



Use of Small Architectural Forms in Greening Public Places of Historical Cities (On the Example of Khiva)

Jurat Khamroyevich Tajibaev

Doctoral student, Tashkent Institute of Architecture and Civil Engineering
jurat0388@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This article presents the results of the use of small architectural forms created with the help of plants in the organization of public spaces of historical cities, their connection with national motifs and the impact of the urban environment on environmental protection. The process of beautification of historic cities includes urban public landscapes and recreational areas, and it is advisable to organize them on the basis of the rules of "design code". In the context of the study of socio-cultural changes in historical cities from the point of view of urban planning, it is possible to study the methods of organization of recreation areas, the peculiarities of the design of open urban spaces.

Keywords:

Historical cities, design code, community centers, landscaping of public places, small architectural forms, spatial compositions, national motifs, national ornaments and patterns.

Introduction

Small architectural forms are one of the key elements in the formation of a landscape environment. Just as scientific and technological progress affects the way small architectural forms are made, so does their appearance, structure, and form. Including city design code rules are no exception. This set of rules includes the installation of small architectural forms in public landscapes, their quantity and a number of other requirements. It can be concluded that the socio-cultural aspects of the architectural environment have changed as a result of changes in the functions and forms of public spaces. However, in historical cities, it is important to preserve the traditions, historical appearance and style of the architectural environment. This requires taking into account the scale of small architectural forms, artistic design and even seasonal application. The article also discusses

the analysis of common areas with the participation of small architectural forms and the development of recommendations for their implementation in the field of landscaping. It is possible to actively use small architectural forms in the functional organization of public areas of the historic city and create a tourist urban landscape without violating the socio-cultural and historical trends of society.

Analysis of the Relevant Literature

It is well known that both cultural trends and cultural traditions distinguish a country or a nation from others. These features create a unique cultural context for the country. It encourages artistic diversity in society. Like other cultures, Uzbek culture includes traditions established in various art forms. Khiva architecture is also one of the most prominent masterpieces of national architecture. Creating small architectural forms

with the help of greenery, using the peculiarities of the national architectural style in the planning of public places of the historic city of Khiva, opens up a wide range of opportunities for landscape designers and urban planners to create the image of a tourist environment. Matniyazov Z.E. [1], one of the Uzbek researchers in this field. Adilov Z.H., Saidov A.A., Vetlugina A.V., Aliyeva M.X., Saidkhanova U.Z. s research has been extensively studied [2-9].

The Main Findings and Results

The historical and tourist areas of Khiva include many public places. Such public places are mainly large observation decks in front of historical monuments, areas around hotels and restaurants. The main part of the architectural and historical monuments of Khiva is the Ichan Qala complex. Ichan-Kala State Museum-Reserve is one of the oldest museums in Uzbekistan. The reserve has 54 ancient historical buildings, 360 apartments and a population of 2,600 [10]. The main square in front of the main gate of the Ichan Qala complex is a green area visited by major tourists. It is difficult to say that the landscape around the hotels and restaurants outside the castle corresponds to the architecture and aesthetics of modern and historical city. There are very few green areas inside the castle. On the one hand, in order to prolong the life of historical monuments, it may be planned to

design green plants at a distance from them, but if we recognize the possibilities of modern technology and landscaping, the area of "Ichan Qala" is cool and shady, green can create a beautiful environment of protection and aesthetics. Of course, there are questions about how to do this, what methods can be used. As a solution to such questions, small architectural forms can be cited as a way to improve the environment around cultural heritage sites. This method can be called creating small architectural forms from green plants. The small architectural forms created by emphasizing our national architecture continue the style of the historic urban environment and at the same time serve as a green landscape decoration. Plants can be planted in different sizes and containers on streets and squares with high traffic of people and tourists who do not have the opportunity to plant plants in general. It is important to choose the type and shape of plants according to the environment. The possibilities of using topiary art in selected plants are also considered as an aesthetic way of solving the problem.

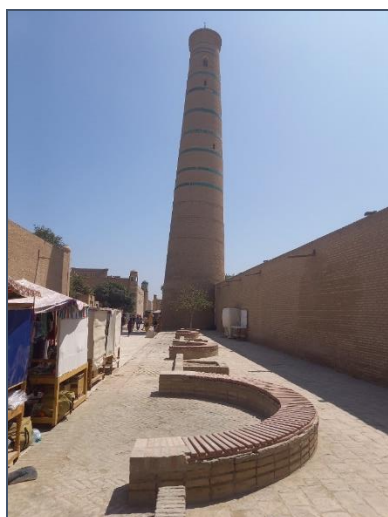
The question may arise as to whether the organization of green areas in this way can change the aesthetic environment of Khiva or not. To answer such questions, we decided to conduct a follow-up experiment. We visited Khiva in August 2021 and studied the public places of the region (Figures 1,2,3).



