

Historical and Cultural Resource Potential as Factor of Development of Tourist Territories (Belgorod Region as an Example)

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Abstract—The subject of this work is the historical and cultural resource potential which is considered as a factor of tourism development by the Belgorod region example. An object of a research is a historical framework of the territory. The purpose of a research is an identification of historical and cultural tourist potential. A hypothesis of this research is the assumption that regional features of the territory can be used as factors of tourist appeal of the area according the condition of the rational planning organization. The formation of historical system of Belgorod region resettlement, the regional features of a historical and cultural framework of the territory influencing the development of the sphere of cultural tourism are considered in this article. In a research graphic-analytical methods and spatial modeling and also a method of integrated assessment of tourist potential were applied. As a result, the research areas of concentration of objects of archeology and historical and cultural heritage are revealed and the potential of perspective development of territories in which they are placed as the centers of cultural tourism is determined. The results of a research can be used at the solution of town-planning questions and recreational zoning.

Keywords—*historical and cultural framework; historical and cultural potential; tourism development factors; regional features; territories of rest and tourism*

I. INTRODUCTION

Formation of historical systems of resettlement is a difficult process which is influenced by a set of regional features and factors. The most important elements of historical system of resettlement are: system of administrative-territorial division, system of large strong points of various functional purpose, system of settlements, system of overland and water roads and highways, system of land tenure and various functional development of territories, system of visual and symbolical dominants and objects [18]. The historical and cultural framework of the territory is, as a rule, formed on the basis of a natural framework and includes the cities and settlements, historical highways, defensive works – monasteries, the Kremlin, fortress, the historical cities, the museums and memorial estates, the religious centers - places of a pilgrimage, the centers of national art crafts and crafts, territories of concentration of farmstead ensembles and cultural landscapes. The historical and cultural framework is one of the most conservative spatial town-planning systems.

The historical and cultural framework of the territory has exerted decisive impact on development of informative types of rest and tourism. Cultural and informative tourism is an important tool for cultural ties and the international cooperation, it is capable to exert active impact on economy of the region in which develops [5].

The requirement which has increased to cultural identification in recent years generates interest in historical and cultural heritage of the South of Russia [8] more and more. The territory of the Black Earth which the Belgorod region treats for centuries accumulated elements of a modern historical and cultural framework. Today the historical and cultural heritage of the territory of the Black Earth isn't used fully for involvement of tourists [1]. Though now tourism can be considered as the effective instrument of development of regions and within the last decades the concept of sustainable development of tourism remains in the center of attention [19].

II. METHODOLOGY

Historical and cultural framework analysis of the territory, graphic-analytical methods and spatial modeling and also a method of integrated assessment of historical tourist potential were applied in research methods. In integrated assessment the following criterias were considered: density of architecture monuments, existence of archaeological heritage objects, the remained sites of shaft of the defensive line "Belgorod Line", quantity of military glory monuments, existence of landscape gardening art monuments, the museums, venues of large event actions and their value (federal, regional, local).

The analysis of a historical and cultural framework shows that the Belgorod region has the sufficient potential for development of the tourism sphere. The historical settlements which have arisen as fortresses and settlements during construction of the Belgorod line, the settlement with concentration of monuments of military glory can be the potential centers of tourism in the territory of the area. Formation of cultural tourism structure will contribute to the development of the small cities and settlements of the Belgorod region having high historical and cultural potential. However, the development of territories has also problem aspects, the most important of which is the intensification of cultural landscapes load. As a result, there is a risk of emergence of the ecology and economy planning conflict

when technical parameters of the land user exceed stability of a landscape, and trace of thoroughfares and it leads to valuable landscapes destruction and to negative impact on the historical environment [2]. In this regard the main task of experts in the field of architecture and town planning is to search ways of this conflict permission.

