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**CENTER FOR THE CREATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF START-UPS  
OF THE CHERNIHIV POLYTECHNIC NATIONAL UNIVERSITY:  
ARCHITECTURAL RENOVATION OF THE BUILDING  
OF THE FORMER CINEMA “PEREMOHA” IN CHERNIHIV**

*Based on modern humanistic principles of architectural and urban design and system analysis of three-dimensional solutions of the former «Peremoha» cinema in Chernihiv, the results of the study of architectural and conceptual images are presented and a project for the architectural renovation of the new building of the Center for the Creation and Development of Startups of Chernihiv Polytechnic National University is proposed.*

*The project envisages the spatial transformation of space using a system of load-bearing wooden frame structures and innovative glass construction technologies. The designed superstructures, together with the system of terraces and balconies, will visually create a transparent space for the interior of the new building, accessible to sunlight and convenient for educational, scientific and artistic activities of students, teachers and active residents of the city.*

**Keywords:** architectural renovation; functional renovation; «Peremoha» cinema, Chernihiv, architectural and construction reconstruction, Center for Creation and Development of Startups of Chernihiv Polytechnic National University.

*Fig.: 9. References: 8.*

**Relevance of the research topic.** Modern urban planning and the development of general plans for the development of territories require the use of innovative strategic approaches to effectively address the socio-economic and humanitarian development of Ukrainian settlements in the post-war period. In addition to the large-scale destruction of a huge number of residential and public buildings, there are many abandoned communal buildings in the cities of Ukraine, which, without losing their capital, need new rethinking and re-inclusion in the humanitarian and socio-economic life of territorial communities. In modern urban planning, the most effective methods of improving aesthetic qualities of the urban environment are the transformation of objects that are not used for their intended purpose into public buildings with partially preserved functions or with a complete change in the production function. The latter is carried out in the process of *conservation, revitalization, renovation, environmental rehabilitation and complete re-functionalization* [1, 3]. Therefore, the development of projects related to the possibility of rehabilitation of abandoned buildings through new proposals for improving the external and internal architecture of the building and rethinking its layout is relevant today.

**Statement of the problem.** At the end of 2022, the leadership of the Department of Urban Planning and Architecture of the Chernihiv Regional State Administration turned to the international consultant for the reconstruction of destroyed cities, General Director of Thought Group Chile, architect Cristián Alfredo Wittig Grell, who at that time had successful cooperation with the authorities of the cities of Irpin and Bucha on the development of projects for memorial complexes and the reconstruction of destroyed buildings, for strategic support for the process of rebuilding city Chernihiv and surrounding villages, which were seriously destroyed and damaged by Russian invaders during the hostilities.

Chilean architects were invited to develop projects for new houses of culture in the settlements of Ivanivka and Yahidne in the Chernihiv region. And already in April-May 2023, these two projects were presented to the Department of Urban Planning and Architecture of the Chernihiv Regional State Administration, the communities of the above-mentioned villages, as well as students and teachers of Chernihiv Polytechnic National University. Territorial communities and the academic community of the University highly appreciated the professional decisions of Chilean architects to reconstruct destroyed houses of culture and transform former buildings into modern public multifunctional spaces filled with light through the use of glass structures.

In May 2023, the Scientific and Technical Council of Chernihiv Polytechnic National University decided to revitalize and provide new functionality to the building of the former city cinema «Peremoha», through the organization of the University Center for Startup Creation and Development of Chernihiv Polytechnic National University on its basis. It was proposed that the architects of Thought Group Chile be involved in the development of the project for the reconstruction of the cinema building [2].

The Chilean architects were tasked with redesigning the interior of the building, the main of which are three cinema halls and a hall, into spaces for combining science, education and business, and were proposed to place creative workshops and laboratories in the cinema in order to integrate scientific, educational, cultural and artistic functions of the new Center.

The purpose of such a Center in the general structure of the University will be to meet not only the additional educational needs of students, but also the development and support of startup projects in the center of creative space and professional growth of the city's creative youth.

