

REVITALIZATION AS THE METHOD IN ARCHITECTURE

Introduction. In the modern world the process of the reconstruction of industrial buildings and structures under the community facilities spreads in a national and international practice. If we speak of scientific and technical terms, this process is called the revitalization of industrial buildings.

Most of the industrial buildings do not have previous functions. This fact led to decline of plants. The problem lies in the fact that the industrial heritage of the Soviet industry has a negative impact on the appearance and competitiveness of modern cities. The revitalization has become very popular in Europe, USA and Ukraine. Thus, the industrial buildings are used for a variety of functions that don't require strict restrictions in the planning and placement in the fabric of the city.

The analysis of the recent researches and publications. The contents of this article are formed on the basis of the analysis of foreign and domestic publications [1-3], individual electronic resources [4-7].

The result of research. In the modern world the problem of urban growth, not only in size, but also on building density is becoming an increasingly serious issue, it is especially important for the large settlements with a high population density. This situation often develops in the central, the most attractive for the construction areas. This problem is solved, as a rule, through the reconstruction and revitalization of historic buildings, and industrial facilities. Today, in any city, there are outdated or "moribund" plants or factories, working partly or even abandoned. Such objects are often located in the central part of the city, which once were the periphery. To date, all new productions tend to leave the city for environmental considerations, also from the point of view of psychology, because people hate to live near the industrial buildings, which as a rule, not looking presentable.

Well-designed, functional and schematic layouts of the city, the location of the transport system, as well as industrial areas in the city system, are relevant to the modern town planning. Industrial enterprises can be identified as one of the most stable pillars in the overall framework of the city with regard to their attachment to the utilities, transport networks, given their socioeconomic and functional value. Therefore, the changing of the destination of an industrial building has an impact on the planning structure of the city. Nevertheless, cities are developed, modernized and their need of the revitalization and redevelopment is becoming increasingly apparent. The revitalization is a functional filling, recovery, restoration of obsolete plants. The revitalization of abandoned industrial architecture, monuments is a multi-faceted process that needs complex solutions. On the one hand, the decline of industry affects image of the city and contributes to spread of the global decline in its limits. But on the other hand, the focused reorganization of the space has a positive effect on the urban environment and takes a step towards the development of adjoining areas.

The revitalization gives a maximum opportunity to use the space of wilted industrial buildings for a variety of functions. The main strategy of the revitalization of industrial buildings includes opening program of the new features of obsolete forms, organization of public spaces, beautification, taking into account the zoning of advanced features, changing the purpose of these constructions. This strategy is using an integrated approach of public spaces and recreational areas in the order of creation of favorable conditions for the city's residents. The transformed plants and factories are becoming the living quarters, office buildings, cultural centers.

The spaces, converted according to new features, have a historic power charge, they are unique in their historical uniqueness. The

level of the change of industrial complexes in the process of activation depends on the historical and cultural value of the object. Industrial facilities are divided into groups: the most favorable is group №1. It includes historically valuable building plants with a high level of architectural and artistic qualities. In the most cases it is a building with carefully designed facades, they are created in the style and proportion with already established relationships in an environment and commensurate with the man. Such objects always have a positive visual impact and decorate the city. Group №2 has an acceptable level of architectural and aesthetic qualities. Buildings of this group don't always have historical significance, but often relate to some certain architectural style or direction. They are quite well connected with the surrounding buildings, always visually clearly defined as industrial buildings and don't have negative effects on humans. The most problematic issue is group №3 with the low level of architecture and artistic qualities, in which quite "young" buildings were formed in the relatively modern areas of 50-70s of XX century. They were built in the leading style of the time. It was functionalism. These buildings are pretty boring architecture. Most of the buildings of this style are an example of the monotony, dullness and impersonality, creating painful discomfort. It is necessary for improving the situation: first, we need to conduct a qualitative change in the facades, with the preservation of function of the building as an important measure; secondly, we need to make the revitalization of the plant and the immediate environment for creating a comfortable environment.

The revitalization changes the concept of the industrial building. The architecture of the environment has a great influence on the person, so we need to convert a dilapidated industrial space which was formed by a huge number of sheds and outbuildings in the landscaped area of social activity. Socialization of the space improves the infrastructure elements that fact contributes to the development of tourism, environmental improvement, education and new jobs as a result of the attraction of investments.

There are four basic areas of the revitalization of industrial buildings and their territories, namely the conversion of former industrial giants, monuments of history, architecture and culture:

1. "creative clusters" - centers of contemporary art, for all kinds of exhibitions, performances and festivals;
2. business parks - unusual in a spatial solution of business centers;
3. elite residential complexes with apartments of free planning structure;
4. entertainment centers - shops, clubs, restaurants, cafes, sports.

It is important to preserve industrial architecture, interacting with historical buildings; it becomes a symbol of the artistic value of the city as a social system, which reflects the development of the society. Currently, in the world a lot of attention paid to the subject of conservation "old buildings". They have historical value. In the process of working with such objects are usually faced with a number of controversial issues, in dealing with the demolition or preservation: the economic aspect, the load on the environment during the demolition, the identification of the object in the history of the city. The modern problem of the revitalization of the urban environment is closely connected with the time factor, which is reflected in the peculiarities of the historical development of the city.

The revitalization of the industrial enterprises is a reconfiguration, partial demolition, conversion of the industrial complexes. The revitalization does not involve capital construction, which significantly reduces the cost and duration of the projects. It should be remembered that the most industrial buildings are architectural monuments - some of them more than a hundred years. Taking this into account, such buildings are often not used for its intended purpose and are not subject to demolition. Consequently the revitalization gives a second life as an architectural monument and ordinary industrial facilities without breaking the historical appearance. The scale of change in the urban environment in the process of revitalization depends on the degree of the value of historical and cultural objects.

Based on the modern urban trends, we propose to reconstruct the factories into modern multifunctional centers, which include a variety of areas for other purposes. It is quite possible, as plants take up quite a large territory. The transformation is inappropriate of such large object in the historical center of the city in a functional direction for economic reasons. Of course, they can partially save the museum function, but also acquire the status of social, cultural or other entertainment centers.

Conclusions. It can be concluded that the revitalization of industrial buildings and adjacent territory has a number of advantages:

- reduction of industrial areas within the boundaries of the city in a nearby residential area, the use of reserve in the city, the change of the functional purpose, the creation of the necessary social organizations, parks. The aim of the modernization of the territory is to create a comfortable and safe environment for people through the upgrading of the territory, the creation of new public facilities;

- improving the ecological condition through the elimination of environmentally dangerous enterprises. A program of ecological renovation is a very important for polluting enterprises which could not be near the residential accommodations. Such objects can be converted under the multifunctional public complexes with clean, renewable energy sources (implementation of a wind turbine, rainwater recycling, etc.);

- intensification of the use of territorial resources;

- improving the landscaping.

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Давидич Т.Ф.

Харьковский национальный университет строительства и архитектуры

«КИРПИЧНЫЙ СТИЛЬ» В АРХИТЕКТУРЕ 1830-х – 1900-х гг.

Постановка проблемы и актуальность исследования. В последнее время стала очень актуальной проблема стилевой идентификации зданий, построенных в период эклектики (1830-е – 1900-е гг.). В монографии «Эклектика в архитектуре» [1] нами было установлено, что в этот период на территории Российской империи

сложилось 20 основных неостилистических течений, каждое из которых имело свои истоки, причины и время распространения. Множество зданий в этот период было построено в Харькове, но их стилистика не указана в списках памятников архитектуры и охраняемых зданий. Это при-