



Landscape Design of Territories Public Buildings

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ABSTRACT

Modern cities host a large number of different public buildings. Each of them occupies a certain territory on which there are plots, sometimes very large, free from construction. Landscaping and landscaping of such areas are carried out according to the principles of the formation of a garden related to a particular public building.

Keywords:

City, public building, enterprise, administrative building, historic building, garden, private, public, plantings, plantings, natural components, planning, function

Introduction

Depending on the functional features of the public building, gardens may be public, restricted and closed. For example, a garden at an industrial enterprise, or an office building is usually designed of a closed type, and gardens at trading enterprises, museums, and theatres are open public type. With landscape design, the nature of accessibility should be considered as a factor differentiating the load on the natural components of the garden before just for vegetation. In closed gardens, where the loads are the least and more stringent and organized control over the protection of natural resources is the possible environment, you can plant individual exotics, arrange a semi-rigid covering the paths, install an expensive sculpture and arrange decorative hydroformed (sculptural, drinking fountains, decorative cascades, streams, aquariums, etc.)

[1-3]. In public gardens with maximum, sometimes maximum load from visitors, traffic which is difficult to organize, it is better to provide concise solutions landscape elements and plant sustainable, highly adaptable plants in urban environments, it is desirable to use local plant Materials, not imported. Coverings of paths, platforms, and forms of plastics in this case should be made of rigid materials: concrete tiles, bricks, and stone.

Materials and methods

The functional maintenance of gardens in public buildings should fit their purpose. So, theatre gardens are better to use like open foyers where spectators could chat with each other during intermissions with a friend and with nature. Therefore, the layout of such gardens should provide for a wide walking alley around the pond, flower garden, and

parterre with sculpture. In such gardens, you can arrange green cabinets for communication of groups of spectators among themselves, to establish stands with advertising posters, announcements, and photo showcases. Near the garden can be Public transport stops are provided.

The garden at the museum can be interpreted as a continuation of its exposition on open air. Travelling exhibitions can be arranged in such a garden, showcases with museum advertisements, trade kiosks selling souvenirs and educational illustrated publications. In Museum garden planning it is better to do regularly with low bosquets or green stalls. Colour accents from flowering plant forms should be applied carefully so that they do not distract the attention of visitors from the main museum exposition.

It is expedient to carry out the garden at the administrative building as a «green hall» - an open-air reception room with elements of information and meaning specific institution. Must have isolated car park, convenient entrance and entrance to the building. It is necessary that transport and pedestrian communications were separated. Multiple levels of possible improvement. The structure of the building itself can include green halls, winter gardens, mobile gardening of rooms and offices, and ampelous vegetation on the walls and columns. In all cases, vegetation should not interfere with the illumination of the premises [4-7].

Gardens at trading enterprises are organized functionally. Territory can be solved as an advertising-informative square, courdoner, courtyard, garden with places and areas for recreation, parking and inspection shopping. The territory should be open, so high vegetation is limited. The building itself may have an operated roof provided with the organization of cafes, kiosks and other outlets. Small commercial buildings go well together with a dense background of tall stands. Due to the episodic short visits to shopping facilities by customers, mobile forms of improvement is not rational. In some cases, garden trade enterprises can be transformed into fairs,

entertainment gardens with attractions, and advertising centres. In all cases, commercial enterprises should provide parking for private transport and taxi rank.

Gardens at educational institutions and institutes have special forms. This is, first of all, recreation for the rest of the students and teachers between activities with a playground, communication centres, information booths, display areas, quiet reading nook, etc. Their organization can be accepted by elective or coursework specifics, and the centre of the composition can be a meeting area for celebrations, etc. events.

Medical institutions (hospitals, hospitals, clinics) within the territory have both open and closed areas. Open areas are necessary for communication of convalescents and closed in the form of small green rooms for receiving sick visitors. Household, pathological and anatomical and emergency departments should be isolated dense landings from other territories of the medical institution. On the territory of hospitals and inside such structures is not recommended bright flowering vegetation. She must wear a sparing, soothing, not exciting negative emotions character. Inside buildings, it is better to provide mobile compositions for making diversity in the life of patients who stay in the hospital for a long time. Plants must have good phytoncide properties, not close the light inside the premises and do not clutter up their spaces. From water forms small fountains, streams, etc. are possible.

The composition and detailed solution of gardens attached to public buildings largely depend on the spatial solution of the public complex. It can be represented by a compact high volume, low spatial structure, dispersed small volumes, as well as combinations of the above options. Of course, the public building itself does not have to be in the centre of the garden, but its layout is inevitably associated with the functions of individual garden plots. So, for example, at the theatre named after Alisher Navoi, in Tashkent, the central platform is arranged near the main entrance to the theatre (Picture. 1).



