Residential Landscaping Methods in Planning Structure of the Residential Area

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Abstract: The article discusses the techniques of landscaping a residential area, the principle of a stepwise system of servicing residential complexes is considered, examples of the assortment of vegetation for these territories are given.

Keywords: vegetation, residential areas, group, step, town.

Introduction

All types of residential complexes are formed according to the principle of a stepped service systems, namely: the first stage of public service represent institutions and enterprises, as well as buildings of everyday necessities [1]:

- grocery stores;
- children's and sports grounds;
- recreation areas for the adult population;
- car parks near residential houses;
- kindergartens;
- schools;
- Residential group gardens.

The second level of service to the population includes institutions and enterprises of daily and periodic need:

- shops;
- polyclinics;
- pharmacies;
- cultural and consumer services enterprises;
- workshops;
- canteens;
- Green spaces of micro-district significance.

The third level of service to the population is represented by institutions and enterprises, structures and devices, both periodic and occasional use:

- large stores;
- cafes, restaurants;
- hotels;
- cinemas;

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theaters;
district clinics and hospitals;
museums;
sport complexes;
A garden or park in a residential area.

The most common elements of residential areas of the city are a residential area, a micro district, a quarter. The residential area is the largest structural unit of the residential area small and medium-sized cities. For the structure of large cities, such a unit is a residential (planning) area, which forms several residential areas. The development of a residential area is formed according to the principle pedestrian accessibility to institutions and enterprises of cultural consumer services.

Choosing the most rational size the population of a residential area depends on:
the size of the city;
number of storeys of buildings;
natural conditions;
Landscape features of the area.

A microdistrict is such an organization of a residential complex that provides the most necessary needs of the population (education young generation, cultural recreation, economic activities, cultural and everyday services for residents). The microdistrict consists of a group residential building, kindergartens, schools, shops, pharmacies, playgrounds near residential buildings. Neighborhoods are formed into one residential area, which forms its own system of enterprises and service institutions population (2nd stage). Residential area in a small and medium town, territory which is not crossed by a main street, may not be subdivided into microdistricts. A group of residential buildings is the main planning unit microdistrict. With a group of houses, a garden or greenery is provided yard. Groups of residential buildings make up the planning structure microdistrict, and the gardens of these groups are combined into an integral system landscaping of the microdistrict. The greening of the microdistrict should represent a single green area, the basis of the design solution of which should be a single composition was laid, uniting all interconnected areas. At the same time, each site must retain its originality.

Main Part

Green spaces of the microdistrict are designed in the form of adjoining lanes, around children's, sports, utility sites, playgrounds for recreation of the adult population, parking lots, in the form of protective strips along the streets for protection from dust, noise and wind, along sidewalks and driveways. Household stripes, children's, sports, utility grounds - the main elements green area of a group of residential buildings.

The house strip is a specific element of green areas residential courtyards and is a kind of transitional link from the interior apartments to outside space [2]. Greening of adjoining strips should be pay special attention. House stripes emphasize the entrance to the house; on they are drawn to the attention of tenants living on the ground floors. By building codes and regulations, the width of the adjacent strips is determined in within the range from 3.5 to 8 m. (12-15 m - maximum parameters with axial the location of the passage between parallel buildings). At landscaping should take into account the proximity of plants to the outskirts. In the adjoining strips, it is appropriate to use compact groups of shrubs and small height, freestanding trees. Shrubs recommended form according to the time of their flowering. Trees and shrubs should not shade apartment windows. Trees should be placed at least 5 m from the building, shrubs - no closer than 1.5-2m. If the width of the adjoining strip is minimal, it is advisable to take it under
the lawn, vertical gardening and flowers. Small sections (2x2, 4x4 m) for amateur floriculture. Widespread the device of mix borders - strips of continuous flowering. This trick flower decoration in residential areas allows not only to have in during the whole warm period, a decorative flower garden, but also to maintain compositional integrity. In the adjoining strips it is necessary provide places for planting climbing plants, which will give additional picturesqueness to the facades of buildings. This is also a trick gradual transition from building to territory. With the width of the house strip 5 m and more is possible within its boundaries, the device of extended approaches to entrances or small areas - mini-recreation areas. The wider adjoining strip, the more possibilities of its functional use and landscape design. With a width of 5-6 m, you can create a "green living room". Facilities - minimum paving, lawn, flower garden, bench or portable sun lounger. Use small decorative walls, trellises with climbing plants. With a solution the adjoining strip is directly related to the architecture of the entrances to the residential at home. Landscape means are used to accentuate them. With this decorative walls for climbing plants are arranged at the entrance, flower girls, and benches, decorative lamps are installed.

