

THE MODERN SOCIAL SPACE

Nikolay F. Metlenkov

There are special tools for scientific research and creativity that emerged under requirement of certain time. Our epoch is characterized by intensification of humanities worldview facilities particularly such categories as «dynamism», «pluralism», «complexity», and «innovation». They are becoming more notable in architecture particularly in the materials from the two debates about problems of contemporary social space: «Social Housing» (moderator Professor K. Kiyanenko) and «Worship Space» (moderator Professor S. Ilvitskaya), which was organized by the editors of the journal with the Problematic research laboratory «Developing of Architectural Education» of the Moscow Institute of Architecture and two Departments of the famous architectural schools in Russia – «Architecture and Urban Planning» (Vologda State University) and «Architecture» (State University of Land Management).

Key words: social space, humanities worldview, social housing, cult space, dynamism, pluralism, complexity, innovation.

SOCIAL HOUSING OF CAPITALIST RUSSIA: BETWEEN POLICY AND ARCHITECTURE

Konstantin V. Kiyanenko

State housing policy predetermines architecture of social housing to a large degree. In this paper the concepts of 'social housing' and its Russian equivalents, several aspects of up-to-date housing policy, how it is mirrored in housing programs and then in design approaches are considered. Shortcomings of many domestic societal, managerial and other models and approaches are demonstrated as being selectivist, segregational, and able to generate architectural problems. Defi statistics as a source of information for status quo evaluation, making decisions in housing and design domains are shown. As opposed to the dominant position a social housing is to be regarded a strategic tool of solving the housing problems, a valuable component of housing system, a sphere of advanced research and professional architectural innovations.

Key words: social housing, housing policy, housing programs, design strategies.

ABOUT PROSPECTS OF AFFORDABLE ECONOMY-CLASS HOUSING DEVELOPMENT IN RUSSIA

Elena M. Generalova, Viktor P. Generalov

The paper deals with the problem related to rapid world urbanization. A careful account is given to typological features of "affordable economy-class housing" in Russia. The paper provides the analysis of world experience in solving housing problems by creating the developed sector of public housing. It reveals the prospects of high-rise construction as the best way of urban development not only under the conditions of scarcity of land but also in the fight against the urban sprawl.

Key words: affordable housing, public housing, high-rise residential complexes, living environment amenities.

AN ATTEMPT TO FORMATE THE VIZION OF THE UP TO DATE URBAN HOUSING

Marina Y. Zabruskova

The article is dedicated to the problem of forming the social and affordable housing, possibilities of reducing the building cost and pavements, using the advantages of multifamily living for the development of the structure of the block of flats, housing complex.

The role of multifamily living as the mean for socialization of new generation and new citizens integration into community, through the formation conditions for healthy and active way of life, for 'green' mentality, possibility to keep under control the living environment and to optimize expenses.

The item of carrying out architectural-social investigations is proclaimed as necessary in order to work out the perspectives of the urban housing system development, taking into consideration the needs and the way of life feathers of different socio-territorial groups of citizens.

Key words: social housing, affordable housing, multifamily living, living environment, socio-territorial community, neighborhood, urban way of life.

SOCIAL HOUSING IN URBAN SPACE

Nina P. Krayniaya

The present article is focused on the problem of implementation of the social lodging sector to the original morphology of the city and the question how to enhance the process of inhabitants integration to the city community.

The article gives a short historical sight at the edge of XIX-XX century when the multi- space forms of the population neighborhood were conformed at the all parts of the town.

In the same time the article has demonstrated the crisis of this environmental model at the circumstances of strong exploitation of buildings and territory.

There is an observation of the alternative model of "modernist" lodging sector connected to the period of mass industrial construction in the USSR at 60-70es and an evaluation of the present condition of this environment sector after half-century trial.

A few resume were given to support an attraction of "modernist" settlement for the future social development. Also, there is a discussion around the principle of the block-perimeter opening up in a new territory.

Key words: environment potential, public space, socio spatial integration, urban morphology, discret forms, perimeter city blocks.

ARCHITECTURAL GERONTOLOGICAL ASPECT IN SOCIAL HOUSING

Boris L. Krundyshev

The article is regarding some of the social housing environment formation specifics that meets the needs of physically challenged people. In contrast to the generally accepted approach the emphasis here is made on the individual or small social group (family) during their life spend period. In this respect, given the meaning to the concept of "architectural gerontology", expressed the need to assess the architectural living environment design decisions within the concepts of architectural gerontology. The main conclusion of this work is the statement about the real possibility of the transition from the principle of individual environment fragments adaptation to an integrated universal architectural gerontology principle in design of all homes

Key words: Living Environment, low mobility population, architectural gerontology, Universal adaptation.