At the development of tourist infrastructure is very important not to break historical appearance of the territory. In the town-planning design it is necessary to consider social and territorial aspect. The important characteristic of the territory is a localization in special geographical and historical space. In this regard we will apply “environmental approach” to the town-planning organization of territories, in particular the organization of territories of rest and tourism in the urban environment. The questions concerning environmental approach to the town-planning organization of territories were mentioned in the research works of a number of foreign researchers and theorists of the 20th century: R. Venturi, K. Lynch, C. Jenks, R. Krier, S. Daniels and D. Cosgrove [6, 11–13, 22]. Now the consideration of environmental approach to the rest and tourism organization of territories is relevant. Development of international style in architecture has exerted considerable impact on formation of an image of the environment of tourist territories of regional and world value that has led in certain cases to unification and “depersonalization” of the recreational environment. Each newly created tourist center has to correspond to identity of the territory. Parks creation according to the adopted regional programs has to promote preservation of historical and cultural monuments as complete architectural and landscape and cultural complexes.

III. RETROSPECTIVE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HISTORICAL CULTURAL FRAMEWORK OF THE BELOROD REGION TERRITORY

The historical and cultural framework of the Belgorod region represents the system of the linear and compact nodal zones including areas of concentration of the objects of historical and cultural and archaeological heritage relating to various stages of formation of historical system of resettlement. Historical process of formation of system of resettlement in the modern territory of the Belgorod region can be subdivided into several periods conditionally:

1. The period of initial settling when there is a rare network of the oldest settlements – future centers of resettlement.

2. XVI-XVII centuries – the period of intensive settling of the territory, creation of military and economic system of southern boundaries of Russian resettlement.

3. 18th century – the period of resettlement of the population across all territory of the region and formation of administrative and trade systems of city settlements.

4. XIX – the beginning of the 20th centuries – a stage of industrial centers and transport infrastructure development.

5. The socialist period connected with transformations in the developed structure of resettlement on the basis of an industrial and agrarian complex of the area development.

6. Present stage of the system of resettlement development.

Town-planning development of Belgorod region is a continuous historical process, since the most ancient times and up to now.

The boundary character of the territory arrangement has defined specific features of historical system of resettlement in the territory of the Belgorod region. Territorial development of Belgorod region is presented by two systems of resettlement: the meridional system, which characterizes arrangement of ancient settlements with concentration of archeology monuments along beds of the rivers and the width system, which is caused by construction of the Belgorod border line settlements – fortresses (Belgorod, Valuyki, Korocha, etc.).

The beginning of meridional historical system formation of resettlement in modern borders of the Belgorod region is 100 thousand years B.C. – 5th century of A.D. It is a period which is characterized by emergence of the certain ancient settlements which further have become the centers of the resettlement system. This period of time is the least studied today. The ancient centers of resettlement existed in the territory of the modern Belgorod region already in the period of the early Iron Age. Ancient centres were dispersed along the coastline of the river Oskol. The barrows and ancient centers of resettlement existing today in the majority weren't exposed to excavation and therefore documentary confirmations exist insufficiently. Being under continuous threat of attacks of nomads, the population settled along forest river valleys near the cities which were grouped along the rivers. During later temporary periods on the territory of the Belgorod region there were settlements of Scythian and Chernyakhovsk culture. The known basic centers of resettlement of Scythian time in the west area are: the ancient settlements Poroz in Grayvoronsky district and the Sabyninsky in Yakovlevsky district, Big Dmitrovsky in Shebekinsky district.

Other considerable group of monuments of archeology of Scythian time is concentrated in a river basin Silent Pine. Here it is necessary to allocate the Kirov ancient settlement and Durovsky barrows. Ancient settlements of Scythian time were located generally in coastal territories of the small rivers: Korocha, Root, inflows of Vorskla, the Seversky Donets, Silent Pine. Barrows of Scythian time, as a rule, formed rather large burial grounds – till 40-50 embankments. All barrow necropolises were on considerable removal from the next ancient settlements. As a rule, ancient settlements have been strengthened by shaft. Often ancient settlements had no resident population and were shelters. Modern settlements are located now on the territories near some historical ancient settlements of the Scythian period.

