

**COVERAGE FEATURES OF THE MULTIFUNCTIONAL PUBLIC BUILDINGS
FORMATION PROBLEMS IN DOMESTIC SCIENTIFIC SOURCES: COMMUNICATION
AND FUNCTIONAL ASPECTS**

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Abstract. The subject of multifunctional public buildings has been extensively explored within the field of domestic science. A wide range of works have been dedicated to this subject, including abstracts presented at scientific conferences, research conducted for dissertations, and monographs. The material that has been accumulated thus far makes it possible to speak of the existence of a certain school of thought on the multifunctionality of public structures. Its primary characteristics are a combination of communicative and functional aspects that dialectically connect this issue with the tradition of modernism, and on the other hand, with the peculiarities of the information age. This specificity should be considered a strong point of the national discourse on multifunctionality, and its further practical continuation may lead to positive results.

The distinction between communicative and functional aspects is not exclusive for the purposes of this article, as they often exist not only in close interaction with each other, but also in the context of a more complex system of design situations and solutions that are associated with different scales of coverage (the level of the individual, building or urban fabric), as well as with certain priorities of providing space with symbolic and supra-functional qualities. The latter are related to the concepts of lifestyle and positioning oneself in a positive life situation by those who are direct participants in the space – involved in it both intentionally and accidentally.

These three areas are equally integrated into both the communicative and functional concepts of multifunctionality of public buildings and together create a complex structure of the subject area of theoretical coverage of this topic. The proposed system of knowledge distribution, however, is not only an intellectual reflection, but also the basis for creating a set of practical recommendations for further improving design practices, as well as creating our own identity of multifunctionality in architecture.

The novelty of the material presented in the article is related to the fact that the future development of design thinking in the field of multifunctionality of buildings and spaces is predictably associated with the search and development of various formats for combining and interacting with communicativeness and functionality, as well as expanding their semantic and technological content.

Keywords: architecture, multifunctionality, design, communication, functionality, harmonization, digitalization, optimization, public spaces.

Introduction. The formation of multifunctional public buildings and places of stay is a design field that is constantly evolving due to the great variability of the initial conditions, as well as the significant progress of various technologies that are designed to expand the possibilities of interpersonal interaction. In addition, during the late XX and early XXI centuries, the functionalist design paradigm, which was based on a clear separation of processes and purposes, was changing [1]. In this regard, the very meaning of "multifunctionality" has undergone a semantic transformation. In modernist architecture, it could be understood as a set of different functional spaces that exist together or close to each other. In post-industrial architecture, it is rather a single space in which different functions are performed. Because of this, attention is shifting from interconnection to synthesis and from designing optimal interlacement to synergy.

The analysis of the domestic theoretical material available in scientific works of various volumes makes it possible to speak about the existence of a certain model of perception of

multifunctionality, which, however, is not outlined as such and exists in the form of scattered studies that focus on certain aspects of the problem. Nevertheless, the structure of knowledge presented in them makes it possible to speak about the existence of a certain regularity of contents related to the solution of two meta-tasks, one of which is communicative in nature and the other is functional. The imposition of these meta-tasks on practical project tasks (harmonisation, optimisation, media and digitalisation) makes it possible to talk about a comprehensive system of knowledge that has been formed in the national scientific discourse on spatial multifunctionality.

Analysis of sources and publications. Given the relative prevalence of the topic of multifunctionality, this paper considers only a part of the research, which, nevertheless, gives an idea of the nature of the coverage of the topic in the national theory of architecture. In addition, many important works consider the multifunctionality of public buildings in the context of related issues, but still contain a lot of valuable data related to interaction in mixed-use environments. For example, the monograph by M. Votinov and O. Smirnov "Innovative methods of forming interactive buildings and structures in the urban environment" [2] considers the categories of variability and transformativity, which are associated with the ambiguity of functional purpose or the acquisition of such through their introduction. Studies by E. Chaban and N. Kryvoruchko [3], R. Halyshych and S. Linda [4], and R. Frankiv [5] are also of a similar nature. In these and other similar works, we can note the authors' attempts to trace the changes in the multifunctional nature in accordance with the development of modern interaction technologies. This category of works has a conditionally "progressive" character and is aimed at a project-based interpretation of innovations as the main tool for creating an environment.

