

# ARCHITECTURE OF INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS OF THE EASTERN PODILLIA

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## **Abstract**

This study relates the research of industrial and agricultural buildings of the Eastern Podillya. The research argues the need to improve the information system base of such objects is given. There are causal relationships between the formation of industrial and agricultural group of buildings were identified.

**Keywords:** industrial buildings, agricultural buildings, Eastern Podillya

## **Introduction**

Industrial and agricultural buildings played a significant role in the life of society of Eastern Podillia. These structures were an integral part of not only the private territory, but also formed a general architectural ensemble of settlements.

The main purpose of this study is to identify the typological and technological features of industrial and agricultural buildings.

## **Formulation of the problem**

Podillia is a region where population was predominantly engaged in agriculture (growing of cereals, poultry, small animals and cattle). This led to the emergence and formation of an appropriate household group of buildings. Such objects formed the so-called "household yard". The size and number of household buildings were depended on the nature of the production activities of the members of the peasant family. The production of the same group should include such structures as: forge, dry, sawmills, sugar factories, power plants on small rivers, mills, etc. Each of these groups of buildings has its own peculiarities, which were formed not only by functional membership, but also by the traditions of the Podolians. There are many examples of such objects. This is the Pototskyi mill in Sokilets, the Kochubei mill and the hydroelectric power plant in Tyvriv, the mills of Tomashpol, Tyvriv, and Chernivtsi. Vinnytsia region has always been famous for sugar production, therefore in our region there are first sugar refineries in Bershada, Dzhuryntsi, Nemiriv.

Unfortunately, the influence of time and historical processes, that took place on the territory of our region, led to the fact, that many objects were completely or partially destroyed. For example, changes in the farming system in the countryside have contributed to the almost complete disappearance of traditional cultivating buildings. Only isolated objects have survived in the system of modern rural development. Nowadays, the information base of these objects has non-systematic nature. Lots of information is lost, and historical values are lost with them.

It is extremely important to collect and preserve information about such structures, to identify the influence of social conditions on the typological and technological features of industrial and agriculture buildings. The priority direction is to improve the taxonomy of available information from archival sources and, if possible, to restore lost information on primary architectural and construction decisions through field measurements and surveys. Taking into account the aforementioned, the problem arises of identifying the causal relationships of the influence of historical processes, traditional tendencies on architectural decisions. We can argue about the need to improve the methodological system base on typological, technological and architectural features. Through an analytical comparison of the influence of the social needs of the past and the present, come to the origins of industrial architecture. Mainly, this will lead to the restoration of the historical and architectural value of the objects that were built on the territory of Eastern Podillia in the mid-nineteenth and first half of the twentieth century.

The value of monuments in general, including folk architecture, is in the fact that they bring us information about the culture of the past, about the life and customs of the people, make it possible to "read" important pages of the history of their country. Mykola Hohol said: "Architecture is also the chronicle of the world: it speaks then, when it says nothing about the fallen people. Let it, though excerpts, appear among our cities in the form in which the people were still alive. So, when we look at it, we should to go deep at our past and see a life of our ancestors, their habits. This understanding is an indicator of our growth "

### Conclusion

A group of industrial and agricultural buildings was created on the territory of the Eastern Podillia. They differed in their architectural and space-planning decisions. It was established that the main factors influencing the development of such buildings, in addition to functional needs, were historical and traditional processes that took place in the territory of our region. The necessity of improving the system base for such objects is substantiated.

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