The objects of archaeological heritage of the Belgorod region and areas of their congestion relating to the initial stage of formation of a historical framework of area are the most vulnerable from the point of view of their safety. The main reason for damage or destruction of a part of objects of archaeological heritage of area is illegal plowing of the land plots, in risk group there are barrows burials and ancient settlements. For the purpose of preservation of archaeological heritage of the area in 2005 the resolution of the governor of

the Belgorod region No. 194 “About protection the barrows of monuments of the Belgorod region” was adopted in 2007 – the resolution No. 120 “About safety of Scythian burials of the Belgorod region” is issued. However today a considerable part of archaeological heritage objects to various circumstances territories of objects of cultural heritage and their border are not defined [7].

Spatial axes of meridional system of resettlement are historical transport communications, so-called the Tatar ways. The Tatar ways have been created mainly in the period of “the wild field” when the considerable part of the territory of the area in modern administrative borders was called “the wild field”. The first mention of Tatars attacks after disappearance of the Golden Horde and formation of a new form of statehood at Tatars - khanates in the south of Eastern Europe, belongs to 1506. The Muravsky way was the first Tatar road. A little later there were two new ways - Izyumsky and Kalmiussky. Tatars committed regular assaults on the southern part of the Moscow state up to the beginning of the 18th century (for more than 200 years) on this way. The Tatar ways are historical and cultural heritage and the important sight of the region having common cultural value [4].

Despite the fact that the cities are built in the south of the country, for the first half of the 17th century Tatars have stolen in captivity from Russian lands more than 200 000 people – about 4% of the number of all population of the country at that time. It has become clear that to protect borders from the enemy, using separate fortresses with network the watchman and villages at them, insufficiently. The continuous strengthened line on the ways of invasions of Tatars was required that has laid the foundation for formation of the width system of resettlement. The Russian government has decided not to build new fortified cities in the south of the country any more but build the line of strengthenings through the steppe. There are number of factors, the fact that the cities were under construction on “paintings”, i.e. according to descriptions assumed to city building. They were usually made in Moscow from approval of the tsar and then sent to voivodes [23]. During the first period of construction of the Belgorod line (1635 - 1645) fortified cities Kozlov, Yablonov, Userd, Korocha, Hotmyzhsk, Volniy, Kostyonsk, Olshansk, Usman are built, Kozlowski and Yablonovskiya earth shaft are built. However, the continuous line has not been built, and Tatars, finding the unprotected places, continued to devastate Russian lands. During the second period (1646-1653) construction of the Belgorod line, has generally come to the end: fortified cities Karpov, Bolkhovets, Orlov, Tsarev Alekseev (modern New Oskol), Korotoyak, Verkhosenskiy, Dobriy are built, Sokolsk, Uryv, Ostrogozhsk, is postponed for other place Belgorod, Karpovskiy, New Oskol, Usmanskiy earth shaft are filled. The Belgorod border line, represented the system of fortified cities, jails, earth shaft and also natural obstacles. Beginning from the city of Akhtyrki, she went in the northeast direction across the territory of present Belgorod, Voronezh, Lipetsk and Tambov regions, having the total length of 800 km, and turned into the Tambov line. Fortresses under favorable geographical conditions and existence of trade ways acquired settlements. The width system of resettlement the “Belgorod border line” was formed at a stage of active

development and fixing of territories of “the wild field” in the 16-17th centuries was so created.

The formation of the main nodal elements of a historical and cultural framework of the Belgorod region in the form of the constructed fortresses and settlements which have become subsequently the large and small cities of Belgorod region to this stage of development of the territory belongs. At the end of the 17th century of the fortified city of the Belgorod border line loses the strategic importance. In this regard the part of fortified cities falls into breakdown (Nezhegolsk, Karpov, Yablonov, Userd, Verkhosenskiy). Other fortified cities and settlements of the Belgorod line in three hundred years have passed a historical way of development to the small cities – the centers of municipal units (Korocha, New Oskol, Valuyki etc.). They are nodal elements of regional system of resettlement and have historical and cultural potential [15].