The other group includes studies that focus on the adaptation of rich functionality into an existing historical or other valuable context. Here we can mention the works of N. Netuzhylova [6], A. Matskoha [7], D. Popovych [8], N. Dmytryk and E. Bogomolov [9], V. Urenov [10]. Although not all of these works are directly related to subject multifunctionality, they give an idea of the nature of the challenges and opportunities associated with integration into the existing environment or its reinterpretation.

One of the most popular areas for understanding the multifunctionality of public and other buildings is the spaces of residential complexes. This issue is addressed in the articles by V. Yakubovsky and I. Parakuda [11], A. Teplova and S. Buravchenko [12], R. Kovalev, D. Ovcharenko and A. Glushchenko [13]. Many works are devoted to the field of functionality within a certain typological group, for example, sports [14], sports and recreation [15], educational [16], commercial [17], recreational [18], transport [19, 20], and spaces of complex interaction [21]. In addition to these typologically limited areas, it is also worth noting the articles in which the problem of multifunctional public spaces is considered at the level of a broader generalisation [22-24].

The purpose of the article is to structure the experience of scientific study of the topic of multifunctional public spaces and buildings in domestic sources, to outline the identity of the existing experience and to formulate the main positive features that should be further developed both at the theoretical and practical levels.

Research objectives. The objectives of the study can be divided into the following parts: a) to systematise and summarise the material accumulated in the national science concerning multifunctional spatiality, primarily in living environments; b) to outline the dialectic of communicativeness and functionality as a key feature of the national discourse on this topic; c) to identify promising areas for further development of the synthesis of these two components based on the instrumentalisation mechanisms identified, namely harmonisation, optimisation, media and digitalisation; d) to analyse the Identify possible ways to develop a comprehensive model of designing multifunctional public space in the context of a post-industrial social model of interaction, as well as a system of evaluation techniques that would allow to determine the effectiveness of the implementation of multifunctional environments. To form the basis for a possible interdisciplinary approach to the design of such spaces.

The materials and methodology of the study focus on a multi-stage consideration of textual and, to a lesser extent, empirical materials that accompany them within the framework of traditional

methods of comparative and discourse analysis. In addition, in view of the specifics of this topic, the author has developed a method of functional and communicative selection, which allows to distinguish two fundamental aspects in the body of theoretical knowledge related to practical physical presence and activity, as well as the conditionally metaphysical side of being in the space of diverse choices and interaction. To obtain the results, the method of dialectical synthesis was also used, which allows to provide a reasonable answer to the tasks set and to formulate further promising areas of research.

Summary of the main material. The subject of multifunctionality, having a significant scientific literature, is, however, in constant search of new conceptualisations due to the dynamic development of various types of interaction. The main ones are: a) implementation of the principles of universal design, which addresses the problems of equal accessibility and inclusiveness [25]; b) integration of media and digital technologies; c) expansion of the repertoire of spatial content and choice. These three programme needs form the demand for specific design solutions and are, to some extent, universal, most likely due to the departure from the functionalist design paradigm inherent in the modernist design culture of the industrial era [26]. It is being replaced by a post-industrial design culture based on greater pluralism, the absence of mandatory canons of form-making, and individual subjectivity. In this sense, it can be said that most of the works that consider the concept of "multifunctionality" do so, though often not consciously, in a different manner than that contained in the immediate etymological meaning of the concept. This is due to the fact that the very concept of "functionality" is undergoing universalisation and changes in its meaning. In many cases, it is a jointly operated space that allows for many processes – functions – rather than many separate functional areas placed around each other and gathered in one place.

The analysed sources also clearly demonstrate the understanding that such spaces do not have the communicative qualities that are of primary importance for multifunctionality in the post-industrial sense of the word. Rather, they are spatial containers in which the possibility of permanent adaptation and diversification of interaction practices is constructed.

