

vary, and architecture, by virtue of its static and expensive visibility, lags far behind emerging problems. This leads to chaos and impossibility to predict the vectors of the future development of architecture, and, consequently, this leads to various kinds of mistakes in projects, the classification of which is the subject of the proposed article. While addressing the relevance of the issues of forecasting in the development of principles for the analysis of modern architecture and the city as a whole, one should carefully consider the adequacy of the predictions and consequences of erroneous forecasts. The price of mistakes can become empty cities and billions of dollars spent.

Keywords: architecture, error, innovation, cognitive distortions, crisis, system.

Данилов С.М. ІННОВАЦІЙНА АРХИТЕКТУРА: ПРОБЛЕМИ І ДОСЯГНЕННЯ (Частина перша - проблеми)

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THE ROLE OF THE ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE IN THE PRACTICE OF THE UN INTERNATIONAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS. CLASSIFYING FEATURES OF OBJECTS OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

The article analyzes the perspectives of successful introduction and fulfillment of the sustainable development goals basing on the analysis of international documentation on cultural heritage preservation, defining the number of demands towards preservation of the identity of urban area.

The article reflects among the main issues several basic thesis's of international programs on sustainable development of cities and human settlements, safeguarding of objects of cultural heritage and their implementation in Ukraine. The research resulted in defining indicators of objects of cultural heritage in the fundamental heritage-preserving documents.

Key words: Sustainable Development Goals, heritage-preserving documents, urban area, indicators of objects of cultural heritage.

Topic relevance. According to the results of the research [1], that was held by the representatives of the United Nations, the general level of urbanization has arisen from 38% to 55% during the last 40 years. In the next 20 years the growth is expected to reach the level of 15 % urbanization mostly throw developing countries. As a result one of the global development priorities is diverse elaboration of urban areas, based on the sustainable development goals. The necessity of efficient implementation of the means of sustainable development is notably revealed in Ukraine. This is caused by the fact that nowadays the rates of development of every single city and of the country as a whole only partially correspond to

Сьогодні стає очевидним, що швидкість наростання кризових явищ і швидкість змін архітектури різняться, причому архітектура, в силу своєї статичності та дорожнечі, значно відстає від виникаючих проблем. Це призводить до хаосу і неможливості передбачити вектори майбутнього розвитку архітектури, а, отже, веде до різного роду помилок в проєктах. Класифікації цих помилок і присвячена пропонує стаття. Звертаючись при цьому до актуальності питань прогностики в розробці принципів аналізу сучасної архітектури і міста в цілому, слід особливо ретельно розглядати проблематику адекватності та наслідків помилкових прогнозів. Ціною помилок можуть стати спорожнілі міста і мільярди витрачених коштів.

Ключові слова: архітектура, помилка, інновація, когнітивні спотворення, криза, система.

the goals and targets of global sustainable development, prosperity and equal future for all.

The goal of the present article is to analyze the possibilities of successful introduction and implementation of the sustainable development goals basing on the analysis of the international documentation on cultural heritage preservation, defining the number of demands towards the preservation of the identity of urban area.

The United Nations Conference on housing and sustainable urban development Habitat III took place in Quito, Ecuador from the 17th to the 20th of October 2016.

UN-Habitat is the United Nations programme working towards a better urban future. Its mission is to promote socially and environmentally sustainable human settlements development and to achieve adequate shelter for all. Increasing potential, multiplying knowledge and strengthening relations between governments and citizens form the main goals of the UN-Habitat [2].

The United Nations Conference on Housing and Sustainable Urban Development (Habitat III) successfully concluded with the adoption of the New Urban Agenda [1]. The New Urban Agenda includes the following principles:

- Sustainable urban development for social inclusion and ending poverty
- Sustainable and inclusive urban prosperity and opportunities for all
- Environmentally sustainable and resilient urban development
- Building the urban governance structure: establishing a supportive framework
- Planning and managing urban spatial development

The adopted New Urban Agenda expresses the position that defines the role and the meaning of cultural heritage, as of an important instrument of the sustainable development strategy: «We commit ourselves to developing vibrant, sustainable and inclusive urban economies, building on endogenous potentials, competitive advantages, cultural heritage and local resources, as well as resource-efficient and resilient infrastructure».

UN-Habitat programs in Ukraine. The international program on human settlements shows support and cooperates with governance, local authorities, research-and-production associations and private sector. All the technical programs and projects of the UN-Habitat are focused on a wide range of problem solving including reconstruction of slums, ending poverty in cities, liquidation the effects of disasters and restoring sanitation systems, mobilization of local financial resources and providing shelter for the population. Most of these programs are being implemented in cooperation with other double-sided institutions and supportive organizations.

