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DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNITY CENTERS OF RURAL AREAS

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Annotation: The article examines the problems of beautification of rural settlements. Extensive use of exterior landscaping tools, landscaping directions, architectural elements, materials, and natural and artificial landscape elements is covered in detail.

In recent years, large-scale measures have been taken to shape the modern appearance of the republic's cities and settlements, to green streets, squares, avenues, monument complexes and other green areas for public use, to carry out agrotechnical measures to cultivate trees, and to bring road, transport and engineering and communication infrastructure into line with modern urban planning standards and requirements.

Our people have always valued order and prosperity. The construction of new houses and smooth roads in our cities and villages is reflected in the mood of our compatriots, as well as in their growing aspirations for noble goals. It is also gratifying that increased attention to improvement work is contributing to the creation of a favorable ecological environment for the population.

Achievements in the improvement of rural settlements, the unity of the village ensembles, the integrity of the architectural appearance, and the compositional completion are largely attributed to various means of architectural expression. Monumental-decorative art, small architectural elements, and external landscaping also play an important role in the architectural spatial formation of public centers.

External landscaping elements and small architectural forms, in addition to performing a purely functional function, are a connecting link between architecture and nature. External landscaping of the territory is carried out using architectural means such as paving, paving of squares, streets, pedestrian walkways, slopes, ramps, stairs, retaining walls, curbs and parapets, green spaces and artificial ponds.

The level of landscaping of the territory gives an idea of the architectural appearance of residential areas. Even majestic buildings are considered incomplete if they are surrounded by undeveloped territory. In addition, the level and quality of external landscaping are determining criteria for assessing the architectural culture and architectural appearance of the village ensemble.



The diploma project, which allowed the organization of public catering using national elements at the recreation center of the village of Koratepa, Urgut district, Samarkand region, allowed the creation of a unique, Uzbek-style architectural environment.

Architectural means of external landscaping are adopted depending on the functional function of the area of rural residential areas. The directions and materials used in the exterior decoration of the public center are fundamentally different from residential and production zones.

The community center of a large village, consisting of one large square or several interconnected squares, is distinguished from others by its function, both planned and visually, through landscaping.

This is done in various ways. For example, one area of the site is slightly shifted two or three steps lower than another. Some areas are distinguished by curb stones, landscaped or landscaped areas, different sizes and shapes of tiles and stone laying.

Often, when using the slopes of the natural terrain, the area is terraced. In this way, roads for vehicles are separated or separated, places for temporary parking of vehicles are identified, places for festive events, recreation areas, and business meetings are determined.

Thus, elements of external landscaping not only provide an opportunity to beautify areas, but also help to divide the area into functional zones.



The project of beautification of the square in front of the House of Culture.



The elevation or lowness of small areas, as well as the nature of the stonework, limited to a certain area, allow you to focus attention on the main building, organize the flow of people and transport.

Choosing the right materials and finishes for your outdoor landscaping project is a very important consideration.

Decorative slabs made of colored concrete, colored asphalt, construction and finishing materials in places, and natural stones should be widely used in the covering of individual areas of squares and streets. The shape of the slabs and the patterns on their surface can be varied.

Artificially organized reservoirs are one of the manifestations of external landscaping of rural areas. Water reservoirs can be classified according to their function, size and architectural solution. In some cases, they form the architectural planning basis of the village. Otherwise, it becomes one of the elements that spatially organizes the main square of the public center.

The presence of existing streams or springs in the rural area allows the creation of lakes using dams or dams. Separate sections of water bodies, recreation areas, and terraces can be formed with concrete, stone, and wood. The edges of small water bodies in the main square of a community center are usually decorated with decorative concrete slabs, clinker bricks, marble, granite, and plastic fixtures. In some places, the bottom of the pools is lined with colored ceramic and concrete tiles, mosaics, and marble. Sometimes, the surface of the water basins is used to create waterfalls by dividing the height difference into levels.

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