At first glance, such a theoretical construction describing the nature of multifunctionality transformation may seem simple, but it leads to a large number of completely new tasks that require theoretical and experimental study. Combining the principles of inclusiveness, media and diversity is a constructively creative task that requires new tools, especially in conditions where a certain part of the functions of creating the environment can be performed by users themselves [27].

In the works of domestic authors, the intuition of communicativeness is associated with various ways of semantic and visual-affective interaction aimed at informing about the content and nature of the environment, taking into account the spatial experiences that they can currently provide. For example, multifunctionality associated with living environments implies not only a purely pragmatic distribution of zones intended to meet domestic needs and life support processes, but is aimed at creating environments of a wide range of choices, which include, for example, such practices as sports, leisure, cognition, neighbourly communication, inspiration, etc. To a certain extent, it can be said that multifunctionality within public buildings related to housing is moving towards a constant universalisation of choice so that the public function becomes a state of permanent presence with a simultaneous increase in activity opportunities.

In this context, it is worth focusing on the question of what communicability in multifunctional space actually is and what are the criteria that determine its effectiveness. According to the results of some studies, for example, by D. Popovych [8], it is closely related to the design methodology of multidimensional parametric design, the formative basis of which is often bionicity and the study of natural morphogenesis. This formal language is a kind of manifestation that separates the architectural environment from modernist-functionalist stereotypes and binds it to the vision of a kind of spatial alternative that is associated with multifunctionality in the post-industrial sense of the word (as discussed above). For example, the architectural and design interpretation of a garden or oasis itself creates a functionally non-deterministic space within which various behavioural scenarios can unfold [22].

The resulting spatial framework can be further filled with all three programme needs without

the need for a radical change in the concept of experience, which is focused on certain archetypes of perception. It is on this basis that the new division of the design worldview related to multifunctionality into harmonisation, optimisation and media and digitalisation is taking place. Each of these areas is part of a comprehensive programme to create a universal multifunctional space that requires a new theoretical definition.

As mentioned above, the content of the concept of "multifunctionality" has changed in the post-industrial era due to the departure from the division into functions and missions inherent in the industrial era, which often had the character of static or monotonous repetition. Criticism of modernism, in its time, also included a break with existential immobility, which was to be replaced by complexity and contradiction, on the basis of which numerous postmodern experiments and criticism of postmodernism itself took place [28].

If we further consider the example of creating a multifunctional space based on nature-morphic analogues (man-made groves, oases, etc.), we can argue that such a formative model operates with archetypal harmonising tools - allusions to some ideal nature or paradise metaphor that is inherent in different historical periods of architectural development [29]. In terms of optimisation and mediation, various techniques can be used, depending on the state of technological development and the nature of the variability of the processes being carried out. Because of this, the question of a new definition of the theoretical interpretation of "diversity" may take the form of determinism by an infinite number of choices. Although, in the sense of practical architecture, such an ideal theoretical construct is impossible, it does provide an understanding of the difference that the concept has undergone since the transition to the post-industrial era.

With this theoretical framework in mind, we can say that the national scientific discourse has formed an understanding that multifunctionality and the public, to a certain extent, have become relatively related concepts that, although different in their etymological content, often become interchangeable at the level of architectural practice.

The notion of "public" (in the spatial sense) implies communicative interaction, which is determined by a certain function, but, as shown above, the existence of such a function is gradually supplemented by others, thus the environment is moving towards the theoretical ideal, which is a space of unlimited choice. The latter refers not only to activities or processes, but also to the exchange of information and impressions. This gradually blurs the line not only between the concepts of "multifunctionality" and "public", but also "function" and "perception".

In the context of the above analysis of the national scientific achievements in the field of multifunctional public buildings and spaces, it is worth talking about a situation in which a system of dialectics of communicativeness and functionality has developed, which are determined by different theoretical ideals of multifunctionality in the architecture of the post-industrial era, as an environment of unlimited choice. In this conditional, hypothetical point, public activity can take on a variety of forms, and the conceptual content of the environment itself is universal. Therefore, it is no longer possible to talk about a specific purpose of this kind of object, since any processes and functions can take place in it.

