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KRISTINA LYASHENKO, LILLA SHAMRAY

Donbas National Academy of Civil Engineering and Architecture

BUILDINGS THAT BLEND NATURE AND CITY

Abstract. The article describes the main principles of formation of the relationship buildings and their impact on humans and the environment. Every day architects around the world are realizing the importance of their role in environmental protection and creating relationships between people, are increasingly starting to realize the so-called «relationship» projects. In addition to the reduction of the artificial materials relationship architecture improves comfort designed buildings, restoring natural habitat, which certainly contributes to the protection of ecology of our planet. Thus, the relationship architecture is becoming increasingly popular, providing the comfort of human habitation in large cities.

Key words: relationship buildings, architect, nature and city, ecology, design.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Now days urban habitats are out of balance, climate changes with political and economic troubles are having an impact. They are adding up and stressing out cities and us, people who live in them. It's worth telling, the field of ecology has provided important insights, because ecology doesn't look at individual species on their own. It looks at the relationship between living beings and their environment. It looks like the diverse parts of the ecosystems are interconnected and it's actually this balance this web of life that sustains life [1].

The second problem is reimagining the buildings as the relationship buildings. You know, every city has parks, libraries, schools and other public buildings that have the potential to be reimagined as social connectors, but reimagining the buildings for the future is going to require engaging the people who live there.

The third problem is about ecology. Life in large cities of the modern age of technology involves constant environment of concrete, glass and metal. In this regard, there are several pressing problems. One of them, a person has limited contact with natural components in such circumstances. But the man constantly feels the need to leave the city to merge with nature.

The solution to these problems at the present stage has led to the creation of the «relationship» architecture. This trend in architecture based on the use of relationships in the planning stage, creating meeting houses as the «bridge» between people and nature.

ANALYSIS OF RECENT RESEARCHES AND PUBLICATIONS

A lot of the writings and publications discussed the problems of introducing the relationships buildings into the urban environment of modern cities, the creation of comfortable conditions of staying people, but special attention to the main principles of formation of «relationship» architecture, is not paid in the published materials. The team of the American architect Jeane Gang has been applying insights from ecology to architecture to see how physical space can help to build stronger relationships. In V. A. Gorokhov's research the principles of the system of green spaces in cities were set out and methods of design and construction of parks, squares, boulevards, and landscaping of residential areas were suggested [2]. The creation by planting and natural components of the comfortable landscape of the environment of urban public spaces in new construction and reconstruction from psycho physiological point of view has been discussed in detail in the I. N. Marewski.

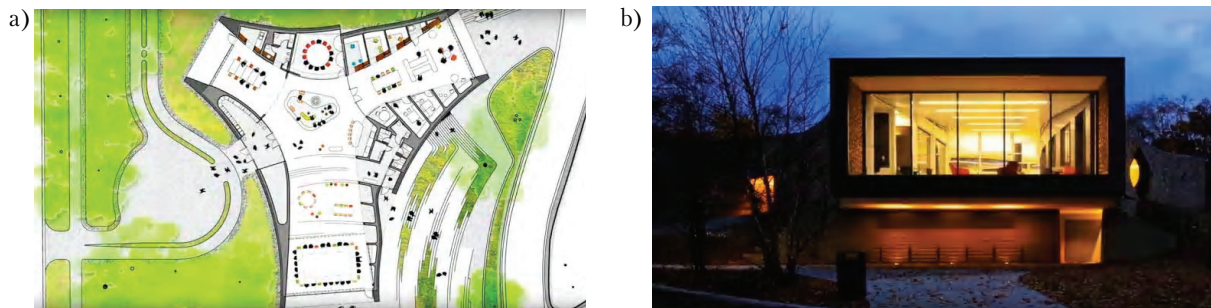
WORK OBJECTIVE

Using the example of buildings to identify the basic principles of the «relationship» architecture to see how physical space can help to build stronger relationships.

THE MAIN MATERIAL

When you think of a relationship builder, don't you automatically think architect? People consider that architects design buildings, but we really design our relationships. Because cities are designed people, their places, where people come together for all kinds of exchange and besides skylines are highly specific urban habitats with their own insects, plants and animals [3].