a) Zarafshan hotel



b) Polvon Ota hotel

Figure 1. Areas in front of public buildings*a) Shahrizoda Hotel**b) Summer dining area of Kheivak Hotel**Figure 2. Areas in front of public buildings**Picture 3. Ichan Qala Central Street*

As a result of the observation, we came across a number of traditional tourist buildings in the interior of the Ichan Qala complex in Khiva. The findings show that most tourists visiting Khiva prefer to spend the night in hotels located inside the Ichan Qala complex. It should also be noted that most of the dining areas, ie restaurants, cafes and other eateries, are located next to hotels or are included in their service area. There are problems with shading and landscaping on the main streets. We have

seen that the appearance and erratic location of non-stationary objects, which are considered as an element of the design code, spoils the aesthetic appearance of the city and causes great inconvenience to pedestrians.

In one of the hotels we can see a very beautiful environment made of tecoma ("tecoma", "tecomaria"), which decorates the environment without spoiling the traditional look. This plant not only brightens the color of the city, but also blends with it (Fig. 4)



Figure 4. Tekoma plant decorating a hotel building

It is worthwhile to study the world's experience in urban landscaping. In this regard, it is necessary to study the greenery of public buildings, in general, the "green design" of hotels.

By applying the practice of green building, it is possible to "meet the needs and aspirations of today without compromising the ability of the next generation to meet their own needs" [11]. Today, there is a concept of "green architecture" in urban planning, which involves planning taking into account the environmental impact of architecture and the factors that affect human health. In the world experience we can see the practice of construction of "green buildings". Such architecture also makes a significant contribution to the development of tourism. In particular, high efficiency can be

achieved by applying this practice in the architectural and design solutions of hotel buildings.

An example is the Parkroyal Hotel in Singapore (Figure 5). The lush green architecture of this hotel will not leave any tourist indifferent. A unique ecosystem provides a balance between building and nature. Plants serve to shade the building and are a great help in reducing artificial cooling [12]. As this is a modern building, we can cite historical buildings as examples. One of these is the Villa Le Barone Hotel in Italy (Figure 6). The hotel was located in the village of Kyanti and was the home of the Della Robia family [13]. We can see that the method of using plants here is very suitable for a historic building

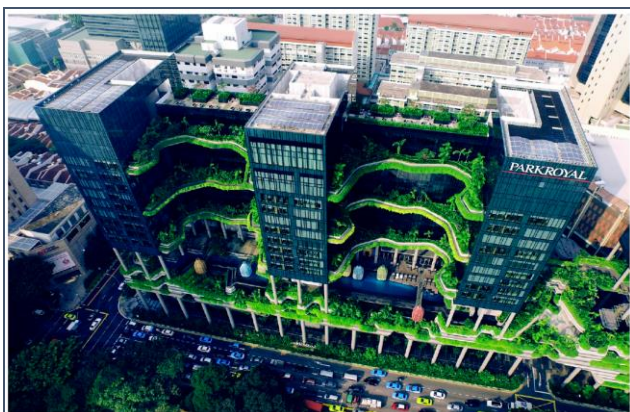


Figure 5. Parkroyal Hotel

Figure 6. Villa Le Barone Hotel

From the practices of the world, we can see that whether it is an example of modern architecture or a historical building, green plants are widely used in them. This, of course, serves to create a healthy environment for the city's residents and all visitors. Our ancient city of Khiva also has a wide range of plants and a lot of ornamental plants adapted to the climate of the region.

Here are some suggestions on how to look or get an appointment for landscaping in your community. These suggestions can be further used as an example of how to use the national motifs and ornaments and patterns of

architectural monuments. In order not to damage the historical monuments, it is possible to use carvings, to use national patterns on them, and on the plants to express the geometric silhouette of the environment. Pomegranate (local name "gujum") and shamshad plants were selected as the plants that could be shaped and adapted to the climatic environment. An example is the monument to the world-famous tower of Khiva "Kalta Minor". Plants with the help of plants were also developed to cool the hotel environment (Figures 7,8,9,10).

