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PSYCHOLOGICAL PREREQUISITES FOR THE FORMATION OF A LOFT

Abstract. The article discusses the psychological background connected with the formation of the loft. Loft (Eng. Loft – «attic») is an architectural style formed in the period of the 20th – 21st centuries in New York and is applicable to the interior decoration of the attic type residential and office premises. The loft style is characterized by unprocessed brick and concrete walls, metal or wooden furniture. The loft is a converted premise of an abandoned factory or other industrial buildings for living. The psychological conditions of the loft formation for people mean the creation of a feeling of stability and a feeling of reliability. The problem of industrial territories that find themselves in the city limits exists in many developed countries. The European solution, implemented in recent decades, is a radical transformation of industrial zones or their withdrawal from cities.

Key words: loft, industrial cities, industrial territories.

THE PROBLEM STATEMENT

In modern conditions, the population of cities and metropolitan cities is constantly fighting for territory, because the population is growing and requires a place to live. A solution to this problem exists, it is the use of industrial facilities, closed for one reason or another, for housing.

ANALYSIS OF RECENT RESEARCH AND PUBLICATIONS

Theoretical and practical basis for the concept of creating a dwelling of the 21st century is discussed by S. N. Bulgakov, E. L. Berezina, L. M. Simonov, W. Broomfield and B. Ruble and other scientists.

GOALS

The purpose of this paper is to identify the main psychological prerequisites for the formation of a loft.

DISCUSSION

Apartments in a former industrial building, known as a loft, being considered the most relevant and modern housing format for half a century, have come to our country. A huge room that does not hide its past, old (often artificially aged) brickwork, glass, metal. Such a house cannot be called a cozy nest [1]. This is a status housing, indicating that its owner keeps up to date. Projects are presented as block of apartments which will be designed in an industrial format.

The advantages of loft objects include:

- complex solution of the territory by forming loft objects;
- increase in the efficiency of the territory use;
- optimization of the environmental situation through the elimination of industrial buildings;
- solving the problem of housing shortages
- improvement of the architectural and spatial characteristics of the urban environment.

The psychological conditions of the loft formation for people are connected with a feeling of stability and reliability.

The sense of stability of the past industrial age, which is expressed in simplicity, fundamental nature, static character, and non-vanity of industrial buildings in comparison with modern digital, dynamic, vain

architecture. Stability and static character are much more suitable for the creation of housing, as the realization of the feeling «being at rest».

The feeling of reliability. The reliability of industrial buildings is felt even visually. This increases their value for conversion to housing, as psychologically it gives hope for protection from the fears of modern time, such as terrorism and vandalism, natural disasters and catastrophes [2, 3].

The property of an object to perform certain functions assigned to it, while maintaining operational characteristics within certain limits corresponding to specified modes and conditions of use, is reliability. Reliability indicators can be very different. There are three main components in this definition:

- performance of the established functions;
- the time required for this;
- certain operating conditions.

If we talk about the performance of the specified functions, then it is worth noting two concepts that relate to the theoretical and practical understanding of what constitutes reliability. Reliability indicators from this point of view are as follows: serviceability and workability. Workability is a certain state of an object, in which it remains able to perform these functions with parameters determined by technical documentation. At the same time, it is worth noting that it is incorrect to identify workability and serviceability, since the second is a condition in which it fully meets the established requirements in the technical documentation. Time is another important element that implies reliability [4]. Reliability indices in this case include this concept by no means accidentally, since the physical essence of reliability is in the fact that any product must, without fail, preserve its technical parameters for a certain time. In addition, the definition of reliability also includes operating conditions.

Reliability indicators include a wide range of qualities without any specific definition of their quantitative assessment and certain properties.

Protection is a guarantee of security against something to someone or a series of actions and measures to implement this guarantee. Object security is the ability of the object to withstand threats while maintaining the ability to perform its basic functions and tasks in regular and emergency situations.

Large scale is the result of the general interaction of the measures perceived by the viewer, which form the basis of each element of the composition.

The feeling of stability means fundamental nature and simplicity of form and static character.

The static character implies the object which is motionless.

All these psychological conditions are combined into environmental aspects of psychological comfort.

The use of natural building materials reduces the need to use artificial materials, for the manufacture and transportation of which more energy is required. Building technologies using natural building materials are based on simple construction methods that minimize the damage to the environment, reducing dependence on non-renewable resources.

A loft that combines most of the modern interior trends is often perceived as an example of an urban interior style, and many of its inherent methods, elements and accents are cited by designers regardless of the style of the interior.

To complete the decoration of individual zones, stone has been successfully used for arches, niches, portals, etc. As a rule, the implementation of diverse wall decoration gives an excellent visual effect in a large studio space, which, in particular, is the interior of a traditional loft.

