



ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECTS IN URBAN PLANNING

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Article History

Received: 29 July 2023

Revised: 28 October 2023

Accepted: 06 November 2023

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Annotation: Anthropogenic pressures (residential buildings, enterprises, roads) on natural ecosystems from the construction of various types on the territorial border of the city are particularly acute. Here, in relation to the demarcated territory, industrial, civil and other complexes are concentrated in one place, while all visible anthropogenic, that is, mechanical, physical, chemical, biological and other influences are moving. In urban areas, human damage to natural ecosystems at the level and area is very characteristic. The article will talk about measures to prevent these negative consequences.

Keywords: **Symbiosis** is the coexistence of two different organisms in a certain environment that benefits or harms each other.

The cultivated layer of the Earth is a layer of soil (earth) that has changed as a result of human activity (since the primitive period) and preserves their traces or remains.

Phytoncide is a volatile substance that removes bacteria from a plant.

Urbanization is the process of increasing the role of cities in the development of society.

Ecological balance - the main components of the natural environment are to ensure self-control and regeneration of atmospheric air, water resources, soil layer, fauna and flora.

Introduction

Environmental systems recognize that the Created Environment has reached more than their normative horizons for studying in the surrounding world, as the courage of builders. How can the knowledge of environmental processes help us better adjust the life cycle of buildings with the construction and processing of buildings of the environment on dynamic paths? Environmentalists have been conducting a similar struggle for the past half century to attract the attention of natural scientists from molecules to biological cells, organisms, populations, communities, landscapes, the biosphere. Experts always want each other's points of view back to the original and renewed again. The question of how the activity adapts to the environment is easier and more difficult to assess. This is becoming easier because after a series of crises that have taken place have brought harmful consequences to human homes, human beings are becoming more concerned with understanding the environment. More than the original, when surprise and uncertainty are seen closer to the point where it seems inevitable, it shows a more complex image and is therefore also difficult. [5] Science may not be able to give us confidence about the fact that many believe that it is necessary to act. But it helps us to shape our questions and our actions that we need to research our dynamic and

complex biosphere in a wiser way. What is the image of this time? The importance of industrial equipment is disappearing as we become more aware of the growing role of biological complexity. How can we start the night of the interaction of millions of organisms, biological species and communities in the tissues of materials, nutrients, water and energy cycles? America and England (Charles J. Kibert, Jan Sendzimir, G. Bradley Guy) environmentalists discuss the issue in terms of systems. Instead of offering us to use these ideas in the management of the process of creating, restoring to use, and bringing to life the human headboard, they suggest a diversity of ideas on how systems (ecological, etc.

Under Urban Planning is understood the activity of the position of the urban population on the country (territory, world) scale in the creation of an environmentally friendly environment in which people live in growth areas, the development of cities and villages, the placement of the population in different places at a large width at ground level. [6]

A scientific science that studies these problems and examines the conditions of human existence in specific ecosystems – cities-has received the name urban planning ecology (or urboecology).

From construction of various views on the territorial border of the city to man-made in natural ecosystems (houses, businesses, roads, etc.k.) the loads are particularly sharp. Here, in relation to the delimited area, industrial, civil and other complexes are concentrated in one place, at the same time all visible anthropogenic, that is, mechanical, physical, chemical, biological and other influences move. In urban areas, damage to the man-made level and area of natural ecosystems is high. [7]

The multi-shaped xyls of urboecosystems are natural (hydrosphere, atmosphere, etc.q.) and anthropogenic (buildings, elements of infrastructure, etc.k.) are attached under systems. The city is completely dependent on ecosystems and the environment. A city is an ecosystem in which a strong "cultural" layer , collapsing grunts (subsoil), etc.are formed and collected. The development of the city is determined not by the laws of the natural environment, but by the violation of the ecological balance, the ingenuity and violation of human activities. The city can be incorporated into unbalanced ecosystems. [8]

In urban areas, as a result of these distinctive features, the biomass of urboecosystems was not balanced, the feed chain was broken, productivity was destroyed. The simplified composition of urboecotypes does not ensure its high stability to external influences, requires constant Environmental Control and the fulfillment of environmental requirements.

