

PRINCIPLES OF RENOVATION OF RIVERSIDE AREAS OF A BIG CITY (USING THE EXAMPLE OF DISTRICT GRIGORIVKA IN KHARKIV)

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The urgency of the research topic is due to the discrepancy of the characteristics of the riverside areas with the ecological needs and other modern requirements of the urban environment. This situation is characterized by an imbalance between natural and artificial environments due to elemental urbanization, excessive urban growth and global engineering. For future generations, the optimal living conditions and bio-geosystem diversity must be preserved. It also achieved improvement of the ecological status and attractiveness of river territories through urban development and economic activity.

Therefore, an integral requirement of modern environmental development is a harmonized space. Historically, the river dominated the spatial organization of cities. The center of the cities was located on a hill and was functionally diverse. At the same time, the development of the artificial and natural component of the city center was disconnected. Riverside areas were considered as unsuitable territories for construction.

In the XX century, the requirements for functional saturation of the river spaces were redefined and their role was replaced by an intensive development as a city space. River city space was considered as a place of social activities inside the city, with the formation of architecturally significant public facilities and places of intense recreation. The river network is the only uninterrupted natural subsystem of the city, which forms ecological corridors. They are able to combine exterior and interior landscaped spaces into a single subsystem of the city.

The problem of the research is the disharmony in the organization of natural and artificial elements in urban development spaces. The landscapes of the annual valleys are unstable to anthropogenic loading. Due to a heavy transport load, existing industrial enterprises, economic activities, chaotic development and density of residential and public buildings, the rivers have acquired negative qualities that have a detrimental effect on the ecological state of the whole system of the settlement: pollution of the water area, disturbance of natural landscapes, disappearance of plant coverings, etc. In connection with this, there is a need for an integrated approach to the organization of riverside areas located in the ecological complex.

On the basis of the analysis of scientific and practical experience as well as studying and systematization of factors and principles, a conceptual model for solving the problem of riverside areas in Kharkiv (using the example of Grigorivka

region) was developed. The basic principles and techniques of renovation of the riverside areas in were outlined in the following aspects: planning, structural and functional, compositional: the principle of environmental friendliness; the principle of integration; the principle of multifunctionality; the principle of spatial and compositional interconnection; the principle of transformation; the principle of technology.

The suggested methods of formation of the riverside areas, taking into account the requirements for the organization of modern residential, public and industrial buildings, organization of recreational territory, are used in the conceptual design of the riverside areas of the Grigorivka district in Kharkiv.

As the result of the conceptual design, the feasibility and effectiveness of the implemented principles and techniques have been confirmed, which contributes to the improvement of the ecological complex of the riverside areas and the ecological network of Kharkiv as a whole.

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CURRENT ARCHITECTURAL TRENDS

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The modern architecture is various and surprising. It is very difficult to put it into narrow bounds. The architecture is dynamically developing, as well as the technical progress.

The world architecture changed significantly within last century. The architecture is changing the formed views of the cities and improving the life of their inhabitants.

The trends have always and everywhere existed. The new global trends are defined by leading architects.

Instead of the composite styles and experiments, courageous forms and experiments, the pragmatic approach and dream to build the house came pragmatic calculation and desire to create the house, that will stand out in one's memory, be comfortable and convenient for life. The main trend of modern architecture to build maximum comfort for environmental life. It is achieved by means due of functionality, the competent organization of space, aesthetics, emotionality, profitability and environmental care.

The previous years have left behind many architectural trends, that in 2017 revealed in variety of their beauty. For example black facades, narrow houses, renovation of buildings, inner gardens and, first of all, ecological architecture.

The leading architects very enthusiastically experiment with black colour, it helps to emphasize the general form of the project. It also strengthens translucent