SOCIAL HOUSING: PROSPECTS OF IMPROVING

Alexey V. Merenkov, Yuliya S. Yankovskaya

The article is devoted to the problem of formation of social housing as a worthy member of the urban environment, based on the residence of people with low incomes. This article will focus on the approaches to the design of architectural space, urban planning and architectural-environmental, and engineering and infrastructure components of living environment.

Key words: social housing, architectural and planning solutions, architectural environment, engineering infrastructure.

SOCIAL HOUSING IN ROSTOV REGION

Victor M. Molchanov

The article contains architectural specifics of the organization of the social dwelling, examples of social dwelling in the Rostov region, approaches and recommendations to design of the social dwelling of economic and available classes in municipal construction.

Key words: social dwelling, Rostov region, municipal dwelling, affordable housing, architectural and planning decisions.

RESILIENCE OF CAPITALIST URBANISM: TRANSFORMATION OF AMERICAN CITIES AT THE EXPENSE OF SOCIAL EQUITY

Vera K. Smirnova

This article joins the ongoing critique of urban policies of crisis management in the US, which, in many cases, resolve through different practices of public housing commodification – fragile industry that is on the verge of extinction under capitalism. For instance, a so-called access to affordable housing for all through the subprime mortgage loans prior 2008 economic crisis, in fact, led to the foreclosure of three million houses following evictions of their tenants. These and other speculations on the public housing market are considered in this article as a part of a crisis as such.

Key words: capitalist crisis; public housing market; gentrification; urban renewal; urban resilience.

BROWNIES TEMPLES OF HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS OF RUSSIA – THE SPIRITUAL CATALYST OF ACTIVITIES FOR CREATION OF TEMPLES

Svetlana V. Ilvitskaya, Larisa V. Petrova; Elena A. Bulgakova

This article provides an overview of rebuilding the temples at universities , and by the example of the temple at the State University of Land Management shows its role to enhance design practice creativity temple directions

Key words: temple building , competition , creativity , spirituality .

THE ASPECTS CONDUCTING PROJECT IN THE "TEMPLES 200" PROGRAM

Svetlana S. Bachurina

The author considers important to emphasize that on each land plot allocated under construction in the "Temples 200" Program the complex problem of creation of the architectural and art object meeting orthodox canons and construction standards is solved. At the same time the modern orthodox temple complex is not only the place for church service and a prayer. He bears deep social loading of service to people, becoming the center of spiritual and public life of the area, and sometimes and the cities. The modern temple complex is the capital object built on the latest technologies, with the thought-over systems of

ventilation, fire extinguishing, acoustics, meeting the requirements of functional planning and esthetic perception of the building of church appointment. The architectural community proposes also more vanguard design solutions in temple architecture which are carried out on condition of the quality project and observance of orthodox canons taking into account public and expert opinions. In the exhibitions forums held regularly together with Russian Orthodox Church "Clearly demonstrate church art. Traditions and the present" and creation of the information automated "Program of Construction of Orthodox Churches in Moscow" system. Participation of Charitable "Fund of assistance to construction of Orthodox churches" allows to provide conducting project, preparatory and other works on objects of the Program.

Key words: orthodox temple complex, spiritual and educational center, social activities.

PERSPECTIVES OF CONSTRUCTION OF TEMPLE COMPLEXES WITH DEVELOPED SOCIAL FUNCTION IN MOSCOW

Natalia G. Blagovidova, Elena V. Barantseva

The article describes the factors needed for the construction of the temple complex with developed social function, proposes development scheme network of the temple complexes with well-developed social function in Moscow.

Key words: temple complex, spiritual and educational center, social activities.

CHURCH BUILDING IN THE CONDITIONS OF «MODEL» CONSTRUCTION IN THE FIRST HALF OF THE XIX CENTURY.

The history of church building in the settlement Gornyy Shchit, architect M.P. Malakhov, Ekaterinburg, Russia

Mikhail V. Goloborodski, Kirill S. Leshchev

This article is devoted to the research of design methods of architects of the first half of the XIX century in the conditions of construction processes regulation. The materials of design and construction history of stone orthodox church in the settlement Gornyy Shchit – Church of Intercession of the Holy Virgin constructed in 1837 are considered. It was shown the process and methods of collaborative design by architects M.P. Malakhov and I.I. Svyazev. The issues of creative process of model projects processing in specific conditions of construction are determined. The architect M.P. Malakhov designed this church based on model projects from consolidated by the Imperial Court albums. The process of architectural appearance change from the initial project to the construction completion of the cathedral is being considered. Its architectural and spatial and stylistic features are analyzed.

