



Urban Issues of Public Areas

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Annotation: The arrangements for the formation of public spaces depend on time and space, leading to a gradual process of transformation. The development of urban planning, the growth of the population, the growing demand for public space, as well as the expansion of the city, call for the emergence of new public spaces, as well as the transformation of existing ones. This, in turn, will help solve some of the problems in urban planning.

Keywords: Public areas, transformation, urban planning, housing, housing, landscaping, landscaping areas, waste, construction waste.

Public space is generally considered open space for residents, and roads, public squares, parks and beaches are considered public space. Government buildings that are open to the public to a limited extent, such as public libraries, are public spaces, although they have limited floor space and limited use. Although not considered public space, things visible from private buildings or sidewalks and public roads can affect the public visual landscape, such as outdoor advertising.

Public space has also become a very important area. The term "public space" is often misunderstood, for example, "gathering place" is an element of the larger concept of social space. Public spaces are often valued as democratic spaces of community and political participation.

The modern perception of public space is currently evolving and has become non-traditional centers with different programs in mind. Therefore, the approach of urban planning to the public space as a discipline has become a field.

In the following years, great attention was paid to the radical transformation of the appearance of cities and districts, the development of the infrastructure of the settlements, and the greening of the areas. medical institutions, new parks and boulevards were built.

In order to make the regions of cities and districts more prosperous, every citizen should pay attention and care to existing cultural-heritage objects, built buildings and structures, and make the region more beautiful and charming. He should try to contribute.

Rules for maintaining order, beautification and sanitation in public places determine the procedure for maintaining public order, beautification and sanitation in the territory of the regional center, cities, district centers and other settlements (*Fig. 1*). These Rules use the following basic concepts:



Fig.1. The role of public spaces in urban planning and factors of its organization

- housing fund - from housing suitable for human habitation, including houses, apartments, service housing, special houses (dormitories, temporary housing fund houses, boarding houses for the disabled, veterans, lonely elderly, as well as children's homes and other special purpose homes) consisting of a fund;
- residences - houses, apartments in multi-apartment buildings, rooms intended for living in other buildings and other residences;
- greening - preparation of areas, construction of roads, cleaning of areas, implementation of greening and irrigation activities, improvement of microclimate, protection of air basin, open water bodies and soil from pollution in order to create comfortable and cultural conditions for the life of the population, the totality of works to make this or that area suitable for construction and normal use for the specified purpose, to reduce the level of noise;
- landscaping areas - streets, narrow streets, roads, central squares, sidewalks, bridges, subways, passenger underpasses, lakes parks, facilities used to meet the cultural and household needs of the population and for their recreation (cultural and recreational parks, gardens, avenues), networks of cement irrigation canals;
- waste - residues of raw materials, materials, rough products, other items or products, as well as goods (products) that have lost their consumer properties during the production or consumption process;
- construction waste - waste generated during the construction, restoration, repair and demolition of residential houses, administrative buildings, apartment buildings [1].

Also, employees of cultural institutions, trade, public catering and other enterprises should take all necessary measures to prevent violations of public order together with representatives of the neighborhood.

The architecture of the territory of public centers is formed under the mutual and joint influence of socio-economic, urban planning, ecological, sanitary functional factors.

In the field of urban planning, it represents social collective solidarity according to its essence. Instead of the organization of urban development complexes, multi-functionality consisting of several areas, the practice of placing individual areas is being implemented.

Urban planning factors determine the location of public areas in the planned structure of the city (Fig. 3).



Important requirements for the landscape organization of public spaces are compliance with certain stages and styles of design. Functional zoning of public spaces is an important stage of landscape design (Fig. 2) [2-3].



Fig.2. Organization of a functional area in the organization of public spaces

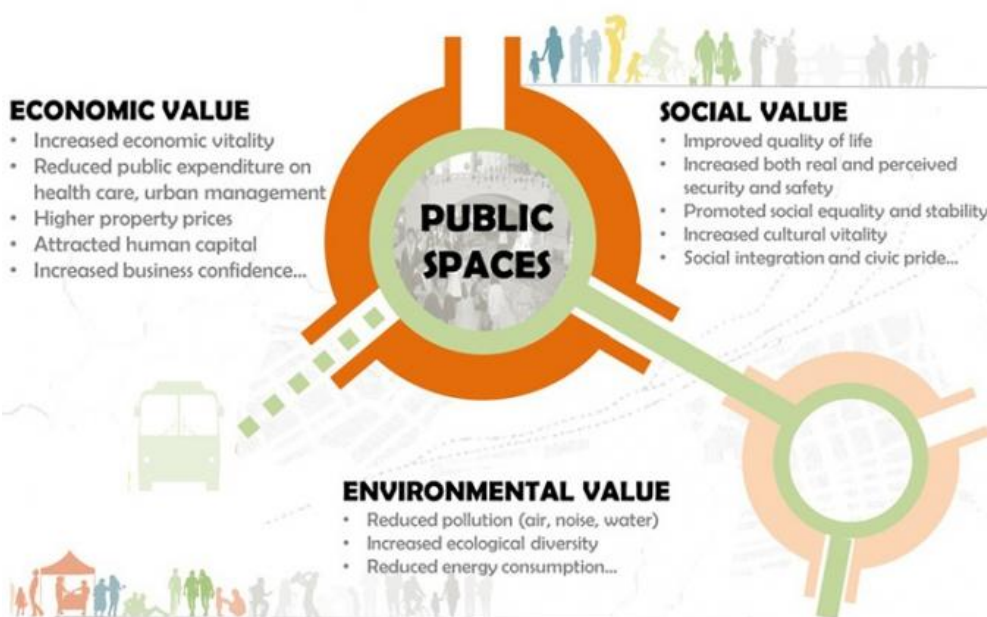


Fig.3. Interrelationship of common and serving public spaces and their service radius.



Each functional zone has its own process of use and organization of the territory, which requires landscape organization accordingly. Therefore, it is appropriate to distinguish the following zones in the pedestrian landscape organization of the public square: transit movement, recreation; eating; public events .

It is intended to be in the area for a short time during the transit period. Forms intended for transit traffic are regular avenues and corridors. The effectiveness of their planned deployment in the region will depend on the length of time spent on transition.

Recreation zones are one of the social functions related to public spaces (Fig.4). Convenient organization of leisure areas in every way creates conditions for communication and exchange of information between population groups, brings together citizens of society.

The square and the pedestrian area are considered convenient zones for organizing recreational functions, they can be carried out in the green areas of the central squares or nearby boulevards during the day, and in the evening - in the open areas of the squares and in the zones where public events are held [4].



Fig.4. The connection of recreation zones with public places.

Creation of comfortable and cozy public spaces for residents is one of the urgent problems of urban planning. It is necessary to organize the right service radii, as well as social and household service centers, taking into account all layers of the population. In addition, it is necessary to consider the establishment of a general public center uniting small public spaces. Over time, the demand for centers has led to the transformation of public spaces. Attention should be paid to various innovative technologies, sensor management and programs, corridors organized taking into account the physical movements of young and old people, and, of course, the diversity of the landscape park area. This does not affect the sustainable development of urban planning and landscape architecture, the quality level of future generation personnel.

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