Programs of UN-Habitat are being widely implemented in Ukraine [3]. In 2011 Zaporizhska region became a pilot region for realization of the UN-Habitat project of developing of small settlements. This decision became the result of the XII international conference «Ukraine-Habitat: best practices», which took place in the Ministry of Regional Development, Building, Housing and Utilities of Ukraine.

The UN-Habitat representatives marked the projects of Zaporizhska region as the most well prepared and chose it as the pilot region for implementation of the programme «Development of housing and utilities of small settlements».

In November 2012 a number of seminars led by the specialists of «UN-Habitat – Ukraine» was held in Zaporizhia. During the seminars the local authorities of Melitopol' were introduced to the practice of preparation and formalization of projects according to the UN-Habitat standards. The goal of this event was to draw investments into development of housing and utilities of the city, by the means of establishing of the City Investment Programme.

Evolution of the concept of Sustainable Development. UN-Habitat programme relies on the concept of Sustainable Development in many points. The main issues of this concept were declared for the first time in the Brundtland Report in 1987 [4]. In this document «Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It contains within it two key concepts: the concept of 'needs', in particular, the essential needs of the world's poor, to which overriding priority should be given; and the idea of limitations imposed by the state of technology and social organization on the environment's ability to meet present and future needs».

Though in time the model of Sustainable Development has evolved. The third World Congress of United Cities and Local Governments on the 17 of November 2010 in Mexico (Mexico) has adopted the Manifesto for the City of 2030 declaring *culture the fourth pillar of sustainable development* [5].

On the 1 of January 2016 the 17 Goals of Sustainable Development have officially come into operation [6]. The Goals are outlined in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development that was adopted by the world governments in September 2015 at the remarkable summit of the United Nations.

Each of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals includes a certain number of targets, aimed at the most efficient local achievement of the Goals [7]. Therefore the Goal 11 «Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable» states one of the main targets: «Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world's cultural and natural heritage».

To reach the efficient fulfillment of the noted target a Research Report on Urban Culture and Heritage was prepared during the Habitat III Prepcom [8].

The main summary of this paper is that: «Culture has historically been a driving force of urban development. Stemming from social and cultural processes, urban heritage reflects societies' identities, expectations and visions over time. Urban culture – understood as cultural and social practices, behaviors and assets developed within urban environments – is often characterized by pluralism and paves the way for cross-fertilization and innovation».

Certain bodies and programs of the Organization of the United Nations carry out all Sustainable Development Goals. Therefore UN-Habitat, UNESCO and the Organization of the United Cities and Local Governments are accomplishing Goal 11.

The International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) is mainly responsible for fulfillment of the target 11.4 of the Sustainable Development Goals. On this regard the Council has published an issue paper, which reveals all the suggestions and notes towards the Goals of the Sustainable Development and towards the New Urban Agenda [9]. The ICOMOS representatives express concern about the fact that the discussed international

documents do not reveal the full value of the cultural heritage. The Concept Note signifies critics concerning the suggested indicators of the goals and targets of Sustainable Development. The issues, mentioned above do not fully reflect the principles and goals of the preservation of the world cultural heritage. The ICOMOS Concept Note above all states the fundamental heritage preservation charters, papers and declarations which include the basic notions of the preservation activities.

«Cultural heritage has a formative role in overcoming this culture of narrow self-interest, indifferent to relationships and inter-dependencies, to the sense of the whole. Instead, cultural heritage is a particular example of a common good. It evokes the community that takes care, manages and valorizes its common good, stimulating a sense of co-belonging, cooperation, collaboration, and synergies and thus self-organization, self-governance and self-government».

The main indicators of the objects of cultural heritage are revealed below (Table 1).

Summary

1. Nowadays cities are facing unprecedented demographic, environmental, economic, social and spatial challenges. There has been a phenomenal shift towards urbanization, with 6 out of every 10 people in the world expected to reside in urban areas by 2030. In the absence of effective urban planning, the consequences of this rapid urbanization will be dramatic. It is very important for the governments and society to unite and take action in forming modern and efficient urban areas. The international practices are now being widely adopted in Ukraine with the help of specialists and local authorities. The aim for the nearest future is to bring the idea of economically, environmentally and socially sustainable human settlements to a wider audience, as well as to focus the society on preservation of cultural and architectural heritage that is the key form making factor for our historic cities and towns.

Table 1 - Basic indicators of the objects of cultural heritage in the fundamental heritage-preserving documents.

