



ENGLISH STYLE LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

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Annotation: *The building and its surroundings are an ensemble with a common idea. It is important that the décor of the house is in harmony with its surroundings. Landscape architecture should match the general spirit of the building, its concept, repeating or amplifying the idea contained in the external design of the house.*

Key words: *relief, theme parks, Mentuhotepes, pergolas, bordered pergolas, Persia, Mausoleum.*

Landscape architecture is the architecture of open spaces, a branch of urban planning, which aims to form a favorable external environment for life and recreation of the population in cities, suburban areas, rural areas, taking into account the functional, aesthetic and technical-economic requirements. Landscape architecture specializes in the volumetric and spatial organization of the territory, combining natural, structural and architectural components in a coherent composition, bearing a certain artistic image. Like architecture and urban planning landscape architecture refers to the spatial forms of art. Creating a comfortable and aesthetically valuable environment is carried out with the help of natural materials (topography, water, vegetation, etc.) and architectural structures, while preserving existing and creation of artificial landscapes, designing systems of landscaping and recreational areas. The main task in creating landscape compositions - harmoniously correlate and use natural materials in conjunction with the artificial environment. The breadth of professional tasks on which landscape architects work is very large, in particular:

- Planning, shape, size and location of new developments;
- Civic design and public infrastructure;
- Management of water features, including rain gardens, green roofs, and wetland treatments;
- recreational facilities - such as golf courses, theme parks, and sports facilities; - residential areas, industrial areas, and commercial developments;
- highways, transportation structures, bridges, and transportation corridors;
- urban design, city and urban plazas, shorelines, pedestrian zones, and parking areas;
- urban regeneration areas;
- forest, hiking or historic landscapes and valuable historic gardens and conservation studies;
- basins, levees, power plants, improvements to extractive industries or major industrial projects;
- environmental assessment and evaluation of the landscape, planning advice and land use proposals.

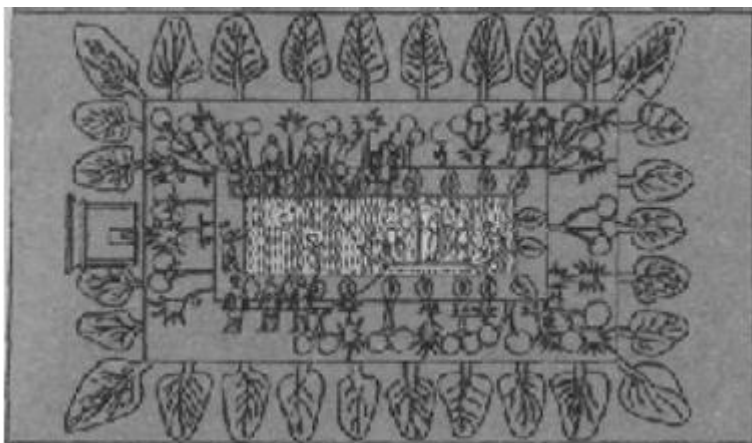
The most valuable contribution is often made at the earliest stage of a project in the production of ideas and the application of talent and creativity to the use of an area.

Historical overview of gardening landscape park composition garden Information from archaeological excavations, extant fragmentary descriptions, drawings allow us to conclude about the ancient origins of gardens and parks. Unfortunately, the progressive movement of nature, the change of tastes, the

constantly expanding human capabilities have not preserved any ancient garden or park in its original form. Nevertheless, an analysis of their development suggests that each historical period has significantly influenced the formation of the areas occupied by green spaces, bringing them into conformity with the requirements of the society of the time. Extant written records indicate that in ancient Egypt (2160-2000 B.C.) the temple complex of the Mentuhotepes, located on the banks of the Nile, was decorated with ornamental plants. During the ascendancy of Egypt and the heyday of its ancient capital, Thebes, sacred groves were created near temples, in the villas of the nobility - ornamental gardens, outside the city (in the residences of the pharaohs) - extensive green massifs. The variants of planning decisions of the territory, placement and grouping of plants are worked out. Some of the space forming methods developed during the construction of palace complexes (in particular, the contrasting methods) were successfully transferred to gardens. The center of small areas, as a rule, was a rectangular pond, which influenced the regular solution of the territory. At the turn of the XV-XIV centuries BC the palace at Akheton (Maru Aton) was a two-part complex. In the center of the northern garden there was a swimming pool of imposing dimensions of 60X120 m. The appearance of pools of various shapes indicates that they begin to be used not only as reservoirs of water for watering plants, but also in the decorative design of the area. The combination of water and plants with high dense crowns improved the microclimate, so shady alleys were created along the ponds. Plants were planted on the terraces in the ground or in freestanding tubs. The entire area was enclosed by a stone fence, and trees were planted along it.

