

# THE DEVICES OF LANDSCAPE DESIGN ASSOCIATED WITH SMALL ARCHITECTURAL FORMS

<sup>1</sup>Davlyatov Shokhrukh Muratovich., <sup>2</sup>Kimsanov Bakhromjon Ikromjon ogli .

<sup>1</sup>PHD:, <sup>2</sup>Master's degree

Fergana polytechnic institute, Fergana, Uzbekistan

Email Zokirjon.kimsanov@mail.ru

**Abstract:** *The origin of landscape design, the main aims and objectives of landscape design, the classification landscape design devices and the connection of small architectural forms are described.*

**Key Words:** : *Landscape design, park-park, fence, environment, grid, architectural landscape, landscape..*

## 1. INTRODUCTION:

The devices of landscape design associated with small architectural forms consist of entrance to parks, fences and grids that limit them, kiosks, vaults, trellis, pergola and sleepers, galleries and pavilions, rotunda, park furniture (seats), decorative walls[1].

One of the main requirements for small architectural forms is to insure that the area is in harmony with green vegetation, relief and landscape composition. They should not bring the imbalance to the environment, but rather fully meet the stylistics of the architectural-landscape composition.

Small architectural shapes can be displayed through voluntary architectural forms – from the entrance to the gates, pavilion, the ringstones, the gallery, the pillars, the boulevards, from fountains or bridges to the vases, lanterns, fences, seats and others.

## 2. METHOD:

Barriers and gates. It has become a common practice to set barriers around public landscapes, areas and areas to separate them from environment. In addition, all high and secondary special educational institutions, schools, kindergartens, colleges and lyceums, hospitals, sanatoriums, industrial and administrative buildings, sports facilities and squares, warehouses and storage areas are also separated[2]. Therefore, it is important to pay close attention to this issue as well. In particular, we should pay special attention to the fences of parks and public buildings and their architectural design solutions.

In the past, great attention was paid to such devices. The fences and gates of the parks that have been preserved before us are a vivid example of this ( Figures 1;2).

The barriers can be divided into three types: height barriers(3-5m), medium height (1-1,2m- height of human belt), and low barriers (0.3-0.5m)[ 3].



Picture 1. Park gates and fountains in front of it: 1- “ Mirzo Ulugbek” park in Tashkent; 2- “Alisher Navoi” Central park.



Picture 2. Barrier fences of field yards.

High hedges are used to cover large parks and territories, such as large exhibition gardens , botanical gardens, zoos, dendroparks, sports parks, stadiums and so on, medium fences will be set up to isolate squares, boulevards, beaches and ,in some cases, large parks, city streets and sidewalks. Low fences are used to block areas beautiful flowerbeds and greenery.

Height and medium fences are usually made of high quality and durable materials. Granite , basalt, peshanic and other solid rocks are used for their chairs and pillars, and for metal bars and gates, cast iron or gluing steel materials are used. Grid ornaments are usually reinforced with bolts made of cast iron[2].

### 3. DISCUSSION:

The gates of the territories occupied by parks and large public buildings are required to be in solemn dimensions and shapes ( Figure 1). High quality and durable devices and cosmetics are used for them. At night these gates are usually locked. Metal and stone, concrete or ceramic blocks are used for this gate (Figure2). For low fences, our ancestors have used sturdy bricks in the past, and the so-called “madness” fences adorn the edges of flower beds and corridors.

Kiosks – are located in areas with high population density. Their design should match the style of the landscape, and the appearance of landscape compositions should be consistent with the environment. Their architectural design should match modern traditions or antique design styles and be made of colors and lightweight designs that suit the landscape.