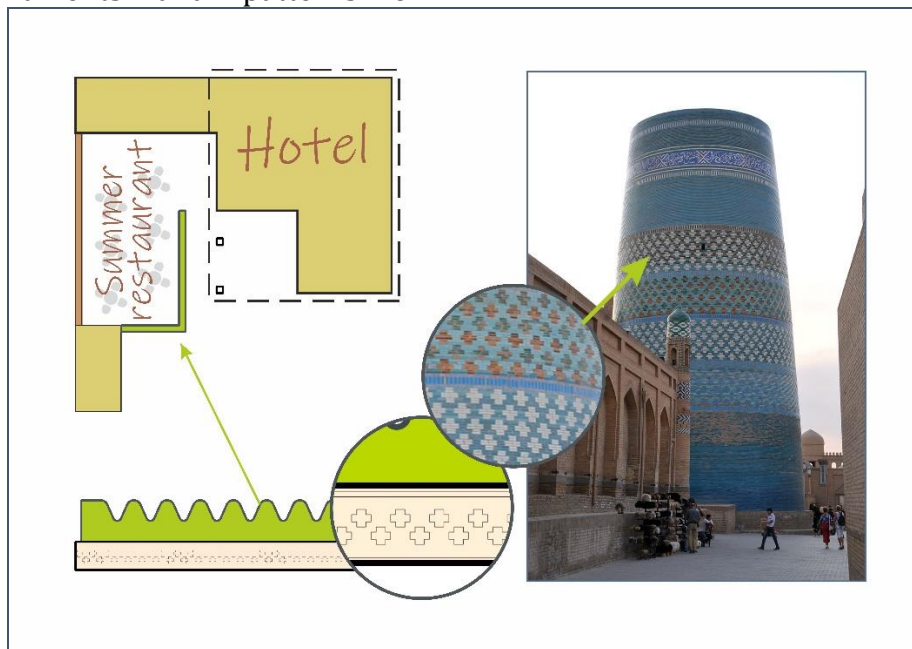


Figure 7. Design designed for Kheivak Hotel's summer dining area

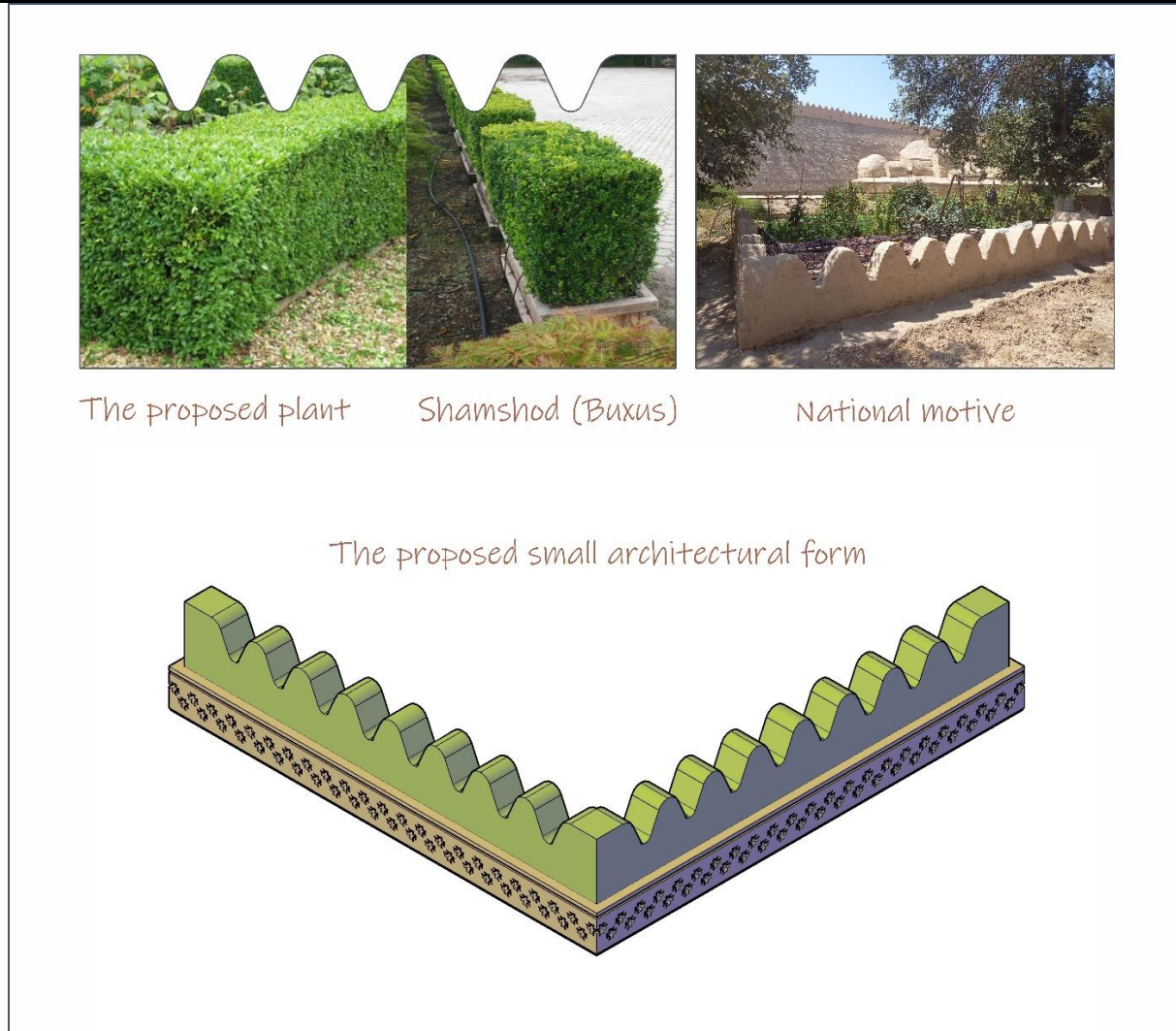


Figure 8. Design designed for Kheivak Hotel's summer dining area



Figure 9. Design proposal of kashpo and plant form for public areas and historic streets



