

Bozhynsky B.I., Kuiumdji V.A.*Kharkiv National University of Civil Engineering and Architecture***SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE ARCHITECTURAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE LECTURE HALL AS THE "THIRD PLACE"****The relevance of the topic**

It is difficult to imagine place where people could relax their body and soul and with benefits for the mind. The place, that would be so relevant and pleasant for work and leisure. This problem was conceived by the American sociologist Ray Oldenburg described it in the book "the Third place". The author, in particular, investigated the death of public spaces in American cities. "Third place" (after home - number one and work is number two) is a cafe, library, exhibition, anti-cafes, shops etc., where people can communicate free and naturally. Exactly these places of recreation, entertainment, exchanging opinions are the most important part of daily life of citizens, without which society is degrading.

Oldenburg calls the "first place" home is the place where person live. "Second place" is a workplace where people actually spend most of their time. These places are considered to be priority in the life of the individual. "Third place" is given to entertainment, recreational role. It is an "anchor" in society, which promotes and facilitates the creative interaction of people, performs an important social, economic and political functions. Work space is very regulated. House can also seriously limit person by norms of family life. Urban space is a place, where person can be himself and relaxed, to chat with co-thinkers. Bars, cafés and anti-café, fitness centers and beauty salons, churches, libraries and parks – "third places" can be demonstrated in different forms in different countries and cities and to have special history.

Historically, "third places" were developing to establishments spontaneously and were becoming a popular platform more by coincidence [1 p. 42].

Experts note, demand for places with flexible functional organization, distinctive from the categories of "home" and "work"

have influenced the General information mobility, and as its consequence - the development of freelancers class, and request to society for intellectual leisure time. Originally, different coffee shops have adopted this approach. However, there are some new approaches to public institutions became over the time. In recent years the most noticeable places had become co-working centers, that offer a new model of work in the office while rented not only walls and square meters, but fully provided working place with all the equipment [4].

Informal public life creates the foundation to ensure that citizens could find themselves in different social worlds: whether it is professional or religious groups, hobbies or subcultures. "Third places" are not created for compliance with social status, and for communication; they play the role of the intellectual forum: discuss political and literary topics. Therefore, we can say that the theme of the "third place" as a space of social organization, becomes relevant and should attract the attention of architects and designers.

"Third places" are created not for compliance to social status, but for communication; they play the role of the intellectual forum: discussing of political and literary topics. Therefore, we can say that the theme of the "third place" as a space of social organization becomes relevant and should attract the attention of architects and designers. The specifics of the "third places" in Kharkov is largely determined by the high concentration of creative youth and low solvency compared to Kiev [3]. The main share of Kharkov's "third places" presented by entertainment and cultural issues (anti-cafes, an art spaces), which are often have experiential nature, and much less co-working spaces designed especially for work. There is a little amount of "free" public spaces in Kharkov with creative and educational function, that are interesting

for us in this case. Therefore, the topic of social significance of the architectural environment of the lecture hall as the “third place” is relevant. In the sense of education function that can provide such space in the form of “third place” it is interesting to consider the lecture hall, which can potentially have the features of “third place”, and also to have its development as a type of architectural object in the form of a free public place.

Analysis of recent publications

The topic “third place” as a public entertainment, (suggesting the term - the “third place”) elucidated the sociologist R. Oldenburg [1]. Senior editor of the journal "HBR — Russia" Vladimir Ruvinskiy was writing on the topic of further education. Philosopher Kirill Martynov pointed the importance of the lecture halls in a modern space. And Dr. of Biology and Philology Tatiana Chernigovskaya noted disadvantages of online education [2].

Purpose of the research

Identifying features of lecture halls, as a new stage in the system of creative education according to the concept of “third place”.

According to the purpose assigned the following tasks:

- to study the main features of “third places”;
- to study the psychological impact of “third place”;
- show the value of the lecture hall as space of the “third place”.

Object of the research - lecture hall in the system of the “third place” as a space of useful leisure time.

Subject of the research - the formation of creative educational environment as a useful non-office space.

