

NEW PHILOSOPHY OF BUILDING ARCHITECTURE FOR THE ELDERLY

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Problems. Unfortunately, the modern boarding house for the elderly in Ukraine is often inconvenient and outdated, both physically and morally for the comfortable stay of residents there: the living rooms are arranged as hospital wards and do not cause a feeling of comfort and reliability.

Most of these buildings do not meet the requirements of inclusiveness, so more and more often orphanages become only the last refuge, where the main task of the elderly is survival, because there is no space for fun, platforms for personal development and spiritual growth, conditions for communication. In addition, the existing buildings in the country are not enough to accommodate everyone who needs this service.

This becomes a catalyst for the operation of illegal boarding houses, where the owners' goal is to make money. After all, a person does not feel supported, and the idea that life in retirement is only the beginning of new hobbies, a resource for development and communication, becomes unrealistic to perceive.

Goal: Analyze the design experience and new architectural and planning approaches to homes for the elderly, both abroad and in Ukraine, focusing on the social needs of people who have moved to a new stage of life.

The main results. To create an environment by means of architecture, which will combine factors favorable for psychological relief, communication, formation of positive thinking in the elderly, emphasize their importance for the world through favorite activities, hobbies, encouragement to activity, work, crafts - this idea it is possible to implement by creating a residential community in the boarding house - cohousing, in an area that meets the needs of residents for quality and interesting pastime. But to make the lives of the elderly better, it is not enough to build a house where they could live.

It is necessary to make such living conditions that they could feel not alone. The option of co-houses has already been tried in neighboring countries. Their experience turned out to be quite successful, which gives us the opportunity to make similar formats for boarding schools without hesitation.

For example, in the Barnett area in north London, there is a complex of 25 apartments with common spaces, in which older women live. The project was initiated by the Older Women's Co-Housing project (OWCH), activists were able to allocate land and build houses that meet all the needs of the elderly.

Residents join joint activities, continue to lead an active lifestyle and remain full members of the community.

Due to the alternation of common areas with private ones, women are free to choose time to socialize or stay alone at home, they find common interests, run a household and plant flowers in front gardens. Numerous programs are implemented abroad aimed at maintaining the well-being and health of the elderly, for which a number of appropriate institutions are located in the community, at the place of residence of the client, who is given the right to choose the form of service.

For example, in the United States there are the following types of institutions:

1. Retirement homes - state-subsidized apartment buildings with minimal service; such as Assisted Living - a hotel-boarding house, where care and food are combined with medical services;

2. Boarding House - boarding house for retirees for 10-15 people;

3. Nursing Home - an institution with an emphasis on medical services;

4. Adult Daycare facility - a nursing home with a day care.

In Europe, there are three types of real estate for retirees:

1.) ordinary housing, adapted to the needs of the elderly;

2.) specialized service complexes (food, home help);

3.) hospital-type nursing homes with full medical care.

If you combine all the important features of foreign experience, you can see the social cell, embodied in housing that is adapted to the needs of low mobility groups, people in psychological crisis and in need of medical care, or the use of preventive therapy through socialization.

So this will be reflected in the architecture of the house, namely the variety of functional areas:

living (bedrooms, showers, bathrooms, individual kitchens, loggias);
entertainment and communication (common rooms, guest rooms, common room for work, workshops, conference area, bookcrossing);

sports and wellness (fitness room, swimming pool, medical and massage rooms);

common areas (bakeries, shared kitchens, shared dining room);

household (laundry, linen, pantries for food, pantries workshops).

Also the division of the territory into: courtyard near each house, areas for communication (MAFs, pavilions, stage), areas for active recreation (sports grounds, playgrounds), quiet areas (benches near ponds, fountains, with noise protection), reservoir areas (equipped for swimming, fishing), exhibition area (places for exhibitions, demonstrations), open-air cinema.

Conclusions. After analyzing different types of housing and evaluating construction sites, we can conclude that a boarding house with common areas and

common areas in the recreational area of the city will be an important solution to improve the quality of life of the elderly.

With the help of architecture and environmental design, it is possible to give people the opportunity to develop, monitor health and socialize, which means that the standard of living in the country as a whole will grow.

FEATURES OF ARCHITECTURAL AND PLANNING ORGANIZATION OF MODERN CULTURAL AND ENTERTAINMENT COMPLEXES

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Given the need for new technologies for modern interpretation of communication objects, the issue of obtaining a society of qualitative socio-cultural services in new types of multifunctional modern cultural and entertaining complexes is relevant. Today, cultural and entertainment establishments in Ukraine are finely sectoral objects that form a monofunctional structure, so the actual direction of architectural development is – the integration of cultural and domestic service institutions in the structure of institutions with various functions – cultural and entertainment centers. The basic idea of creating such a complex is the development of social activity and creative potential of the individual; organization of various forms of leisure and recreation; creation of conditions for complete self-realization in the field of leisure; combining the efforts of creative intelligentsia to promote the development of art and art market of Ukraine.

The purpose of the study is to identify the features of the architectural and planning organization of modern cultural and entertainment complexes in the implementation of the latest multimedia and other information technologies, taking into account the methods of training, organization of leisure, trade. In this case, it is necessary to consider functional groups of premises in which these technologies are embodied. It is known that clubs, cultural buildings of the Soviet times performed many functions – education of the population of different age groups, communication, entertainment. There were viewer rooms with a scene, a mug room, both for young people and an older generation, exhibitions and lecture halls, libraries. But in modern conditions, these features need updates and expansion, which involves the creation of a new cultural information space using various means of communication – educational, cultural, entertainment, game, communicative, trading. Complexes can also be considered as places to communicate, carry out individual or group classes, lectures or cinema shows, exhibition events and collective meetings based on the