Key words: first half of the XIX century, settlement Gornyy Shchit, Church of Intercession of the Holy Virgin, album of model projects, M.P. Malakhov, I.I. Svyazev, rotunda church, and classicism.

REVIVAL OF MILITARY TEMPLES OF RUSSIA

Ivan A. Danilenko

Article is devoted to a role of the orthodox military temple building taking the important place in the history of Russia. Evolution of military temples in the context of development of the Russian army and fleet and creation of military clergy is given. The main reasons and stages of formation of a military temple building taking into account requirements of time are specified. Architectural and stylistic aspects of design and construction, since ancient Russia till our time are allocated.

The characteristic of a number of features of military temples which represent not only the centers of church service is given, but also carry out political, spiritual and educational, memorial functions and are focused on patriotic education of staff, moral and spiritual manual, a raising of fighting spirit of the Russian army and fleet.

Key words: role of the orthodox military temple building; Evolution of military temples.

DESIGN EXPERIENCE OF NEW TEMPLE WITHIN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HISTORICAL TERRITORY OF THE SRETENSKY MONASTERY WITH THE USE OF TECHNOLOGY OF BUILDING INFORMATION MODELING

Dmitry Yu. Ilvitsky, Alexey O. Zolotarev

The article is devoted to the experience of the preparation of initial permits and perform design and survey works using innovative technology of information modeling (BIM technology). The article presents the results of the use of BIM technology in solving engineering and design problems.

Key words: designing temple complex Sretensky Monastery, innovative BIM technology, the solution of engineering and design problems, BIM, Building Information Model.

IMPROVE THE LANDS USAGE IN THE SECURITY ZONES OF HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE OBJECTS AND ZONE OF NATURAL LANDSCAPE SECURITY

Gennadiy V. Lomakin

The article investigates security zones of historical and cultural movements, proposals to improve the lands usage in such zones. As well as requirements to the legal regime of lands usage in the security zones of cultural heritage objects. Proposals which are indicated in the article should correspond to the certain requirements.

Key words: land use planning, lands usage in the security zones of cultural heritage objects, security zone, zone of natural landscape security, development control zone, the rule of security zone determination,

borders of security zones, regime and maintenance of zones, requirements to the legal regime of lands usage in the security zones, the formation of specially protected territories, proposals to improve the historical and cultural lands usage.

ROLE OF A CITY THE NEW TEMPLE IN THE CONTEXT HISTORICAL ENVIRONMENT MOSCOW

Elena E. Solovieva

Recovery of the lost composite characteristics of the central part of Moscow has begun with restoration of the Cathedral of Christ the Saviour in 1995 playing a role of a city dominant. Later the cathedral of the Zachatyevsky monastery which has actively joined in panoramic disclosures from the Moskow River has been restored. An important link in this chain is the Sretensky monastery which along with other monasteries - Strastnoij, Petrovsky, Rozhdestvensky, cented the major city knots, namely - entrance gate of the White city. Construction of the new temple of the Sretensky monastery which is conducted on the site of the monastery earth, free from building, coming to Rozhdestvensky parkway, it as a matter of fact return to the lost town-planning importance to a monastic complex. Big height of the new temple in comparison with height of the old belltower lost on Big Lubyanka reflects the increased value of the Sretensky monastery which has turned now in large religious, including, the educational center. The possibility of application of these high-rise characteristics of the new temple has been checked by the visual and landscape analysis. More than 30 sketches of dimensions of the new temple in natural photos from various town-planning foreshortenings have been made. The analysis has confirmed lack of negative influence of new volume on the objects of cultural heritage located in an environment of the Sretensky monastery. The new temple organically will rise in a row town-planning dominants - the monasteries located along a parkway ring.

Key words: traditions of the Russian monastic architecture, open architectural competition, concept of new Temple–Monument.

ORTHODOX RELIGIOUS CONSTRUCTIONS OF STONE FORTRESSES OF MOLDAVIAN PRINCIPALITY (XIV-XVI CENTURIES)

Mariana E. Shlapak

This article is devoted to the Orthodox religious constructions built into the Moldavian medieval fortresses (the first chapel of Ruling Fortress of Suceava; Neamț, Belgorod-Dnestrovsky and Soroca fortress chapels) or isolated ones (the second chapel of Belgorod-Dnestrovsky fortress and chapel of Kilia fortress). All of them have a rectangular plan and include the naos and the rectangular or semi-circular altar. They are characterized by the décor specific for Moldavian churches, though it is much more modest. Moldavian gothic architecture is most familiar as the architecture of these chapels.

Key words: Moldavian medieval fortresses, fortress chapels, Moldavian gothic, fortified religious constructions.

