En guise de conclusion, il faut dire que la tâche principale de l'architecture verte consiste en exploration maximale des zones vertes existantes et celles créées artificiellement tout en respectant l'environnement des villes. La condition nécessaire au développement de l'architecture verte est l'utilisation des ressources naturelles et la construction à partir de matériaux recyclés qui ne sont pas toxiques.

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INFLUENCE OF CLIMATIC CONDITIONS ON ARCHITECTURAL AND CONSTRUCTION SOLUTIONS AND CHOICE OF BUILDING MATERIALS

The design of buildings and structures is a complex process that combines several stages, which are based on the collection of information and analysis of input data. One of the decisive roles in the design process is played by the climatic conditions of the construction site, which include a number of important parameters (characteristics). The characteristics of architectural climatic areas are based on long-term meteorological investigation and presented in DSTU-NB V.1.1-27:2010 Building climatology [1], DBN V.1.1-12:2014 Construction in seismic areas of Ukraine [2] and other normative construction documents.

Let us consider the main parameters, their possible impact on buildings and structures, which are really important when designing the architectural and engineering sections of the project:

- **air temperature** - the influence of too high or low temperatures, or their sharp drop negatively affects the strength of structures. Sudden temperature changes can lead to expansion and compression of materials, which can lead to cracks and other damages; also, violation of the normative indicators of this parameter creates discomfort for people staying in the room;
- **amount of precipitation** - a large amount of precipitation can lead to problems with the formation of sewage and flooding, negatively affects the foundations of the building;
- **snow cover** - in winter, snow can affect the stability of the roof and the general safety of the building;
- **humidity** - this characteristic can affect the condition of building materials and the health of building residents;
- **the salty or acidic level of the atmosphere** in construction areas located near the sea or near a source with harmful emissions affects the strength of metal structures, because the consequence of its violation may be corrosion of the material;
- **wind** - its force and direction can cause mechanical wear of materials, especially on open high buildings, contribute to the appearance of cracks, deterioration of the appearance, and also affect thermal breezes, and its absence - on the need for forced ventilation;

- solar radiation – too high an indicator of this parameter affects the overheating of the room in the summer, which creates discomfort for people who are in the room;

- seismic activity - can lead to a violation of the strength of building structures, which is dangerous for visitors or residents of the building.

When the architect has conducted a deep analysis of the climatic situation, he has the opportunity, even at the design stage, to balance the influence of climatic conditions, as well as to successfully use their useful properties with the help of architectural and urban planning and engineering solutions. Let's consider design solutions that, in turn, affect the choice of building materials:

- **thermal insulation of the house** - in cold regions, it is necessary to use materials with high thermal insulation to prevent condensation and heating efficiency in the building;

- **the temperature fluctuation factor** influences the choice of material for building structures, especially load-bearing ones - the materials used in the project must be resistant to freezing and thawing; repeated cycles of freezing can damage concrete, asphalt, stone and other building materials;

-to **prevent the appearance of corrosion** from a violation of the salt or acid level of the atmosphere, the materials adopted in the project must be resistant to the effects of salt and chemicals;

- building materials should be **resistant to moisture** (especially in regions with high humidity or frequent precipitation) to minimize the risk of flooding, weakening of structures from locking, and also to prevent the appearance of fungi, mold, etc., which are dangerous to health. Design drainage systems must be designed for large volumes of precipitation;

- **the seismic stability of the building** - in the zone of seismic activity, the designed materials and structures must be developed taking into account potential seismic loads;

- **consideration of wind loads** - buildings must be designed taking into account the influence of wind on their stability and heat conservation.

-**snow load solutions** ensure the strength of building structures.

On the basis of the conducted research, it can be concluded that a correct analysis of the climatic conditions of the area is one of the most important factors for construction. The choice of materials, the creation of appropriate and reliable structures, the efficiency of the engineering support system of the house, the long-term preservation of its original appearance, as well as the comfortable conditions of people staying in it depend on the careful analysis of climatic conditions carried out at the design stage.

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MAISONS ÉCOLOGIQUES:
MAISONS FABRIQUÉES À PARTIR DE MATÉRIAUX RECYCLÉS

Objectif de l'étude. Selon les données officielles fournies par le Conseil parlementaire ukrainien des droits de l'homme en janvier 2023, la Russie a détruit plus de 140 000 bâtiments en Ukraine. Cela signifie qu'en moyenne, plus de 380 bâtiments sont endommagés chaque jour par les bombardements et les attaques. Une quantité croissante de déchets de construction, tels que: béton armé, béton, meubles, verre, barres d'armature, bois, briques, etc. restent sur les sites des bâtiments détruits. Cependant, il y a un