



**MEASURES TO ELIMINATE LANDSCAPE PROBLEMS OF THE
RESIDENTIAL CENTER**

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Annotation

Landscaping of residential areas, landscaping is an integral part of the construction industry. It is the designer's job to find the right and effective solution for the area. Problems solved in the area will assess the designer's knowledge and skills.

Keywords: greenery, village, garden, infrastructure, urban planning, landscape, housing, architecture, project, population, territory, apartment.

Introduction

The fact that the population is provided with housing in an area with convenient infrastructure has a great impact on their well-being and quality of life. The development of the social sphere, housing construction and beautification of settlements have always been topical issues in the construction industry.

Over the past years, the state has allocated a lot of time and money to the construction industry to improve the living standards and quality of life of the population living in the region. Development of engineering, road and transport infrastructure, a drastic increase in the level and quality of housing and communal services, provision of quality drinking water and systematic sanitation, beautification of settlements, improvement of living conditions, with comfortable housing provision is among them. So we can see that the construction industry is comprehensive, directly related to human activity [1-7].

The Main Part

Providing spiritual and cultural recreation to the population living in the residential area is a unique issue. To establish a community centre for the population in the region, it is necessary to take into account the population. Design work is carried out through the documents "Rules of urban planning". All construction work in these documents is carried out according to the established norms [8-13].



Figure 1. An example of a community centre for the population in the region

Schemes and projects of district planning of the system of public centres of settlements, depending on the architectural and planning schemes of the territories of agricultural enterprises, may be developed in the following composition: public centre acting as an inter-village service centre; neighbourhood centres [14-21].

The planning solution of the community centre envisages the consolidation of areas that are close in terms of function and the use of enlarged company models in the construction of the community centre to increase savings [22-29].

The residential area will in any case be smaller than the urban area, which will ensure easy pedestrian traffic to its centre. That is why a monocentric system is used in rural areas. Cultural and consumer services enterprises are located in a single community centre. In some cases, the school building may also be part of a community centre [30-35]. This allows the adult population to use the school's public rooms, gym and sports fields in the evenings.

The following basic principles should be followed in the design and organization of the system of green areas of settlements:

- 1) Equal distribution and placement of large green areas along with the territory of the settlement. This requirement applies primarily to general-purpose orchards;
- 2) Ensuring the continuity and continuity of the system of green spaces in the territory of the settlement. This principle is realized by connecting the green area of gardens and parks to each other by means of green alleys, streets, sidewalks, squares, squares and beaches, creating their integrated and continuous common system of green areas;
- 3) Interconnection of green areas located inside and outside the settlement and bring them into a single complex solution. This demand is met by releasing the green areas inside the settlement from the functional and compositional point of view to the area of greenery and ornamental gardens outside it, creating a unique green "ponas, belts" that penetrate into the seliteb area is achieved.



Figure 2. Green areas inside and outside the settlement

The following three main tasks need to be addressed in the organization of the green system:

- Functional task - the creation of green areas for various purposes, including the creation of parks and other green areas for the rest of the population;
- Sanitary and hygienic task - improving the ecology and microclimate of the urban environment;
- Architectural and artistic task - the organization and formation of an architectural and landscape environment that is artistically integrated and aesthetically appealing.



Adherence to the norms and principles of landscaping, adherence to the above principles and forms of their architectural and landscape organization will ensure that our cities and villages are not only ecologically clean, climate-friendly but also a cultural and aesthetic point of view can also achieve better results in terms of.

For larger indicators, public centres (excluding parks and flat sports facilities) may be designated on the basis of 8-12 m²/person (larger indicators for residential areas). Along with the recreation area, the landscape of the area is also important. If the landscape issue in the area is solved positively and effectively, it will add a special beauty to the appearance of the area.

