

PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY OF SAMARKAND AND AN URBAN-TYPE SETTLEMENT

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ABSTRACT

The article notes that in the cities of Uzbekistan, especially in Samarkand, a detailed urban planning project and an urban-type settlement are developing. The emphasis is given to the normative data that are not observed using the example of the Korasuv array, etc.

Keywords: Microdistricts and residential areas, Korasuv, Sartepa, composite solutions, red line, kindergartens, schools, concepts of formation, landscape solution.

INTRODUCTION

Development of the city of Samarkand with the arrangement of infrastructure, with the development of a detailed planning project (RAP), the placement of microdistricts and residential areas, as well as urban-type settlements.

The expansion of the city's territory and development were planned in the western and southwestern parts of the city of Samarkand with the alienation of collective farm lands. It was in demand that the city needed a new layout and the creation of modern infrastructure that would meet modern development with the construction of multi-storey residential buildings with an improved layout, kindergartens, schools, cultural and educational institutions, parks and transport infrastructures.

Of great importance are the issues of engineering communications such as: water supply, domestic and storm sewerage, gas supply, as well as electricity supply. Unfortunately, the landscape solution was not taken into account in the development of the layout.

Detailed planning (PDP) of microdistricts and residential areas of the city of Samarkand was developed by leading architects and engineers of the Institute of UzNIIIPgradostroitel, the city of Tashkent, taking into account the current building codes and rules, as well as planning the development and development of territories, urban and rural settlements. The development of working drawings for the construction of residential areas and microdistricts, taking into account all infrastructures, was entrusted to the Samarkand branch of the UzNIIIPurban Planning, formed in 1969. There was a large-scale construction of large-panel residential buildings of 4-9 floors, as well as 4-storey brick houses. Schools and kindergartens are 2-storey from prefabricated reinforced concrete structures of the IIS-04 series, and brick. The development of working drawings, design and construction was carried out strictly in accordance with the detailed planning project with all the ensuing infrastructure.

There are requirements for Sanitary Rules and Regulations and ecology for the placement of residential development with infrastructure and industrial zones. Recently, this concept has come to an impasse among the designers led by the City Presidential Administration and the Regional Administrative Unit and cannot figure out the difference between these zones - a residential zone and an industrial zone. This is clearly evidenced by the construction of a cement plant in the residential area of the villages of Farhad and Shirin in the city of Samarkand. Next to the cement plant there is a functioning park of culture and recreation "Zarafshan", a sports stadium, a boxing gym and a school. It is also deplorable that a multi-storey building was built next to the Muslim cemetery on Dehoti and Ibn Sina Street.

In the Karasu massif there are 7 or more up to 25-storey buildings. Irrigation in principle does not correspond to its purpose, the cross-section is small. Planning of development and construction of the territories of urban and rural settlements (SNK 2.07.01-03) approved by the Order of the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Architecture and Construction dated August 12, 2003 No40 and made additions in accordance with the Supplement approved by the Order of the State Architectural Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated June 27, 2008 No59, which reflects 12 sections, including the entire infrastructure and 11 annexes, which is the law, according to which it is mandatory to comply with all requirements.