If we take the theoretical construct of ideality described above with conditional 100 units of measurement, and its opposite - the absence of any choice with conditional 0 units of measurement, we will get a scale of multifunctionality efficiency, which in the future can be used to assess the quality of certain architectural solutions. It is likely that the increase in choice will be due to the introduction of augmented reality technologies, as well as the expansion of cognitive perception, including through the introduction of artificial intelligence and neurotechnologies [30]. The nature and parameters of such multifunctionality are currently difficult to predict, but it is likely that it will not involve the elimination of all previous spatial experiences, as they underlie the current identity and effectively link spatial elements with the necessary semantic associations.

Nevertheless, the nature of the design algorithm formed by the dialectic of communicativeness and functionality will be preserved, and its implementation based on three directions – harmonisation, optimisation, media and digitalisation – will probably remain as the basic operational structure of design activities in the field of multifunctional spaces. Instead, the

three programme needs (inclusiveness, media and diversity) will be fully realised in the sense they are currently understood.

An important feature of the national discourse that is worth noting is its practical focus on solving applied problems that are related to the existence of an existing reality created by historically formed architectural objects that cannot be eliminated both from the point of view of monument protection legislation and for economic and legal reasons. Therefore, the question arises of a new interpretation of this structure in terms of making it multifunctional in the post-industrial sense. This task, which requires a separate study, cannot, however, be considered to be in significant conflict with the trends described above. Numerous examples of the adaptation of valuable cultural heritage sites as spatial frameworks for complex public functions show that existing material structures can be used to achieve the desired result, which are given a broader semantic and associative load. The creation of coworking spaces, creative spaces, service centres, etc. in historic buildings or established landscape areas expands the potential of individual spatial experiences, giving them the features of exclusivity and uniqueness.

At the same time, in the national discourse and practice, there is a certain tendency to exclusivise and "elitise" multifunctionality, which becomes an element of limited accessibility only for a small privileged group. This is mainly due to the high cost of services or spatial segregation, including the emergence of spatially separated spaces of limited accessibility [31].

The solution to this problem should be considered one of the promising areas for further study of the multifunctionality of public buildings and understanding them as a place of dialogue and solidarity for different groups of people, regardless of their property, age or other status. In addition, public spaces may also be redefined by the growth of the individual delivery sector, services provided at home through online platforms, and various forms of activities that can be carried out using immersive presence technologies. Therefore, the motivation and subject-spatial component of the public environment is likely to change and new functional demands will emerge that will determine the multifunctionality of this kind of environment. For example, libraries as a place of active presence will be transformed into centres where existing and new collections will be digitised, and readers will be able to access them online at home. On the other hand, active leisure centres, such as swimming pools, will experience a diversification of choices, which will further increase their attendance.

In this regard, new challenges and tasks are likely to arise for designers and developers, who will have to understand the multifunctionality of public spaces as a phenomenon that takes place not only in physically separate areas, but also partially outside them in environments created by multimedia intermediaries and immersive structures.

Given the above analysis, we can also briefly outline a potential theoretical model for the formation of multifunctional public buildings and spaces, which, presumably, consists in the construction of a communicative-functional synthesis based on the study of the nature of the main request (sports, transport, entertainment, etc.), which is complemented by the expansion of choice. Thus, a conceptual framework is formed, which is implemented through the simultaneous combination of three directions: a) harmonisation (related to the problem of combining different stylistic, chronological, semiotic elements into a single aesthetic whole); b) optimisation (related to the search for ways to find the best balance of costs and benefits at different stages of the implementation of multifunctional objects) and c) media and digitalisation (related to the introduction of changing visual elements with an information load - entertainment, advertising, informational, etc.) In modern conditions, but not in general, the totality of these mechanisms of constructing multifunctionality receives its positive social reception through: a) the introduction of universal design principles, which addresses the problems of equal accessibility and inclusiveness; b) the integration of media and digital technologies; c) the expansion of the repertoire of spatial content and choice.

Conclusions:

1. The article outlines three programmatic needs that can be traced in the national discourse around the multifunctionality of public buildings, namely: a) implementation of the principles of

universal design, which addresses the problems of equal accessibility and inclusiveness; b) integration of media and digital technologies; c) expansion of the repertoire of spatial content and choice. The successful or unsuccessful meeting of these needs affects social reception.