<i>Name of paper</i>	<i>Date of ratification</i>	<i>Classification attributes of the objects of cultural heritage from the point of authenticity preservation.</i>
International Charter for the conservation and restoration of monuments and sites (Venice Charter) [10]	1964	The object is outlined as a specific feature of the civilization, phase of development or a historic event.
Charter for the conservation of historic towns and urban areas (Washington Charter) [11]	1987	In this charter the safeguarding of historic cities and blocks is defined as an essential part of the global policy of economical and social growth. The basic values, that are subjected to preserve – is historic urban character and the complex of tangible and intangible attributes of the urban landscape.
Nara Document on Authenticity [12]	1994	The usage of various informational resources, confirming the cultural heritage objects' value criteria, providing the possibility to describe the object through the specific dimensions, such as aesthetic, technical, socio-cultural and historic.
Xi'an Declaration on the conservation of the setting of heritage structures, sites, and areas [13]	2005	Defining uniqueness and particular features of cultural perception, context and the interaction of the object of cultural heritage with the surrounding.
World Heritage and Contemporary Architecture - Managing the Historic Urban Landscape (Vienna Memorandum) [14]	2005	This document spots the interaction of contemporary architecture and historic urban landscape to safeguard and preserve all the unique features of the objects of cultural heritage.
Joint ICOMOS –TICCIH Principles for the Conservation of Industrial Heritage Sites, Structures, Areas and Landscapes [15]	2011	The cultural heritage object is characterized as the identifier of industrial processes, technologies and methods of usage of natural resources.
Approaches for the conservation of twentieth-century architectural heritage, Madrid Document 2011 [16]	2011	In this document the standardization of urban architectural concepts is defined along with the diversity of ideological approaches towards the architectural form making.

2. The programs of UN-Habitat have already been adopted in Ukraine. Therefore we are obliged to take further steps towards developing sustainable urban areas in our region. The information and experience received from the United Nations representatives in Ukraine are being passed on and multiplied.

3. The concept of Sustainable Development is the basis of the global development nowadays. However the statement of this concept as well as the Sustainable Development Goals prove them to be separated for everyday life and needs of the society. That is why some certain international organizations with local chapters, such as UNESCO and ICOMOS are called to bring the goals and targets of Sustainable Development to life in every human settlement. As the safeguarding of the cultural and architectural heritage lies among the main goals for the urban specialists of our country and region.

4. As a conclusion we must note that the basic indicators of the objects of cultural heritage received as a result of thorough analysis of the international safeguarding documents

should serve as a platform for developing new principles of identification of the architectural heritage objects.

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Заворіна А. А. ВІДОБРАЖЕННЯ РОЛІ АРХИТЕКТУРНОЇ СПАДЩИНИ У ДІЯЛЬНОСТІ МІЖНАРОДНИХ ПРОГРАМ ООН ЗІ СТАЛОГО РОЗВИТКУ. КЛАСИФІКАЦІЙНІ ОЗНАКИ ОБ'ЄКТІВ КУЛЬТУРНОЇ СПАДЩИНИ.

У статті проаналізовані перспективи успішного впровадження та виконання задач сталого розвитку спираючись на аналіз міжнародних документів з охорони культурної спадщини, що визначають комплекс вимог зі збереження ідентичності міського середовища. Серед головного, стаття висвітлює основні положення міжнародних програм стосовно сталого розвитку міст та людських поселень, збереження об'єктів культурної спадщини, та впровадження їх на Україні. За результатами дослідження визначені класифікаційні ознаки об'єктів культурної спадщини в аспекті збереження ідентичності.

Ключові слова: цілі сталого розвитку, пам'яткоохоронна документація, житлове середовище, індикатори об'єктів культурної спадщини.

Заворіна А. А. ОТРАЖЕНИЕ РОЛИ АРХИТЕКТУРНОГО НАСЛЕДИЯ В ДЕЯТЕЛЬНОСТИ МЕЖДУНАРОДНЫХ ПРОГРАММ ООН ПО УСТОЙЧИВОМУ РАЗВИТИЮ. КЛАССИФИКАЦИОННЫЕ ПРИЗНАКИ ОБЪЕКТОВ КУЛЬТУРНОГО НАСЛЕДИЯ.

В статье проанализированы перспективы успешного внедрения и выполнения задач устойчивого развития на основе анализа международных документов по охране культурного наследия, определяющих комплекс требований по сохранению идентичности городской среды. Среди главного, в статье отображены основные положения международных программ по устойчивому развитию городов и людских поселений, сохранение объектов культурного наследия, и внедрение их на Украине. По результатам исследования были определены классификационные признаки объектов культурного наследия в аспекте сохранения идентичности.

Ключевые слова: цели устойчивого развития, памятничкоохранныя документація, жилая среда, индикаторы объектов культурного наследия.

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ПОНЯТИЕ ПАМЯТИ В ТЕОРИИ ГОРОДА И ЕЕ РОЛЬ В ТВОРЧЕСКОМ МЕТОДЕ АЛЬДО РОССИ

В данной статье рассматривается понятие памяти в теории города Альдо Росси и ее роль в формировании собственного метода проектирования итальянского архитектора. Исследуется представление Росси о городе, как театре; вводятся понятия основных элементов теории города и описывается особенность метода проектирования, как «конструирования мест памяти».

Ключевые слова: город, театр, факт городской среды, память, локус, аналогия, теория города, «Театр Мира».