

Archaeologists have found the remains of root systems on both sides of the road; it is believed that on the roadside grew alleys of palm trees.

An approximate view of a private Egyptian garden was established by painting in one of the tombs in the city of Thebes. It had a rectangular shape, a lake and pools.

The manor, the bas-relief of which was found near the town of Tel el-Amarna consisted of a symmetrical rectangular area surrounded by high walls. The central part was occupied by a pool, lake or pergola. Alleys of woody plants were planted around the perimeter of the fence, and then the height of the plants went from larger to smaller. Paths were extremely straight, because the wrong shape was associated with clutter. Statues of Gods, animals or sphinxes were often placed along them.

There was a vegetable garden on the estates, but it was given secondary importance. Various plants grew in affluent gardens, some of which had a sacred meaning. For example, the ancient sycamore (*Ficus sycomorus* L.) was associated with the name of the goddess Nut, and conifers such as juniper (*Juniperus phoenicea* L.) were considered symbols of Osiris (*Tamarix nilotica* L.) also grew in the gardens. Nile acacia (*Acacia nilotica* L.), often grown figs (*Ficus carica* L.), Egyptian lotus (*Nymphaea lotus* L.), cornflower (*Centaurea calcitrapa* L.), wild poppy (*Papaver rhoeas* L.) could be found there.

Moreover, although centuries have passed since then, this precious experience of synthesis, combining inspiration and experiment, art and architectural motives, is becoming more and more relevant nowadays.

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GEOMETRIC ORGANIZATION AND THE IMPORTANCE OF BREACHING THE STRICT ORDER OF THE ARCHITECTURAL SPACE FORMATION

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The organization of an ordered space created for human life and activity, for which it is natural to perceive an organized space that has a geometrically clear and understandable form is an important task of architecture. Consideration of this issue is important because the spatial structure of the urban

environment is a complex framework formed by many objects and systems. Most of the spaces of the modern city merge to form a continuous chain of various chaotic inhomogeneous spaces and impressions of their perception. The spatial structure of the city is increasingly complicated in the modern world due to many factors in the development of functional and planning structure. Thus, the purpose of the study is to substantiate the role of geometric ordering of the architectural space formation and to identify the significance of breaching the strict order.

Thus, a human evaluates the world visually, comparing its properties: flatness, volume, depth and its position in relation to a part of this world: from the outside or from the inside. First of all, the sizes and the form of the limited space are perceived. The impression of isolation is created psychologically by observing objects that limit space.

From the point of view of the position of gestalt psychology, any effective structure should be the simplest. A person subconsciously focuses on an ordered space. He/she is looking for it in the environment, often imagining an unfinished fragment of the space. In the world, the laws of “simplicity” of the ratio of parts and the whole, the rules of “grouping” figures by the principle of similarity, etc. are essential. Any visual model strives for simplification and simplicity. Simple geometric shapes (circle, sphere) have a deep symbolic meaning. Thus, the shape of the circle has long shown sacredness; it is the basis of the universe, the basis of the proportions of the human body and so on. The use of universal geometric shapes in compositional and structural solutions creates architecture and architectural and urban space in general more acceptable to a human being on an emotional level. The symbolism of these forms is substantiated by their aesthetics as forms that are absolutely ordered (ideal). The geometry of simple forms can be quite easily guessed in more complex forms and thus, they can be perceived as the most acceptable for perception in general. This form can be perceived as a prototype for forms of a more complex configuration. Thus, a triangle, a square and a circle are signs of the architectural alphabet, pure geometric shapes, understood as a universal code by which the environment is formed.

At the same time, the aspect of art that is obligatory for architecture requires a transfer from the simplicity and easiness of perception to more complex structures. Complications are essential components of a work of art and architecture.

However, it is necessary to prove the importance of breaching of a simple geometric shape. It is important to note that the ideal geometry changes throughout the humanization of the society. Therefore, although a man tries to level complex shapes to simple geometric shapes, at the same time he/she always seeks to move away from them. Therefore, achieving the compositional and artistic integrity of the architectural work requires violations of the elementary geometric laws.

In the conclusion, it should be noted that a man is psychologically focused on an ordered space. He/she is looking for it in the environment, often imagining an unfinished fragment of the space. Every human perceives a space similar to a simple geometric shape. However, to achieve the compositional and artistic integrity, the architectural work requires violations of the elementary geometric laws. Disturbances in the order is an artistic practice. Thus, a departure from the simplicity and an easiness of perception is required as well as applying to structures that are more complex.

THE ROLE OF URBAN PLANNING IN IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF HUMANS LIFE

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In this article we want to investigate some aspects of urban studies as a science about the city, its specificity and main problems and also show methodological potential of urbanistic approaches for studying life of a modern city.

Over the past 10 years, many cities and their parts have changed significantly. Cosy landscaping and good lighting have appeared, transport accessibility has increased, a convenient infrastructure, recreation areas, children's and sports grounds have been created. Remarkable events of the decade can be considered the fact that cars began to give way to pedestrians, and dedicated lanes for public transport appeared on the roads. This means a change in priorities in the city: now they are doing a lot for the convenience of residents who travel on foot or by public transport. Such changes were made possible thanks to urban studies - the young science of urban development and the interaction of urban systems with residents. Some ideas of urbanism have become very popular among the population, but decisions and proposals for changes in a particular area of life or area are not always taken quickly. Urbanists still have a lot to do to improve urban life in the nearest future.

Until recently, no one thought about the convenience of people, let alone aesthetic or psychological needs. The result of this approach was the faceless sleeping areas of large cities with huge high-rise buildings, poor ecology, transportation problems, high crime rates and poorly developed infrastructure. The number of personal vehicles created new problems: traffic congestion, air pollution, the transformation of already not very cosy courtyards into an endless parking lot. Then the active construction of highways began. The number of cars increased more and more, the roads were overloaded again and once there was a