Figure 10. Use of small architectural forms in public areas and historic streets

Conclusion

In conclusion, it is possible to create favorable conditions in the city without spoiling the historical image, to use plants while ensuring architectural harmony. The small architectural forms created from plants not only give an aesthetic appearance, but also provide ecological protection of the environment, serve to attract tourists and create comfort in such hot climates of Khiva. As a rule, it should be noted that the placement of small architectural forms in public areas should be in accordance with the rules of the Design Code, which are now in force in Uzbekistan, not to block its elements or obstruct traffic.

References

1. Matniyazov, Z.E., Eshnazarova, S.Z. (2021). Hagia sophia as a synthesis of the types of Byzantine temple architecture and an example of the Byzantine building culture of the IV-VI centuries. *Asian Journal of Multidimensional Research*, 10 (8), pp. 294 – 297.
2. Mannopova, Nilufar Ravshanovna. "Umumiy ovqatlanish muassasalari

interyerlari muhitini tashkil etish va unda zonalashtirishning ahamiyati." *Барқарорлик ва етакчи тадқиқотлар онлайн илмий журнали* 2.2 (2022): 186-191.

3. Fomenko, N.N., Vetlugina, A.V., Dobronravova E.A. "Bim technologies in education." *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal* 11.11 (2021): 126-132.
4. Khasanov, Azamat. "Organizing Eco Tourism Along With Uzbek National Automagistrale Way." *Solid State Technology* 63.6 (2020): 12674-12678.
5. Amriddinovich, A. D., Ziyodullayevna, S. U., Bahromovna, G. S., & Abduhabirovna, S. D. (2021). Architecture of historical cities of Uzbekistan. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(12), 443-445.
6. Saidkhonova, Umida Ziyodullayevna, et al. "Problems in tourism in uzbekistan." *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal* 11.11 (2021): 256-258.

7. Mannopova N.R., Kamolkhodjaeva M.B. Features of designing interiors of restaurant establishments //ASIAN JOURNAL OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL RESEARCH. – 2021. – T. 10. – №. 4. – C. 711-715.
8. Sultanova, Muhayyo. "Use of Cultural Plants in Desert Cities in Creating the Landscape of Recreation Zones in Uzbekistan." International Journal on Orange Technologies, vol. 2, no. 10, 20 Oct. 2020, pp. 102-104, doi: 10.31149 / ijot.v2i10.738.
9. Adilov Z., Matniyazov Z., Vetlugina A., Xudoyarova D. (2020). "Educational buildings solutions for typical landscape design", International Journal of Scientific and Technology Research, 9 (4), pp. 2825-2828
10. Nurmatov, E. A. "Organizing Independent Education to Increase Graphic Knowledge of Students in Drawing." *European Journal of Life Safety and Stability (2660-9630)* 15 (2022): 115-118.
11. Milliy axborot institute. Xivaga sayohat, Buyuk Ipak Yo'lidagi dunyo me'rosiga tarixiy sur'atlar orqali. <http://dsr.nii.ac.jp/khiva/uz/01info.html>
12. GREEN LUXURY: A CASE STUDY OF TWO GREEN HOTELS. Yong Han Ahn¹ and Annie R. Pearce². *Journal of Green Building* . April 2013. DOI: 10.3992/jgb.8.1.90.
13. PARKROYAL ON PICKERING. HOTEL & SPA. https://www.terrapinbrightgreen.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Parkroyal_Case-Study.pdf
14. Villa Le Barone, Панцано. https://www.booking.com/hotel/it/villa-le-barone.ru.html?aid=356980;label=gog235jc-1DCAsocUIPdmIsbGEtbGUtYmFyb25lSDNYA2juAYgBAZgBlbgBF8gBDNgBA-gBAYgCAagCA7gC79WdjQbAAgHSAiRkMTk2YzBmMi1hM2FmLTRiMzItODIIZS0xNmZlZDdjYjg3OGXYAgTgAgE;sid=39094e65d878ec6d4e9ea887f9a554cf;dist=0&keep_landing=1&sb_price_type=total&type=total&