

In the world, there are only two unique domes. One of them was built in Brazil. Oscar Nemeyer, who is the most famous Latin-American architect, was a creator of this dome. The authors of the circus in Yekaterinburg were also well-known people. They were Nikolai Nikitin, the author of the Ostankino television tower, and Julain Shvartsbreyn from the Central Research Institute of Experimental Design of spectacular building and sport facilities. All building organizations of the region participated in the construction of the circus.

The circus is visible from all points of the city. The circus looks more attractive the evening. The building has excellent acoustics, so besides the circus performances, there are organized concerts and shows. The circus group of the different countries of the world dream of a circus performance in Yekaterinburg. Also the building has great architecture, which allows to show the most difficult tricks.

However, not only hanging roof makes this one of the best circus in Europe. The circus is decorated by stone of Ural.

The circus named after National Artist of the USSR, the trainer Valentin Filatov.

In 2012 circus of Yekaterinburg won the Russian prize of Circus Art in the nomination «The best circus of the year».

In general, without false modesty we can say that our circus is considered to be the best in Europe.

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The Innovative Cultural Centre in Pervouralsk town

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With the coming of Soviet government to Russia the style of buildings in cities extremely changed – strict monumentality emerged in the architecture. Eras of civil engineering in USSR replaced one after the other and having got herewith the names of that moment leaders surnames: Stalin time period houses for I. Stalin governed, Brezhnev time period for L. Brezhnev, Khrushchev time period for N. Khrushchev. However, subsequently while solving the problem of living condition improvement, the accent was directed to mass construction. The buildings were constructed with model projects and were similar to each other without significant distinctions in appearance and functioning.

After the USSR breakdown, the control of the buildings' architecture stopped to be fulfilled. The government became more financially stable and the opportunity to build extraordinary and high-built constructions appeared with applying very contemporary technologies and putting forward brave construction solutions. Nowadays the great attention is paid not only to the functional requirements but also to the aesthetic ones. New construction must harmonically merge with surroundings and complement buildings that already exist. Moreover, the building appearance must bring the define idea and tell something to those who see it for the first time.

Due to the unlimited opportunities of new technologies application we have reached the fact that unique constructions with unusual forms, that are brave architectural and constructive solutions, are now being built in Russia.

Pervouralsk is large industrial center of Sverdlovsk region. The town is surrounded by several significant for country economics industrial enterprises. There is one of the biggest tube production plants in Europe called "Pervouralsk Newtube plant". The town lives and breathes with production.

The town formation and land development grew around the enterprises with centuries. This means that the main attention was paid exactly to them, not to the buildings appearance. Pervouralsk is built up with typical blocks of flats, mainly with Khrushchev time period, Brezhnev time period, large-panel houses.

Public buildings are mainly grey boxes without special architectural decorations on facades. However, it is worth to mark The Culture Palace of Pervouralsk Newtube Plant which is situated on the main Victory Square of the town. Different cultural events such as concerts, theatre performances, exhibitions take place there. Despite the typical rectangular shape of the building, its façade is decorated with multicolored mosaic, reflecting cultural values of that era. Also it is worth to highlight the entrance building of Newtube plant. It is accomplished with accordance to the laws of Soviet architecture. White columns attaching the monumental appearance, and awards, having got for the accomplished job during the Second World War, decorate the facade.

Recently, there have appeared many new buildings both living and public in Pervouralsk. High-rise buildings, trade centers are being built with contemporary colorful, glass facades. It looks relevant and attractive.

Gradually, besides the industrial center look Pervouralsk is gaining the look of cozy, modern province town, where there are places for rest and useful pastime.

During the last recent years the first, after longtime pause, public-cultural building is being built. Lens-building, Innovative Cultural Center or the second name is The House of New Culture. The building is called lens or washer due to its unusual shape – it is accomplished in the form of vertical-standing ring, and touching the bottom part of construction only with the lower arc of the ring. This building shape has not been chosen by chance: it reminds the cross section of the tube, which is the symbol of the Pervouralsk specific

that is the main tube producer in the country. The color and implementation of the glass facade and top end accomplished of galvanized iron remind the tube again and force to remember about Pervouralsk Newtube plant.

Undoubtedly, such an unusual project is unique for the industrial region of Russia. However, the world has already known the examples of round-shape buildings. In 2007 in Abu Dhabi «Aldar HQ» (Aldar headquarters building) was built, which is situated on Al Raha beach. Taking into consideration the building placement, the form of the calm sea shell has been chosen. Its sophisticated construction and unique design harmonically suit the local landscape. This fully glazed structure is completely circular in elevation and curved in all other directions. For giving necessary stability new technologies and the oldest rule in architecture were used – the rule of proportion based on the Golden Section, with the help of which two points of circle stability were found. The curved glass skin became one of its most complex components to be executed. In order to solve the challenge of the façade curvature, triangular pieces of flat glass combined into diamond like shapes, came together like a puzzle working with the diagrid and the highly complex geometry of the skin. The skyscraper is constructed of glass, concrete, steel. Giant shell has 110 meters height and there 23 floors are placed in it. The architect of the project is MZ Architects and the owner is Aldar Properties.