Sports grounds are designed at the rate of 1 m² per inhabitant. At high building density sports grounds is advisable group and take out the spaces between the yards, placing them not closer than 15 m from the windows. Sports fields are a source of dust and noise, therefore, when landscaping, they are isolated with mesh fences. By fences can be provided with climbing plants (planting outside the site). It is recommended to plant around the perimeter of the site fast-growing trees with a dense large crown. Plants placement groups or rows will help protect the site from the wind. The width of the strips for landscaping around the block of sites must be at least 10 m. From the edge of the site, tree species should be planted at least 2 m. This eliminates uneven illumination and flickering light spots on coatings.

Playgrounds are arranged separately for children of the nursery, preschool and primary school age. However, with limited intra-quarter territories, they have to be placed quite densely. Green gaps are reduced to 1.0 and even 0.5 m, which kids ignore and adults, as a result, the lawn and small bushes are trampled down. In such case, it is better to build children's playgrounds, observing the normative pedestrian availability and optimal insulation.

Children's playgrounds should be isolated from driveways, parking lots with a strip of plantations at least 3 m wide. be located downwind in relation to sites for waste bins. In playgrounds, it is important to ensure sufficient aeration and insolation. For isolation of playgrounds around the perimetershubs (hedges, groups) should be provided. Use trees for shading. For this purpose, it is recommended to use combinations of plants with dense and openwork crown. Dismember the territory of the site into plots that are independent for their purpose can be done with the help of groups or single specimens of trees and shrubs from resistant, predominantly local plant species. Shrubs with bright, low-set flowers and abundant fruiting, such as almonds, Japanese quince, weigela, types of spirits, etc. Better use, for example, such species as lilac, Tatar maple, etc. Plant species with poisonous fruits and thorns are unacceptable – wolf bast, varieties of roses, hawthorns. Flower beds are also of little use for landscaping. Preference is given to trees and shrubs that have a healthful effect on the environment - they emit phytoncides, volatile substances inhibit the viability of a number of bacteria (pine, juniper, thuja) [3]. To reduce damage to plants around playgrounds install benches, fences or create walls low height.

Recreation areas for adults. Optimal platform sizes for adults 25-75 m² (in some cases up to 150 m²) [4]. Sometimes resting places adults are placed scattered in the form of small areas with benches and flower beds along the pedestrian alley, in the form of small zones rest near the entrances to houses. When arranging plants at sites recreation of adults should be taken into account, first of all, partial shading of their surfaces, especially in the southern regions. In doing so, it is best use large existing trees when designing sites nearby the latter - lindens, oaks, plane trees, elms. For sun protection it is appropriate arrangement of walls with climbing plants, umbrellas or awnings, and for wind protection - decorative walls. Effective site coverage rests
Waste containers should be placed on asphalt or concrete base no closer than 20 m from windows of apartments and the entrance to a house or block section of an apartment building; the distance from the entrance to the house should be no more than 200 m. Playgrounds should be isolated from playgrounds and sports grounds, recreational areas for adults with green spaces. Around the sites for waste bins it is possible to use protective walls made of bricks, concrete blocks, which are effectively enriched with means of vertical landscaping. In addition, dense plantings of trees should be provided and shrubs [5].

The general principle of spatial and compositional solutions plantings in yards is a combination of open areas, which are playgrounds and lawns, with compact groups of trees and shrubs placed near the sites. This technique allows reveal the decorative qualities of plants, significantly improve microclimate of the territories, and create good conditions for aeration and insolation. It is recommended to give greened yards of the residential area individual character, if in some courtyards the predominance of one breeds, in others - another, etc. Separate yards can be solved by using spring-flowering trees and shrubs; such yards will look especially impressive in spring. You can pick up breeds and with a bright autumn color of leaves, and also use them for decisions of the yard as a whole.

**Literature:**