THE ARCHITECTURE AS A SPACE COMPOSITION. THE ARCHITECTURAL MASS, RHYTHM AND METRE

Maurizio Meriggi

The culture of Avant-Garde, from Abstract Art to Constructivism and Suprematism, introduced during the XX century the new tools and principles into academic tradition, coming from the «Beaux-arts», of discipline of architectural composition. The present contribution intends to demonstrate the validity of this Avant-Garde tradition in training processes and in architectural design contrasting with the current attempts to liquidate the «composition» as a mere academic methodology to be substituted for «non-composition» processes.

Key words: Avant-Garde, architectural composition, mass, rhythm, metre, space.

ARCHITECTURAL ORGANIZATION OF CHILDREN'S HABILITATION CENTERS ON THE EXAMPLE OF INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S CENTER ARTEK

Natalia V. Kasper

The article describes actual problems and the principles of architectural design of modern habilitation facilities for young children with special needs. Implementation of these principles is demonstrated by the example of the design of the habilitation center in the resort and recreational area inside of the ICC «Artek». The author suggests functional and planning model of the center, characterizes the architectural habilitation environment and gives recommendations for its formation inside the building and on the adjacent territory.

Key words: children's habilitation center, the principles of architectural designing, children with special needs, resort and recreational area, ICC Artek, accessible environment, architectural habilitation environment.

SCENARIO MODELING OF RECREATIONAL AND TOURIST ACTIVITIES IN THE HISTORIC AREAS OF TURKMENISTAN

Jennet M. Bayramova

The tourism industry is growing rapidly, and every year the cultural and historical heritage of the country attracts more and more visitors. Monuments of the Silk Road, which preserved in the region,

determine the form of cultural and cognitive tourism as one of the most perspective. Construction of hotel facilities will enhance the interest of foreign visitors. Based on the study of text documents devoted to archaeological excavations and architectural monuments of the region, as well as data of the survey and field examination it's identified the prospective areas for accommodation of cultural and tourist complexes in the historic areas of Turkmenistan. The scenario modeling method of tourists stay in the region is considered in the article. The above procedures allow determining the functional orientation and capacity of projected centers.

Key words: cultural and tourist complex, Turkmenistan, the Silk Road, hot dry climate, tourist route, archeological sites.

SEARCH OF FORMATION OF ARCHITECTURAL VOLUMES OF THE SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH COMPLEX OF CRIONICS

Sergey O. Antonov

The composite decision of scientific research institute of cryonics as relationship of mass of volumes and space is considered, methods of functional design and the generalized volume form are considered. Types of architectural compositions of buildings of scientific research institute of cryonics, and also space-planning schemes of groups of rooms of laboratory cases of scientific research institute of cryonics are shown.

Key words: Cryonics, search, architectural composition, architectural volume, a method of functional design, a method of the generalized volume form, a compound combination of forms, a compound combination of forms, the space-planning scheme.

№3(219) 2016

SOCIO-SPATIAL CREATIVITY OF AN ARCHITECT

Nikolay F. Metlenkov

The history of the concept of «Space» in philosophy, science, architecture. The gist and scope of the «spatial approach» in architecture. On the occurrence of different approaches, and in the first place, «socio-spatial approach».

Key words: space, public space, social space, society, spatial approach, socio-spatial approach, socio-spatial creativity.

ARCHITECTURAL SPACE

Valery V. Aurov

Architectural space, as a second nature of society, has its own specific features in contrast to the specialized concepts and attitudes of different professions to the space. This is attitude of volumes or their surfaces to human life activity time. Morphological units constituting the space are different too. Each of the unit is developing in character of succession of the morphotype. Influence and characterization of all components of the architectural space can be seen most clearly in public spaces - the most important in architecture.

Key words: History of understanding of space. Morphology of space. Morphological units. Public space - the most important of the architectural spaces. Morphological types of space.

RETICULAR CONSTRUCTIONS BY IVAN I. LEONIDOV AND REM KOOLHAAS

Oleg I. Adamov, Pavel A. Sipkin

The article is devoted to a reconstruction of Ivan I. Leonidov and Rem Koolhaas creative processes, there are traced the lines of net structure concepts development. The nets are comprehended as the spatial essences participating in creation of recognizable spaces in the scales of city and building exterior and interior. Each net structure acquires its individual character in architect's creative process, its meanings is defined by his world-outlook. The development of Leonidov's net concept follows the «schematic unfolding» of composition, that proceeds as a gradual net revealing, substantiating, concretizing and transferring into different spatial dimensions, it appeals to everyday, natural and compositional interpretations. Leonidov thinks by the layers of spatial cells treated as the organic tissues, where the play of scales and division happens, a dry geometry takes the vivid and moving shapes. Koolhaas initially develops his "greed" concept in much more material, concrete and automatic manner. He operates with blocks-islands, restricted by canals and walls. They form the material structures like the chests of drawers following the «sliding», «telescopic» and «chess» logic. The architect includes the cinematographic analogies, moments of abstraction and surrealism and reverts to formalization and montage, tries to describe the processes and draw up the scenarios and mechanical programs of city life.

