

The construction, decoration and beautification of the house were made by construction organization "Atomstroykompleks" including some furniture for the kitchen and the bedroom, entrance and interior doors, glass enclosure, curved glass ceiling, and even stained glass. [7]

Amazingly, similar homes shells all over the world can be counted on the fingers of one hand. Furthermore two of the most striking buildings are located in Mexico. Conch Shell House is located 13 km from the resort of Mexico, Cancun. It belongs to the famous Mexican surrealist painter Octavio Ocampo who in collaboration with his brother, the architect Eduardo, personally engaged the development of this project. Another architectural creation called Nautilus is located in the Naucalpan de Juárez. The Designer and the architect of this construction is Javier Senosian. For his attachment to the natural shapes and forms he is often called a "bioorganic" architect.

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Simanov-Makarovs' Mill

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Mills are very common in Russia and around the world. Mills had been used to grind a variety of materials: stone, hardwood and plastics, grain, etc. for a long time. But exactly flour mills have caught my attention.

Wind mills and water mills prevailed in Russia before the invention of steam engines. They had simple shredding mechanisms and used water and wind energy. Grain was milled using millstone in water mills and wind mills, millstones in turn were set in motion by a water wheel (water mills) or wind blades of special design (wind mills). These mills are considered to be

traditional and have been presented in almost all countries of the world; they were often built in Germany and the Netherlands.

Ivanovo steam roller mill in the city of Yekaterinburg, better known as Simanov–Makarov's mill is one of the brightest representatives of the industrial mill, built in the late XIX century, in the Sverdlovsk region.

The mill was founded by I.I. Simanov in 1884 and is located at 58, Chelyuskintsev-Street. This mill was the oldest grain processing enterprise of Ekaterinburg. The building is made of red brick. The mill consists of a 4-storey stone building, boiler department with a pipe, with the finished store warehouses, offices and power buildings and a laboratory building.

In 1906, the mill was sold at auction for debts acquired by the brothers and Makarov bought it, then the name of the mill was changed into "Simanov–Makarov's mill"

The building is conceived as a very strong and very durable. The newspaper "Uralsky Kray" wrote about this architectural innovation in 1908:

«E. Borchaninov heirs' steam mill, currently under construction near the railway station is a structure far from ordinary and draws interest of not only local, but also foreign manufacturers. This mill will be the largest not only in the Urals, but in all Russia; its main feature and innovation will be the installation of a steam generating gas engine working on gas produced from combustion of peat in vacuum. The mill is also completely fire resistant since it's made entirely of brick, iron and concrete"(Uralsky Kray, 1908) [1].

There is an interesting fact in the history of the mill. The corner of the just constructed building collapse don May 20, 1909.

“On May 20, about 9 o'clock at night a corner of the new five-storey mill building owned by Borchaninov's heirs collapsed. Relatively thin walls of the mill could not endure the weight of 75.000 pounds and collapsed. There were no casualties".(Uralsky Kray, 1909) [2].

Of course, after the collapse the construction of the upper floors of the building was reinforced, and in general strengthened, the facade was rebuilt and the mill successfully started its work.

It was located on the left bank of the I set River, right next to the Makarov's bridge. Despite the fact that the building was industrial, it was perfectly fit into the architectural ensemble of the ChelyuskintsevStreet and buildings near the city pond.

But why the industrial building, the operating plant in the center of the city blended so well into the architecture of our city?

Let's start with the fact that in the late XIX century, almost all the buildings in the city were built of brick with an open plastered masonry. At that time the so-called "brick style" was established in the architecture. Among features are selection mainly of window openings, underlining of volumes buildings and concrete slabs dismemberment. For this purpose, a master pattern of bricks was used with. At that time, the decor consisting of geometrized small

ornament had more flat. A very important role in the decoration of the building played masonry, which imparted the walls an unusual pattern without using any other materials.

The location and facilities in the city were of particular importance. It could go to the red line of the streets, or be in the depth of quarters, which determined their status of urban development. There was a need to use more decorative varieties of "brick" style and other movements of eclecticism.

In our case, since the mill had gone out on the town pond and the main streets of the city, it was necessary to make sure that it is well blended into the architecture of the adjacent buildings. It was also necessary to construct the building so that it would not be similar to industrial one, so as not to spoil the overall picture. The industrial building should be inside; outside it ought to be a residential building. And what are the main features of residential buildings of all times and all architectural styles? Of course, the decoration of facades, windows, and so on.

On the façade deceptive windows appeared. Masonry, repeating the window opening, it creates the appearance of windows. Windows themselves were not carrying a practical function, but the very fact that the construction had 5 rows of windows, created the impression that it is a 5-storey residential building. The same unusual volumetric masonry adorned the facade of the building, and of course hidden tanks for finished products, the lack of numerous pipes and the Simanov-Makarov's mill does not seem to industrial facilities.

Later the milling plant with modern equipment there was in the mill.

Recently, this mill has been demolished by UMMC. They reasoned that the mill was made of fragile porcelain stoneware slabs.

"Once in the room they told how a 28-floor slab fell. There may be the same. Let's imagine what would happen if some machine fall. The architect Edward Kubensky says "They concerned more about the safety of the building because of the porcelain stoneware plates. The territory of the demolished mill will be used for residential and commercial facilities. That is outrageous!

Now, after the mill was demolished completely, without leaving even a piece of the building, we can only admire this unique representative of the architecture of the city in old photographs, or mock-ups in museums of Yekaterinburg.

Finally, worth noting that the mill is recognized as an architectural monument of regional significance based on the decision number 75 of the executive committee of the Council of People's Deputies of Sverdlovsk Oblast, on February 18, 1991.

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ИССЛЕДОВАНИЕ НАПОЛНЯЕМОСТИ БЕСПЛАТНОЙ ПАРКОВКИ В ЦЕНТРАЛЬНОЙ ЧАСТИ ГОРОДА НА ПРИМЕРЕ АВТОСТОЯНКИ НА ПЛОЩАДИ 1905 ГОДА В ГОРОДЕ ЕКАТЕРИНБУРГЕ

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С ростом уровня автомобилизации в начале 2000-х годов города (особенно крупнейшие) стали испытывать на себе транспортные проблемы: заторы и как следствие – увеличение затрат времени на передвижения, недостаточное количество мест для парковки, особенно на жилых территориях и в центральной части городов. Постепенно городские власти начинают осознавать, что с этими проблемами необходимо бороться и одним из первых методов, применяемых чиновниками, становится введение платных парковок в центрах городов. Екатеринбург не стал исключением в данном вопросе и на протяжении последних 2 лет в городе появились платные стоянки, но еще не на всей территории центра и одним из таких островков бесплатной парковки является стоянка на Площади 1905 года.

Площадь 1905 года – центральная площадь полуторамиллионного города. Представляет собой ограниченную застройкой территорию, занятой магистральными улицами общегородского значения (проспект Ленина и улица 8 Марта), а так же автостоянкой вместимостью 250 машино-мест (рис. 1).

В пределах пешеходной доступности располагаются следующие объекты: администрация города Екатеринбурга, торговые центры