The following considerable group of nodal elements of a historical and cultural framework of area has been created in the 18th century at the stage of development of resettlement across all territory of the region. This stage is characterized by the development of the historical cities and settlements in whom arable farming and handicraft trade (Grayvoron, Shebekino), oil milling production (Alekseyevka) developed. With formation of the Belgorod province on rich the State of Black Earth imperial dignitaries - Volkonskiye's princes, Golitsyn, Trubetskoy, Yusupova, Kurakina, columns Sheremetyev who contributed to the economic and spatial development of territories have directed [14]. Today in insignificant quantity monuments of architecture and park ensembles of the considered period have remained.

It is possible to carry the city of Gubkin to the elements of a historical and cultural framework relating to the period of industrial development of the territory of the area. The Gubkinskiy museum of local lore is the only thing in Russia where the exhibits narrating about history of opening, a research and industrial development of richness of the iron-ore basin – the Kursk Magnetic Anomaly (KMA) are presented. In the museum materials about life and activity of academician Lazarev P. P., one of pioneers of Magnetic Anomaly and also the history of Lebedinskiy ore mining and processing enterprise is presented by original documents are stored. Besides, for informative tourism mining landscapes are of great value. The appeal of mining landscapes of KMA as objects of tourism is explained by a variety of reasons. First, in boards of Lebedinskiy and Stoylenskiy pits (depths are more than 350 and 240 m respectively) geological breeds from the Precambrian till the Cenozoic are bared, i.e. tourists can directly “read” the geological chronicle of Earth. Second, the soil which is taken out on a day surface which age contains several honeycombs of millions of years accustoms a modern biota. Third, KMA can become experimental the platform for development of ways of recultivation of technogenic landscapes [10].

One of the considerable events which took place on the territory of the Belgorod region are military operations during the Second World War. During the Great Patriotic War, the territory of the area was the place of heavy fighting, many monuments of architecture have been destroyed, the city of

Belgorod was considerably damaged. A considerable part of historical and cultural monuments of the Belgorod region is made by monuments of military glory, among them the state military and historical memorial estate of federal importance "Prohorovka's field".

At present in Belgorod region there are 2121 objects of cultural heritage which are under the state protection. They are objects of informative and pilgrim tourism. A considerable part of historical monuments on the territory of the area is made by monuments of military glory and military burials. Annually the various event actions which takes place are attractive for tourists from Russia and other countries: "A patten round dance" in Grayvoron, a festival of the Cossack culture "the Holkovsky spolokh" in Chernyansky district, festival "Malanya" in Prohorovka's area, "Hotmyzhsky fall" in Borisovsky district. In every district of a municipal unit, numerous folklore holidays of local value take place. The greatest number of objects of cultural heritage is concentrated in the historical small cities of the Belgorod region.

IV. RESULTS

Authors offer spatial model of perspective development of tourist and recreational territories on the example of the Belgorod region which is a result of complex studying resource potential and carried out Ladik E.I. sociological polls. Due to the concentration of resource potential in the centers of resettlement, along thoroughfares of federal and regional importance, the network structure of territories of rest and tourism is offered. The offer according the organization of a tourist corridor of the width direction along the regional track R-185 which is the main direction of the transit movement of tourists sated with subjects to tourist display and infrastructure of different types is developed. Regions of the South of Russia including a part of regions of the Central Black Earth area are

transit on the way of the autotourist flows following in the direction of the South from northern areas (Fig. 1.).

Nowadays the phenomenon of transit tourism for our country have not been created yet, this tendency only gains popularity. However, the sphere of transit tourism has the big prospects of development in Russia, considering the sizes of our country; this sphere can become highly profitable [20]. Formation of the transit tourist corridors certainly demanding development of the corresponding infrastructure (objects temporary placements, service, public catering) and also saturation is observed by objects of tourist interest. Along the route R-185, the organization of archaeological memorial estates under the open sky and also reconstruction of a part of the lost key objects of historical and cultural heritage of area - fragments of fortresses of the Belgorod border line (Tsarev Alekseev, Userd, Yablonov), formation of informative and ecotourist routes, development of objects of rural, gastronomic and pilgrim tourism is supposed. One of the most perspective directions of development for in the Belgorod region is rural tourism. Rural tourism the phenomenon rather new, a role of steady rural tourism becomes more and more significant in the light of widespread introduction of the international concept of sustainable development of rural territories [16]. Development of territories of rural tourism promotes: preservation of small settlements, development of national crafts, preservation of cultural, ecological and historical heritage of the region [17]. Rural tourism can be an important source of jobs for local communities [9]. Within the developed tourist corridor as the perspective basic center of development of rural tourism, the item Tomarovka is considered, the potential for development of rural tourism is available also in the settlement of Prokhorovka and the small city of Korocha.