Environmental requirements in urban planning activities

Several laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan on the protection of the natural environment, the effective and rational use of energy and resources, as well as regulatory documents under the law, establish special environmental requirements in urban planning activities. [9]

Based on these documents, it is necessary to comply with complex boundaries that ensure that natural ecosystems act in the placement, design, construction and renovation of cities and settlements and positively affect the state of the environment that surrounds them for the vital activity of humans. Environmental requirements (i.e. complex boundaries) are absolutely necessary. Whereas cities are the main polluters of air and water. [10]

We will consider environmental requirements in urban planning activities in the following three main areas:

- Architectural design and construction of settlements;
- Environmental protection sanitation of cities and settlements;
- Creation and protection of green spaces in cities.

In the architectural design and construction of settlements, measures should be taken to restore the natural environment, reclamation (restoration) of damaged areas, land improvement, protection of cultural heritage sites, ensuring environmental safety and **Environmental Protection**

Environmental urban construction design

Several laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan adopted on the protection of the natural environment, effective and rational use of energy and resources provide for the provision of Natural Environmental Protection, sanitary regulations and environmental safety requirements in the design of all levels of urban planning documentation. To these we can cite:

- Head and territorial drawings of the placement;
- District placement projects and drawings;
- Urban settlement master projects and drawings;
- Construction and detailed placement projects and drawings.

The main purpose of these urboecological tasks is to ensure ecological balance on a national scale (or in areas).

Ecological balance-the main components of the natural environment are the provision of self – control and regeneration of atmospheric air, water resources, soil layer, fauna and flora.

Urboecological tasks the state of the natural environment is solved by the assessment and selection of effective planning tools. After the implementation of long-term and Project Solutions, a comprehensive assessment of the expected state of the natural environment is given. Especially in recent years, the landscape is given high attention. The need for the restoration and preservation of these complexes is associated not only with the formed landscape, but also with the importance of ensuring the cozy environmentally safe and aesthetic conditions of the living population. [11]

For any landscape – urban planning, it is important to understand in this these natural resources, which are not primary appropriation and have strict protection, requiring secondary consideration resulting from the impact of the sustainability of the city with the natural environment. [12]

Environmental expertise of the project

Nowadays, a sharp increase in the number of inhabitants, an increase in the impact of society on nature complicates the environmental situation. Accordingly, the stabilization of the ecological balance is one of the most important problems of our century. This assumes the need to carry out a thorough analysis of errors in the attitude to nature and draw conclusions, and at the same time to carry out any activities only after a positive conclusion from an environmental expert has been obtained. [13]

Articles 24, 25 and 27 of the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "on the protection of Nature" set out the principles of ecological expertise.

Environmental expertise is the determination of the compliance of the planned or implemented economic and other activities with environmental requirements and the determination of the feasibility of the object of environmental expertise. [14]

The purpose of environmental expertise is as follows:

Determination of compliance of such activities with environmental requirements at the stages before the decision to carry out the intended farm and other activities;

determination of the level of environmental hazard of such activities if or if the planned or carried out farm and other activities can adversely affect the state of the environment and the health of citizens;

Determination of the adequacy and validity of the measures envisaged for the protection of the environment and the rational use of Natural Resources.

Environmental expertise is carried out by the State Committee for the protection of Ecology and atrophyte of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its territorial specialized expert units.

At each stage of the preparation of design documentation in the city hall, starting from the choice of a place for construction, the decisions established on the selected area should be made by the state architectural and construction committee of Uzbekistan, the State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the sanitary and epidemiological

service of the Ministry of health of Uzbekistan, , economic costs and rational use of fuel and energy resources should be reflected.

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