**Analysis of the latest research and publications.** The experience of revitalization and reconstruction of not only individual buildings, but also abandoned industrial zones is covered in a sufficient number of scientific papers [1, 3-6]. The monograph of Kharkiv researchers [1] examines the urban planning potential of abandoned industrial areas. The regularities of renovation of industrial buildings as a system of measures of organizational and economic modernization, technical renewal, cultural and historical heritage, ecological rehabilitation and social revitalization of urban areas are presented. Methods of renovation of industrial buildings for civil facilities are proposed.

The works [4–5] investigated the issues of functional renovation of the interior of the modernist building of «Peremoha» cinema. In particular, it is proposed to convert the large cinema hall into a co-working space, equip a modern conference hall in the middle hall with the original function of the cinema hall, turn the small hall into open student workshops of architectural and design-projection and modeling with available laser cutters, 3D printers, milling cutters, plotters, etc. In these workshops, students will be able to quickly master various manual and digital technologies for manufacturing an author's product and effectively go from creating a model prototype to a finished product.

In the work [6], project proposals were developed for the interior design of the premises of «Peremoha» cinema with changed functionality.

When creating the model of the interior design of the «Co-working» (large hall), the design features of the floor of the room, which has a significant difference in height from the entrance to the podium of the stage, were taken into account, so it was decided to organize the workspace of the «Co-working» as a multi-level structure with several main zones.

For the arrangement of a universal production and experimental workshop, it is proposed to divide the space of the small hall into several levels: balcony – podium – main production area.

The interior of the conference hall (the middle hall of the cinema) was designed in a modern minimalist and futuristic style with monochromatic surface decoration, calm shades of colours and the use of soundproofing panels. The arrangement of contour-step ceiling-wall lighting in the conference room in this project is a design technique that will enhance the three-dimensional perception of the room and the overall level of its comfort.

**Identification of unexplored parts of the general problem.** The analysis of recent studies and publications has shown that the project proposals for the functional renovation and renovation of the interior of the premises of the former cinema «Peremoha» do not solve the main problem of the building, objectively related to the features of the architecture and space-planning solutions of the former Soviet cinemas. Firstly, the building is built on the same level, and it has a large above-ground area. Secondly, the internal layout of the building is structured using a system of internal load-bearing walls that separate all its rooms and prevent the penetration of natural light.

**The aim of the article** is to develop conceptual project proposals for the architectural renovation of the building of the former cinema «Peremoha» and the creation on its basis of a new scientific and artistic Center for the creation and development of startups of Chernihiv Polytechnic National University for students and residents of the city. It is envisaged, based on modern architectural strategies and rethinking the philosophy of urban development, to develop a project of a comfortable open space combining science and art, education, and business.

**Statement of the main material.** In the process of developing a conceptual architectural proposal for the renovation of the former «Peremoha» cinema (Fig. 1), commissioned in 1985, the urban planning situation of the location of the building in the center of Chernihiv was analyzed.



*Fig. 1. The building of the cinema «Peremoha» surrounded by residential buildings*

Analysis of the situational scheme of the location of the former cinema among urban buildings (see Fig. 2) shows its advantageous location at the corner of Shevchenko Street and Levka Lukyanenko Avenue surrounded by a residential area. Therefore, from the point of view of urban planning, the building occupies one of the central and strategic places in the Desnianskyi district of Chernihiv.

Based on the modern philosophical foundations of architecture and urbanism, which argue that *architecture, and therefore urban planning, is an interface of reality, as well as a tool for observing and verifying the experience of reality* [7, 8], to develop the concept of an architectural project, we posed some strategically important questions to understand and comprehend all the problematic issues related to the real situation around the old building of «Peremoha» cinema.

It should be noted that the cinema building is the compositional core of the surrounding architectural environment. However, due to its low-rise and closed nature, the building today has partially lost its architectural expressiveness, which would compositionally and spatially connect it with the urban planning situation (Fig. 1).