Key words: Ivan Leonidov, Rem Koolhaas, creative processes, spatial constructions, grid structures, network layouts, frameworks, architectural ideas and images.

THE THEME OF THE RECIPIENT IN THE FORMATION OF PUBLIC SPACES

Anna L. Gelfond

The article is dedicated to the theme of the recipient the public spaces, to the mechanism of function redistribution during the public spaces formation. The author considers processes causing replacement of the dominating function by one of the associated or potential functions to preserve the relevance of public space for the potential recipient. Article is accompanied by the author's photographs.

Key words: recipient, public space, space carcass, function, functional priority.

METAMORPHOSIS OF THE PUBLIC SPACE - BETWEEN BUILDING AND CITY

Mikhail V. Dutsev

The article is dedicated to the topical issues of the revision of physical and mental boundaries of public space in the modern city. The integrative approach to new areas of architectural-artistic formation of public spaces on the basis of the author's conception of artistic integration fields in contemporary architecture is proposed. Article is accompanied by the author's photographs.

Key words: concept, context, public space, artistic integration field, architectural environment, integrative approach.

SOCIO – ECOLOGICAL IMPERATIVE OF PUBLIC SPACE

Valery I. Iovlev

The possibilities and importance of a socio-ecological approach to the public architectural space formation are analyzed. The quality of public space based on the socio-environmental problems of the urban environment study and the attitudes towards its improvement analysis are identified. Stages of human exploration of the architectural environment process and measures for the greening of space are considered.

Key words: socio-ecological approach, ecological space, spatial requirements, quality of space, greening.

ARCHITECTURAL SPACE: ORIGIN. FORMATION. DEPLOYMENT

Nikolay L. Pavlov

Architecture is defined as the space of human life and society at all its levels. The process of the birth, formation and deployment of the architectural space is represented from primitive caves to modern urban planning. In the article it is shown that architectural space begins its development from the point, which the human captures in the environment as a semantic center of his being.

Key words: the anisotropy of space, the space of creation, the center of meaning.

URBAN SPACE OF SUB-DOWNTOWNS: THE FORMATION TENDENCIES

Sergey B. Pomorov, Roman S. Zhukovsky

Based on the world experience, the Sub-Downtowns' architectural space formation principles and methods are revealed. Sub-Downtowns (SD) are stand-alone territories, identical to Central Business District (Downtown) in internal mix of uses, spatial scope and complicated structure, which co-exist with Downtown within one metropolitan area. World literary sources, devoted to SD (like "Edge City", "Edgeless Cities" concepts, etc.) were studied; SD in more than 250 cities around the world were observed directly or remotely, using terrestrial and satellite pictures from Google Earth™ and DoubleGIS™. We propose two basic principles of SD architectural space formation: 1) sustainable SD-space development; 2) public participation in promoting SD development. First principle is aimed to improve psycho-physiological, communicative and aesthetic properties of SD environment, using methods as district development with regular street grid, moderate restriction of street lengths and widths, number of buildings' stories; mixing of uses by "live, work, play, shop" pattern; developing pleasant architectural ensemble, greening streets and public places, promoting transit-oriented development and priority for pedestrian traffic. Second principle is aimed to maintain the evolutionary nature of SD, using methods as two-level planning (ever-upgrading upgrading blueprints, based on strategic masterplan), eliminating directive and speculative decisions; project team organization, bringing to work local community representatives, urban planners, authorities, developers, investors, business and scientific experts all together.

Key words: Urban Polycentricity, Sub-Downtown, Architectural Space, Participatory Urban Planning, Local Community, Smart Growth, Masterpan.

BY THE 150 ANNIVERSARY OF THE MOSCOW SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE: SCHOOL OF PAINTING, SCULPTURE AND ARCHITECTURE (1866-1918) SESQUICENTENNIAL.

Larisa I. Ivanova-Veen

The publication was prepared for the 150th anniversary of the School of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture (UZHVZ). In it a brief information about the history of the School is given, new documentary and graphic materials of the UZHVZ architectural department are published for the first time.

Key words: School of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture (UZHVZ), department of architecture, MAI, MARHI.

