

REHABILITATION OF INDUSTRIAL AREAS THROUGH LANDSCAPE ORGANIZATION

ZAKIROVA MUNISA SHUHRAT QIZI

TUACE

Abstract. Taking into account the location of industrial areas near water bodies and historical areas of the city, their negative impact on the areas close to them complicates the processes of improving the ecological and urban planning conditions of the urban environment. The impact of the industrial area on the environment of neighboring areas upsets the balance of interdependence with nature.

Annotatsiya. Sanoat hududlarining joylashuv nuqtai nazaridan suv havzalari va shaharning tarixiy hududlari yaqinida joylashganligini hisobga olsak, ularning holati ularga yaqin hududlarga salbiy ta'siri, shahar muhitining ekologik va shaharsozlik holatini yaxshilash jarayonlarini bir oz murakkablashtiradi. Sanoat hududining yon atrofdagi qo'shni hududlarning muhitiga bo'lgan ta'siri, tabiat bilan bo'lgan o'zaro bog'liqlik muvozanatini ishdan chiqaradi.

Аннотация. Учитывая расположение промышленных территорий вблизи водных объектов и исторических территорий города, их негативное влияние на прилегающие к ним территории усложняет процессы улучшения эколого-градостроительного состояния городской среды. Влияние промышленной зоны на окружающую среду соседних территорий нарушает баланс взаимозависимости с природой.

Keywords. Industrial areas, urban environment, ecology, urban planning, balance.

Kalit so'zlar. Sanoat hududlari, shahar muhiti, ekologiya, shaharsozlik, muvozanat.

Ключевые слова. Промышленные территории, городская среда, экология, градостроительство, баланс.

Introduction. Finding a solution to many problems related to the sustainable development of the modern city depends on the purposeful implementation of measures for the restoration of the urban environment and the use of production areas that cannot fulfill the specified tasks.

Moving industrial areas out of the city or changing their functional goals, affecting the improvement of the environmental situation, "cancellation" of the activities of these areas, due to the cancellation of industrial, i.e., production activities, depending on the chosen designation of the area. It is the basis for the formation of the landscape in which activities for the restoration of its parts are carried out [5,6].

Urban areas that remain sources of problematic environmental situations due to the specificity of functional use include many industrial areas, including:

- industrial zones where the production process has been modernized, but the previous state has been preserved;
- the territories of industrial enterprises whose production buildings have been destroyed (fully or partially) and the vacant territories are being appropriated for the purpose of placing zones designated for the performance of fundamentally new target tasks;
- by increasing the ecological potential, adjacent areas have been changed, and new functional purposes have been introduced, at the same time, most of the old industrial buildings have been preserved and the areas have changed their functional purposes [2,3].