### 4. ANALYSIS:

The kiosk is a European-style lightweight structure with four columns and a domed roof. In terms of origin, it goes back to the ordinary grass. It is common in medieval Eastern architecture. It originally appeared as a home for the nomadic peoples [4].The beds on the cart were also used. Later, the kiosks were built in gardens as a decoration for the wealthy people, the rulers. Historical sources contain information about kiosk specimens. The Byzantine Ambassador Zemarkh wrote in 568 that he had seen a statue carrying a statue of four nomadic tribes in Central Asia .In 738 near Termez, the Arab commander was presented with two gold and silver booths[5]. In X-XV centuries the architecture of the palaces was developed, and most of it was decorated inside the garden in the form of pillars, terraces and lofty rooms, ornaments, and luxurious buildings. The kiosks in the gardens, built by Amir Temur, have opened a new era in the development of architecture and park-building with their shapes and decorations [6]. Historical sources tell us about the kiosks in the gardens around Samarkand (XIV-XVI centuries). Babur included to the kiosks. the Kuksaroy in Samarkand and the Aksaray in Shahrisabz The cuisine architecture is widely used in Turkey, China, Japan and other countries. It is also entered Europe through the East ( in the form of kiosk)[7].

**Pavilions, rotunda, bustling** can be adapted to the environmental ensemble or be a free element in the landscape of a park or other facility (Figure3).



Picture 3. 1- A roton set in the park landscape. 2- A roton set on a green lawn.

It is important that the sculptures reflect antique, classical, various thematic and stage works, even in the abstract. Abstract sculptures can be linked to decorative-applied art or freelance art[8].

The fence ( barriers) is used throughout the walls in real-life situations, but they must be of high artistic value. When working on fence walls, there is no need to try to overdo the landscape with small architectural and decorative forms, but except for large objects, for example- theme gardens and parks ( Figure 4).

## 5. RESULT:

Decorative walls. The decorative walls are widely used in the landscape architecture of the park.

The sleepers are also used for steep greenery, such as trellises and pergolas, and serve as a support for growing plants. They can stand separately, stand in the corridors, and create patios, such as patio gardens, terrace, and even fences. The sleepers protect the visitors from the sun and wind, creating shade. Their height usually does not exceed 2 m and is made of wooden poles (25\*25mm). The beams are attached to each other and form 10 cm or rhombs[9].



Picture 4. 1- Fence for park. 2- Fence for park.

If there is a pond in the garden, it is preferable to have a light garden device on the roton, which is a circular style pillar, with a dome covered with a roof, partially covered with a chair. Rotors are usually small, with a diameter of 2.2-2.5 m with a total height of 2.5-3m and a height of 35-40 cm[9].

Seats are a necessary element of parks, squares avenues and other objects They are separately grouped, and can stand in a circle or around a tree. The seats will have unexpected views from the usual geometric shapes to the free ones

## 6. CONCLUSION:

- Fixtures for flat packaging glass composite concrete with solid guaranteed, and this is the only steel fittings, but the surface of the flat glass composite fittings is much higher compared to the results of that research .
- The possibilities of using composite fittings to improve the technology of composite fittings production, improve the raw material properties, and the creation of lifting structures of buildings and structures in Uzbekistan , are expected to result in significant economic efficiency.

**REFERENCES:****BOOKS:**

1. Sycheva A.V. Modern Landscape Design. – Minsk, 2004.
2. Garrisonenko T.S. Landscape designer.-Rostov-on-Don, 2005.
3. Theodoronsky V.S., Sabo ED, Frolova V.A. Construction and operation of landscape architecture.- M., 2008.
4. Hamidjanov M.H. Design of small architectural forms.-T..2003.
5. Jonas Lehram. Water in the mutual Gardens. The Canadian Architect/ November – India, 1997.
6. Uralov A.S., Sadikova S.N. Central Asian Traditional Charbak Style and Contemporary Garden and Park Art –T, 2012.
7. Rakhimov K.D., Uralov A.S. Oriental Parks and Parks.- T., 2012.
8. Sultanova D.N. Harmonization of Fine Arts and art in the architecture of Uzbekistan- T. “ Art”, 2010.
9. Tyuder E.K. Landscaping and the design of the garden-Kharkov, Belgorod, 2012.