Figure.1. Theater named after Alisher Navoi. Tashkent

Corners for outdoor recreation areas are located in the depths of the landscaped areas in isolated areas. When the composition of public complex forms in the garden of several courtyards, each of them can be solved according to the principle of the square, however, there should be feedback on the architectural and planning solution to a public complex with the nature of the garden surrounding it; in any case, all sections of the garden are connected by passages, alleys, etc.

In cramped areas, noisy adjacent streets, and large relief differences, it is advisable to arrange gardens on several levels, with the installation of «hanging» sections, retaining walls, anti-noise barriers, and terraces. For more garden building areas public complex can be raised above the reliefs on pillars by placing garden plots under the buildings that do not require insolation, e.g. information centres, showcases, advertising, and shopping kiosks. Shade-tolerant can also be placed here in vegetation, mobile forms of gardening, small reservoirs, small architectural forms, and sculpture.

Some parts of public buildings, on the contrary, can be buried in the ground, and the garden partially becomes a roof garden. Underground the level can be occupied by garages, parking

lots for individual vehicles, the economic sector, and some ancillary units of public complexes (photo labs, archives, workshops, elements of engineering equipment, cinema halls, wardrobes, etc.).

The use of fences in gardens attached to public buildings should be limited and reasonable. Especially for public gardens. Open the nature of the public gardens is well emphasized by the low barrier, lively low hedge, benches arranged in a row, and flower vases, onboard a rock. In this case, the value of a well-designed network rises alleys and paths. Their dimensions, orientation, and nature of the coating should match visitor flows and link origins by the shortest distances. The direction of visitor flows through the designed alley-road system can be regulated by landing on the bends of roads of discreet vegetation, high side blocks, raising or lowering the relief, etc. avoid in such gardens through passages past the public complex, connecting neighbouring streets or surrounding buildings. The whole alley path network should be directed to a convenient approach to the complex. Covering paths, alleys, and garden areas at a public complex should be highly decorative and in harmony with the texture of its enclosing structures. In fact, it forms the «fifth facade» complex, its

plastic solution and scale. In the alley – the path the network should organically include plastics, water devices, and ornamental vegetation. Percentage between plots, occupied by vegetation and paved in public gardens complexes, changes in the direction of increasing the area occupied by alley no-road system and platforms. This is caused by the need for disclosure of the architecture of the public complex, which, as a rule, is an accent in the city building. Primarily the restriction applies to plantings from tall vegetation that is capable of quickly closing the facades of public buildings. In that case, when a public building is being built in an already formed forest area, it is necessary to arrange from the main directions of the entrance and the approach to it view corridors. With new landings, it is better to limit yourself to individual trees or their decorative groups, and protective and enclosing plantings should be made from shrubs of medium height, possibly the creation of it and green sheared walls. This structure of green plantings makes it easier to use and small means of mechanization for tree and lawn care.

The protective functions of vegetation in gardens at public buildings can be supplemented with water devices. The sound of falling water from fountains, cascades, and waterfalls can significantly drown out unfavourable noise from transport, production, and urban life. In addition, water splashes and adsorbs dust on the surface of the water, purifying the air from harmful odours and lowering the air temperature. With the help of water, it is possible to isolate the architecture of a public building, using the mirror effect reflections. Therefore, in the gardens at public buildings, they find a wide application and water parterres, fountains, and other water forms.

Gardens attached to public buildings should be well lit. Lighting can be decorative. This applies to all forms of lamps: floor lamps, floor, and mast. Separate fragments of the garden can be highlighted with floodlight, as well as by using illuminated advertising and information. Gardens with significant public complexes should develop a special light scenario and

options for conventional and festive lighting design.

Of particular importance is the landscape design of gardens in historic public buildings.

In this case, the following main questions arise:

- disclosure of the architecture of a historical building with the most
- winning viewpoints in the city;
- recreating a reliable historical natural environment for such
- structures;
- the organic combination of a new function of a historical building with
- the function of the surrounding or adjoining garden;
- preservation of memorial elements in the garden.

Conclusion

The concept of landscape design of territories of public buildings includes the study of optimal connections between the building itself and the environment. Functional maintenance of gardens at public buildings must be suitable for their purpose. At the same time, there is the awareness that space is always transforming, and improving.

This means that the role of landscape design is not only in decoration but also in creating the space itself, creating an atmosphere development and creating the quality of the aesthetic environment.

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