THE SETTLEMENTS WITH ARTIFICIAL MICROCLIMATE FOR THE EXTREME CLIMATIC CONDITIONS OF THE POLAR REGIONS

Roman V. Romancov

The article deals with the architectural, planning and technical aspects of forming the living environment with an artificial microclimate for the conditions of the high-latitude land. Investigation the foreign and domestic experience of design, construction and operation crytclimatic residential complexes and towns with isolated climate under long-span covering. Was performed classification of this type of housing, are submitted recommendations on them volume-space and engineering solution.

Key words: habitation for polar region; living environment with isolated climate; polar stations; city under dome.

FEATURES OF THE COMMUNICATION SYSTEM IN CONTEMPORARY ARCHITECTURAL PROCESS

Irina V. Tarasova, Ekaterina A. Markova

The study of architectural process specifics is one of the important research goals. It will allow to consider that communications as a system and communicative component in the contemporary architectural process.

Key words: architectural process, the definition of architectural communications, communication system, communication space of the architectural process.

THE PUBLIC SPACE IN THE MODERN MOVEMENT. THE FEDERAL CENTER – A SQUARE FOR CHICAGO

Raffaella Neri

In the project for the Federal Center in Chicago Mies van der Rohe reinterprets the theme of the *piazza* for the modern city, many years away from the competition for the Alexanderplatz (1928) in Berlin. The subject of the paper is the analysis of the principles of composition on which the design for this public open space, rather unusual in the American city, is based. Mies van der Rohe tests an opposing model to the traditional one: the shape of the *piazza* comes from the relationship of free-standing buildings, coming from the tradition of the American city.

Key words: Mies van der Rohe, Federal Center, Chicago, piazza, architectural composition, skyscrapers.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY AND THE CREATIVE EDUCATION

Nikolay F. Metlenkov, Ekaterina V. Koneva

As one of the basic functions of society, trying to protect the results of human creativity from theft is eternal. It has always been so: some produce socially beneficial products while others steal them. The only method which has proven to be efficient in conquering this social evil is encouraging the effort to eradicate it. Besides, not to eradicate completely, which is basically impossible, but at least partly, by decreasing with any means available the size of this disaster, in particular in architectural practice, architectural education, and in creative education in general.

Key words: intellectual property, creative education, architectural education, lawyers.

№4(220) 2016

URBAN PLANNING: A SPATIAL PATTERN OF CIVILIZATION

Nikolay F. Metlenkov

The mechanism of development of town-planning activity is considered as a paradigmatic dynamic interdependence of its assets and society, as a periodic dominance of rationalist and irrational approaches.

Key words: a society, an urban development, an order, a chaos, a rationalist approach, an irrational approach, the cities of the future.

WHAT TO STUDY IN URBAN DESIGN

Alexey V. Krasheninnikov

The article discusses the logic of the educational programs for Bachelor and Master in Town Planning (Gradostroitelstvo). It offers a systematic description of professional competences that will reduce their number to just three types and will make possible a systematic description of professional competences for each of the areas of the Enlarged Group UGSN specialties "Architecture". Competence development levels will match the stages of training in higher education, that allows us to construct a sequence of training from undergraduate to master's and associate it with the Professional standards of the Town-planner (2016). The proposed systematization of professional competencies allows us to represent the entire field of professional practice and to link it with levels of training bachelors and masters in high school.

Key words: Education Bachelor's and Master's programs, urban planning, description of professional competencies, training stages in higher education, the professional standard for Town-builder.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SAMARA'S CITY PLANNING STRUCTURE IN 1960-2000

Elena A. Akhmedova, Elena P. Borisova

The article examines the process of forming of city planning structure of Samara -regional Russian city, analyze a features of housing areas construction in industrial period. There is the brief historical story of Samara's city planning structure development and there are some recommendations for Post-industrial housing construction in Big Samara megapolis.

Key words: Russian city, .Samara, industrial period, housing areas, industrial standarts in housing design, the ways of Post-industrial development.

THE FEATURES OF FORMATION AND PRESERVING ELEMENTS OF THE NATURAL, HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE ARE IN THE HISTORIC CITIES OF THE SOUTH-EAST OF MOSCOW REGION

Natalia G. Blagovidova, Elena G. Prokhorskaya

The article shows that the condition for the formation of sustainable settlement is preserving elements of the natural and historical and cultural heritage. Proposed a number of activities will generate sustainable development of the South-east of Moscow region characterized by Moscow and Oka rivers basins, along which the historical city and landscape complexes were formed.

Key words: historical city, historical and cultural heritage, resettlement, conservation, Moscow region.