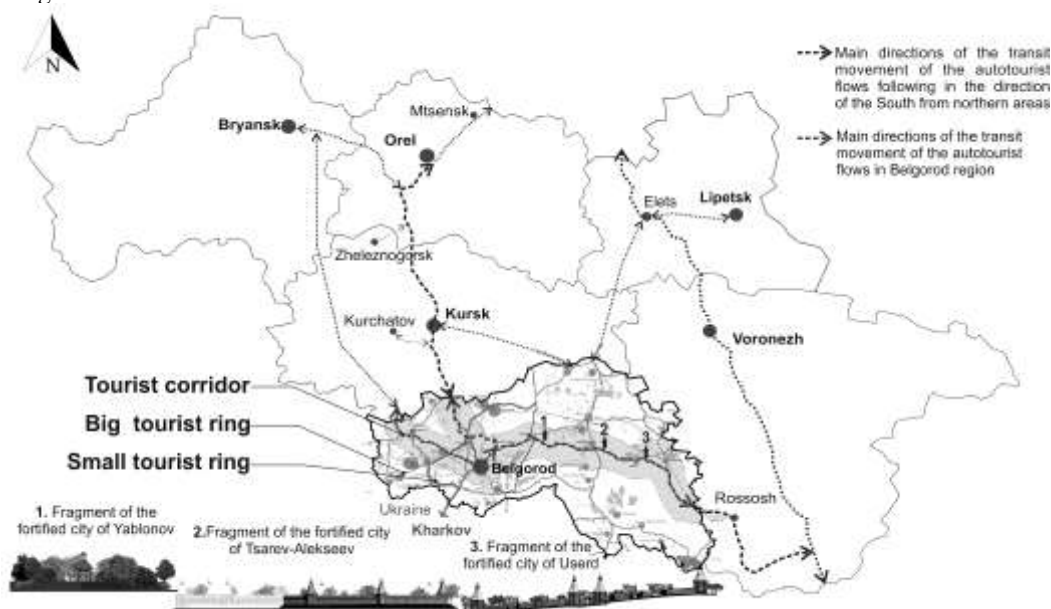


Fig. 1. Tourist and transport routes in the structure of autotourist flows in the territory of the Central Black Earth. 1-fragment of the fortified city of Yablonov offered to reconstruction; 2-fragment of the fortified city of Tsarev-Alekseev offered to reconstruction; 3-fragment of the fortified city of Userd offered to reconstruction. Authors: Ladik E.I.

It is necessary to form transport knots on linear crossing roads - the multifunctional basic centers and the centers of rest and tourism with the leading function of various hierarchical levels and functional orientation (informative, event, ecological, recreational, etc. types of rest and tourism) depending on their tourist potential. One of the organization conditions of the tourist center is to ensure complexity on the basis of target use of tourist resources [3].

