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Methods and Ways to Achieve Sustainability of the Urban Landscape

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Abstract: The article deals with the study of the landscape concept, the correct design of landscape solutions, the design codes for all standard projects, the critical characteristics of natural landscapes, the development and sustainability of urban landscape systems.

Keywords: Urban planning, design code, landscape, anthropogenic, environmental, environmental sustainability, biotic, abiotic factors, reconstruction, code, ecology.

In the 21st century, the intensification of the processes of influence between society and nature increased the need to develop scientific foundations. For the first time, society is facing challenges of sustainability of landscapes and ecosystems. In the development of urban planning ecology, it was manifested in many ways in the foundation of a system that helps scientists maintain ecological balance and prevent the degradation of natural landscapes during the development of territories.

Resolution No. 83 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 21, 2022 "On additional measures to accelerate the implementation of national goals and objectives in the field of sustainable development until 2030" [1]. The formation of the concept of sustainable development with the process of interaction between society and nature helped to realize that the quality of the environment largely depends on the implementation of urban planning activities, and one of the main descriptive criteria is "sustainability".

Project parameters: street signs, topography, land use, character of buildings and public spaces, open space and density are essential components of the National Model Projects for Effective Use, while others are optional. The latter include, for example, housing standards that are crucial but can be addressed elsewhere in local plans.

All sample project design codes must have:

* Access to places and formation of streets
* Landscape and open space strategy
* Land use
* Density
* Heights
* Number of houses
* Uniqueness and character of buildings and public places

In particular, the spread of the scope of the concept of "sustainable" in the field of technology to the field of relations between man and nature gives the opportunity to apply it to the assessment

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of the processes occurring in anthropogenic landscapes under the influence of the initial (based on the modeling of relations in technical systems) urban planning activities.

For example, the natural and anthropogenic landscape are undoubtedly used concepts influenced by the technical field: it is said that "any landscape modified by man is less stable than the original landscape, because the natural self-regulating mechanism in it is broken"[1 ,2].

The application of the concept of "sustainability" in relation to the territory, landscape, and environment has become a common practice for the field of urban planning ecology, and implies clarification of its meaning, as it provides an opportunity to consider the area from the point of view of sustainable development.

When studying the issues of development and stability of urban landscape systems, it is emphasized that "...sustainability should be understood as the ability to preserve the external effects and morphological structure (vertical and horizontal) of natural-anthropogenic area complexes (landscape complexes)"[3]. It should be noted that if the stability of natural landscapes means that they maintain their structure under external influences and return to their original state when the influence disappears, then the stability of anthropogenic landscapes means that they are external influences. the ability to continue to perform socio-economic functions is implied under the secret, in this case, maintaining stability is carried out through self-management and regulatory processes[4].

Thus, in the anthropogenic landscape, on the one hand, there is a direction to perform the given tasks with the possibility of subsequent changes of the structure, and on the other hand, it implies achieving its stability, because the processes of self-management are weakened in it.

A very important feature of natural landscapes is the ability to self-restore, regulate (using conflicting relationships to stabilize landscape activity), renew (self-organize to maintain stability and is the presence of qualities such as self-regeneration and reproduction related to self-regulation [5].

It can be seen that it is difficult to reproduce the qualities of anthropogenic landscapes, their importance in achieving a state of stability is that the irreversibility of the processes of preservation and development of landscapes serves as a basis for architectural-landscape organization at the expense of the organization of the communication system. This may be related to the restoration of disturbed areas that have lost their initial connections in primary ecosystems, and do not have stable connections in changed natural-anthropogenic systems.

This approach becomes relevant due to the emergence of clear opportunities for the reconstruction of the designated area for any purposes, its use and increase of ecological potential. It is known that the shape of the urban landscape is variable and stable, and influencing factors can initiate reversible and irreversible changes. A characteristic feature of this situation is the development of the processes of destruction, change, and restoration of individual components in the landscape as a system that preserves stability, in which the unity of movement and balance is manifested. The existence of a view (invariant), which is a mechanism that preserves connections between elements during all changes of the system, allows to keep it in a stable state.

The system of practical actions is based on the principle of variable stability, which implies bringing the environment to the standard quality, guaranteeing the development of its main components, meeting the reliability criteria, ensuring the relative delay or advance in the development of the components, and not reducing its quality. , that is, the improvement of the

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environment is aimed at the interests of the well-being of the population [6]. In order to improve the environment, this interpretation of the controlled impact, which does not harm it, may depend on one of the conditions for regulating the quality of the landscape, which is constantly changing.

The term "ecological stability" is used in the sense of self-preservation and regulation within the limits of permissible changes that do not exceed certain values [6,7], in the ecology of urban planning - "Organization of the landscape by urban planning of the territory as a factor of sustainable development" explained as a derivative of the architectural context of the research subject. In the proposed definition, there is a generalized interpretation of the direct dependence of the natural-anthropogenic situation on the protective reactions that can resist the processes in it. It is possible to build a system of measures to ensure the stability of the environment on the basis of increasing the level of protection of the natural components of the landscape.

The purposeful change and reconstruction of the natural environment, which negatively affects the processes of development in the urban ecosystems, creates "the possibility of building biogeocenoses with predetermined characteristics that are highly ecologically clean even in the conditions of the developed environment" [8].

One of the important qualities of the environment that is directly related to sustainability and directly related to the concept of sustainable development is its safety, including ecological safety.

The urban development code of Uzbekistan focuses on the main sources of environmentalism, including "... the most urgent problem of the environmental safety of cities is to eliminate the harmful effects of automobile traffic on the urban environment, which are caused by the speed of automobiles. due to its increase, it is in the first place in relation to the impact of harmful industrial waste" [10].

Reconstruction measures that allow to increase the ecological safety of the environment, at the expense of the natural components of the landscape, to reduce the level of negative impact of vehicles on the state of urban open spaces, can help.

Along with the implementation of architectural and landscape reconstruction of the city, environmentally friendly materials and technologies that do not pose a threat to the health of the population are used in the process of solving the urban planning problem of improving the city's environment. In terms of creating sufficient conditions for the development of planted plants, it is appropriate to choose biologically compatible trees and shrubs.

Among the proposed requirements, E.I. In relation to Slepyan's landscape architecture projects, the following are emphasized: abiotic and biotic factors of architectural landscapes , radiation, soil salinity, etc.) set. Biotic factors, biotic factors of the environment - a set of effects of the life activities of plants, animals and microorganisms of the same or different species on organisms. Especially the relationships between the organisms of the biocenosis are very close. Biotic factors of different types of living organisms (which differs from the abiotic environment due to its interaction) of the components of the environment (including buildings, constructions and engineering networks, transport networks, green spaces, water bodies and water streams) with each other and with the natural environment adjacent to them. ensuring and maintaining ecological (primarily anthropo-ecological) compatibility that excludes and limits the arrival [11].

In order to change the landscape in the reconstruction of the architectural landscape of the area, measures to solve the problems of environmental improvement are based on the creation of conditions for the processes of self-management and conservation in nature.

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Taking into account the complexity of the processes of changing the urban landscape as a whole system, reserves should be sought at the levels of subsystems that are sources of ecological tension, natural and anthropogenic components, and have imbalances.

The ecological safety of the environment being changed should be the criterion for the ongoing changes in natural-anthropogenic systems, ensuring the sustainable improvement of human living conditions.

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