THE TOPOLOGY OF THE ANCIENT CITY OF SANA

Andrey G. Bolshakov

An article is on topological factors of the Old City of Sana'a, UNESCO object. All institutions of the city living arrangement precisely embodied in architecture. The entire walled city, an area of 160 hectares, is a homogeneous ensemble, in which is embedded both the utilitarian and sacred meaning. The social basis is a strong family and tribal ties that have survived to the 21st century. The territory is formed by Harats - areas of tribal communities, Bazaar Souq al Mielke, Great Mosque, 7th century. Bazaar is a trade, craft and financial center. In addition to shopping malls some caravanserais are preserved. Harat is formed around the square (sahat) and garden (bustan). Harati Each has its own mosque and hammam.

The street network consists of distribution and filtering streets. The last one is not so much to circulate the motion as to control the stranger input into a private area. The network is arranged according to the principle of the maze. The places orientation, availability, connectivity, publicity and confidentiality indicate the fine-tuning of the topology system.

Due to spatial grids, oriented towards Mecca, the place is entered in the sacred space. 103 mosques oriented towards Mecca. The main streets are focused on the mosque. And all the houses on the streets kept orientation to the south. The reflection of the universe in the form of a grid is based on the principle of cosmography, which allowed the Arabs to create not only a masterpiece of town, but it also leaves hope for new architecture succession with respect to old one.

Key words: Architecture and urban planning topology; UNESCO heritage; settlement as the system of places has an utilitarian and sacred importance; Sana as a system of places; the networks of the streets: distribution and filtering; social, climatic and religious factors of the topology; arabesque principle as the basis of architecture in New Sana'a.

EDUCATION THROUGH RESEARCH (LESSONS OF THE SOVIET TOWN-PLANNING SCHOOL)

Alexandre N. Klevakin

In article materials on methodology of training of urbanistics in system of training of graduate students in the USSR are stated. The model developed in town planning USSR in the 1970-80th years, denied sectoral specialization, relied on development of knowledge of regularities of a spatial development of the city. The structure of three years' preparation included different types of work of trained: development of the theory of an urbanization, the choice of a problem and discussion of a subject in dialogue, to practicing of carrying out comparative research. Article relies on experience and results of passing of a course by the author, and also practice of long-term work in group of pupils and followers of the developed training method.

Key words: training through research, scientific communication, social and town-planning researches of the city, the city – laboratory.

WHAT IF YOU TEACH, LORD?

Sergei I. Sanok

Professional standard planner finally identified the specific activities and requirements for graduates in the field of urban development activities such as design (development documentation) and that he must now become crucial for education. Analysis of compliance with the requirements of the professional standard requirements of educational standards, the actions of educational institutions and the demands of practice shows that educational standards, and the activities of higher schools for training architects in the field "urban planning" and the urban planners, more in line with the established practice of the project organizations working in the field of preparation of urban planning documentation. However, the training of urban planners require more in-depth study and gain skills "normative" design under the requirements of the town planning code of the Russian Federation and of the professional standard "GRADOSTROITEL"(Town

planner). This can be achieved by clarifying the competencies and the development of training plans and programs in which the most important part will be the discipline focused on the study and development of methods of preparation of urban planning documentation in accordance with the requirements of normative legal instruments governing urban planning.

Key words: urban planning; professional standard planner; educational standard in the direction of urban development; urban education; bachelors in urban planning; competence; professional activities.

PROBLEMS OF SETTLING IN RUSSIA'S EASTERN REGIONS

Ilya G. Lezhava

The article "Problems of settling in Russia's eastern regions" is dedicated to the most important topic of the land development in the Far East, Polar Regions, Kamchatka and the shores surrounding the Sea of Okhotsk. In addition, the article considers the settlement system in the southern area of Russia where the Trans-Siberian railway is the main arterial thoroughfare. The article also explores the possible system of new types of settlements in the Polar Regions and the necessity of creating stationary cities and shift camps.

Key words: Settlement system. Transport Corridor. The mainstream of settlement. Climatron. Northeast Passage. Russian Railways (RZD). «Sibstrim». North-Siberian Railway. Baikal–Amur Mainline (BAM).

STRATEGY AND TACTICS FOR CITY' IMAGE MANAGEMENT

Iouri M. Moisseev, Angelina A. Bikkinyaeva, Daria A. Stepanova

It is appearing that city's image management tasks should be framed as an important strategic direction for urban development and they should find their place in the urban political agenda accordingly. The prospects to solve this problem are depending on methodological frameworks and tools for urban development planning. In addition, the prospects for city image management can be identified when both the population and the authorities will demonstrate an understanding of the fact that the problems of social and political development, and quality of life issues need to be given due attention. The article describes the way the city management issues by arrangement of urban spaces in the context of the strategic objectives of urban development.

