The reconstruction of the architectural landscape is a means of optimizing an urban environment

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Abstract

The article discusses the issues of optimizing the urban environment, as well as the experience of implementing research developments, which determine the basic methods, techniques and means of renovation of cities based on the established problem of the practice of modern urban planning.

Keywords: Architectural landscape reconstruction, modern landscape design, minor nature.

Introduction

In the context of the transition to the implementation of the concept of priority development in the Republic of Uzbekistan, it was necessary to make some changes to the traditional picture of the optimization of the environment of large and small cities. The development of attracting natural reserves in urban planning has led to the quality of human habitat in large cities and degradation of a natural landscape. Growing from the worsening of the environment in cities calls for the issue of restoring the environment. Implementation of the concept of priority development in Uzbekistan is the reconstruction of architectures and landscapes in the city, directly related to the target increase in structural ecosystems [1].

Main part

The solution to this problem leads to the need to choose methods, directions and tools of research based on the analysis and evaluation of problem situations in the practice of modern global worldwide. The question of the rehabilitation of architectures and landscapes committed a revision of the architectural medium in terms of natural wellness conditions, previously accepted project decisions for Samarkand, Tashkent and other major cities in a relevant problem. Although the development based on the norms of the project of long-term urban planning is seen in the amounts of greenhouse platforms, did not exceed the means of "landscaped" tools in the low rationalism. Today in the system of modified urban regions, the formation of the theoretical base of the environmental situation through the gradual reconstruction of architectural landscapes of natural components has become necessary today. A comprehensive solution for improving the urban environment can be conditionally divided into the following steps: 1) identifying key issues related to degradation of part of the city landscape; 2) determination of the main directions of the concept of the rehabilitation of the architectural landscape; 3) rehabilitation of architectural and local lands of various functional tasks and the basis of their landscape; 4) by inviting new urban tools to restore the architectural landscape of the urban environment using modern landscape design. 5) development of methods for changing the ecological characteristics of architectural objects[2]. For research, problems of natural and anthropogenic parts of the city are selected, as well as landscaped parts can be selected. The landscape design system consists in the system of systematization of landscape methods in a comprehensive study of existing problems and formal analysis of the territory of research, modeling of methods for restoring international experience, simulating the quality of the practice of the landscape. Restoration of architectural gardening of cities, which is a vision of urban landscapes based in the new direction, it is recommended to
change the urban environment based on "secondary" natural components. The gradual restoration of the balance between artificial and natural environmental components is carried out through the reconstruction of the architectural landscape. At the same time, the use of the urban environment in this process: the use of "secondary" natural components is used as a supplement of the elements of the urban area, as well as the interests of the structures. As a result of the gradual creation of "secondary" natural components, the quality of the city is a key factor in comprehensive changes in complex changes and optimization of urban planning and ecological landscape.

The architectural recovery of the city is closely related to the change in the ecological state of structures that do not respond to the optimization of the urban environment, which are the most problematic zones of the most problematic areas. The implementation of the environmental concept is fully related to the choice of architectural landscape method, which is a post-industrial landscape of updates, rehabilitation of transport, landscape registration and landscape recovery landscape and landscape reconstructions. The landscape is carried out partially by separating the solutions proportional to the secondary natural components of the environmental functions, the organization of the landscape of the Garden Park [3].

The method of superposition for the regeneration of the post-industrial landscape level can be separated from such methods as the integration of technical objects, the formation of a solid communication framework, a method of flexible functional transformation, a method for compensating technogenic disorders, a method for shaped-historical interpretation of the region, the "expansion" method in the vertical direction, Dendrological distribution of width, geological plastic modeling. Considering the basis of the radical difference in the transport area, the reconstruction of the work for this purpose “The second” natural method of laying the floor is the "second" object of integration of engineering infrastructure with nature, "secondary" strengthening of man-made skills, "Introduction" with the transport area of natural components is invited to use free reliefs transport zone. The use of the method of regeneration of central regions can help raise the problems of chaotic (disorderly) use and eliminate the problems of dangerous long-term operations. Such changes in the landscape are directed not to return aesthetic, positive aspects, but also for goals, such as the use of the coast area, the development of pedestrian and communication systems and the restoration of plant species and their protection against degradation.

The method of reconstructive changes includes the preservation of natural biotopes, the design of natural frames, the transformation of the coast circuit, the "secondary" nature is constant and fills with contrasting modeling the shape of the landscape and industrial infrastructures with natural components. The open habitat is determined as a result of the analysis of the landscape of problematic circumstances, this method helps the balance between efficient use and size and eliminates contradictions, as well as human movement and organizational movement structures and manage the increase in transport expansion. In scientific work, a classification of the restoration of the urban architectural landscape was developed, such tools were used as the restoration of the nature of landscape design tools forming artificial relief (geoplasty) and processing the level of land, placing plants and the organization of water bodies.

Conclusion

Created new components of the landscape will be equipped with varieties of plants by changing the profile of the land level, when regulating new water devices, adapts to the existing parameters of the region and create such morphotypes that fully comply with the requirements of the region functions. In addition, due to the fact that the form of nature is in semiotics and
semantics, it helps solve such current issues filled with informational signs as the identification of the region with fragments of nature.

In the restorations of the urban architectural landscape, the theoretical foundations should be radically open, and modern analysis of the world should produce more rational reconstruction measures, which are basic principles, main devices and urban means.

References: