

- partial or complete lining of walls and ceilings with noise absorbing materials to absorb sound energy;
- installation of suspended ceilings in industrial premises. The isolation of air noise increases with filling the air gap between the ceiling and the ceiling material by noise absorbing airborne sound insulation.

Application of the above mentioned measures allows to improve the working conditions of personnel in power engineering, eliminate workplace harmful effects of noise or minimize their negative impact.

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CURRENT TRENDS IN FORMATION OF THE ARCHITECTURAL - SPATIAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE CULTURAL-EDUCATIONAL CENTERS

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Since origin the workmen's clubs played the important role in cultural and social life of a society. This type of buildings has passed a long way of development, beginning from construction of the "workmen's club" "club of trade unions" or "recreation centers" of a factory or an enterprise in the twenties of the last century up to creation in our time the modern, large-scale cultural centers, the art centers, the centers of cultural evolution. This type of buildings has a very interesting history comprising both the periods of rapid development and periods of degradation. Like other types of buildings, the cultural-educational centers have their own periodization and stages of development.

The early generation of this type of constructions was fairly rapid. Workmen's clubs, national houses, palaces of workers were the new elements which have originated in the bowels the old system. They have passed a rough way of development; they have undergone the essential modifications in structure in order to correspond to requirements and needs of that time. One of the main issues which should be solved was the creation of the urban public institutions which could consolidate and be of equally interest for various social and age groups of population. That is to say these buildings met better requirement of communications, they were required for meetings, assemblages, "mass actions", and other arrangements that have been the integral part of the revolutionary epoch. These new types of public buildings

which at that time were just being formed were considered as the centers for the mass - propaganda activity and for augmentation of cultural level of workers and organization of leisure for various segments of society. Tenders for projects of various types of new cultural-educational establishment were held.

The large-scale building of workmen's clubs and recreation centers in the USSR fell on the second half of the twentieth years, upon that those clubs were seeming to absorb and dissolve functions of variety of the cultural-mass and entertainment buildings. This circumstance resulted in increase of their functional and composition role in the urban structure. Distribution of the new socialist culture at the territory of the USSR became a precondition for occurrence of workmen's clubs and establishments of cultural orientation in the twenties years. Clubs, propaganda rooms, people's houses, village library and reading-rooms and so on, have arisen early in the first post-revolutionary years in the cities, settlements and villages. At that time in the countries of Europe in contrast to the countries of USSR, there was no large-scale burst of designing of establishments of a like nature, however from time to time such establishments began to appear. In those days establishments of a like nature appeared at the territory of modern Europe, however they performed a function of cultural evolution of the society and its recreation but seldom had political implied sense. The European approach of that time also was fairly interesting and development of such type of buildings (unlike the countries of the former Soviet Union), both in functional-planning and three dimensional designs and in structural interpenetration of premises and various public spaces is in progress and is enriched with new experiments even today.

Time of occurrence of clubs has fallen within the era of development of such architectural orientation as a functionalism and constructivism. In the approach to working out the figurative design, the architects of that time considered that the club should be inevitably allocated with its surface appearance among the urban development. However the vision of the figurative designs was not unanimous among the majority of architects.

It should be noted that in the domestic practice of designing of such types of buildings during the 70th years there was a certain decline in comparison with foreign experience. In the context of development of technologies, tendencies in designing and needs of the population the approach for designing of this type of constructions has somewhat changed and became more amplitudinous.

Because of development of technologies the list of establishments and places where people could spend their free time and be evolved both intellectually and culturally has considerably increased. Except that cultural institutions which have arisen right at the beginning, demanded the updated approach and modernization according to requirements of new time.

At that time, in the countries of the former USSR, people gradually lost interest in the cultural centers. Certain transformation of interests took place. On that time attention of people was concentrated on cinemas, high-grade theatres which were built separately because of lack of the assembly halls and premises areas, lack of servicing in the recreation centers, and so on.