This project uses the idea of building relationships as the key driver for design. Here's an example of what we mean. Recently the team of the American architect Jeane Gangwas given the task to design the center for social justice leadership called the arcust center (pic. 1).

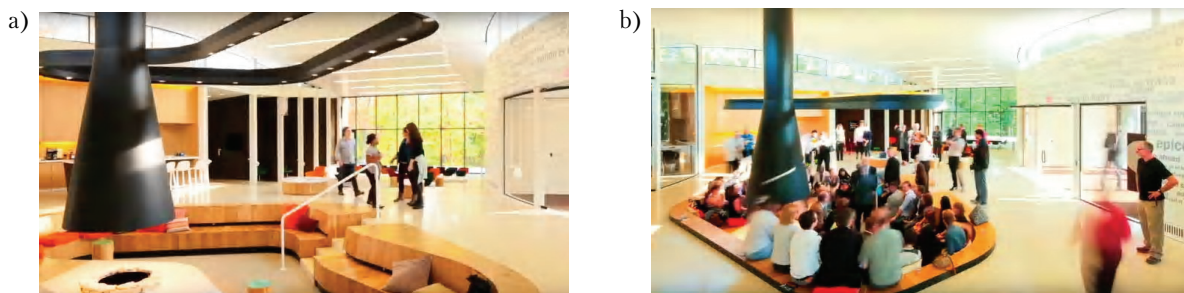


Picture 1 – The arcust center: a) the photo of the exterior of the arcust center; b) the general planning of the center.

The aim was to construct a building, that could break down traditional barriers between different groups and in doing so create possibilities for meaningful conversations around social justice [3].

The students wanted to have a place for preparing food together and their desire was to be welcomed outside community, they thought a fireplace could draw people in and help to start conversations and everybody wanted the work of social justice to be visible to the outside world.

In meeting houses there's always a central space where you can sit together around and see each other. So the architects designed a space just like that right in the middle of the arcust center and anchored it with a fireplace in the kitchen [6] (pic. 2).

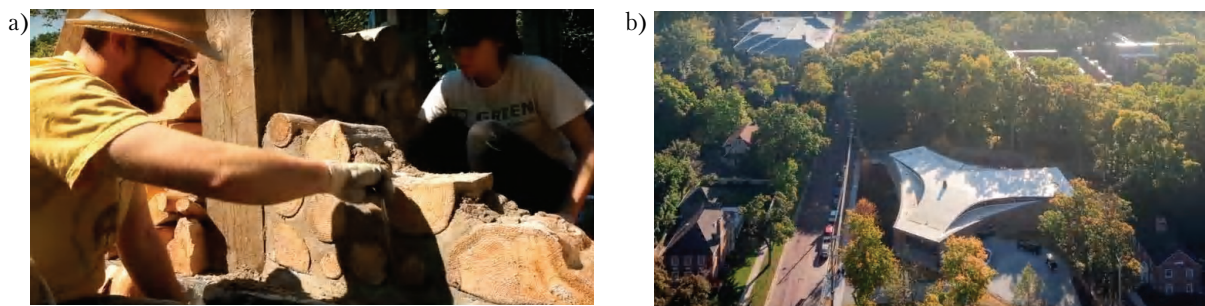


Picture 2 – The arcust center: a), b) the interior of the central place of the building.

Now the central place works for big social gatherings and a place to meet with each other for the very first time, you can sit by a fireplace and share stories or study because the architecture sets up this opportunities.

Even the construction is about building relationships. It's made of cord wood masonry. The technique is easy to do and anyone can do it. That the entire point, the act of making is a social activity and it's useful off for a planet too.

The trees absorb carbon while growing up and giving off oxygen, and now carbon is trapped inside the walls and it's not being released into the atmosphere. So making the walls is equivalent to taking cars right off the road. The architect chose that building method because it connected people to each other and to the environment [3] (pic. 3).



Picture 3 – The arcust center: a) the process of building wood masonry walls, b) the exterior of the building.

You know every city has parks, libraries, schools and other public buildings that have the potential to be reimagined as social connectors, but reimagining the buildings for the future is going to require engaging the people who live there.