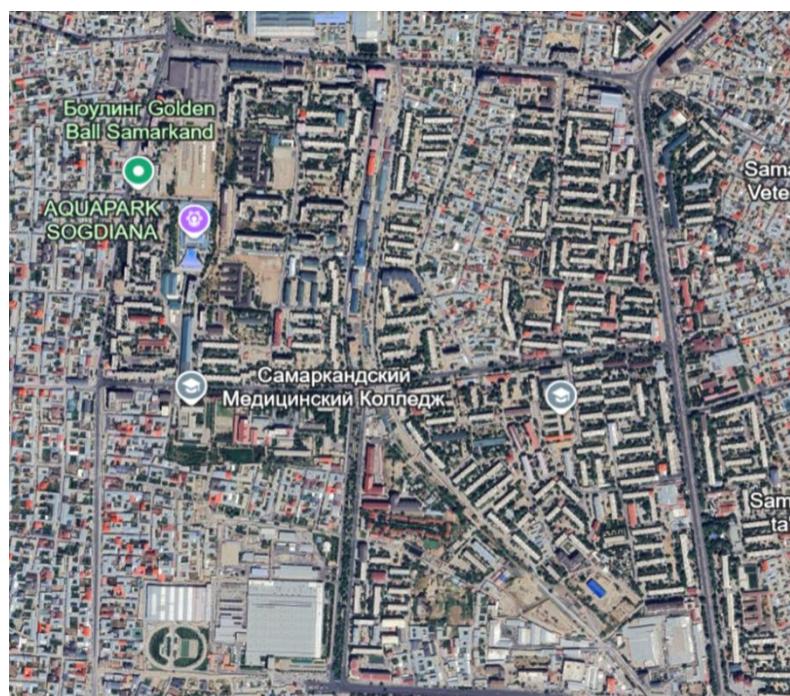
In the individual development and planning of multi-storey residential buildings, there is a non-compliance with the requirements of the norm of the concordant building standard for housing, such as insulation, lighting, ventilation, but in practice some living rooms are planned blind without any insulation and lighting. This is unacceptable.

To date, when issuing an architectural and planning assignment for the design of urban architecture, they do not indicate a red line, the absolute mark of the floor of the first floor relative to the road or sidewalk, not to mention the building line, in accordance with the MPP, if there is one. The deviation from the red lines of the main streets of high-speed, continuous and regulated traffic should be taken depending on the noise level in accordance with the noise protection calculation (KMK 2.01.08-96 "Noise Protection"). Alas, this is practically not observed.

The design and planning of the territory of the current residential areas and microdistricts and a group of residential buildings with the placement of multi-storey and high-rise buildings would have to be taken into account on the full scale of the placement of common areas for various purposes, the size and distance from them to residential and public buildings is taken according to the relevant table of construction standards for planning the development and development of the territories of urban and rural settlements, which is the law. There is a non-compliance with the requirements of the norm in the Karasu massif, buildings on Amir Temur Street, and densification at the expense of public areas both in the Sogdiana microdistrict and in the Sattepo massif. This is a full house.

Production and industrial zone. The construction of new industrial enterprises and other city-forming facilities in large cities is limited, with the exception of enterprises of facilities necessary for the reconstruction of industrial zones as technological links and elements of lock-off (waste-free) complexes. Placement of new industries and small enterprises of a different profile in the structure of existing enterprises is allowed in cases where the class of sanitary

hazard of the main production does not entail a deterioration of environmental conditions. Contrary to these requirements and the law, in the center of the residential development of the villages of Farhad and Shirin of the city of Samarkand, a cement plant of sufficient capacity of 0.5 and 1.0 tons was built. cement production per year. The most interesting thing is that next to the cement plant there is a park of culture and recreation "Zarafshon", a sports stadium and a private medical institution has been opened literally on the territory. This affects the fact that architects and responsible persons of the khokimiyat, sanitary-epidemiological station, ecology have lost the distinction between residential development and an industrial zone with harmful production.



Situational location of "Sogdiana", "A" and "B" microdistricts on Narpayskaya and Buyuk Ipak Yuli streets



Fig.2 Compaction of residential buildings opposite the former 2-DSK.

Situational location is part of the Sogdiana microdistrict with additional buildings in front of 9 and storey residential buildings on the territory of the green zone and the placement of the Golden Dfll Samarkand bowling building instead of a recreation park on Narpayskaya Street, which practically covers the appearance and beauty of 9-storey residential buildings as a whole. The location of the Golden Dfll Samarkand Bowling building was chosen poorly and unprofessionally.

