

## BASIC PRINCIPLES OF ECOLOGICAL TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION OF URBAN PLANNING

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**Annotation:** In the article the main principles of the territorial organization of urban planning on an urban-ecological basis are studied and characterized.

**Keywords:** principles, urboecology, urbanization, landscape design, urban architecture, hierarchical systems, buffer zones.

Ecological principles in urban planning are measured by the proportion of various objects in the urban area, the structure of economic infrastructure, the natural characteristics of the area and its suitability for construction. The stability of the ecological balance in urban areas is primarily related to the density of the population in the urban area, the purpose for which the area is used, the movement of production. One of the important factors that make up an urban area from an ecological point of view is its population size and its density load on the urban area. In determining the ecologically critical boundary of the population, various indicators are taken into account, and the most important of them is the presence of hygienic criteria and various institutions that meet the needs of the population. In the experience of countries around the world, the critical boundaries of the city's population are defined differently. For example, in Germany, the critical population density in urban areas is set at 100 to 1,500 people per 1 km<sup>2</sup>. Within the total area occupied by cities, industrial facilities are allocated 28% of the urban area for transport communications, 42% of the urban area for agricultural and recreational areas, and 30% for water areas, forests and other lands. According to American urban and urbanization experts, urbanized areas, agricultural areas, and open areas should be in the I: I: I ratio, and 3 acres of land is set as the ecological norm for each. In Poland, according to the urban-ecological principles of urban planning, the density in the nuclei of urban agglomerations can reach 3000-5000 people, for agglomerations - 800-2000 people, and for urban areas - 300-1000 people per 1 km<sup>2</sup>. The construction of cities uses many natural factors and artificial structures in their landscape design. In the construction of ancient and medieval cities, ornamental plants were formed in the form of trees and shrubs, orchards, alleys, parks. At the same time, the construction of natural and artificial reservoirs is underway. For example, the Labi pool in Bukhara was built for this purpose. In urban planning, rivers and streams, lakes and seashores have played a particularly important economic and political role.

For example: The capital of the Hungarian state is also located on both sides of the Danube River. It consists of the confluence of the cities of Buddha and Pesht. Water resources in particular have played an important role in the creation of cities in the Middle East and Central Asia as a natural resource. Ancient cities such as Pop (Bob), Kasan, Uzgen, Akhsikent, Qubba, Ershi, which at one time served as the capital in the medieval statehood of the Fergana Valley, were also built on the banks of rivers and streams. Modern urban planning, urban architecture and landscape design In addition to the ancient traditional methods of urban planning, the beauty of their modernity, the strength of buildings, the extensive use of complex research in urban planning for the flawless

operation of the communication system. This will expand the economic, political, cultural and administrative potential of cities, increase the prestige of cities across the country. Recently, the number of multifunctional cities is growing. Such cities are actively urbanizing compared to other cities and changing their appearance very quickly. Urban-ecological organization of urban planning should be based on the landscape characteristics and resource potential of the chosen location for cities.

This principle has been followed in all periods of historical development. An accidental situation or process was not the basis for the construction of cities. Many cities are located in ecotopic geographical conditions. It is known that in urban planning the balance of natural and artificial objects should be taken into account. First of all, the natural landscape factor determines the area of a city, its plan, architecture. Relief is one of the main factors in the construction of cities, contrast in landscape design. For example, the city of Moscow is built on 7 large hills and has a multi-tiered architecture. Cities such as Tashkent, Samarkand, Namangan and Andijan are also built on the basis of multi-tiered architecture. The most important aspect of modern urban planning is the stabilization of landscape-urban relations through the creation of hierarchical systems of cities, ensuring the balance of natural and artificial objects. The following hierarchical levels are distinguished in the urban landscape: 1. macro-level: urban agglomeration, urbanized area, territorial industrial complex; 2. mezodaraja: seliteb landscape, industrial landscape, agrolandshaft; 3. micro level: yard, sports ground, pedestrian zone. Such a hierarchical level of urban landscape is highly urbanized in our republic. It is formed in many cities, such as Tashkent, Samarkand, Navoi, Fergana, Almalyk, Akhangaran. In these cities, agglomerations, urbanized areas, along with industrial complexes, rural landscapes, agglomerations, residential areas, sports grounds are an integral part of the urban landscape. Most of the cities located in the territory of the republic correspond to the meso-level hierarchy. The main feature of this level is the average level of urbanization, the optimality of the urban area, the proportional distribution of residential areas, industrial facilities and agglomeration. Industrial enterprises are located at least 4-5 km from residential areas. Sanitary protection zones, agrolandscapes form intermediate buffer zones. Anthropogenic pressure will not be high in such cities. When agro-industrial facilities are located 5-6 km away from populated areas along the air flow, geochemical anomalies do not reach populated areas.

The organization of urban construction on the basis of urban-ecological principles is to ensure the landscape-urban balance and stability, in many respects to determine the natural-historical levels associated with the functional development of cities, to separate the components of urban landscape (natural and artificial), to optimize their interaction. This process requires the zoning of urban areas, the reduction of anthropogenic pressure on the central core of cities, the creation of buffer zones, the expansion of cities and the construction of buffer zones. Ensuring the balance of natural and artificial objects in the urban landscape, their territorial location stabilizes the urban-ecological situation in cities.

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