One more sample of the circle building is the skyscraper “Guangzhou-Yuan”, situated in Guangzhou city in China. The construction recall Chinese coin Yuan as there is 50ty meters circle through hole in the center. This is not an occasion form. The skyscraper is located on the ZhūJiāngriver, while reflecting in its water it creates the second circle and as a result reminds the figure 8, which is a lucky number in China. The building is designed by Italian architect Joseph di Pasquale. The building height is 147 meters and includes 33 floors. The technical and structural complexity of this giant circle building project is that it almost does not touch the land surface that means that the contact area is very small. Massive round copper panels provide the main supporting stability of the whole construction and sloping copper columns support the weight of the floors. The façade is executed with alternating cooper panels and golden glass.

The construction solution of the washer-building in Pervouralsk is very extraordinary as well. The building was started in 2013 and is being planned to be finished at the end of 2015 year. From the technical point of view there are no building analogs in Russia. The round part of the construction leans on the rectangular parallelepiped and is executed of monolithic reinforced concrete. This building part includes two floors. The bottom part of the lens, till the widest part, is executed of concrete as well and from the middle of the round up to the end, the construction is of metal frame. Throughout the height ferroconcrete columns are built in the construction, that is the main support. Generally, the construction solution follows all construction laws and the building is reliable.

The building height is over 30 meters. There are eight floors, two of which are in the washer's basis, and the other six are inside the circle itself. The last floor is for the concert hall with the semicircular arch, and there will be studios, art-café, observation deck, art-object in new building as well.

As it was told before, the building façade is entirely accomplished of durable glass – which means inside space will be light and requires less artificial light. The roof and at the same time top end is executed of galvanized iron, leans on the frame of curved metal beams. The individual heating system is provided in the building.

One more unusual aspect of The House of New Culture is media façade. It is enormous screen consists of LED-lightings. The screen will broadcast various pictures, bring important information for inhabitants. Such façade will decorate the building in nighttime, with the economy of the electricity as LED technologies are energy saving.

One more important part of the project is territory improvement that adjoins the Innovative Cultural Center. In future it is planning to create pedestrian flyover from the dam side, to construct the sport ground, to organize walking alley, bike roads, open-air sites for cultural events, children playgrounds and other objects. In a word the adjoin area will complement the building and uncover its idea – creation of new type leisure time for town inhabitants.

The project of the Innovative Cultural Center is an idea of talented Russian architect Boris Bernasconi. All of his projects, including ICC, are the reflection of happening events in contemporary Russian society. One more Bernasconi's ideology is aesthetic (but not conceptual) simplicity and comprehensible architecture.

The direct head of the project and main architect is renown in the city Yekaterinburg architect Markov Vladimir. Under his governance such projects as The Iset tower in Yekaterinburg-CITY, Hotel "Novotel" on the Gogol Street, 15 in Yekaterinburg were accomplished.

The developer company is one of the leading companies in Ural called "Dominanta". The projects of this company are famous in Yekaterinburg objects such as "Temple on the Blood", constructed on the historical place of Tsar Family execution, elite living complex "Tikhvin".

The Innovative Cultural Center is the project of Culture Ministry of Russian Federation. According to the words of the project curator ICC will be the chain of culture, science and new technologies. Events that will take place in the establishment will cover the very different societies and touch all the town inhabitants. In future it is planned that the new type of leisure time for citizen will be organized in the building. Moreover ICC suggests new formats for people searching for realization and ready for experiments. The building is created as an area for self-realization of creative youth with unconventional mind. It is assumed that one of the cultural streams of ICC will consist of the

localization of the Polytechnic museum branch inside. The technical exhibitions and Ural museum expositions will be introduced as well. It will allow presenting as full as possible the history and perspectives of Ural engineering school, which rebirth now with the special attention in Sverdlovsk region. One more important component of the Center – is multifunctional library, providing the access to national and world informational sources on basis of usage the opportunities of new modern information technologies.

The main goal of the constructing such unusual for Pervoouralsk building is: “to restrain the leakage of the talented youth to the capitals, to form in small town comfortable conditions for researches and creativity, to rise the interest to the modern art, and to educate citizens in a cultural way.” That is why the location of the building as it is: 40 kilometers far from the region center city Yekaterinburg, which is the cultural center as well and where regular exhibitions, creative events take place.

The building is constructed on the territory of an ex-Oldtube plant and is situated on the shore of a town pound. ICC is constructing on the vast spacious area and is visible from all sides. This location harmonically includes new building in surrounding and complements it: in the new town area among modern blocks of flats on the town embankment.

The Innovative Cultural Center is urged to change the comprehension of culture among inhabitants of town Pervouralsk, and likely in future this building will become the symbol of the town.

“Vysotskiy” skyscraper

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The architectural appearance of Ekaterinburg city combines various styles and directions. Small provincial merchant houses of classicism era are next to Soviet times buildings devoid of excessive pretentiousness. The high-altitude business centers grow up against the background of these low-rise constructions. The skyscraper "Vysotskiy", listed in the Guinness Book of Records as the tallest multifunctional complex in the Ural-Siberian and Central Asian regions, it has got a particular prominence.

The structure is also unique because it is the only skyscraper in Russia designed by Ural engineers without any foreign support. The developer Andrey Gavrilovskiy decided to build the maximum possible under the current building legislation high-rise construction, reaching 188.3 meters (54 floors). To do this he found two talented professionals: the architect Vladimir Grachev and the designer Andrey Molokov. Thanks to their work "Vysotskiy" acquired a strict silhouette and simple geometric shapes, showing a typical example of the high-tech, which was originated in the 1970s in Europe. A characteristic feature of