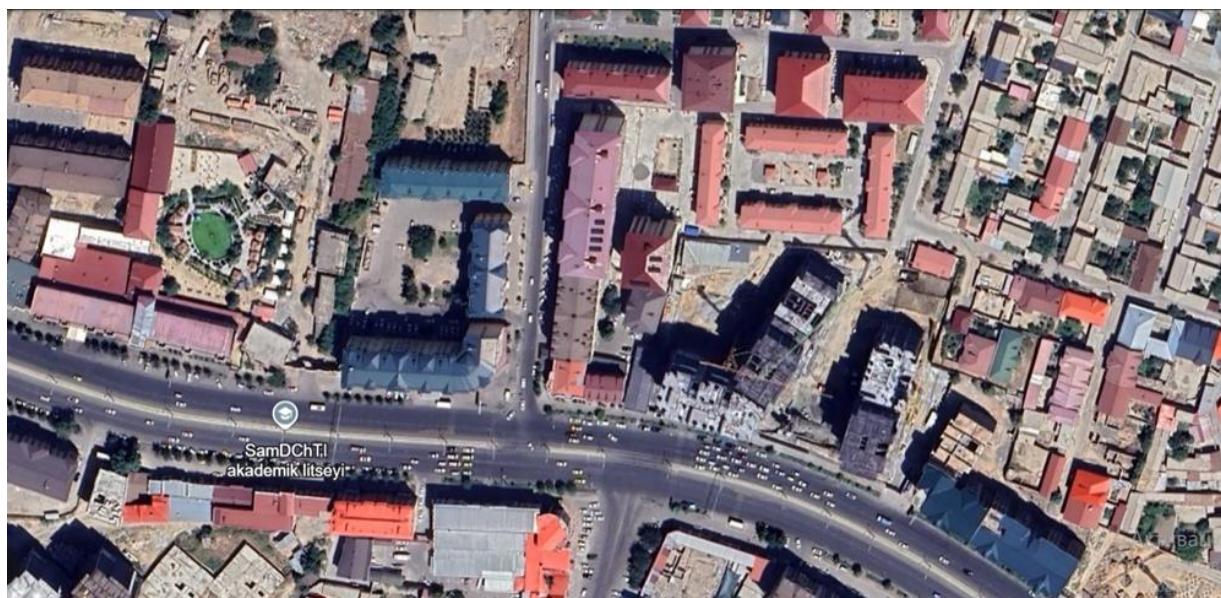


Fig.3 Construction without compliance with building standards on Rudaki Street in Samarkand

The construction of 30-storey residential buildings, opposite the bathhouse No6 was chosen in such a way that the building under construction is very close to the red line and the building line does not meet all the requirements for planning and development, especially for noise protection.



Development of Ibn Sina Street. Construction of a multi-storey residential building opposite the existing Muslim cemetery at the intersection with Dehoti Street, which is not recommended according to sanitary standards.

