

**UDC 625.717:623.77(043.2)**

*Kostianetska D., Student (NAU);*

*Kukharchuk P., Student (NAU);*

*Agieieva G., PhD, Senior Researcher (NAU)*

### **URBAN AND ARCHITECTURAL PRACTICE OF MAKING MILITARY OBJECTS**

Actuality of theme. Recently objects of military appointment are given a lot of attention. Quite relevant and interesting is the topic of determining their urban design value and the search for appropriate architectural solutions. Firstly, political conditions are changes; secondly, existing facilities – buildings and structures – are morally and physically depreciated; thirdly, the development of the territory of the inhabited cities, located beside, requires the solution of social problems, etc.

One of the main ideas that guides the construction of these buildings is their masking. The main ways of masking are concealment, imitation, demonstrative actions and misinformation.

For masking of fortification structures and buildings, means of concealment and imitation are used. Hiding means include using of natural conditions, namely: the use of masking properties of the area, dark time of day, bad weather and limited visibility, etc. The imitation consists of the creation of false positions and areas of troop placement, making the equipment of fake constructions, using models of technology and other engineering tools to mislead enemy investigation.

One of the best methods of camouflaging aircraft is the arch construction of the shelter – a reinforced concrete structure for parking, maintenance, refueling and launching of aircraft engines. Such shelters, enclosed along the perimeter by the embankment (overturning), during the bombardment of the airfield protect the planes from the impact of the shock wave. Masking of airfields is one of the main types of aircraft military actions and it is directed at raising their survivability and maintaining combat readiness during military actions.

Town-planning and architectural solutions of masking several objects which are located in and outside the country were explored. Particular attention was paid to the modern practice of changing the functional purpose of the territory as a whole and the object of masking.

Expected results and conclusions. The results of further research are planned to be used in the educational process (diploma design), during the development of project proposals, etc.

**UDC 711(043.2)**

*Pryimachenko O., PhD, Associate Professor (KNUCA);*

*Yurkovets O., Postgraduate (KNUCA)*

### **THE CONDITION OF ARTIFICIAL WATERS' COASTAL ZONES**

Nowadays there are 146 reservoirs in Kiev, including 103 landscaped-park destinations and 43 reservoirs that can be described as artificial. Most of them are situated near residential areas of Darnytsia and Desnianskyi Districts. As a rule they