A. Multifunctional centers

- **Federal importance.** Several multifunctional tourist centers exist on the territory of the Belgorod region at the moment and have the potential for development centers of rest and tourism of federal importance. The regional center – Belgorod (as the center of business, transit, cultural and informative and event tourism) and the village of Hotmyzhsk of Borisovsky district, being near key objects of ecological and informative tourism such as: sites of the federal reserve “Belogorie” and also being the venue of a significant event action (the international festival of Slavic culture “Hotmyzhsk fall”).
- **Regional value.** The potential basic regional centers of tourism are the cities: Grayvoron, Valuyki, Korocha and Sary Oskol. Town Grayvoron has the high potential of development as the tourist center and has high historical and cultural potential, and also has favorable indicators of natural tourist potential, it is the center of holding various festivals on regional level. Valuyki is the transport hub of regional value, at the same time it has development potential as the center of transit tourism. Valuyki district also has high rates of historical and cultural and natural potential, and thus town Valuyki has the prospects of formation as the basic center of cultural and informative, recreational and ecological tourism. Sary Oskol belongs to the category of big cities, has the high cultural and informative potential (takes the second place on area after the regional center of Belgorod); the city also acts as the large center of the mining industry that does it perspective as the center of business tourism.
- **Province value.** The basic centers of tourism of province value are offered: Biryuch in Krasnogvardeisky district having rather high historical and cultural potential, having the high density of monuments of architecture, besides, he is in the region of high landscape potential; New Oskol – as the basic center of ecological and rural tourism, Gubkin - as the basic center of informative and ecological tourism (materials on creation of the natural Gubkinsky park prepare now), Shebekino – as the basic center of recreational, ecological and cultural tourism possessing favorable indicators of transport availability to the basic in the field of the center of recreational demand – Belgorod.
- **Municipal value.** The administrative centers of areas act as the multipurpose basic centers of tourism of

municipal level: The town Stroitel - is located in a zone of influence of large city Belgorod and has favorable indicators on transport availability; Aleksevka - was founded in the 17th century and has appeal to informative tourism, besides his location on the route of regional value does it by the potential basic center of trailering; the settlement Borisovka – is the center national crafts (“Borisovsky ceramics”) and is located in a zone of high landscape potential; Veydelevka and Volokonovka-possesses historical and cultural potential. Volokonovka is the venue of large event actions (the interregional festival “Cossack Circle”); Ivnya, Rakitnoye - is the venue of a festival of the Russian farmstead culture “The Yusupov meetings”, has historical and cultural potential.

- **Local value.** As the multifunctional centers of tourism of local value, it is possible to consider settlements: Maisky, Razumnoe, Dubovoe of the Belgorod district, as the centers of a suburban recreation for the population of city Belgorod.

B. Basic centers of cultural and informative tourism.

- **Federal importance.** The settlement Prokhorovka – memorial estate “Prohorov's Field”.
- **Regional value.** The park of regional value “Keys” in Prohorov's area - as the center of cultural and informative tourism (the accompanying function - event tourism), the Holkovsky cave monastery in the village of Chernyansky district, a sanatorium complex “Krasivo” in Borisovsky district. As the basic centers of tourism of regional value are also considered: the village of Poroz of Grayvoronsky district near an object of archeology of the Scythian ancient settlement “Poroz”, the village of Dmitriyevka of Shebekinsky district located near an archeology object - the Dmitriyevsky ancient settlement, the village of Krapivnoye of Shebekinsky district near an archeology object - the Krapivensky ancient settlement. The most serious problem at the organization of tourism infrastructure in these basic centers are the problem of preservation of archaeological landscapes today. A relevant task for experts of architects and town-planners at the same time is the development of such planning structure of tourism territories which will allow to adjust and lower anthropogenic load of unique cultural landscapes.
- **Province value.** The village Novoivanovka of Volokonovsky district which possesses a significant object of informative tourism (a mill complex - Barkov's mill) and is the venue of the interdistrict festival “I Am the Russian Peasant”; the village of Golovchino of Grayvoronsky district, having considerable historical and cultural potential, the accompanying function event (a festival of folk art “the Uspensky fair”).

- **Municipal value.** The village of Urazovo in Valuysky district, the village of Yablonova in Korochansky district (finding in the territory of the former fortified city of the Belgorod border line – Yablonova), the village Verkhososna - the former fortified city of the Belgorod border line Verkhososensk, the villages of Velikomikhaylovka and Bogorodskoye of the New Oskol district, the village of Streletskoye of Yakovlevsky district.
- **Local value.** The village of Mukhouderovka of Alexeyevsky district where there is an object of cultural heritage the estate Stankevichy, the accompanying function event (is the venue of the annual literary and musical festival “Uderovsky Leaf Fall”).

