

Relevance Of Improvement And Landscaping Of Urban Areas

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Abstract: An important place among the sectors of housing and communal services is the improvement of cities, regions and their constituent territories. The social complex of the city is the provision of the living conditions of the population: trade and food, passenger transport, improvement, non-production communication, health, education, culture, art, housing and communal services, household services, non-production management.

Index Terms: cities, civilization, housing, landscape, natural, social complex, urbanization.

1. INTRODUCTION

THE relevance of the problem is determined by the fact that it is the improvement in the component of the urban environment that you can form comfort, aesthetic and functional attractiveness, the quality and convenience of the life of the townspeople. Given the important role of improvement and active development of good-work activity in the city, integrated improvement is formed in a special design and urban industry. The objects of complex improvement are all the elements of the city ranked by levels, i.e. comprehensive improvement cover the whole city, except for part of the areas of the natural complex and specially protected natural areas subject to environmental rehabilitation. The task of paramount importance in the transition period is the definition of methods and ways to solve the problems of the executive bodies of the authorities to improve the territory of the necessary level of quality. Development of market relations, privatization of state and municipal property, destruction of the team planning of economy, reduction of production volumes, the growth in the number of enterprises and minors of the enterprises changed the mechanism for the management of scientific and technological progress. The same reasons have influenced the pace and nature of the development of a number of branches of housing and communal services, research, development, construction and installation, design and survey work. The implementation of the above activities is considered as the basis for economic growth in housing and communal services. An important place among the sectors of housing and communal services is the improvement of cities, regions and their constituent territories. The social complex of the city is the provision of the living conditions of the population: trade and food, passenger transport, improvement, non-production communication, health, education, culture, art, housing and communal services, household services, non-production management. With the growth of cities and increasing the technological level of industry, the problem of improving urban areas and management of the services of the organization's facilities is increasingly acute. This problem requires carefully weighted management decisions related to planning the work of enterprises of the improvement and use of territorial

resources. Urban improvement is a housing and street improvement: layout, housing and communal construction, housing fund, green plantings, care of roads, streets and sidewalks, street transport, communication, urban lighting, sewerage and heating.

2 DISCUSSION

First of all, these are the works that are directed to the tenants are comfortable and comfortable in their city, in their home. Such work includes the device of roads, the development of communication networks, the construction of water supply and energy saving. There are various programs for the improvement and restoration of houses. In big cities, the problem of landscaping is acute. Authorities often try to encourage residents to create flowerbeds and lawns on their own. Improvement in modern literature refers to the interconnected use of landscape and landscape architecture, plastic organization and coating of the surface of the earth, equipment of the territory and development with devices for safety and ease of use, lighting and color solutions for areas of the territory, buildings and structures, decorative landscaping, decorative plastics and graphics, visual information and advertising, other means.

Housing and communal services is a branch of the national economy, the main purpose of which is to satisfy the needs of the population and enterprises of the city for services that ensure their normal living and working conditions. Housing and communal services includes a range of services, some of which are represented by operating enterprises and organizations, some by repair and repair and construction organizations, transport and energy organizations, as well as improvement and road management organizations.

As part of the housing and communal services, the following services are traditionally distinguished:

- Housing with repair and construction organizations
- Housing with repair and construction organizations;
- road facilities and land improvement;
- city passenger transport;
- heat power engineering;
- gas facilities;
- plumbing services;
- power supply and street lighting;
- consumer services;
- landscaping;
- hotel industry.

The goal is the timely and high-quality performance of work on the maintenance and operation of landscaping facilities in accordance with urban planning and sanitary norms and rules.

The document outlines the main tasks. Their list begins with a

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point to which every resident of the republic is particularly interested because of the hot summer. Thus, the improvement departments are called upon to provide “the landscaping of streets, squares, boulevards, memorial complexes and other green areas of common use, the implementation of agrotechnical measures for the maintenance (care) of green spaces, and the fight against their pests and diseases”. Improvement is a combination of such measures as: the provision of water and electricity to buildings, the construction of roads, ensuring sanitary safety, reducing noise, improving the microclimate, etc. which provide the welfare of a population or a specific territory. The improvement process includes, first of all, the design of the landscaping system, the implementation of the landscaped project, the maintenance and technical operation, repair and reconstruction of the landscaping system of the facility and its elements. Green spaces are one of the most important and effective types of urban improvement. The importance of green spaces for human life, especially in the city, is very great. The city-planning significance of green spaces is very diverse. Green spaces are a powerful regulator of the temperature regime of the city; favorably affect the composition and purity of air; can be used in the fight against urban noise; create landscape attractiveness of the city as a whole and its individual parts; favorably affect a person’s well-being, having a great psychological and aesthetic impact on him. Vegetation, possessing a wide variety of shapes, colors and textures, enriches architectural ensembles and plays a leading role in the architecture of parks and gardens. The criterion for the comfort of decisions made on improvement should be considered their compliance with regulatory indicators providing:

- The completeness of the provision of services in the field of social amenities;
- The nomenclature of small architectural forms (MAF) and planning elements, the size and availability of planning elements of improvement;
- Required sanitary and environmental conditions.

