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## **SANATORIYA LOYIHALASHDA LANDSHAFTGA E'TIBOR BERISH VA UNDAGI ESTETIK OMILLARI**

Аннотация

Landshaft arxitekturasining asosiy maqsadi atrof-muhitning ekologik, estetik va funksional sifatlarini uyg'unlashtirishdir. Jamiyat rivojlanishining ushbu bosqichida landshaft arxitekturasining asosiy vazifasi "yashil arxitektura" va hududni obodonlashtirish elementlarini rejalashtirish va loyihalash orqali shahar muhitini uyg'unlashtirishdir.

**Kalit so'zlar:** landshaft arxitekturasi, estetik va funksional fazilatlar, evolyutsiya jarayoni, ko'kalamzorlashtirish, rekreatsiya.

## **ВНИМАНИЕ К ЛАНДШАФТУ И ЭСТЕТИЧЕСКИМ ФАКТОРАМ ПРИ ПРОЕКТИРОВАНИИ САНАТОРИЯ**

Аннотация

Основной целью ландшафтной архитектуры является гармонизация экологических, эстетических и функциональных качеств окружающей среды. На данном этапе развития общества основной задачей ландшафтной архитектуры является гармонизация урбанизированной среды с помощью планирования и проектирования «зеленой архитектуры» и элементов благоустройства территории.

**Ключевые слова:** ландшафтная архитектура, эстетические и функциональные качества, эволюционный процесс, зелень, рекреация.

## **ATTENTION TO LANDSCAPE AND AESTHETIC FACTORS IN ANATORY DESIGN**

Annotation

The main purpose of landscape architecture is to harmonize the ecological, aesthetic and functional qualities of the environment. At this stage of the development of society, the main task of landscape architecture is to harmonize the urbanized environment with the help of planning and design of "green

**Keywords:** landscape architecture, aesthetic and functional qualities, evolutionary process, greenery, recreation architecture" and the elements of beautification of the area.

**Exordium** There are very few natural landscapes on earth untouched by man. In the process of economic activity, some natural components are changed, first of all, plants, soil, water, animal world. Such changes disrupt the relationships and natural components established in the landscape.

The need to develop territories and human immersion into nature causes changes in the landscape, road networks and power lines, factories, and settlements are created. With human intervention, the landscape becomes anthropogenic - a landscape changed by man. It is necessary to consider the blue protection zones between the open areas reserved for pedestrians. Landscaping of the highway depends on its width and speed of traffic. The goals and methods of their greening will depend on the description of the use of areas near highways in the center.

In order to optimize the micro-environmental and sanitary-hygienic regime in regions with a warm climate, it is necessary to follow the principles of planning and spatial organization of landscaping and landscape elements. It is important to take into account the purpose of the highway. In the meridional orientation of the highway - the ratio of the shaded areas to the open areas should be at least 60:40% on the south side of the construction; in the orientation of the width - it is desirable to have a ratio of 70:30%; should be mixed, in diagonal orientation - 50:50% ratio.

In the wide open spaces of the roads, boulevards should be provided on the main axis of the highway, where it is appropriate to carry out functional zoning according to the description of the use of some sections of the territory. In the principle and project models, the zones requiring shading in the south and west orientation are reflected. In this case, the total ratio of open and shaded areas should correspond to the size of the 50x50% ratio of shaded spaces during the intensive use of the areas during the day.

The project models also reflect the aforementioned 50x50% spatial proportions and the planned placement of tall plants in relation to other landscape elements and open spaces.

In the middle of the 19th century, a sharp turn was made in the development of landscape architecture. For the first time, the issue of regulating human relations with the environment was raised. The development of landscape architecture is primarily associated with the name of Frederick Olmsted.

Without having any special knowledge, he won the design competition for New York's Central Park in 1858, calling himself a "landscape architect". The Central Park project implemented the idea of preserving an untouched natural spring in the center of an urbanized district (Figure 4, page 35). His landscape style was completely different from the "English" garden. The principle of the English garden is the artificial formation of a romantic landscape, while Olmsted's idea is to preserve the natural landscape and organize its viewing from convenient vantage points.

