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PROBLEMS OF ENSURING THE INCLUSION OF ARCHITECTURAL MONUMENTS DURING THEIR RESTORATION AND ADAPTATION FOR OTHER FUNCTIONS

According to the State Register of Immovable Monuments of Ukraine, there are 15,773 monuments of architecture and urban planning in the country, of which 2,427 are of the national level, and 13,346 are of the local level [1]. A significant number of them are not used according to the function for which they were built. Most often, city mansions with a height of 1 – 2 floors are used as public buildings. But most of the architectural monuments, which were originally designed for a public function, are also used for other purposes.

For example, the building of the former Poltava provincial zemstvo (administrative building of the local self-government body of the regional level), erected in 1903 – 1908 according to the project of the architect Vasyl Krychevskyi in the style of the so-called Ukrainian Art Nouveau (Ukrainian romanticism), is now used as a local history museum [2].

With the modern use of the architectural monument, a whole complex of problems arises related to its non-compliance with modern norms. One of the main requirements for residential and public buildings is their accessibility for people with limited mobility, the so-called inclusion.

One of the requirements for public buildings stated in the relevant regulatory documents of Ukraine [3] is the provision of elevators, vertical or inclined lifts for

people who move on wheelchairs. Additionally, there should be accessible toilets on each floor for individuals in wheelchairs.

Special problems arise when adapting to modern requirements for architectural monuments, in which not only the exterior but also the interior is well preserved. In such monuments, the interior of the building is also a subject of protection, and accordingly, it cannot be changed.

In addition, during the full-scale invasion of Ukraine, 552 architectural monuments of local importance and 120 of national importance were damaged to varying degrees. If the building is not completely destroyed, this determines the need for emergency work with further development of the project of repair and restoration works. As a rule, this project provides for certain measures to ensure the facility's accessibility for persons with reduced mobility.

One of the most difficult tasks is equipping the building with elevators or lifts for people with disabilities. As a rule, the main lobby of the building with stairs (often open) is a subject of protection and is not subject to change. It is also not possible to use the method of adding an elevator shaft from the outside, which is often used in the reconstruction of ordinary buildings.

Therefore, changes most often concern auxiliary premises, the interior of which did not show artistic value even during the construction of the architectural monument or was not preserved. A service stairwell, which is found in almost every public or even residential building of the late 19th and early 20th centuries, is a suitable place for accommodation or an elevator (in the case that it is three-flight and has a free space in the centre that can be used for accommodation elevator shaft), or an inclined lift for people in wheelchairs. Also, auxiliary premises can be re-planned to accommodate toilets accessible to people with reduced mobility.

If the architectural monument is located in a dense urban development and is directly adjacent to a building (buildings), which either does not have the status of an architectural monument, or the object of their protection is only the exterior, elevators and toilets can be removed to these neighbouring buildings with a connection to the

main building. This method of adjustment is quite rare because for its application the architectural monument together with the adjacent buildings must constitute a single property complex.

The Polish experience of adapting architectural monuments to modern problems can be useful in solving this complex problem [4; 5; 6].

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