In conditions of increased anthropogenic stresses, discomfort among the cities and towns due to air pollution from emissions of vehicles and industrial enterprises, the improvement and greening of populated areas is of particular importance. When carrying out a range of measures, they are able to significantly improve the ecological state and appearance of cities and towns, to create more comfortable microclimatic, sanitary-hygienic and aesthetic conditions in the streets, houses, public places (parks, boulevards, squares, squares, etc.). The level of improvement and landscaping of the territories is one of the indicators of the quality of the living environment, and targeted activity to form a favorable living environment of the population is the essence of the state urban development policy. Comprehensive improvement in each individual case has specific requirements, but there is one common factor - this is the planting of green spaces. They help to create a single and harmonious landscape of the territory, as well as decorate the streets, pleasing the eyes of the townsfolk. Planting types for urban landscaping were developed by landscape designers several centuries ago, and during this time little has changed. As before, the main types are ordinary and alley plantings of trees, groups (curtains), tapeworms, hedges, fences, trellises and lawns. In the city, 2 types of landscaping are used: stationary and mobile. Stationary gardening is the usual planting of plants in the ground, and when mobile - plants are

planted in special mobile containers - flowerpots, containers. Stationary and mobile landscaping is arranged on natural and artificial relief elements, roofs and even building facades. When choosing plants, it is necessary to take into account the length of daylight in a particular city, the average ambient temperature and humidity, the presence and location of groundwater, and soil types. The leading objective function of the city is to provide the population with optimal conditions for life, work, communication, leisure, and the like, within the framework of society's capabilities. An analysis of modern domestic and foreign urban landscaping practices reflects the creation of new, well-landscaped residential areas, the preservation and improvement of green recreation areas within and outside cities, makes it possible to see possible ways of developing the situation and identify pain points in the complex of local urban problems. The experience accumulated to date indicates that we have learned to improve our cities and villages, and, of course, the work that has begun will continue, and their quality will improve. With the development of urbanization and the growth of large cities, the problem of improving the urban environment, maintaining the necessary human connection with nature, improving urban areas, becomes important issues of harmonization of architecture and nature, the use of landscape in shaping the architectural appearance of the city and improving the level of improvement of urban areas, forest parks and other areas of public recreation. The principle of the organic inclusion of the natural landscape in the urban environment is the basis for the planning and architectural composition of the master plan. Most cities are surrounded by a ring of parks and forest parks, turning into forests and lakes. They are “easy cities”, the main source of healing for its atmosphere. “Internal” gardening in the form of separate plots that play a different role cannot cope with this task, because it is known that a greened plot of 1 ha can clean the air of carbon dioxide exhaled by only a few people. Therefore, the success of solving the problem is determined by the ability to arrange green channels and wedges that provide intensive movement of clean air through the urban space from the adjacent forests. City parks are designed mainly for outdoor activities both in short periods of free time among the week and on weekends. But at the same time, the place for rest should be properly designed by design elements. This can be done by small architectural forms (benches, benches, urns, monuments, etc.) Modern man lives in a world that in many ways would seem incredible to a man of the past. However, some aspects are alarming. Wastes from industrial enterprises pollute water, air, flora and fauna, and worsen the sanitary and hygienic living conditions of people. All this poses new problems for society, makes it necessary to change long-established relationships and behavioral patterns. The city, as a specific spatial environment, is formed in the process of development of society, and becomes a shell, a receptacle of many important aspects and manifestations of public life.

3 CONCLUSION

The formation of the city is a long process, regulated by many projects, ideas, decrees, natural phenomena and accidents. The city is one of the highest manifestations of civilization. Since ancient times, in the conditions of the change of various social formations and political systems, the city has been the cradle of almost all the highest achievements of human genius. Currently, special attention is being paid to the

improvement and gardening of the urban environment, as evidenced by the fundamental transition from solving purely utilitarian problems to creating a harmonious environment that has a certain aesthetic value, regardless of the size and value of the object in the city structure. It is hard to distinguish between architectural and design.

Landscaping work includes:

- Creation of paths and paths on the site;
- Construction of retaining walls;
- Construction of sports and playgrounds, house parking spaces, recreation areas, economic zones;
- Arrangement of outdoor and landscape lighting systems;
- Device for auto watering system (automatic watering);
- Construction of reservoirs and water structures of various types;
- Landscaping is a whole range of works that allows you to change the original landscape and green the territory. The improvement process requires special knowledge and consists of several necessary steps.
- The preparatory stage of improvement includes:
- Topographic survey of the site with reference to all existing buildings, designation of the site and elevations;
- Oil analysis at the site;
- Forest pathological examination of existing tree plantations;
- Diagnostics of the depth of groundwater;
- Insolation analysis of the site (lighting plan);
- Assessment of the location of the site relative to the cardinal points of the surrounding relief and buildings;
- Assessment of the improvement budget.

On the basis of the surveys received during the preparatory phase, as well as the wishes voiced by the site owner, the development of the improvement concept and the preparation of technical documentation for the landscaping and landscaping project are carried out.

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