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REORGANIZATION OF PLANNING SOLUTIONS FOR RAILWAY STATION SQUAERS AFTER AIRPORTSRECONSTRUCTION

There levance of the topic.The development of modern air ports is accompanied with the construction of new, reconstruction and modernization of existing buildings and facilities, increase of the territory, changes in the transport network, etc.

The railway stations quares as the part of the airport's service and technical are as are not the exception.

The increase of the air transportation volume requires phasede xpansion of the existing airport terminal or the construction of new passenger terminals, with the through put that can provide the modern level of service and comfort of stay.

The stage-by-stage completion of the terminal, following the linear or ring-shaped principle, allows the increase of the building's front from the side of the platform in order to organize additional aircraftparkings paces. In this case, the length of the railway station area:

- might in crease (along the terminal);
- might stay the same when the square was built around the perimeter, etc.

The scheme of traffic routes, vehicles' stops and side walks is updated. If necessary, the access'roads traction tracks might be changed.

The construction of new passengers' terminals is conducted based on the number and lay out of the run way, the availability and size of the reserved areas.

For several schemes of the mutual arrangement of runways, service and technical territories, possible variants of air terminals'completion according to the linear principle and changes of initial decisions of railway station are as are analyzed.

Expectation results and conclusions. The obtained results and results of further researches of modern airport reconstruction practice are planned to be used in the educational process, during the development of project proposals, etc.

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GEOSPATIAL DATABASE PROJECT OF BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES AS A COMPONENT OF DIGITAL TOPOGRAPHIC BASIS

In Ukraine, for a long time, there are problems of non-compliance of normative and methodological support in the field of production, supply and use of geospatial data to the modern requirements of society, the high level of information development technologies and new geospatial data collection methods.

The main task of this work is to design a geospatial database (GDB) of buildings and structures as a component of a unified digital topographic framework of Ukraine, which is absent and is in the process projecting nowadays. It is planned