*Fig. 2. Situational scheme of the location of the cinema «Peremoha»*

All problematic issues were in one way or another subordinated to the ideas of a new look at the old building, preserving its potential as an example of the Ukrainian spatial and urban identity of the last century.

In addition, the analysis of photographic material, as well as architectural plans (Figs. 3 and 4) made it possible to formulate basic conclusions about the condition of the existing building:

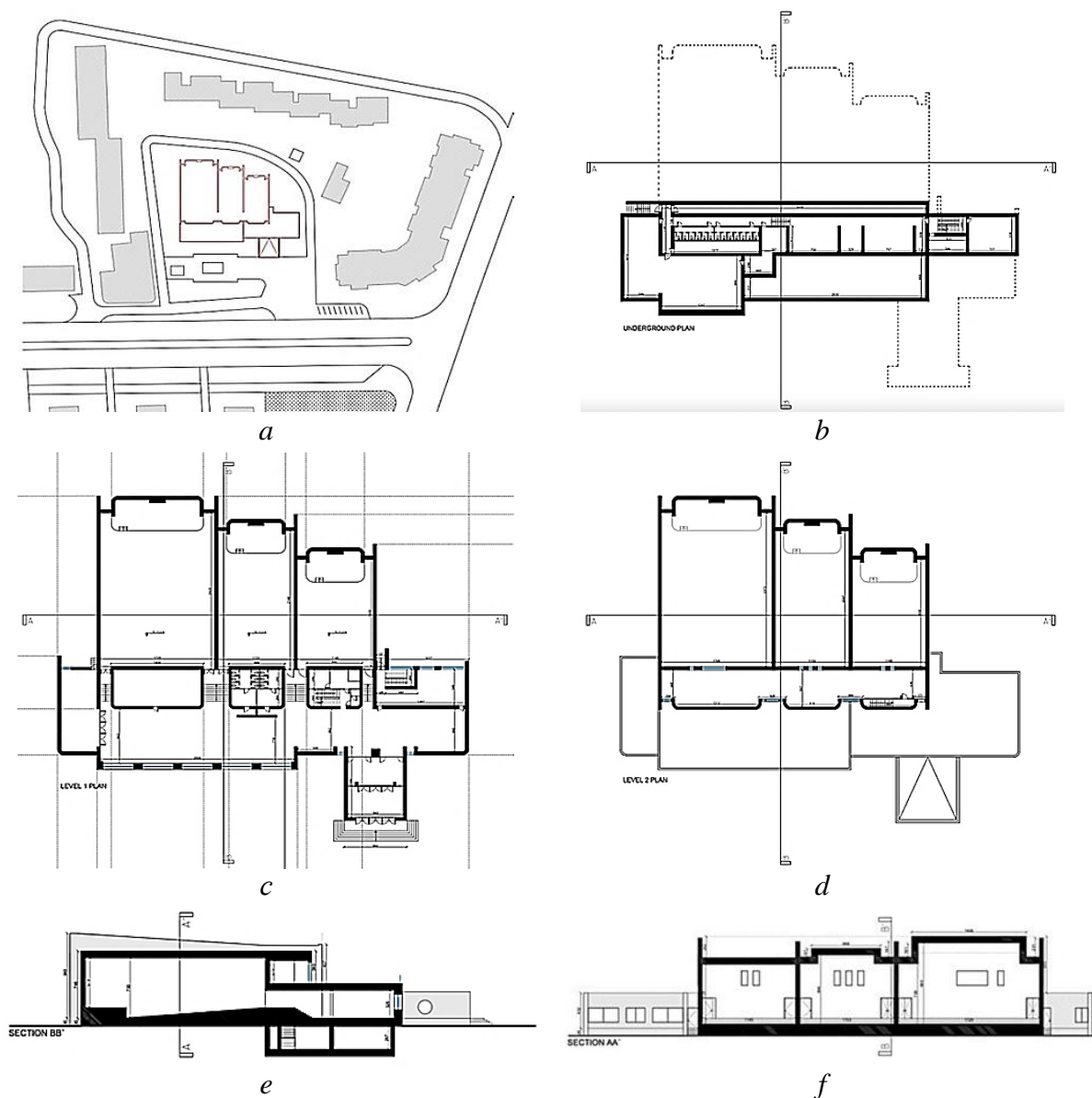


*Fig. 3. Photo of the entrance and the perspective of the lobby of the «Peremoha» cinema*