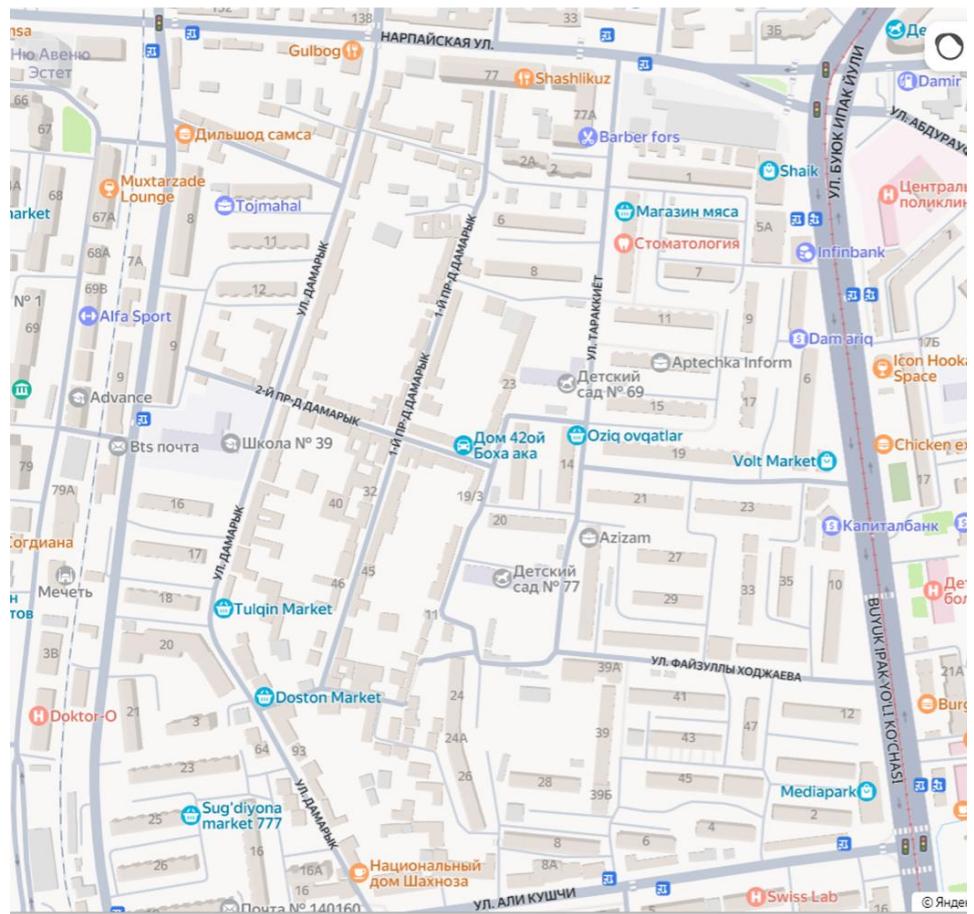


Fig.4. Map of microdistrict "A" on Naripayskaya and Buyuk Ipak Yuli streets.