This idea became the basis for the establishment of the first nature reserve in Yosemite Valley, California, USA (Fig. 1). A number of events were held on its territory to show the most attractive, convenient viewing points and organize recreation for visitors.

The idea was approved in 1864, but 50 years have passed. Until the formation of the US National Park Service in 1916. Their design has become a new field of activity of landscape architects.

The second half of the 19th century is characterized not only by the understanding of the value of natural landscapes, but also by the considerable expansion of the construction of gardens and parks in cities. The new parks differed in their appearance, style, and function. The division of gardens into "French", "English", "Italian" gardens has disappeared.

Plans in which geometric shapes and straight lines combined with the curves of water basins and sidewalks led the way the parks were viewed.

As early as 1898, E. Howard published his famous book "The future garden of the city", in which he put forward the idea of the wide penetration of nature into the urban environment.

According to Howard's theory, large cities should be surrounded by a green belt of agricultural land. After that, the green belt should be connected with the cities, they should be connected with each other and with the central city by the railway system.

After that, there was a need to train specialists according to the purpose, and in 1901, the first school of landscape architects was opened at Harvard University in the USA. The USA has become a leader in mastering the new profession. Landscape architecture rapidly expanded the scope of its activities, adopted a wider openness, and engaged in various solutions for the organization of their environment.

The increase in population and the comprehensive development of human activities are interrelated with the constant change in the living environment. The main experiences of improving the living environment with the means of landscape architecture are directly related to the human environment and all areas of the city, from the local area to the national and global scale.

In addition, the main purpose of landscape architecture is to harmonize the ecological, aesthetic and functional qualities of the environment.

However, any changes do not happen by chance and suddenly, this is an evolutionary process. At this stage of society's development, the main task of landscape architecture is to harmonize the urbanized environment by employing planning and "green architecture" design and landscaping elements. This goal is closely related to the goals of city construction, which forms the material and spatial environment of society's life. Therefore, the goals of landscape architecture and urban construction are intertwined and are classified (divided into sections) according to the taxonomic levels of territory development, which are discussed below.

The main tasks of landscape architecture are:

- 1 - protection;
- 2 – change or re-creation (reconstruction);
- 3 – creating new landscapes.

**Protected (protected) landscapes are types of natural landscapes included in the list of those protected by the state.**

These are nature reserves, sanctuaries, natural and national parks, and natural monuments. More than 20 units of natural landscapes are protected in Uzbekistan, among which the largest are: Chotkol, Hisar, Zomin, Kitab reserves, Ugam-Chatgol National Park (Fig. 3) and others. Cultural landscapes are also protected, for example, the "National Park of Uzbekistan" in Tashkent, the reserve city of Kheva in the Khorezm region, and other objects.

**Natural or secondary landscapes (they are also called cultural landscapes) that have been changed as a result of human (society) activities are considered modified (changed) landscapes.** For example, these are agricultural and urban landscapes, recreation areas or bases, parks, etc., which change the natural landscape and become a new form of landscape.

In general, the process of changing the landscape is endless. Each generation changes the environment to some extent, and the next generation changes what the previous generation did.

The future of sanatorium development cannot be properly assessed without the system of common green areas in the city. First of all, it is necessary to mention the process of complexity of the system of green areas. The reason for this is the emergence of its new elements, territorial development of cities and agglomerations. The development of green systems in different cities follows different paths.

According to the complex of urban planning and natural conditions, the spatial organization of green spaces will have different appearances. It has individual green "spots" evenly spaced in the array of devices, several large forest park panels can reach the city centre, water-park diameter (parks and embankments that cross the city along a river, canal or reservoir) white tape), wide avenues of green spaces parallel to or adjacent to the devices (when the city develops linearly), linear-corridor location of green spaces, external massifs of green spaces surrounding separate districts of the city.