The presence in the interior of flooring (beams), supports and other structures, as well as parts of industrial systems (ventilation, lifting mechanisms) is a business card of the loft style, all these details must be organically integrated into the interior, stylized and ennobled.

Bright glossy textures, as well as furniture find themselves well in the interior.

The exploitation of the Earth and its natural resources as well as consumer relations have reached a critical point (the organic system is on the verge). Therefore, in buildings it is necessary to reduce the consumption of natural resources, to reduce the negative impact on nature. For example, reducing energy consumption is not only the use of energy-saving measures, but also the rejection of conditioning, as a very energy-intensive system, but not due to the deterioration of the quality of life, but due to the good thermal insulation of walls and roofs, the use of natural ventilation, which can also be «adjusted» like a piano, and the house will have the right climate, that is temperature and humidity.

The use of natural materials has a mass of such positive qualities that no artificial analogue can approach. For example, wood is simply a priceless material, it is natural, non-toxic, structural, heat-insulating, easy to process with a huge number of textures and shade and can be used as an acoustic one, etc.

The desire of man to nature. This is manifested in the desire to have housing (a second house, for example, dacha) in nature or to bring a piece of nature into own home. In the first case, we (ideally) take care of the Earth; in the second, we (especially in the metropolis) replace nature with its simulacra. This is expressed in architecture as «the current obsession with greenery». Greenery grows not only on the roofs, but also on the facades. Historical examples of the former are numerous: the gardens of Semiramis, the garden of Aleksey Mikhailovich in the Kremlin, the hanging garden in the Hermitage. Green facades can be seen on the office building of the National Museum of Ethnographic Art (J. Nouvel), the apartment house «the feathered building» in Paris (Edouard Francois), where bamboo planters are part of the balcony fencing and automation monitors the watering of plants through the fencing pipes. This also includes conservatories and atriums with pools, fountains, waterfalls. They improve the climate.

But people bring a lot to the point of absurdity in their striving for nature by using artificial materials, which are the simulacra of natural ones, or artificial plants that do not give oxygen, coolness or aroma. [5] Despite the psychological comfort, this is hardly the right way.

In industrial regions, due attention is not given to this issue. This is especially true for issues of a comprehensive solution of the problems of industrial territories with objects adjacent to the central part of the city, as well as the study of issues related to the influence of industrial objects on the formation of the architectural and spatial composition of the city.

CONCLUSIONS

Many industrial enterprises and zones have lost their importance under the influence of scientific and technological progress, what has led to the reduction in the area of enterprises and sanitary protection zones. This has become an important reserve for organizing large fragments and planning structures on the territory of cities and metropolitan cities.

The problem of industrial territories that find themselves in the city limits exists in many developed countries. The European solution, implemented in recent decades, is a radical transformation of industrial zones or their withdrawal from cities.

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А. Э. СТУПИНА, Т. И. ЗАГОРУЙКО ПСИХОЛОГИЧЕСКИЕ ПРЕДПОСЫЛКИ ФОРМИРОВАНИЯ ЛОФТА ГОУ ВПО «Донбасская национальная академия строительства и архитектуры»

Аннотация. В статье рассматриваются психологические предпосылки при формировании лофта. Лофт (англ. loft – «чердак») – архитектурный стиль, сформированный в период XX–XXI века в Нью-Йорке, применим к оформлению интерьера жилых и офисных помещений чердачного типа. Стилю лофт характерны необработанные кирпичные и бетонные стены, металлическая или деревянная мебель. Также лофт – это переоборудованное под жильё помещение заброшенной фабрики или другого здания промышленного назначения. Для людей психологические условия формирования лофта – это ощущение стабильности и ощущение надежности. Проблема промышленных территорий, оказавшихся в городской черте, существует во многих развитых странах. Европейское решение, реализуемое в последние десятилетия, – кардинальное преобразование промышленных зон или вывод их за пределы городов.

Ключевые слова: лофт, промышленные города, промышленные территории.

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ПСИХОЛОГІЧНІ ПЕРЕДУМОВИ ФОРМУВАННЯ ЛОФТА
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Анотація. У статті розглядаються психологічні передумови при формуванні лофт. Лофт (англ. Loft – «горище») – архітектурний стиль, сформований в період XX–XXI століття в Нью-Йорку, що застосовується при оформленні інтер'єра житлових і офісних приміщень горищного типу. Стилю лофт характерні необроблені цегляні і бетонні стіни, металеві або дерев'яні меблі. Так само лофт – це переобладнання під житло приміщення закинутої фабрики або іншої будівлі промислового призначення. Для людей психологічні умови формування лофта – це відчуття стабільності і відчуття надійності. Проблема промислових територій, що опинилися в межах міста, існує в багатьох розвинених країнах. Європейське рішення, реалізоване в останні десятиліття, – кардинальне перетворення промислових зон або виведення їх за межі міст.

Ключові слова: лофт, промислові міста, промислові території.

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