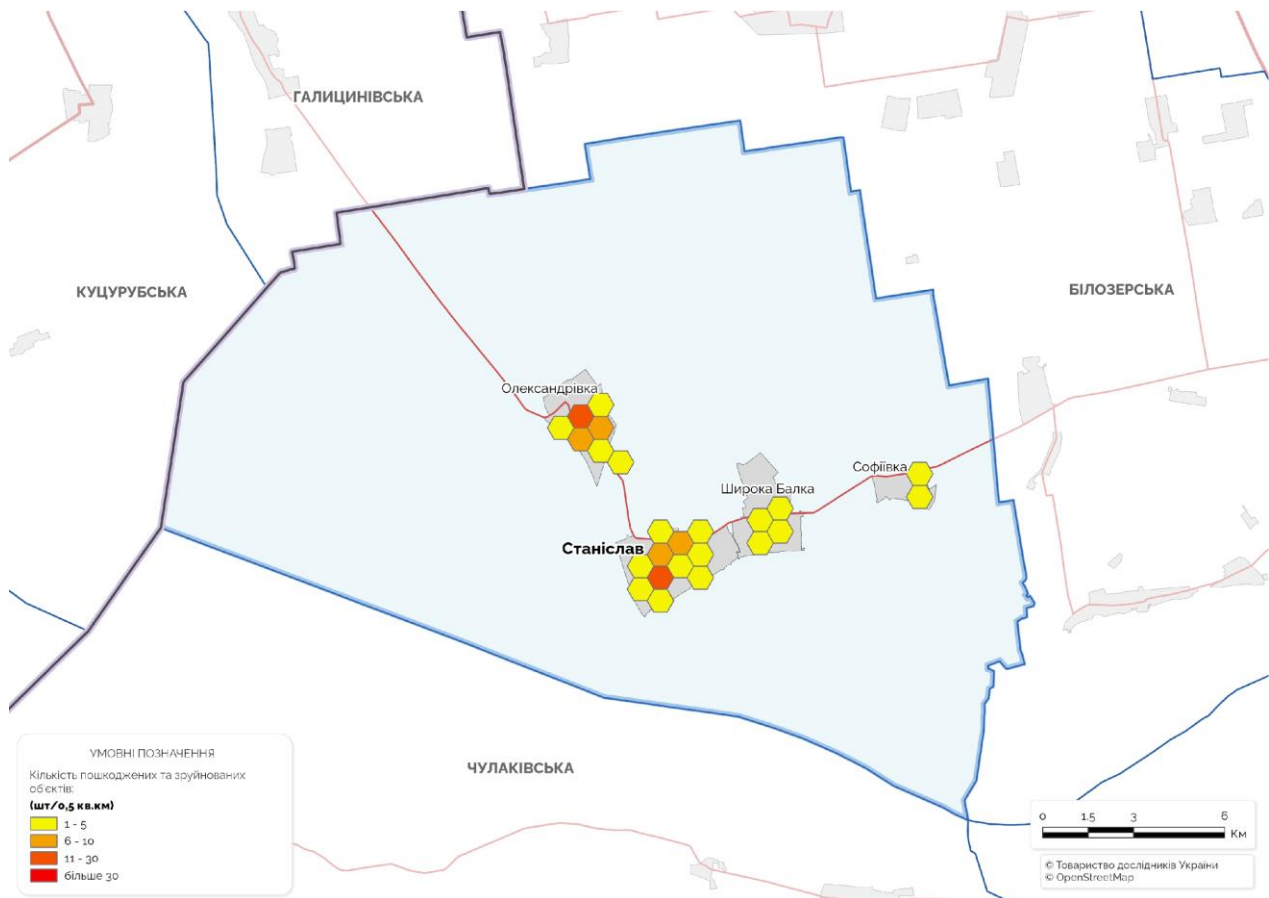
- construction of a brick factory (Stanislav village) and a grain terminal (Oleksandrivka village);
- construction and reconstruction of cultural centers in Stanislav and Oleksandrivka villages;
- construction of a security center and a new administrative building of the Administrative service centers;
- restoration of road infrastructure;
- restoration of residential buildings;
- restoration and reconstruction of educational and primary healthcare facilities;
- overhaul of water supply engineering networks.

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: the real needs of people, landscape features of the hromada territory, principles of environmental friendliness and aesthetics.

Stanislavska hromada

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



Educational edition

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Atlas of conditions and resources**

Edited by Pavlo Ostapenko and Daria Malchykova

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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 	МІСТОВУДІВНЕ 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
РІЧКОВА ТА МОРСЬКА ТРАНСПОРТНА ІНФРАСТРУКТУРА 	ПРИРОДНО- ЗАПОВІДНИЙ ФОНД 	СТАЦІОНАРНІ ДЖЕРЕЛА ЗАБРУДНЕННЯ 	ЗАЙНЯТІСТЬ ТА ТРУДОВІ РЕСУРСИ 	ІНВЕСТИЦІЙНО- ПРИВАБЛИВІ ТЕРИТОРІЇ 	ЕЛЕКТРОЕНЕРГЕТИКА 	ПРОМИСЛОВІСТЬ