1. The building is built on the same level, has large rooms, its architectural and structural scheme is based on a system of load-bearing internal walls that divide the room, thereby forming a space devoid of sufficient penetration of natural light.

2. The main façade is built in a postmodern style with elements of brutalism with a limited direct relationship with the urban environment. Other façades are completely closed and excluded from spatial interaction with the public squares adjacent to the building.

3. The interior of the building complies with the principles of organizing the space of cinema buildings – a large and long foyer, from which you can get to halls of different sizes, which are separate rooms devoid of natural light, which prevents free communication and interaction of people inside (Fig. 4).



*Fig. 4. Architectural Plans of the Existing Building:*

*a – general plan; b – ground floor; c – first floor; d – second floor; e and f – sections*

A systematic analysis of three-dimensional solutions of the old building helped the authors of the study to create architectural conceptual images of the new project:

*1. The new building should be complemented by several operated levels with a glass railing that will promote openness to outdoor natural light, which will stimulate creativity, innovation and productive discussion of new ideas.*

This first image of the architectural design idea stems from the concept of a new three-dimensional solution of the building, as a large glass frame – open, transparent and filled with light. This decision opens up the possibility of creating new public spaces for meetings, open discussion and joint work of the Center's visitors.

*2. A public building should be a new space for social and cultural activities, accessible to city residents seeking creativity and innovation, scientific and artistic research.*

Thus, the new concept of the old public building is formed as the generation of free space in the city with a new purpose and opportunities by architectural means and is based on the combination of interior and exterior. At the same time, the boundaries of perception of indoor and outdoor spaces will be blurred due to the dematerialization of walls filled with transparent glass planes.

3. The concept of the new building includes the addition of existing spaces by creating the second and third open operated horizontal levels. In this case, visitors to the Center will have the opportunity to enjoy the public space of the external environment (Student Square) and its urban context from the new urban horizon.

The considered conceptual images helped to finally formulate the conceptual architectural proposals for the new project. These proposals can be divided into three strategies, which are reflected in the architectural plans of the new building (Fig. 5).

First, it is proposed to open the building to the outer area in which it is located, for this purpose a second level has been created in the longitudinal corridor that leads to the main rooms. In this way, a kind of connection is formed between what happens outside the building and inside, for the realization of spatial freedom. Above the second level, there is a café as a meeting place for creative personalities who are united by this building: students, teachers, professionals and artists.

One of the architectural challenges was the problem of redesigning the three cinema halls of the existing building without demolishing or proposing a major structural restructuring of the wall structures that were considered damaged. To solve this problem, instead of the existing walls, it was suggested to develop a structural system of self-supporting laminated wooden frames, on which various premises of the Center with an updated internal layout will rest. This structural frame system does not depend on existing load-bearing walls and allows additional operational levels.

To demonstrate this system and, at the same time, emphasize the large dimensions of cinema halls, it is proposed to make the central space three-level, which will provide a visual connection between different halls (Fig. 5).