The construction of a system of green spaces in cities is determined by urban planning factors (the size and profile of the city, its importance, and historical development) and natural conditions, climate, soils, existing plants, relief character, and water bodies. The size of the city affects the composition of green systems, their sizes, and functional landscape organization. Green areas are divided into five categories depending on the location of the population areas:

1-A - green areas with the function of nature protection, including nature reserves, natural monuments, parts of sanitary protection of water sources, protection corridors of rivers and canals.

2-B - historical gardens, dendrological, botanical and zoological gardens and parks to green spaces of cultural heritage; memorial cemeteries.

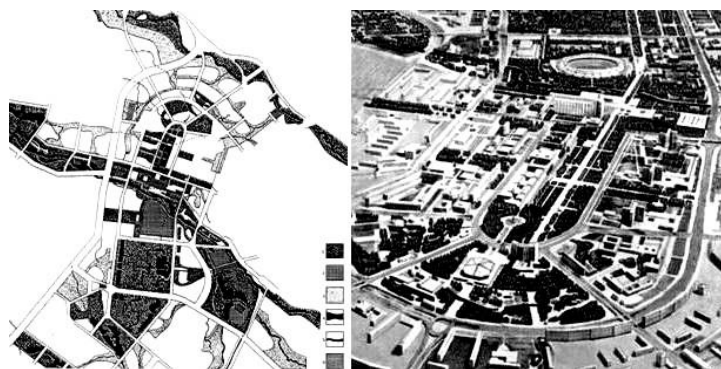
3-V - green spaces for general use, city and district parks, squares, squares in squares, pedestrian streets, waterfronts, recreation areas outside the city.

4-G - green areas of limited use, residential district and small district parks, green areas of individual devices, kindergartens, schools, administrative and other buildings, green areas of higher education institutions and sports complexes .

5-D - special-purpose green areas are highways, streets, industrial enterprises and their sanitary protection parts, nurseries, greenhouses, cemeteries, highway and railway green areas.

In order to further improve the system of green areas in populated areas of Uzbekistan, a regulatory framework is needed, which provides for the numerical ratio of the elements of the system of green areas in the territory of cities and settlements. Based on the research carried out at the Tashkent Zonal Institute of Scientific Research and Experimental Design (TashZNIIEP), recommendations on the standardization of green areas in populated areas of Uzbekistan have been developed, which can be used as a basis for real design and urban planning practice.

The territory of modern city centres is organized by a system of interconnected pedestrian areas that unites the background environment of gardens, parks, squares, pedestrian streets, avenues, boulevards, shores, and devices into a single garden-park system is enough.



Important requirements for the landscape organization of the centres are compliance with certain stages and methods of design. Functional zoning of open spaces in the centre is an important stage of landscape design. Each functional zone has its technology for creating an area requiring use and landscape organization accordingly. Therefore, it is appropriate to distinguish the following zones in the landscape organization of pedestrian spaces of the centre: transit movement; recreation and free time; eating; and public events (holidays, shows, concerts, discos).

The transit zone is designed to be in the area only for a short time during the movement. Forms intended for transit traffic are regular avenues and sidewalks. The length of time spent on the transition will depend on the efficiency of their planned placement in the area. In this case, orthogonal planning with diagonal branching elements is most appropriate. The transit movement zone should not be divided by flower beds and other devices.

Zones of recreation and free time are one of the social functions of centralization. The well-thought-out organization of recreation and leisure zones creates conditions for communication and information exchange between population groups and brings together citizens of society.

Areas with the most favourable natural conditions for the establishment of recreation and leisure zones - the banks of rivers or artificially created basins, green areas, gardens, parks, squares, avenues, boulevards, pedestrian areas streets etc. are separated.

The landscape organization of these areas depends on the dimensions and description of the organization of recreational activities. In gardens, parks, avenues, and boulevards, the landscape is formed by the requirements for park areas. Recreational leisure in the areas of squares, pedestrian streets and riverside or basin areas is allocated according to the individual characteristics of the zoning area, certain restrictions are not allowed and depend on the creative opinion of the project authors. Recreational plots can be separated from others by dense green vegetation.

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