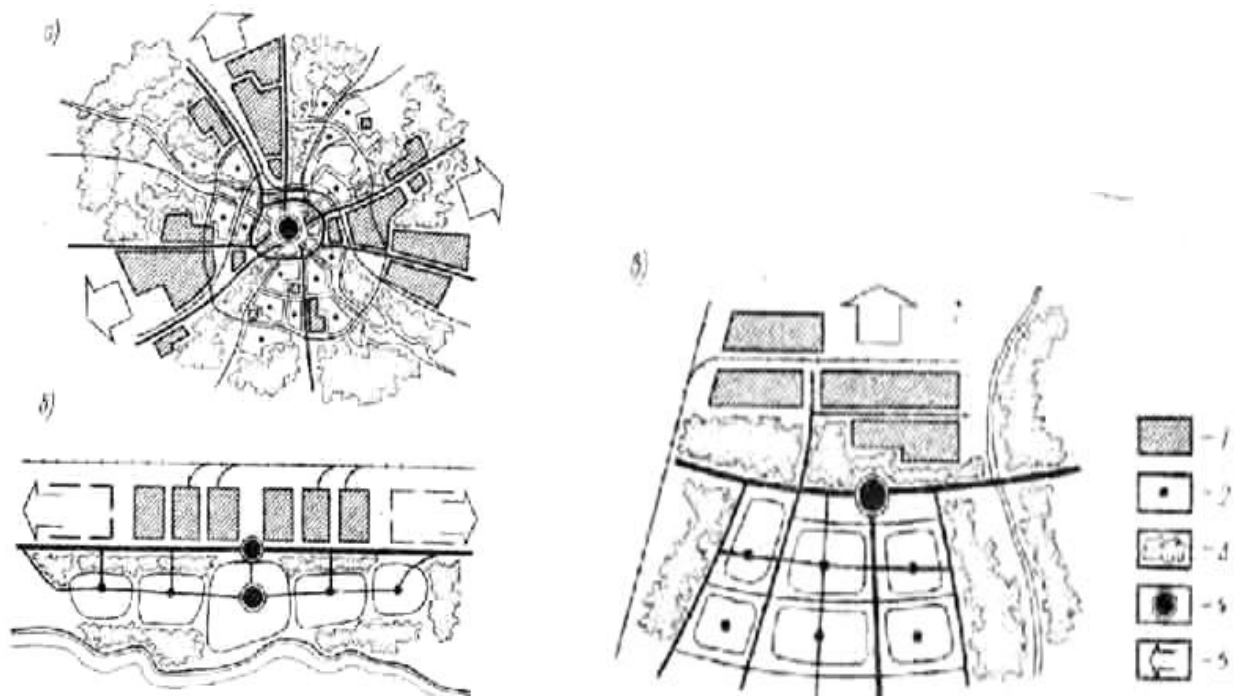


Fig.1. The principle of placing industrial areas in the urban structure and improving the environment through landscape: *a - in the form of light; б - linear; в - arcuate; 1— industrial area; 2 - residential area; 3— green areas; 4— center; 5 - direction of industrial development.*

In a number of foreign studies, the process of changing industrial tasks to alternative development of the territory, while providing opportunities for self-sustaining nature, is called "conversion". The meaning of this concept is the transition to a new quality of development of industrial areas for the purpose of development of recreational activities or business activities or construction of residential buildings.

In a number of foreign studies, the process of changing industrial tasks to alternative development of the territory, while providing opportunities for self-sustaining nature, is called "conversion". The meaning of this concept is the transition to a new quality of development of industrial areas for the purpose of development of recreational activities or business activities or construction of residential buildings.

Methods. The reason for introducing the term landscape regeneration in the industry is that the tasks implied by this term go beyond the boundaries of the concepts of "landscape recultivation (economic activities aimed at restoring the productivity and economic value of degraded lands and improving the state of the environment)" and "landscape eco-reconstruction". and the term "conversion" logically follows. Taking into account the impossibility of restoring the original state of the natural components of the environment, as well as the functional and economic unreasonableness of this process, relying on the concept of "regeneration", it is given a new meaning that corresponds to the new importance of the former industrial areas within the urban area. meaning is suggested.

The main problems associated with the process of converting former industrial areas into new park facilities are: increased soil and water pollution, the presence of large engineering infrastructure (including many underground communications) and the possibility of its subsequent use. absence, lack of cultural plant species, the presence of a stable negative image of this place in the minds of city residents, the difficulty of implementing budget financing of landscape restoration programs, etc.

The method of superimposing a regular "grid" of nodes consisting of individual pavilion cubes is eleven thematic gardens (mirror garden, wind garden, fog garden, bamboo garden, balance garden (i.e., children's garden) by adding to the passage system, this method diversified the content of the garden landscape and turned the whole area into a multi-functional area. The principle of the park's functional diversity is that the entire territory of the park is organized as a space for movement and certain activity, allowing the visitor to independently choose the direction of movement and its content. A prerequisite for the alternative use of the park area is the creation of large recreational

areas with "fuzzy" boundaries and convenient connections, as well as separate entrances and exits.

The method of forming a framework of stable communication paths is not only to provide time-resistant and comfortable covering for a large number of visitors to walk, but also to provide additional protection of the ulna from adverse weather conditions with the help of corrugated metal cover. lighting and protection of roads during the dark is of great importance.

The method of placing plants in the order of environmental protection is used for the purpose of ordering the main directions of the guests' movement in the most used zones and thus changing the scale of the area.

The method of flexible functional changes, which ensures the stability of the use of the park by visitors of different ages in different seasons of the year, free recreation: from children's play with their parents to sports of teenagers and middle-aged population groups. is to create a system of grass-covered open spaces - "prairies" - for them to engage in.

The principle of cultural filling of the park area is to create a system of architectural objects that provide the visitors of the park with cultural and entertainment activities in the most convenient, but unconventional form, using the latest technologies.