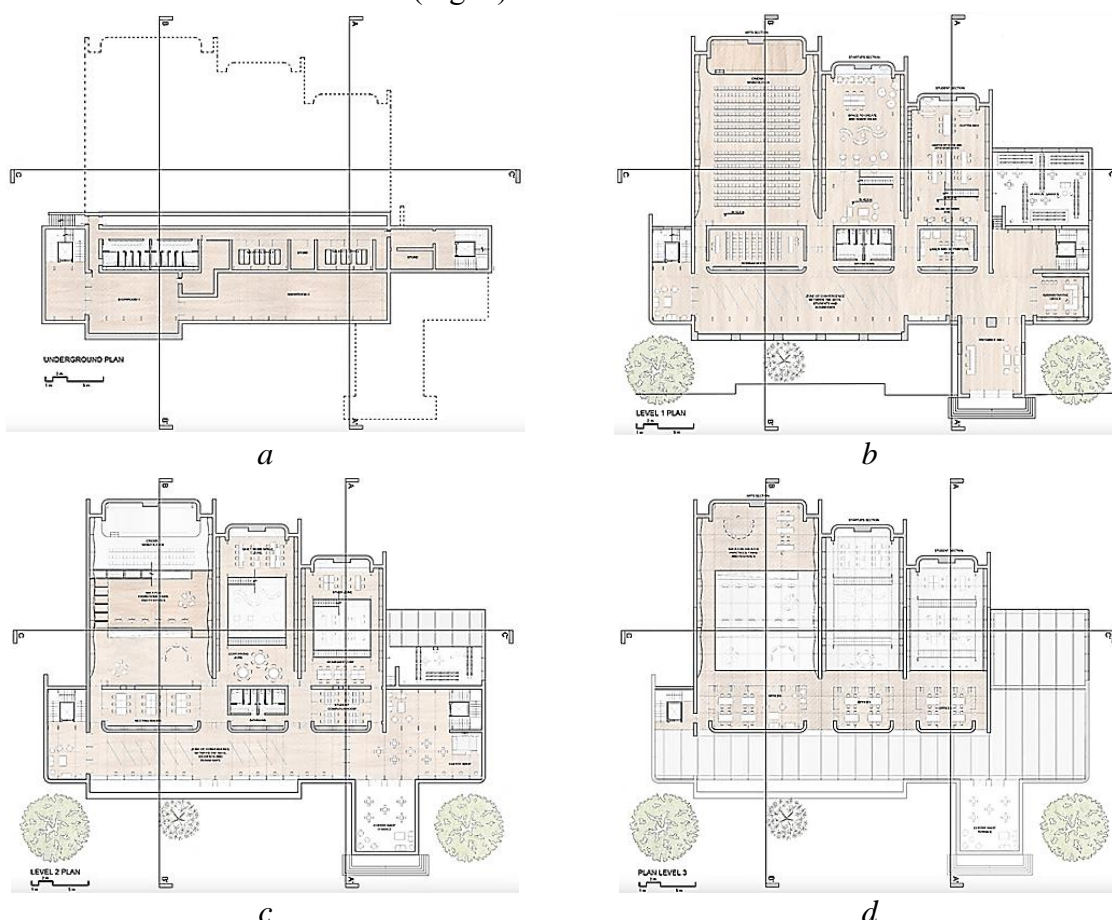
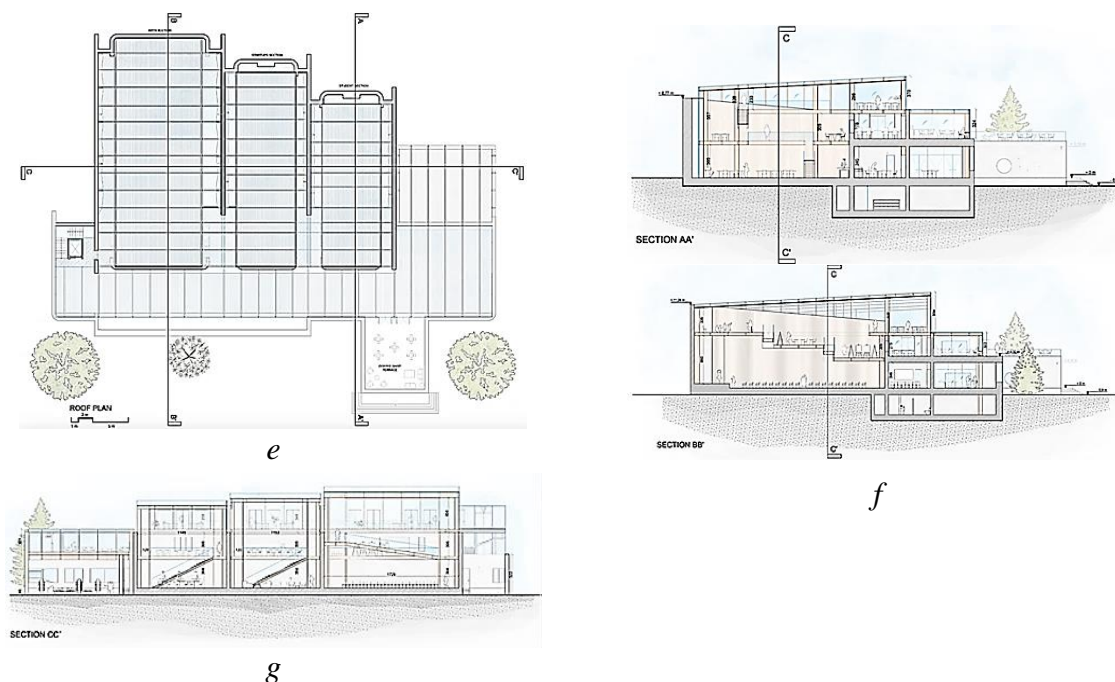