Similar situation with the advent of new cultural institutions was in foreign practice. However, architects of that time have very quickly realized that it was not favorable and detached allocation of such quantity of institutions together with adjoining territories in a city would very quickly lead to new problems. It should be noted that foreign experts approach with particular care for selection of premises which form the cultural centre. Conditionally most of them can be divided into two groups: the general one (premises and spaces where people of different age and social segments were able to spend time and would be equally interested in) and the specialized group (for each segment separately). In this time whilst designing of such buildings architects were striving to allocate as much as possible of functions in one building, this tendency remains valid up to date.

All this has been resulted in a combination of considerable quantity of the construction types of one big complex and add-ons in it of new types of premises. It is interesting that in our time such buildings are free from the fixed list of the accessory premises. The citizen's concernment and requirement are the main criteria for establishments and premises. In particular, if look at foreign analogues of the construction designs of this type it is possible to observe considerable functional expansion which is easily seen by comparison of foreign and domestic experience in design of such constructions.

In course of designing of master plans the area of the adjacent territories to a building was considerably increased. Arrangements of artificial ponds and large landscape territories are in evidence. The tendency of arrangement of these buildings close to the city center is discerned in the arrangement of town-planning structure, in order to facilitate access thereto. Besides they try to place building on territories with a good landscape picture - near to waters and on the interesting terrain. Unlike the countries of the former Soviet Union where the virtual imaginative design practically was always developed in the style of Constructivism, foreign developments of similar projects have no fixed stereotype concerning virtual imaginative design of the given type of object. Among imaginative designs you can find diversified variants ranging from the strict and bold contours of urbanism and cubism to the smooth lines overflowing into each other, lines of futurism or Biotech, also often the imaginative designs of the given objects are solved following parameterize patterns. The large glassed surfaces are prevailed in the imaginative designs of buildings irrespective of the stylistic orientation. Atrium spaces and terraced verdure surfaces are widespread. Use of the large glassed surfaces and atrium spaces allows solving problem of insolation of the big premises, in particular of the exhibition areas. Use of the large glassed surfaces and atrium spaces allows solving a problem of insolation of the big premises, in particular of the exhibition areas. At all times the advanced constructive designs were applied in these objects. This was attributed to one important problem which always took place - requirement for ceiling of the large areas. Earlier the reinforced concrete structures were mainly used as material for building of such objects. First by means of the reinforced concrete the architects were able to create a variety of interesting forms, secondly, in the fiftieth years of the last century majority of architects considered the reinforced concrete architecture as the architecture of the

future. Now concrete is also widely used, however, it is gradually superseded by modern metal designs and finishing materials.

So, clubs from their inception played the important role in a society. And today this type of constructions is interesting to be developed by architects throughout the world.

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SEMANTIC FEATURES OF CURRENT CITY ARCHITECTURAL IMAGE FORMATION

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The purpose of architectural theory is to research laws of morphogenesis in architecture, content-richness and figurativeness of architectural forms, to remain relevant for understanding creative processes and the practice of architecture. Architecture as a kind of art, reflects all sides of society being (i.e., political system, level of culture, preference in a fashion and style). Pithiness and definiteness of architecture from time immemorial identify signs and symbols as the most concentrated resources, transmitting information [4].

According to many researchers, the end of the XXth century and the beginning of the XXIst century are distinguished by the current crisis in a stylistics and figurativeness of a modern architecture, resulting in both destruction of direct and inverse relation system between architecture's object and consumer and deprivation of modern architecture traditional signs-symbols. Moreover, the isolation of architecture from current reality and also its separation from external environment was caused by the current negative trend, inherent to architects and town-planners. The reciprocal misunderstanding occurs between consumer and creator of modern city architectural environment. Mechanisms, that have been tried and tested for years and united by strong thread of consciousness of architect and citizen, have been lost. In a modern architecture some departure from traditional understanding of such terms as *sense, symbol, sign and emotion* has been noticed [3]. "Three foundations" that are basic for historical style architecture, without which it is now an architectural space, presenting nothing more than a set of piles of glass and metal, have been lost.

A significant amount of works have been devoted to the consideration of the mentioned above issues at each stage of architecture development (e.g., D. Broadbent, R. Venturi, C. Jencks, B. Zevi, U. Eco, C.Schulz, M. Tafuri, R. Fusco, S.