Key words: urban planning, urban development planning, urban social development, strategic planning, city's image, city's image management, public spaces, spatial production of places for social development.

SPATIAL ANALYSES AND DETECTING OF PROSPECTIVE URBAN GROWTH AREAS

Elena I. Petrovskaya

The research and planning proposals "Nodes of Potential Development on the Crimea peninsula" were developed by the group of students in the Department of Urban Planning and Design Development of Moscow Institute of Architecture under the guidance of prof. Krasheninnikov A.V. and Assoc. professor Petrovskaya E.I. Multivariate analysis revealed the focus areas of the region for urban development, with places having a high potential for growth and development. Author's technique of area assessment is based on the identification and comparison of the "four spatial structures", which were determined on the basis of resources and constraints for the development. The scope of final presentations includes a proposal for a scheme of territorial planning and five concepts of planning and development for different places.

Key words: Prospective Development, the Crimea, graph-analytic method, the method of "four structures" for the detection of urban potential for development, the single matrix grid technique, a network of recreational routes, the Economic and political potential of the natural environment in the area, prospective development area, innovation cluster, the system matrix grid in combination with color codes, matrix method of analysis of the urban development potential of the territory.

URBAN SYSTEM AND THEIR ROLE IN THE NEW CONDITIONS OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY

Mikhail V. Shubenkov

The article describes development trends of new forms of urban organization of the territories of the countries and regions associated with social and economic changes in society. Defines the basic conditions for the formation of new urban systems.

Key words: regional policy, urban system, post-industrialization, the strategy of urban development.

CONCEPT PLANNING DEVELOPMENT TERRITORIES COAST OF THE REPUBLIC OF CRIMEA ON THE EXAMPLE OF IMPROVING THE SYSTEM OF BUILDING SETTLEMENT GURZUF

Aleksander I. Finogenov, Andrey F. Lyah, Dmitri A. Homenko, Oleg S. Tihanchikov, Yuliya N. Kucherova

This paper presents the concept planning of development of small cities and settlements on the territory of the southern black sea coast of the Republic of Crimea on the example of the planning organization of the territory of urban-type settlement Gurzuf and the surrounding small towns, which are the traditional resort and recreational centers of Russia. Analyzed historically the building structure and the

transport communications. The conditions that restrict further urban development in the settlements, expressed in complex terrain, the insular nature and the irregularity of building, undeveloped system of road network. The proposed concept of planning the development of settlements in terms of the use of rational methods of building new structures in the organization of transport communication and urban community centres, the use of a network of transport hubs and new types of ropeways transport, which will provide conditions for intensive urban development of residential and resort destination, their easy accessibility and the comfort of the urban environment.

Key words: Republic of Crimea, city and settlement planning structure, residential and public buildings, mountainous terrain, the coast, transport facilities, environmental situation.

URBAN DEVELOPMENT OF THE BELGOROD REGIONAL SETTLEMENT SYSTEM AND ITS ELEMENTS

Margarita V. Perkova

The research addresses the Belgorod regional system of settlement. It is proposed to develop the concept of regional urban development as a method of settlement of regional territorial planning system and its elements, which implies to identify the identity of the environment, resolution conflict of motivation and ensuring the formation of a favorable living environment, depending on the place of residence. The study identifies urban conflicts on the territory of Belgorod region at the regional level. It is proposed the methodical sequence to improve of territorial planning structure of the regional settlement system.

Key words: regional system of settlement, natural frame, identity of the environment, urban conflicts, strategic territorial planning.

TRADITIONS AND INNOVATIONS IN CREATION OF MODERN CATHEDRAL CENTRES

Inessa S. Sarkisova, Tatiana O. Sarvut

The article stresses:

- importance of professionalism and responsibility of an author of religious centre;
- significance of deep knowledge of spiritual postulates and cultural traditions;
- possession of tools to implement a conception

as features presented in projects of young specialists (graduates of the NRU MSUCE).

Key words: inclusion into building up structure, organization of space, architectural form harmonicity, skill.

THE CONCEPT OF VERTICAL URBAN PLANNING OF MOSCOW OF S. S. NANUSHYAN

Swetlana V. Timerbaeva

This issue represents the analysis of scientific and design works of S.S. Nanushyan in 1945-1950 years, which are first used in scientific circulation. The dissertation of Nanushyan, made under the leadership of A.V. Shusev, and his design works of high-rise buildings can be an important source in understanding the ideas of large-scale architectural and town-planning campaign of "Stalin era". According to that Moscow was supposed to be an ensemble-city with the system of high-rise landmarks as base elements.

Key words: the Moscow Kremlin, ensemble, historical prototype.