Today, the architecture of our residential areas depends not only on the application of new and improved architectural design but also on the architectural classification of buildings under construction in the village, that is, the ensemble and complexity of rural construction. Because it is only such a complex and ensemble, only the buildings in the form of a complete landscape, that add beauty to the beauty of our villages and allow us to further enhance and improve the beauty of rural construction. Architecture, like a mirror, is a reality that reflects the life of the villagers, their current living standards, socio-economic status, the level of development of rural society and, finally, their construction culture [31-38]. Landscape architecture is the creativity of people who have lived and worked under the influence of that space and time, reflecting the material, spiritual and cultural values, aesthetic views and riches of society at all times, in different places and times. is the fruit of his activity. The creative factor of a person is always reflected in the work of architects in harmony and harmony with customers and builders, their skill, talent, skills, culture, which in turn depends on their knowledge, professionalism and experience.

Prospects for the development of residential landscape architecture and design should be determined following the specialization of agricultural enterprises in the regions, rural land use schemes and projects, the formation of rural agro-industrial complexes, taking into account urban planning and landscape planning. It should be envisaged that the network of public service enterprises and institutions in rural areas will consist of a single system that will cover all settlements, workplaces and recreation areas. The general principles of formation of the structure of urban planning and landscape planning of the territory of rural settlements take into account the climatic zoning of the territory of the Republic of Uzbekistan (deserts,



desert oases, foothills, newly developed lands and mountains) (QMQ 2.01.01- 94 "Climatic and physical-geological data for design"). The planning of rural settlements and agricultural enterprises should be based on the concise location and interdependence of the territorial functional zone, rational planning in accordance with the community centres, engineering and transport infrastructure of the region, its effective use depending on the location of the region in terms of urban planning., it is necessary to ensure comprehensive consideration of the historical architectural and urban traditions of our people, the natural climate, landscape, national and other local features. Planned solutions and methods of construction of open environments and areas in rural areas of the country, ensuring a favourable microclimate of housing, creating favourable conditions for the villagers to live and work in the desired way, creating optimal conditions for personal subsistence farming and In addition to the economy of the style used, it is also required to have a high architectural and artistic quality. For the territory of villages and settlements, higher, sunny places should be chosen, close to natural water sources, beautiful trees, beautiful landscape, airy, where rainwater does not accumulate. In areas with strong storms and windy areas, it is advisable to plant tall trees around the dwellings to block them, or to choose a place with a lot of forests and giant trees for this purpose. These factors play an important role in protecting the residential area from dust and dust, sand, cold and dry hot candles, atmospheric air and the purity of the environment. The use of natural and climatic conditions of the place is also of great importance in enriching the environment, architectural and landscape quality of rural landscape architecture. For this purpose, it is especially important to include in the composition of the designed environment the existing green trees, open water basins, beautiful slopes of the terrain. The landscape and the landscape of the villages will be more beautiful when the historical solution of houses, passages (streets), streets and houses are designed taking into account these natural conditions. Establishment of green zones for recreation and public celebrations within the territory of open spaces, architectural and design improvement of such zones and streets and residential areas, giving them an artistic aesthetic, general recreation areas works such as connecting shale-shaded neighbourhoods with shady cool footpaths can be combined with the above methods as factors that give a rural landscape and a landscape tone to the entire rural architecture. From this point of view, especially in the conditions of our republic, in accordance with the



requirements of the natural climate, the recreation areas of sidewalks and public green areas must be cool and shady. While this can be done in areas with favourable landscape and climatic conditions with the help of landscaping and various landscape devices, in the desert and dry grassland areas a variety of small architectural forms and devices (umbrellas, ishkomb, galleries, etc.). This can be done using various devices, integral volumes, etc.). The planning solution of a residential area also depends in many ways on certain engineering factors. For example, if an open irrigation system is dug in the village, the planned solution of the residential area will have a straight line. This factor loses its effect in the foothill villages, as the irrigation stations on the slopes are curved according to the topography and have almost no effect on the housing plan. When the irrigation systems use closed (along the pipelines) automatic irrigation points, the planned solution of the dwellings can have any appearance, regardless of this factor.

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