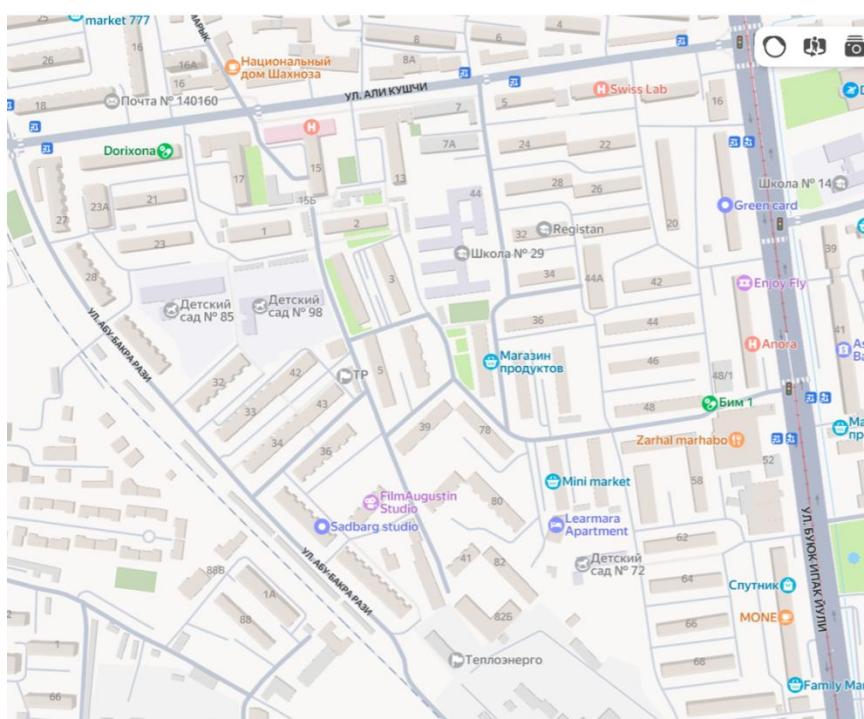


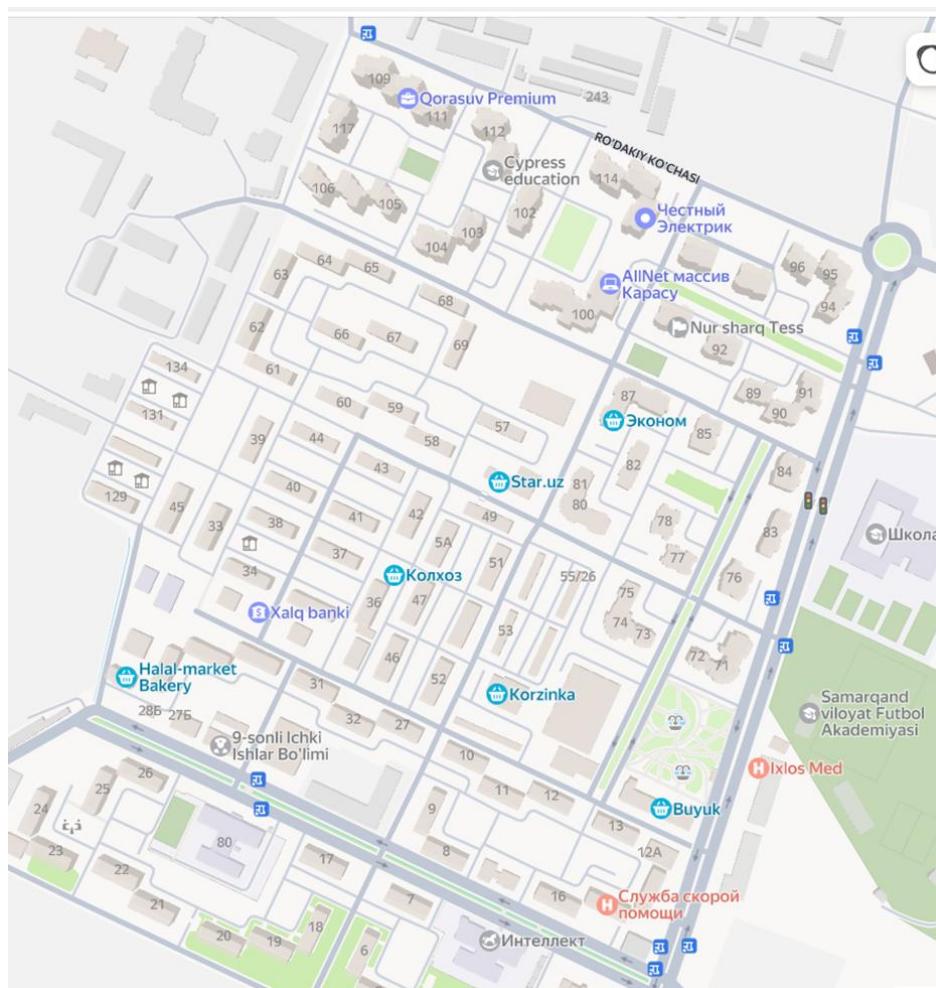
Fig.5 Map of microdistrict "B" on Buyuk Ipak Yuli and Ali Kushchi streets.