The Garden of a Noble Egyptian

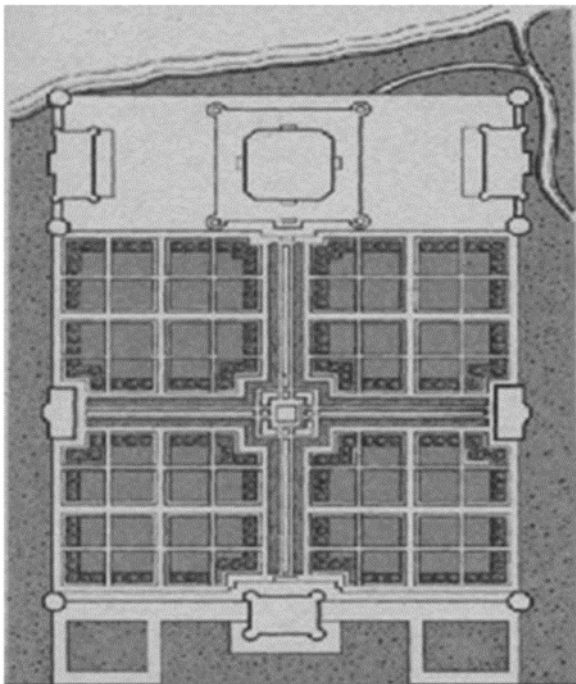
A few centuries later, gardens at palaces, temples, villas of the nobility and protected hunting parks appear in Assyria and Babylon. In the valley of the Tigris and Euphrates, landscaped, watered small oases and extensive hunting forests appear. These two types of greenery have modified over the centuries, partly mixing and complementing each other. They were viewed from both utilitarian and "ideal" positions, satisfying the requirements of usefulness and beauty.



The southern palace of Nebuchadnezzar (6th century BC) was famous for its hanging gardens, said to have been built by order of Nebuchadnezzar II for his wife, a Midian who was not used to the flat, treeless landscape of Babylonia. From the surviving remains we may assume that the mighty pillars were covered with stone slabs, on which were placed several layers of brick, bitumen, reed, lead, and a thick layer of earth. Similar techniques were used in the creation of the well-known

hanging gardens of the "eighth wonder" of the world, the creation of which at the royal palace of Babylon is attributed to the Assyrian queen Semiramide. For the first time in Europe, gardens appeared in Ancient Greece about a thousand years B.C. The landscaped areas were of several types: nymphaeum, heroes, public gardens, philosophical gardens, gardens of residential town houses and country villas. All of them had a regular geometric pattern in the basis of their architectural and planning solutions. Nymphaeum - a sacred grove (oak, cedar or olive) spread around a spring. Over time, sculpture, columns and small symbolic temples were used to decorate it. A hero's grove was a memorial grove that served as a burial place for a hero and was planted in memory of him. It was decorated with statues, colonnades, pools and fountains. In later times, heroes turned into public parks used for sports, gymnastic games, and competitions. Gardens of public importance became widespread in the V-IV centuries B.C. They were created around the temples situated in the main town square. In the shady gardens were held philosophical debates and classes for students. According to tradition in this garden

Plato (427- 347 BC) taught Aristotle. Scientists think that the appearance of "philosophical" gardens was connected with the desire to satisfy the growing spiritual needs, to create the conditions for reflection and enjoyment of nature. In the V-I century B.C. Greek parks mostly lost their social and educational functions, turning into institutions of recreation and entertainment. Greek garden art had a direct influence on the development of Roman gardens and parks of various purposes in the 2nd century B.C. The sacred groves in which temples were erected, chapels and grottos were created and sculptures of religious significance were installed were associated with the religious cult.



In the main squares, near theaters, thermae, and other public buildings, city gardens of public importance were arranged. They were intended for walks and served as a kind of foyer in the open air, a place to rest during breaks or before performances or other activities. The excavations of Pompeii provided much information about the garden art of this period. The residences of the nobles had gardens in the form of geometrically regular landscaped courtyards (peristyle) with a pond in the center, surrounded by a colonnade. In them among the green lawns, flower beds, surrounded by decorative bushes and trees, there were sculptures, pools, fountains, arbours, covered with vines and ivy pergolas. In the gardens of Ancient Rome the flat garden-xist was widespread. It was an area in front of the house, as a rule, the size of 20 X 10 m, divided into squares or rectangles in the form of lawns, bordered border. In the history of landscape gardening of the Middle East and Asia Minor, the period of power of the Persian slave-

owning state is of interest. In 550 B.C. the state included Midia, Libya, Dvurechye, modern Transcaucasia, Syria and the whole Asia Minor. Palaces with gardens and parks in which deer, leopards, and even lions were raised for hunting were built on vast territories. Such parks were called paradises. They were created according to the principle of regular planning. Improving the techniques of planting, expanding the range of trees, bushes and flowers, using the peculiarities of the relief, skillfully including pools, canals, fountains and water cascades, the Iranian architects and gardeners have created unique works of landscape art. Persia (Iran) became the home of many plant species (especially roses, lilacs, tulips, lilies). A variety of favorable natural conditions - vast plains and high mountains, luxuriant vegetation, big and small rivers, reservoirs, as well as the traditional skill of local builders contributed to the development of Indian garden art. The Taj Mahal (1630-1652) is an outstanding monument of 17th-century India. The layout of the gardens was regular with clear axes of symmetry. Numerous rivers and lakes gave rise to a special kind of gardens on water in the form of floating islands. Soil was poured on peculiar boards, in which plants and flowers were planted. In India, special gardens with medicinal plants were also widespread.

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