Support for the method of using the man-made method as the basis of landscape restoration. This method turned the shapeless quarries, which were created as a result of negative man-made influence, into the positive components of the landscape - a beautiful water body of various configurations [1].

Results. In Citroën Park, the method of vertical "expansion" of the area is to achieve diversity of the "plot" and "scenario" of the park by placing it below and above the ground level by lowering the landscape compositions into the valleys or raising them to the hills equipped with viewing platforms in the cascading relief of the area. is used.

Based on the multi-level idea of the composition of the garden, the area of Seria Gardens is organized in such a way that the surface part of it is semi-closed, bordered by artificial relief ridges, or balustrades along the glass containers planted with heat-loving plants. can be considered as an open field in its entire depth when moving along.

Limitation from the "usual" situation of the organization of a traditional pedestrian communication system in the park is one of the important features of the conceptual direction in creating a special perceived environment. By changing the direction and level of visual perception of the composition, it is possible to increase the emotional impact of their individual parts. The park's multi-level communication system expands the opportunity to get the most diverse impressions by having a direct effect on increasing the spatial mobility of the guests.

Discussion. The mixed use of natural contrasting colors of plants is characteristic of the Black and White Gardens, located a little further away from the main part of the Citroën Garden. In this case, maximum emotional impact is achieved through the clash of completely opposite - dark and light colors. The clash of contrasting colors is used as the main visual motif surrounding the Black Garden in the garden system. Continuing the visual delimitation, the organization of the Seri Parks is based on the consistent perception of closed spaces "pulled" to the limits of pedestrian traffic.

In the Citroën garden, using the plastic possibilities of all plants and flower compositions, as well as a certain geometric arrangement of artificial relief forms, organized with the help of separating live screens created from bushes used to separate certain parts of the environment, a unique color-creates a colorful space and becomes the most important feature of the plastic and colorful formation of the modern landscape [4].

Conclusions. Based on the analysis of local and foreign practice examples of creating garden and park objects in place of old industrial areas, the following are noted among the post-industrial landscape restoration methods: dendrological emphasis method, vertical "expansion" of the area, interpretation of the history of the place through images method, method of compensation of man-made disturbances, method of flexible functional changes, method of placing plants in order of environmental protection, method of formation of stable communication roads, method of introduction of technical objects.

The listed methods of post-industrial landscape restoration are the basis for turning the former

industrial areas into a full-fledged part of the urban landscape, preserving their specific characteristics through certain features included in the nature composition of "slightly modified landscapes".

REFERENCES:

1. Adilov Z.H. "O'zbekiston shaharlari landshaft muhiti dizaynini kompleks tashkil etish tamoyillarini takomillashtirish" nomli DSc dissertatsiyasi. T-2023
2. ZK Adilov, ZM qizi Musayeva, MS qizi Zakirova, DR Shonazarov "Organizing healthy landscapes in densely populated urban areas" E3S Web of Conferences 403, 06008
3. MS qizi Zakirova "Urban planning categories of industrial areas" INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES 1 (10), 91-94
4. ND Otabekovna, ZMS Kizi, MZM Kizi "Use of tree plants in the organization of Landscape design in the regions of the city of Termiz, Surkhondaryo region" Web of Scholars: Multidimensional Research Journal 1 (6), 359-363
5. ZK Adilov, Zakirova MS "Urban planning and industrial territories landscape analysis" European Journal of Life Safety and Stability (2660-9630) 17, 111-116
6. Болотова М. П., Лейкина Д. К., Рыгалов В. А. "Благоустройство промышленных предприятий". - М.: Стройиздат, 1980.
7. Константинова З. И. "Защита воздушного бассейна от промышленных выбросов". - М.: Стройиздат, 1981
8. Muminov N. S. et al. RESEARCH OF TRANSPORT ECOLOGICAL SYSTEM OF TASHKENT CITY INFRASTRUCTURE: PROBLEMS, REQUIREMENTS AND SOLUTIONS //British Journal of Global Ecology and Sustainable Development. – 2022. – T. 11. – C. 112-125.
9. Jo'rayev M. B., Tugalov B. Q., Xolbekov S. R. ARMATURA QURILISH MATERIALLARIGA DOIR XAVFSIZLIK TALABLARINI BELGILASHDA TEXNIK REGLAMENTLARNING AFZALLIKLARI //Conferencea. – 2022. – C. 72-77.