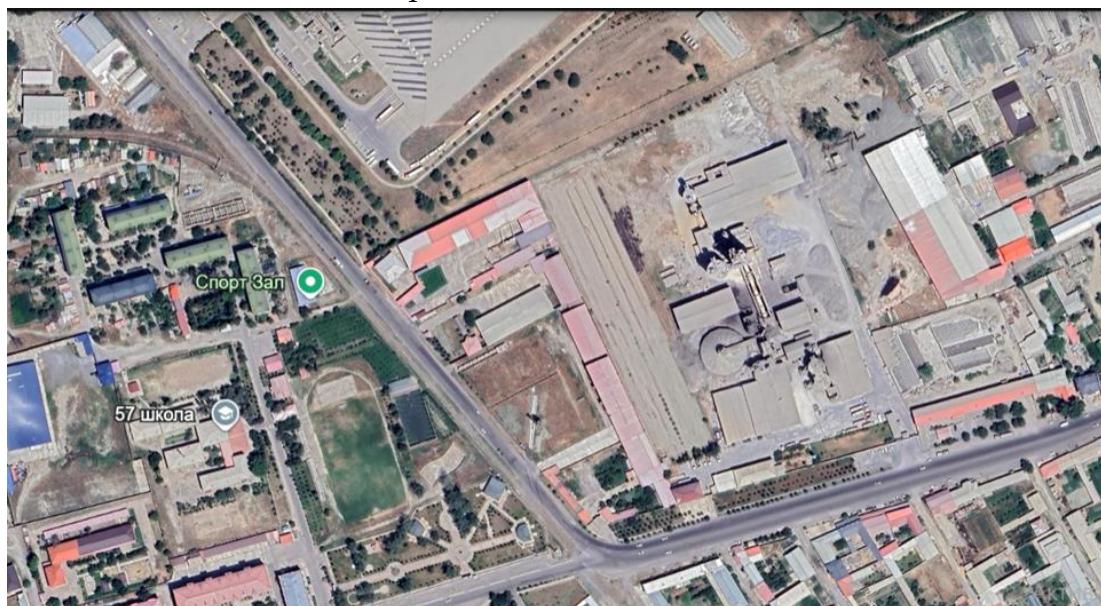
Karasów Residential Area. The assessment of the layout and infrastructure is given above in the text part.



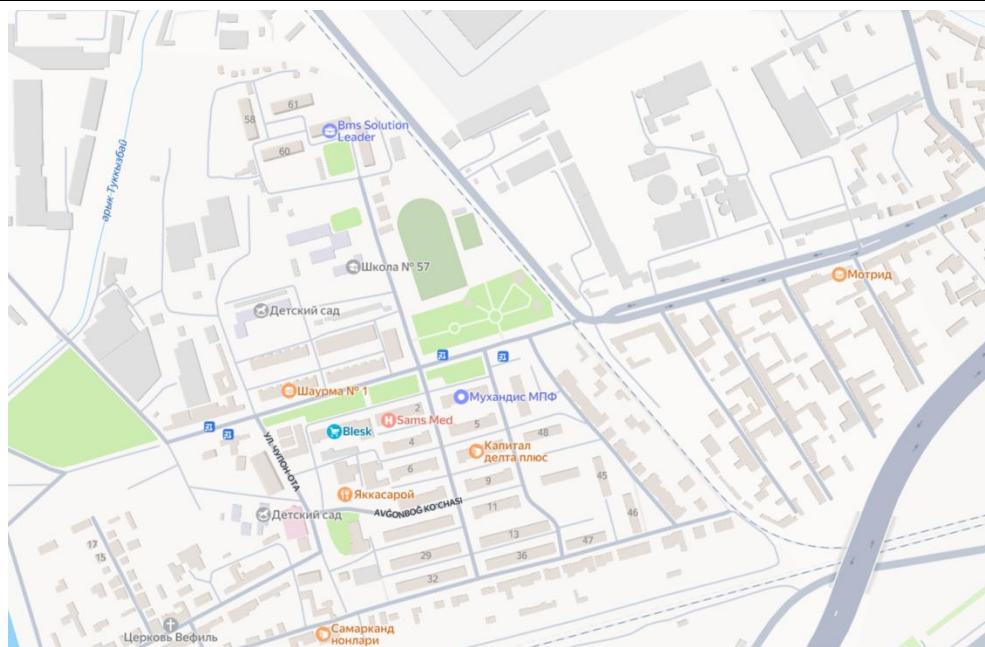
Karasuw residential area. Part of the boulevard and the placement of a kindergarten with access directly to the roadway. In the center there is an irrigation network, then on both sides there is greenery, a pedestrian path merging with the road. This is an unprofessional decision. A pedestrian and children leaving the kindergarten are always in danger.



General map of the Korasu residential area



Fragment of the village of Farhad in the city of Samarkand.



Map of the village of Farhad with infrastructure.

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