Fig. 5. Planimetry of the conceptual architectural proposal:  
 a – basement; b – first floor; c – second floor; d – third floor;  
 e – roof plan, f, g – longitudinal and cross-sections



*e*  
*f*  
*g*  
Fig. 5. The end of the fig. (beginning of p. \*\*)

Such a three-dimensional solution will create a sense of air and freedom for those who will be inside the premises of the Center, and we will get spacious, bright and ventilated interiors. It also facilitates the layout of rooms without partitions and the use of walls (Fig. 6).

The third strategy of architectural renovation is related to the goal of filling the dark space of the cinema premises with natural light and ensuring their spatial and planning combination.

The terms of reference were to design workshops in the new building of the Center for architecture and design students, as well as students and professionals working on startups, and, finally, to create an exhibition space for art and culture in memory of the former cinema.



Fig. 6. Visualization of the interior space of the new building of the «Peremoha» cinema

Based on this, it is proposed to redevelop three cinema rooms as follows: the smallest cinema hall will be adapted for students for educational laboratories and computer classes. On the first level, the premises are planned for workshops. The middle hall will be used for startups, meeting rooms and offices.

On the ground floor of the large hall, there will be a cinema and concert hall with a stage and the possibility of placing exhibitions of famous artists and beginners from among students and youth of the city.

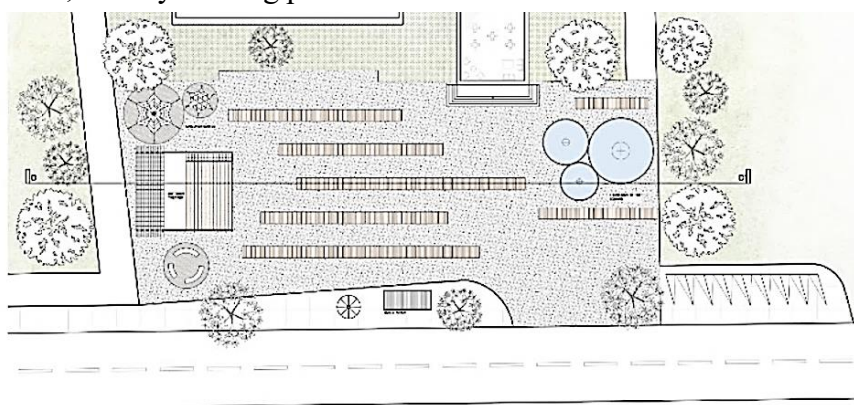
The corridor on all floors should become a point of convergence between all rooms, contributing to interdisciplinary enrichment. To do this, it is proposed to use this space as a centre for classes, conversations and debates, with boards and a coffee shop.

