

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

functions, such as windows and the glazed parts of a facade, making the building more light and transpierce.

The house of German architect but Anne Lampen, in the city of Neunenhagen, became serial project, that liked which was pleasant the functionality and a stylish view. In 2010 this house was even included into the list of "The best houses for family of the 21st century".

From the economic point of view it is profitable to build narrow multi-storied buildings. For example, in Japan land has such a value that will be even suitable for the house construction, when in the other countries will be hardly enough for the parking of car. In 2017 this trend was only enforced and developed a peculiar race, where comfort on small squares is becoming real.

Renovation allows to turn the abandoned factories, factory rooms and other old non used buildings into comfortable, inhabited, trade or modern office centres. The careful attitude to historical view of the city allows to keep the view of buildings, that have historical and architectural value, but at the same time widely vary design and purposes of rooms. This process is the modern alternative to demolition of building and construction new ones.

For example, the castle of the 15th century in the German city of Halle is a very valuable example of Gothic military architecture. Because of the violent history the building was constantly exposed to destruction and changes during the entire period of its existence. Since the 17th century a part of a castle complex was in the ruined state, until the general renovation was not carried out, that turned the castle into museum, uponon the project of the architect bureau Nieto Sobejano Arquitectos.

The indoor landscaping was gardening a characteristic feature of houses during many centuries. The indoor landscaping is in itself an alternative to urban buildings with small space, also present in itself projects with such necessary fragmentation of space.

The pioneer of urban facades indoor gardening isconsidered the French biologist is considered and designer Patrick Blanc. In 1986 he made the first "living wall" for the Paris City of Science and Industry. Blanc considers that plants should harmonize by colour, size and leaf texture, not only among themselves, but also with urbann construction.

The ecological awareness became an important subject within the last two years for all architects, and ecologically safe architecture turned, in 2017, into one of unspoken rules. Uses of ecologically harmless materials, passive energy saving designs, economy of water and alternative method of collecting and energy savings are considered today as the main postulates in design.

The house built by Overland Partners Architects is almost a space ship. The water used by its inhabitants is filtered and reused for the economic purposes. The electric power is accumulated solar panels. And plants, decorating the yard, are resistant to drought and do not require additional water.

The modern architecture is an absolutely new philosophy, whose global sense is based not on the creation of eternal monuments to someone's ego, and on service to humanity and to their requirements.

"GREEN ECONOMY" AS AN APPROACH TO SURMAUNTING THE PROBLEM OF DEFORESTATION IN UKRAINE

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The article deals with the most effective way of solving the problem of deforestation in Ukraine, which is known as «green economy».

Before considering advantages and disadvantages of «green economy» as a common practice of conducting state economy in many European countries, it is necessary to give a specific definition of this phenomenon.

At the present time the essence of the expression «green economy» is understood differently. Some believe that these are new sectors of the economy that will improve the nature of the country. Others understand this expression as new technologies, a kind of ecosystem designed to help and benefit nature.

Anyway some people are sure that this is a transition to a new stage of development, which aims to create environmentally friendly products.

All these approaches to the definition of the concept are very close to the meaning of an expression. A «green economy» is an economy aimed at preserving the well-being of society through the efficient use of natural resources, as well as ensuring the return of end-use products to the production cycle. First of all, the «green economy» is aimed at the economical consumption of those resources that are currently subject to depletion (minerals, oil, gas) and the rational use of inexhaustible resources.

Why is it important to pay attention to implementation of «green economy» in Ukraine in relation to forests? First of all, it should be mentioned that forest refers to exhaustible resources which, however, are difficult to recover. Forests still cover about 30 percent of the world's land area, but they are disappearing at an alarming rate. Between 1990 and 2016, the world lost 502,000 square miles (1.3 million square kilometers) of forest, according to the World Bank—an area larger than South Africa.

The situation in Ukraine is the same as in other countries in the world. The area of forest in Ukraine covers less than 14% of its vast territory. Despite that Ukraine is still one of the main exporters of forest in Europe. Some tries to make the situation better have been taken. In 2015, to prevent further deforestation, and to promote rational management of natural resources, a moratorium was introduced on the export of untreated timber from Ukraine. But it caused the appearance of