Engaging the public can be intimidating. But maybe that's because in architecture schools we don't really learn how to engage the public in the active design. We're taught to defend our design against criticism, but I think that can be changed too. So if we can focus our design mind creating positive reinforcing relationships in architecture and through architecture, I believe we can do much more than create individual buildings, we can create relationships, we can help to study this planet we all share [4].

THE CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The «relationship» architecture is one of the modern and perspective directions. Nowadays architectural features should be people-centred and provide a comfortable environment to the guests. It becomes obvious that the use of connecting elements in the urban environment of modern cities is vital, making a positive impact on the emotional and physiological state of a person of landscaping elements [5].

It is established that the published material does not neglect the principles of «relationship» architecture formation. It is also established that «relationship» architecture was created by the interaction of the engineering, landscape and architectural solutions and considered in their entirety.

Due to the unusual design of the buildings-the representatives of the «relationship» architecture attract people's attention and is an ornament to any city.

Further research should also deeply analyze the relevance of using principles of the «relationship» architecture for the design and construction of new buildings in the cities of Donbass, and also in terms of reconstruction.

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К. В. ЛЯШЕНКО, Л. И. ШАМРАЙ
ЗДАНИЯ, КОТОРЫЕ СОЕДИНЯЮТ ПРИРОДУ И ГОРОД
ГОУ ВПО «Донбасская национальная академия строительства и архитектуры»

Аннотация. С каждым днем архитекторы всего мира, осознавая важность своей роли в защите окружающей среды и в создании отношений между людьми, все чаще начинают воплощать в жизнь так называемые проекты взаимоотношений. В дополнение к снижению использования искусственных материалов архитектура взаимоотношений улучшает комфорт проектируемых зданий, восстанавливая естественную среду, что, безусловно, вносит вклад в защиту экологии нашей планеты. Таким образом, такая архитектура становится все более популярной, обеспечивая комфортность проживания человека в крупных мегаполисах.

Ключевые слова: архитекторы, природа и город, экология, дизайн.

К. В. ЛЯШЕНКО, Л. І. ШАМРАЙ
СПОРУДИ, ЯКІ З'ЄДНУЮТЬ ПРИРОДУ І МІСТО
ДОУ ВПО «Донбаська національна академія будівництва і архітектури»

Анотація. З кожним днем архітектори всього світу, усвідомлюючи важливість своєї ролі в захисті навколишнього середовища та у створенні стосунків між людьми, все частіше починають втілювати в життя так звані проекти взаємин. На додаток до зниження використання штучних матеріалів архітектура взаємин покращує комфорт проєктованих будівель, відновлюючи природне середовище, що, безумовно, додає внесок у захист екології нашої планети. Таким чином, така архітектура стає все більш популярною, забезпечуючи комфортність проживання людини у великих мегаполісах.

Ключові слова: архітектори, природа і місто, екологія, дизайн.

Ляшенко Кристина Владимировна – студентка ГОУ ВПО «Донбасская национальная академия строительства и архитектуры». Научные интересы: «зеленая» архитектура, проблема сохранения и использования исторической застройки г. Донецка.

Шамрай Лиля Ивановна – старший преподаватель кафедры иностранных языков ГОУ ВПО «Донбасская национальная академия строительства и архитектуры». Научные интересы: проблематика использования иностранных языков в строительстве.

Ляшенко Кристина Володимирівна – студентка ДОУ ВПО «Донбаська національна академія будівництва і архітектури». Наукові інтереси: «зелена» архітектура, проблема збереження та використання історичної забудови м. Донецька.

Шамрай Лиля Іванівна – старший викладач кафедри іноземних мов ДОУ ВПО «Донбаська національна академія будівництва і архітектури». Наукові інтереси: проблеми використання іноземних мов у будівництві.

Lyashenko Kristina – student, Donbas National Academy of Civil Engineering and Architecture. Scientific interests: «green» architecture, the problem of preservation and using of historic buildings in Donetsk.

Shamray Lilla– senior lecturer, Foreign Languages Department, Donbas National Academy of Civil Engineering and Architecture. Scientific interests: problem of using foreign languages in Civil Engineering.