Both this corridor and the third floor, proposed to expand the functionality of the new Center, are fully glazed spaces that will have a direct view of the square next to the building, as well as the interior of the building (see Fig. 7).



*Fig. 7. Conceptual architectural proposal for the second-floor corridor*

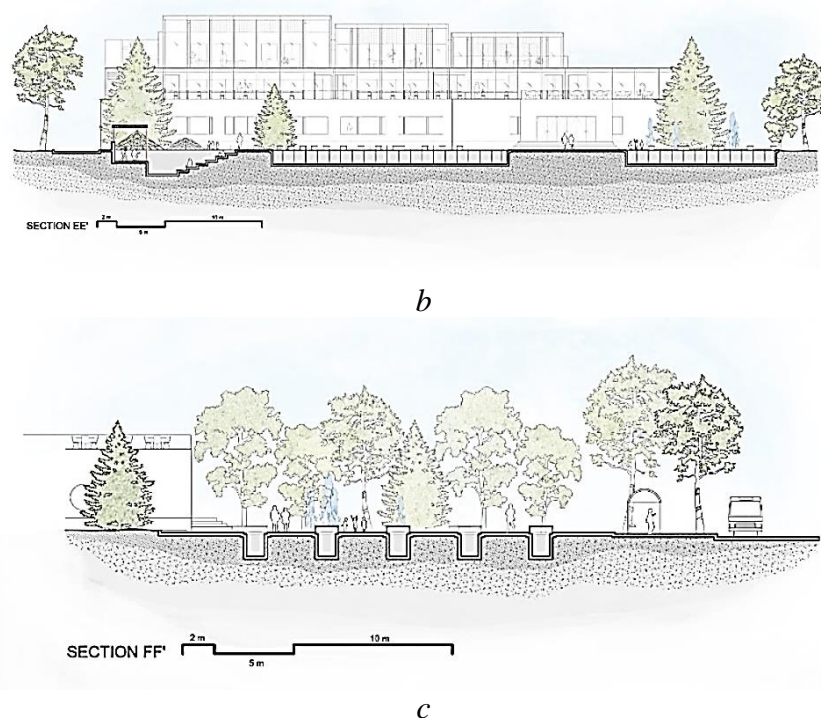
The architectural renovation project of the former cinema «Peremoha» also provides for the development of an option for the reconstruction of the square near the building with the possibility of protecting citizens in the event of an air raid and a missile attack by Russia. For this purpose, it is proposed to equip the square with long fortified trenches (Fig. 8), which will function with a dual purpose – as a protective structure in case of bombing, as well as a basis for placing the chairs of the summer theatre, thereby creating places for recreation and interviews.



*a*

*Fig. 8. Planning a new public square proposal:  
a – plan-scheme of public square; b– section EE'; c –section FF'*





*Fig. 8. The end of the fig. (beginning of p. \*\*)*

The proposed trench arrangement leaves room in the area for children's play and a water pool that cools residents in the summer, encouraging them to stay and be active in this space (Fig. 9).



*Fig. 9. Visualization of the public square and the main facade*

Taking into account all of the above, it can be stated that the project of architectural renovation of the old building is essentially an architectural reformatting of the object, carried out in order to transform the postmodern space of the Soviet cinema into a new space full of natural light, freedom and three-dimensional combination of premises. The opening of the interior space of the three large halls, the elimination of excessive separation of the premises and the creation of a sufficiently large spatial and visual continuity were achieved by combining two new design levels using a system of balconies and terraces and the use of glass panel technology. Due to the use of three-dimensional glass boxes, a transparent large-scale perimeter was formed, which blurs the boundaries between the interior and exterior of the new space of the building, creating a visual gate that opens to the public space of the adjacent square (Fig. 9).