It is offered to create big and small tourist rings for the purpose of formation of tourist and recreational space, the binding most important basic centers of rest and tourism. The small ring assumes the movement on the settlements Razumnoe and Nizhny Olshanets direction (recreational tourism), Maslov Pier (ecotourism), Shebekino and Grayvoron (event tourism), Hotmyzhsk (informative tourism), the settlement Borisovka, town Stroitel, the settlement Prokhorovka, becoming isolated on Korocha. The big ring includes the settlements Razumnoe and Nizhny Olshanets, Maslova Pier, towns Shebekino and Grayvoron, the settlements Hotmyzhsk, Borisovka, Tomarovka, town Stroitel, settlement Prokhorovka, regional park “Keys”, the cities Gubkin and Sary Oskol, the village Holki, New Oskol city and the settlement of Volokonovka with the organization of high-speed public transport and objects of roadside infrastructure.

As a result of a research of a historical and cultural framework of the Belgorod region, regional features of natural and historical and cultural capacity of the territory have been revealed, the main stages of his formation are designated, the prospects of development of cultural and informative, pilgrim, event tourism and the organization of the tourist centers local, regionally and federal importance are estimated.

The highest potential on a data set of indicators has been revealed in the Belgorod, Korochansky and Krasnogvardeysky districts. Have high potential according to separate significant characteristics: Prohorov's area (an object of cultural heritage of federal importance – memorial estate “Prohorovka's Field”), the Sary Oskol district (with concentration the quantity of monuments of architecture, greatest in area), Valuysky district (the greatest in area is concentrated by quantity of objects of archeology of federal importance). The major factors constraining development of cultural and informative tourism in the territory of the area are: insufficient study of objects of historical and cultural heritage of area, their unsatisfactory state (many significant objects need restoration), or their full loss.

Reconstruction of a lost objects part of cultural heritage of the Belgorod region, fortified cities of the Belgorod border line can become one of this problem solutions. The restored fragments of fortifications can be considered as perspective

key points of a tourist attraction of regional and federal levels. At the same time, it is necessary to consider that archaeological landscapes need protection, preservation and a further research. The investments involved to the sphere of tourism will allow developing in the long-term mechanisms - state private partnership in questions of financing of the historical and archaeological researches connected with these objects.

In modern structure of a historical and cultural framework of the Belgorod region authors mark out the following main features:

- 1) *boundary nature of resettlement system;*
- 2) *existence of poorly studied archaeological landscapes;*
- 3) *two main directions of historical resettlement - meridional and the width;*
- 4) *existence of the industrial landscapes having cultural and informative value;*
- 5) *existence of the military landscapes having cultural historical value.*

In this regard, the following tasks are relevant:

- 1) *mappings of archeology monuments;*
- 2) *archaeological inspection of the land plots;*
- 3) *holding actions for preservation of monuments of archeology and delimitation of territories of these objects;*
- 4) *creation of a cultural and historical cluster “The Belgorod line”;*
- 5) *formation of a transport tourist corridor with placement of the centers of rest and tourism in the territory of the Belgorod region;*
- 6) *formation of big and small tourist transport rings with placement of the multifunctional centers of rest and tourism with a kernel in Belgorod.*

V. CONCLUSION

Now with change of recreational needs of the population the sphere of cultural and informative tourism develops [21] more and more. The historical and cultural framework of the territory is a basis for formation of structure of tourism in the region as territories of cultural and informative tourism gravitate to areas of concentration of historical and cultural objects and demand the organization of the corresponding serving infrastructure. An important part of perspective development of the sphere of cultural-informative tourism in the Belgorod region is spatial development of the structure of tourist and recreational territories of the Belgorod region, formation of tourist rings and tourist a corridor of regional value. One of the priority directions is protection of cultural landscapes of the region, restoration of significant monuments of architecture, reconstruction of key historical and cultural objects of tourist appeal, elements of fortresses of the Belgorod border line that will contribute in the long term of the development in the field of the sphere of cultural and informative and event tourism to development of infrastructure of transit tourism and promoting of history of edge.

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