2. It is determined that the conceptual basis for the formation of multifunctional buildings and spaces is the synthesis of communicativeness and functionality, which are carried out in the context of rethinking the concepts of "multifunctionality" and "public", which tend to a conditional theoretical ideal - a space of universal choice. This conceptual framework is implemented through a combination of three areas: a) harmonisation (related to the problem of combining different stylistic, chronological, semiotic elements into a single aesthetic whole); b) optimisation (related to the search for ways to find the best balance of costs and benefits at different stages of the implementation of multifunctional objects) and c) media and digitalisation (related to the introduction of changing visual elements with an information load – entertainment, advertising, informational, etc.)

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ОСОБЛИВОСТІ ВИСВІТЛЕННЯ ПРОБЛЕМ ФОРМУВАННЯ БАГАТОФУНКЦІОНАЛЬНИХ ГРОМАДСЬКИХ БУДІВЕЛЬ У ВІТЧИЗНЯНИХ НАУКОВИХ ДЖЕРЕЛАХ: КОМУНІКАТИВНІ ТА ФУНКЦІОНАЛЬНІ АСПЕКТИ

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Анотація. Тематика багатофункціональних громадських будівель досить широко висвітлена у вітчизняній науці. Їй присвячено роботи різного рівня від тез на наукових конференціях до дисертаційних досліджень та монографій. Накопичений, таким чином, матеріал, дає можливість говорити про наявність певної власної школи трактування проблематики багатофункціональності громадських структур. Її основними рисами є поєднання комунікативних та функціональних аспектів, котрі діалектично пов'язують дану проблематику одночасно з традицією модернізму, а з іншого боку з особливостями інформаційної доби. Цю специфіку варто вважати сильною стороною вітчизняного дискурсу довкола проблематики багатофункціональності, подальше практичне продовження якого може привести до позитивних результатів.

Розмежування на комунікативні та функціональні аспекти, однак, не є виключними у рамках даної статті, оскільки вони часто існують не лише у тісній взаємодії між собою, але також в контексті більш складної системи проектних ситуацій та рішень, котрі пов'язані з різними масштабами охоплення (рівень людини, будівлі або міської тканини), а також – тими чи іншими пріоритетами надання простору символічних та понад-функціональних якостей. Останні пов'язані з поняттями стилю життя та позиціонуванню себе в позитивній життєвій ситуації тими хто є безпосередніми учасниками простору – задіяними в ньому як навмисно так і випадково.

В зв'язку із цим опрацьована сукупність матеріалів, котрі стосуються громадської просторової багатофункціональності, поділені на такі напрямки: а) гармонізаційний (пов'язаний з проблематикою поєднання різних стильових, хронологічних, семіотичних елементів у єдину естетичну цілість); б) оптимізаційний (пошуки шляхів знаходження найкращого балансу витрат та прибутків на різних стадіях здійснення багатофункціональних об'єктів); в) медійно-цифровізаційний (пов'язаний з впровадженням у простори спільних дій та спільної присутності мінливих візуальних елементів, що мають інформаційне навантаження – розважальне, рекламне, повідомляюче тощо).

Ці три напрямки в однаковій мірі інтегровані як у комунікативну так і функціональну концепції багатофункціональності громадських будівель і разом створюють складну структуру предметної області теоретичного охоплення даної теми. Запропонована система розподілу знань, однак, є не лише інтелектуальною рефлексією, але також підґрунтям для створення кола практичних рекомендацій для подальшого вдосконалення проектних практик, а також творення власної ідентичності багатофункціональності в архітектурі.

Новизна викладеного у статті матеріалу пов'язана з тим, що майбутній розвиток проектного мислення в галузі багатофункціональності будівель та просторів, передбачувано, пов'язаний з пошуком та розвитком різних форматів поєднання і взаємодії комунікативності та функціональності, а також розширення їх семантичного та технологічного наповнення.

Ключові слова: архітектура, багатофункціональність, проектування, комунікація, функціональність, гармонізація, цифровізація, оптимізація, громадські простори.

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