**Conclusions.** The paper presents the original results of the conceptual project for the architectural renovation of the old building of the former cinema «Peremoha», carried out in cooperation with the Department of Architecture and Environmental Design of Chernihiv Polytechnic National University with Chilean architects of the Thought Group Chile company. The main original results of this project are:

1. It is proposed to add to the one-level building of the modernist cinema a superstructure of two spaces in the form of a new system of designed terraces and balconies (large glass-operated boxes) and to create a plastically continuous and transparent space of the interior of the new building, comfortable for studying, research, work to support startups, innovations and creative artistic ideas.

2. The structural independence of the internal volumes, created by architectural means, will allow the construction of a system of exploited roofs, terraces and balconies, transforming the old system of dirty and emergency roofs into a new system of additional design levels accessible from all corners of the building. This architectural technique maximizes and significantly increases the usable volume of the new building, forming a new internal and external public space for the city.

3. The proposed project of architectural renovation of the building of the former cinema «Peremoha» can be used in the development of an architectural and construction project for the reconstruction of the building for the "Center for Creation and Development of Startups" of Chernihiv Polytechnic National University.

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**ЦЕНТР СТВОРЕННЯ ТА РОЗВИТКУ СТАРТАПІВ НАЦІОНАЛЬНОГО  
УНІВЕРСИТЕТУ «ЧЕРНІГІВСЬКА ПОЛІТЕХНІКА»:  
АРХІТЕКТУРНА РЕНОВАЦІЯ БУДІВЛІ КОЛИШНЬОГО  
КІНОТЕАТРУ «ПЕРЕМОГА» В ЧЕРНІГОВІ**

Сучасне містобудування, розробка генпланів розвитку території вимагають застосування інноваційних стратегічних підходів для ефективного вирішення соціально-економічного та гуманітарного розвитку населених пунктів України у післявоєнний період. Тому розробка проєктів, пов'язаних із можливістю реабілітації занедбаних будівель за рахунок нових пропозицій щодо покращення зовнішньої та внутрішньої архітектури будівлі та переосмислення її планування на сьогодні є актуальними.

Аналіз досліджень і публікацій щодо питань функціональної реновації внутрішніх приміщень модерністської будівлі кінотеатру «Перемога» засвідчив, що запропоновані проєктні пропозиції не вирішують основну проблему будівлі, об'єктивно пов'язану з особливостями архітектури та об'ємно-планувальних рішень колишніх радянських кінотеатрів. По-перше, будівлю побудовано на одному рівні, і вона має велику надземну територію. По-друге, внутрішнє планування будівлі структуровано за допомогою системи внутрішніх несучих стін, які розділяють усі її приміщення та перешкоджають проникненню природного світла.

Метою статті є розробка концептуальних проєктних пропозицій щодо архітектурної реновації будівлі колишнього кінотеатру «Перемога» та створення на його базі нового науково-мистецького Центру створення та розвитку стартапів Національного університету «Чернігівська політехніка» для студентів та мешканців міста.

На основі сучасних архітектурних та урбаністичних уявлень виконано системний аналіз об'ємно-просторових рішень старої будівлі кінотеатру та створено архітектурно-концептуальні образи нового проєкту.

Сформульовано стратегії архітектурної реновації екстер'єру та інтер'єру будівлі нового центру. Наведено плани метрії архітектурних концептуальних пропозицій щодо розкриття простору трьох глядацьких залів кінотеатру за рахунок надбудови великих скляних експлуатованих боксів і системи спроектованих терас і балконів. Запропоновано проєкт перепланування громадської площі з облаштуванням заглибленого літнього театру та підземним укриттям.

Представлені матеріали щодо архітектурної реновації будівлі колишнього кінотеатру «Перемога» можуть бути використані при розробці архітектурно-будівельного проєкту реконструкції споруди під «Центр створення та розвитку стартапів» Національного університету «Чернігівська політехніка».

**Ключові слова:** архітектурна реновація; функціональна реновація; кінотеатр «Перемога»; Чернігів, архітектурно-будівельна реконструкція; Центр створення та розвитку стартапів Національного університету «Чернігівська політехніка».

Рис.: 9. Бібл.: 8.