Landscape Solutions for a System of Low-Rise Residential Buildings (Mahallas) in the Historical Center of the City

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Abstract: This article discusses the organization of a landscape project for low-rise residential buildings in the historical center of the city, that is, in the center of the mahalla. It includes methods of architectural and landscape organization of low-rise buildings in mahalla centers, the search for specific features of this environment and ways to overcome shortcomings and proposals.

Keywords: Mahalla centers, landscaping, historical monuments, landscape elements, trees and shrubs, flower beds, flower beds, lawns, paths and sidewalks, urban landscape.

Introduction
In our country, the mahallas has been formed for centuries, and in the past existed in one form or another, but only after we gained independence, its roots acquired a worthy social and legal status of an institution rooted in folk traditions and historically established collective relations.

The values of integrated historical urban planning and the improvement of the environment of the natural landscape preserved to us are one of the priorities of the state and society.

For the political and economic development of a strategy for the organization and implementation of urban and national architectural culture, state policy in the field of ecology and urban planning, health, political and environmental world of the population must be inseparable.

Main part
The architectural and landscape environment and landscaping of mahalla centers should be, carried out in close connection with the natural and climatic conditions and ornamental vegetation of the local flora. The national flavor of architecture should be, reflected in the landscaping of the territory of the monument or complex.

The regulatory documents contain special cases of improvement, which are taken into account in the improvement of any architectural structure. It is necessary to take into account the distance between the first row of trees, shrubs and the foundation of an architectural structure. Plant roots erode the foundation of the building, shifting the sidewalk and road surface (white locust, black poplar, etc.). An example of this is the Labikhovuz square in Bukhara, surrounded by white acacia, mulberry, Japanese saffron and green ash. Their roots corrode the foundation of the building, transplant the surface of the pavement and paths. Recommended: Japanese saffron, mulberry, turanga aspen - a kind of poplar, white willow (bent look).
One of the elements of external improvement, which is often overlooked during the restoration of historical city centers and the restoration of important historical and architectural monuments and complexes, is the road surface.

In cities with a large number of architectural monuments, the use of asphalt as a raw material for paving is common. Natural stone paving is more efficient and durable because it protects the historical topography from being destroyed by natural forces, as well as protecting it from the massive influx of people. In recent years, cities with ancient monuments have attracted more and more tourists. Therefore, the introduction of landscaping elements is of great importance for the preservation of architectural monuments and ancient landscapes.

The nature of the improvement of the territory of historical and architectural complexes should correspond to their functional, compositional and stylistic features. Traditional methods of street landscaping often need to be changed from one state to another, taking into account the exposure of historical buildings. In historical cities, the issue of urban planning has become especially relevant. It is especially important to organize safe and convenient pedestrian traffic in urban areas and traffic in protected areas.

A striking example of a positive combination of architectural monuments with landscaping are architectural monuments, such as mausoleums in the suburban areas around the Chor-Bakr and Nakshbandi complexes. It is necessary to demonstrate their greatness and splendor in the improvement of architectural monuments and palaces outside the city, for example, Ishratkhan in Samarkand. Usually around these architectural structures, it is necessary to create alleys and parks. The luxurious part of the first floor is landscaped in the usual style, that is, it is characterized by bushy fences, surrounding roads and flower beds, globular trees, bright flowers against the backdrop of lawns. The rest of the territory is planted, with tall spherical trees, creating peace and comfort. In all cases, landscaping must be strictly in harmony with architectural structures. Finally, any architectural structure should be developed taking into account the engineering and geological conditions of the site, a special case and special methodological recommendations that must be taken into account when landscaping the territory. It is also necessary to take into account the distance between the first row of trees, shrubs and the foundation of an architectural structure.

The use of natural stone cladding is certainly effective and durable, but it increases the cost of repairs, especially when cladding large surfaces. The use of stone paving does not always guarantee a high technical and artistic quality of work during the repair of an architectural monument or the restoration of the old part of the city, so its use, as well as the choice of paving type and appearance, must be justified.

In recent years, the influx of tourists to historical cities has become more intense, so the introduction of strong and durable elements of landscape design is of great importance in the preservation of monuments and ancient landscapes. Usually, tourists who come to ancient cities do not limit themselves to viewing earthen mounds from the outside, but climb to their top, but walking along the fortress wall of the city leads to their gradual destruction.

