

ing the cost of movement, there's always an equation between how much you save and how much it costs to relocate, and also how much resources it saves to make a new building. So the best way to do it more sustainably is to make your building as light as possible, very compact, which makes it a lot more economic to relocate. The lightest buildings that can be moved in compact form are the most sustainable. That is where portable architecture comes in. Pneumatic architecture, the inflatable architecture (the archetypes), where you can use a very lightweight membrane, tensile architecture (where you can also use a membrane which is very lightweight) – these forms of architecture are generally the most sustainable. Providing that the materials used to make them are also sustainable (they are not always that way, but they can be), they can be reused again and again.

More buildings nowadays are erected with the consideration that we cannot be as wasteful with the materials as we used to be. The reason for that is economy. The other reason is sustainability. If we want the mobile and the static to coexist, they both have to fulfill their functions. A mobile building, as well as a permanent building should be selected in compliance with a certain situation.

The buildings constructed today have a greater capacity to be changed in the future, as our needs change in terms of building design, whereas the buildings that were constructed in the past require a lot of time, effort and resources to be changed. In our rapidly evolving world it is very important to be able to convert buildings more easily and more quickly, thus the application of mobile architecture is as relevant as never before.

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TECHNOGENEOUS CRISIS IN KRYVYI RIH ORE MINING REGION

A metallurgical industrial complex has a huge impact on the environment. Kryvyi Rih is one of the Ukrainian cities characterized by the most dangerous environmental situation developed as a result of long and intensive iron ore extraction and processing.

Kryvyi Rih is the centre of Kryvyi Rih Iron Ore Basin, the major raw-material base of Ukraine's metallurgy. It ensures the country's economic independence and safety. The mining complex of Kryvyi Rih provides about 90% of iron ore necessary for manufacturing concentrate and pellets in Ukraine. Besides iron ore the region has numerous deposits of granite, kaolin, bauxite, brown coal, sand and dolomite. The modern ecological crisis in the Kryvyi Rih industrial region is characterized by the following anthropogenic pressure on the environment:

- shifts of rocks above underground cavities;
- the formation of anthropogenic forms of the landscape in the form of excavation pits (tranches) and dumps;
- artificial reservoirs at mining and processing enterprises;
- non-organized industrial discharge of unrefined wastewaters or partially refined into the rivers of Saksahan and Inhulets because of the poor state of the equipment at pumping stations;
- a strong soil pollution caused by enterprises' emissions;
- deterioration, degradation and irreversible loss of lands;
- disappearance of certain species of fauna, general degradation of faunal complexes steppe biocenosis under the anthropogenic influence, etc.

To solve environmental problems of Kryvyi Rih we need a number of measures to make ore manufacturing processes "more green" and improve the ecological state of the environment. These steps include the following:

- implementation of non-explosive mining;
- waste utilization of ore mining production;
- iron ore pulp usage;
- reclamation of disturbed lands;
- secondary use of natural resources.

In conclusion, we can say that global issues are affecting the future and the interests of humanity and require urgent solutions. Currently, global environmental problems call for another way of thinking, a new form of human identity, environmental awareness. Primarily, this means that people should understand themselves as a whole in their relation to nature. The first and the main condition to maintain balance and harmony is a reasonable coexistence of people and the environment.