light and fresh air and create a comfortable microclimate. Sun protection systems, natural ventilation, and green courtyards are used. Fourthly, projects are integrated into the urban environment and open to the local community. Buildings become public spaces for meetings, communication, and games.

All of these approaches can serve as useful examples for the design of modern rehabilitation centres in Ukraine, creating a comfortable, safe and stimulating environment for children's recovery.

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GREEN ROOFS AND WALLS IN BUILDING DESIGN

Relevance. Significant changes in population density and urban environments are contributing to the unprecedented climate change currently occurring in the world. Denser cities result in greater built form, with more hard surfaces and less green space, landscapes areas and permeable surfaces. One way to create a more natural environment in cities and contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation. Another competing pressure on space is the use of roofs and vertical surfaces of buildings. [3]

Objectives. to investigate the advantages and disadvantages of green roofs and walls in South Korea.

A green roof or living roof is a roof of a building that is partially or completely covered with vegetation and a growing medium, planted over a waterproofing membrane. It may also include additional layers such as a root barrier and drainage and irrigation systems. [2]

Green walls are created by attaching a frame system from gutters, pockets or mats attached to internal or external walls or fences, in which many small plants are planted. These plants support livelihoods through an irrigation system. «Living» walls can also consist of a mesh of steel ropes, which allows climbing plants rooted in the soil on the ground to slowly cover the wall. [1]

About 90% of the total population of South Korea lives in cities. However, urban forests are extremely insufficient. As a result, the government found a solution to this problem, turning the living environment into green areas, and also introduced a green architecture project. [4]

This project has many advantages. Green roofs are an effective way to increase the number of green areas in limited urban spaces and not only save urban land, but also have various effects, such as reducing pollution, climate control, air purification, energy efficiency and noise reduction. [4]

But before encouraging green roofs, there are a few drawbacks to consider. Landscaping of the roof involves the installation of plants, soil and structures on the roof, so structural support is required, since the roof should be strong enough, to withstand the extra weight. Green roofs are more expensive than traditional ones. Green roofs can be installed only on flat or gentle roofs, because the roots of plants sometimes penetrate through a waterproof membrane and cause leakage of the roof, resulting in structural damage. [4]

Conclusions. Green roofs and walls play an important role in improving the ecology of cities. Therefore, roof greening plans are part of the global Green New Deal [4]. Although the project has its drawbacks, it is actively implemented in South Korea.

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CARACTÉRISTIQUES HISTORIQUES ET ARCHITECTURALES DU SITE ARCHITECTURAL «BÂTIMENT PUBLIC»

Le bâtiment n°5 de la rue Sichovy streltsiv à Dnipro a été officiellement inscrit au titre des monuments architecturaux d'importance locale avec l'attribution du numéro personnel (n° 3) en 1996. [1]

Le bâtiment est situé au milieu de la ville dans la zone historique centrale de la ville et fait partie intégrante de l'environnement historique précieux de la partie centrale moderne de la ville. [2] Il est situé avec la façade principale le long de la rue sur la ligne d'alignement dans une rangée de bâtiments denses, qui se transforment en une rangée continue. La maison à deux étages a un plan en forme de L, elle est en brique avec des façades principales, une cour et une riche décoration en stuc de la façade principale. L'extrémité gauche de son aile est ouverte. À droite, un immeuble d'un étage et demi (avec sous-sol) lui jouxte également le long de la ligne d'alignement.

Le bâtiment a une histoire complexe et ambiguë en termes de définition de sa signification historique-architecturale et architecturale-artistique. À l'origine, en 1892, à l'emplacement de l'aile actuelle de la rue, un bâtiment rectangulaire a été construit le long de la rue avec les magasins et les locaux de l'atelier-boutique de photographie d'A.V. Vitlin et de la société "Culture" au premier étage face à la rue. En 1910, lorsque le bâtiment devint la propriété de la 2e Société de Crédit Mutuel de