It should be noted that the design of typical forms of modern lighting equipment without taking into account the real conditions for viewing the monument is a common mistake. In the city square and on the streets, as well as around the unique architectural monuments, one feels that they are not located correctly. Lamps and street poles often block the open space needed to view architectural complexes from all sides. Modern methods of laying electrical networks in underground trenches should be widely used in the development of historical urban plans and construction projects. Installation of lighting equipment is carried out taking into account the conditions of perception of the monument. One of the important problems in the restoration and renovation of historical objects of ancient cities is the cleaning and improvement of existing observation platforms on the territory of historical and architectural monuments and complexes.
An analysis of the current state of historically established cities shows that a large number of irregular buildings adjacent to architectural monuments characterizes most of them. This makes it difficult to see the city, reduces its aesthetic qualities, which often do not take into account the elementary foundations of gardening art, the compositional property and the nature of the monuments. The most common type in historic towns is the row seating. This is an integral structure, which in many cases obscures the corners of the historical complex, monuments and does not correspond to the features of ancient architecture.

Landscaping and improvement of cities with important monuments of history and art should have special specifics, which should be taken into account at all stages of the development of project documentation, from master plans for cities, projects for the repair of monuments to the selection of crops.

Traditional street landscaping practices often need to be modified to accommodate the exposure of historic buildings. The nature of the improvement of the territory of historical and architectural complexes should correspond to their functional, compositional and stylistic features. The location, shape, raw materials and texture of the elements of external improvement should be determined taking into account the age, compositional construction, style and conditions for the perception of architectural monuments; in many cases these elements are neutral, inconspicuous.

It is known, that natural and landscape conditions played an important determining role in the choice of the place of residence of the population and at all stages of the formation of the urban structure. The location of the main urban nodes in the city plan, the direction of the main highways, the system of streets - primarily depended on natural conditions.

In ancient times, steep and large structures were used to enhance the character of the relief, and to enhance their significance, they were placed on high elevations, in places of faults in the surface area. The possibility of creating complexes and structures outside, from convenient points, for example, towards reservoirs (rivers, lakes) with a view of the main views of cities, squares, castles, was also, taken into account.

The landscape surrounding the city fits into the context of the urban system, with the development of the urban spatial flow or as a backdrop for the citiescape and skyline. For example, the Samarkand complex cannot be removed from the snow-capped mountains.

Nature, together with its elements and unnatural structures, enters the city, creating a single entity called the urban landscape. The urban landscape also includes green hillsides and banks of water bodies, areas of tall plants. Views of the city are usually enriched by water areas. Other elements of nature (parks and castle palaces in Samarkand, Bukhara, Shakhrisabz) should be included in the urban environment. Since the elements of nature effectively influence the expressiveness of the urban image, any positively created landscape is an important source for achieving urban artistic originality. This role is especially important during the period of standardization and typification of architecture, when there is a risk of loss or impoverishment of figurative features of urban settlements.

The historical formation of urban planning systems is based on certain quantitative and relative relationships between the natural and historical environment of the city, between the parameters of natural elements and architectural structures. In terms of their size and scale, the height of buildings, their mass, scale, vertical and horizontal divisions, architectural structures can be balanced by landscape elements (along the watershed), subordinated to natural elements or interfere with their appearance. Typical, traditional for a particular city, the relationship between elements of landscape and architecture, along with other factors of the urban planning complex, forms the perception of its spatial solution, the perception of urban proportions. By adjusting the size of architectural structures, one can achieve one or another relationship with natural elements and different results: for example, maintain the existing relationship or change it in one way or another. It is clear that in the context of the restoration of historic urban centers, it is necessary to
maintain traditional relationships in order to create the impression that the urban complex is intended for its restoration. But, in all cases, the architects had to reckon with the existing leading urban complexes, historical hubs and, above all, with historical centers, commercial and administrative districts, as well as complexes of the Registan Square, madrasah volumes and other "immovable" structures.

The current economic situation in the country does not allow for the active construction of all historical cities according to the new master plan. Therefore, different cities have undergone different levels of change. In some cases, their regular status has been, preserved, in others - partial reconstruction, in others - new integrated urban complexes have been created.

**Conclusion**

Thus, in the modern historical structure of ancient cities, one can consider elements of different periods, elements of urban planning systems of different times, that is, from the time the city was built to the present. The study of the planned structure of the city is carried out mainly in two directions, namely, archival search and research.

**References:**

