

Architecture and Large Industrial Buildings of the City of Navoi

Xikmatova Baxora

Master of Urban Planning and Landscape Architecture.
Samarkand State of Architecture and Civil Engineering Institute,
Samarkand, Uzbekistan.

Annotation. This article describes the full compliance of the city of Navoi with the requirements of modern urban planning, which includes industrial zones, residential areas, public and residential buildings and landscape solutions that provide the best conditions for people to work and relax.

Key words: *Urban planning, modernity, ecology, industrial zones, residential areas, public, residential buildings, landscape solutions, gardening.*

Introduction. New and large industrial facilities in Uzbekistan have become the basis for the emergence and construction of new chemical industry centers - Chirchik and Navoi, non-ferrous and ferrous metallurgy in Almalyk, Zarafshan and Bekabad, coal industry in Angren and others. City of Navoi. At the same time, the new city of Navoi, created by a large team of authors (architects A. Korotkov, I. Orlov and others, 1958), reflected the modern principles of urban planning

The new industrial city of Uzbekistan fully meets the requirements of modern urban planning, in which industrial zones, residential areas, public and residential areas, transport and transport facilities are rationally and comprehensively organized, providing the best conditions for work and leisure.

Material and Methods. When designing the city, the architects sought not only to make the streets, squares and highways cozy and beautiful, but also to create a unique cozy and attractive living environment, comfortable and memorable spacious quarters that surround a person every day.

Restoration of residential buildings of various architectural expressiveness, along with the creation of various compositions from them, the spaces between the houses are filled with green spaces, playgrounds, recreation areas for adults and playgrounds for teenagers are being landscaped.[1]

The use of multi-storey buildings has shown its uniqueness in the compositional structure of the microdistrict. Tall apartment buildings and sloping long malls create unique, eye-catching art and space. High-rise apartment buildings seem to show how the regional centers are located, and at the same time give the population a convenient view of the surroundings. In the quarters, the construction of alleys, uniting the entire interior space into a single architectural composition, represented a particularly broad picture. The planting of trees, which provide cool shade during the day, alternates with open areas that create good conditions for evening relaxation.

The area around decorative ponds, ditches and fountains is covered with lush green lawns. The traditional network of hydraulic structures - channels, along with irrigated trees, also serve as a kind of compositional decoration.[3]

Several groups of residential buildings, their different heights, different lengths of buildings, decorations on the walls, solar panels, light barriers - all this gave the necessary diversity to the internal integrity of the city. The flatness of nature required the architects to focus on creating a memorable urban image. Buildings will continue to rise from the outskirts of the city to the center, where the main skyscraper - the building of the regional government - will complete the composition of the main administrative and ideological foundation of the district.[2]

Behind this picturesque part of the city are seven-story residential buildings, the Navoi Hotel, which are located on the eastern and southern outskirts of the square. A group of nine-story buildings increased the architectural significance of the main square in the city system. The second emphasis is connected with the

territory of the Farkhod Palace of Culture. This composite network culminates in a series of multi-story wide buildings, including a complex of eight-story experimental residential buildings.[1]

The authors chose the main square of the city - the front "hall" under the open sky as the venue for the main mass events. It belongs only to pedestrians where traffic is excluded. The system of artificial pools in front of the communications building will turn into a series of decorative fountains blocking the western border of the district.

The main square, which is the main planning node of the city, is located at the intersection of its two compositional axes. This will allow it to be integrated into both the existing city and its future areas.. The northern part of the square is adjoined by a wide alley surrounded by greenery, which stretches from the Northern Square, and from the south it crosses the wide flyover of the largest shopping center in Central Asia. The shopping center unites under one roof networks that provide household and commercial services to the population.

Conclusion. According to the master plan, developed in 1961, Navoi was designed for 50 thousand inhabitants with a growth reserve of up to 70 thousand people. However, the industry developed rapidly and by 1975 the population had surpassed all expectations, According to the master plan, developed in 1961, Navoi was designed for 50 thousand inhabitants with a growth reserve of up to 70 thousand people. However, the industry developed rapidly and by 1975 the population had surpassed all expectations.

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