Result of the research

R. Oldenburg attributes a number of qualities to features of “third places”:

Neutral space. “Third place” is a kind of neutral territory, a space where people can come anytime and stay there any time depending on their desire. Visiting of these places is voluntary and free and does not depend on economic, political, social or any other factors.

“Leveler” space. For visitors of the “third places” the social or economic status of each other does not matter. Such places are accessible for a different audience and do not set formal criteria of membership. The lack of socio-demographic, financial or any other restrictions of access contributes to the spirit of the community. Thirdly, these places are valued personal qualities and not life success.

“Conversation” — as the main activity. The main goal pursued of the visitors of the “third places” to satisfy needs of informal communication. This is where they can freely and easily talk to, to share news and exchange opinions. The nature of the conversation is usually friendly, not hostile. Thirdly, in such places are respected the basic rules of conversation intuitively (to remain silent some time; to say what you think, but try not to hurt the feelings of the interlocutor; avoid topics not in general interest; try not to talk about myself, but about other audience; avoid teachings; to speak softly, but so that others could hear).

Accessibility and accommodation. The important factor is that “third place” is close, within walking distance from home or work. Being in such place person feels comfortable. You can come here anytime and meet friends. Any guest here is considered desirable, and other visitors treat him kindly. As formal social institutions (home, work, school) take the most time of the individual, “third places” must be accessible (i.e., open) in the working, and after-working hours.

The “regulars”. “Third places” have their regular customers. They create special atmosphere of the particular place, give character to it. The regulars feel here themselves at home, and their approval of new faces is crucial. There is own rules and traditions in the community of regulars, for example, a special greeting for new visitors.

Unremarkable. “Third places” can’t be called fashionable. Comfort and modesty is what distinguishes the “third place”. Visibility, surrounding visitors should not overshadow their personality. Due to the fact that “third places” don’t have pathos and pretentiousness, people don’t start to control yourself, you feel free and relaxed.

“Playful mood”. Permanent mood of the “third place” — a playful look. Such a form of organization of space implies that on the place of the reigning beyond the “third places” of hostility, anxiety and alienation comes the delight and approval.

“Home away from home”. The atmosphere and the degree of psychological comfort of the “third place” is like the first “home”. It provides to visitors congenial surroundings; spending time here, person finds a peace of the mind. The above characteristics are universal, they are inherent to any “third place” [1.p.65-83].

There are such necessary features for places of leisure at sociologists-psychologists works as:

- 1.) free use of space or not very expensive fee for it;
- 2.) the presence of meal function;
- 3.) the character of the organization environment, which allows you to make new and meet old friends [2].

Openness to all — the important feature of a "third place." Among the architectural spaces, which are organically combined this property of openness to the cultural and educational function, you can allocate the lecture hall. Lecture hall, as a more intelligent format, where people are drawn to knowledge, fits naturally into consideration in this research format of the "third place". Exactly lecture halls from the time of its appearance from very early times were often informal, unifying places for communication, and in its development has received, among other things, the function of places for leisure time.

Conclusions

1. There are about ten large objects with the function of the lecture hall in the city of Kharkiv, which is the natural center of education and particular creative. Their audience appreciates the education which should correspond to the "mind and heart" and even more appreciate investing in themselves. But their architectural environment does not always correspond to new forms of public communication and current innovations in education. There-

fore, the concept of creative and educational environment in the form of a "third place" can give a new push to the development of the city as the largest centre of education [5].

2. The lecture hall can offer knowledge in the form of entertainment that gives to a person a state of comfort and understanding of any intellectual topics. This opens up new perspectives for creative solutions architect-designer in the field of objects of art education.
3. The lecture halls should retain its traditional role, as a classic architectural environment of education, but they need to allow guests to self-actualize in a more free and flexible space that is an relevant task of the designer.
4. In space of the "third place" freedom must manifest itself in the fact that a person can change something, being an active participant in the organization of the architectural environment for creativity. If the architectural space of the education object gives someone an opportunity of free transformation of the environment, therefore, it gives more freedom for creative implementation.

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