

DEVELOPMENT STAGES OF LANDSCAPE DESIGN IN WESTERN COUNTRIES

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Abstract: Around the red hills of Sabica is the eternal Alhambra, surrounded by a solid wall, and this tower is a prime example of Arabic architecture. This is what all of Europe is paying attention to. "There is no place in Europe equal to the Alhambra."

Keywords: Iberian Peninsula, Hennial Bayro, barber, Myrtle, Muylis, al-fakh.

Western and Eastern countries have similar aspects in landscape design, but they are fundamentally different in some of their philosophical views. The landscape design of Western countries also has its own characteristics. Andalusia, one of the unique autonomous regions of Spain, is known to the world for its Arab civilization. The Alhambra Hills of Granada are an early example of the achievements of landscape design. To the south of the city of Murcia is the eternal Alhambra, surrounded by a strong wall around the red hills of Sabica. The palace is a clear example of Arab architecture. European countries admit: "There is no place in Europe equal to the Alhambra."



The current Alhambra

The Alhambra of the 14th century was later combined with the avant-garde of modern architecture. The use of geometric shapes with the help of simple and natural

objects in the design, urban planning, construction of residences, interior decoration, garden, environment design in the previous and later, i.e., XIV-XV centuries, is an innovation of that time.

In 1977, Le Corbusier also described it as "a beautiful and noble combination of light." He said that a modern city should be rich in such innovations of its time, and architecture is, first of all, a structure. people arise from their internal needs", so the idea of "green cities" can be seen on the basis of the harmony of building and natural forms.

Architect Prieto Moreno worked as the architect of the Alhambra for many years. Alhambra has several hundred architectural solutions in terms of architecture and environmental design. The symmetry of the courtyards was regularly maintained. Despite the fact that the construction work was carried out for several centuries, the great builder Yusuf I and his son Muhammad V worked a lot in the construction of the Alhambra.

In 711, the Kingdom of Andalusia conquered Spain, and Muslim rule continued until 1491, when Mohammed XII was dethroned and Christians came to power. The rule of Muslims over Spain for many centuries had a great influence on the oriental development of urban planning architecture and irrigation landscape in the local area. That's why in the pages of history, the period up to 1450 is called Muslim Spain, and the subsequent periods are called Christian Spain.

The kingdom of Andalusia increased its position by conquering many places with the help of the Berbers (Christians who submitted to Islam). From that time, urbanization began in the Spanish territories. Abdurrahman III came to power in 929 and established the Caliphate of Cordoba. During these times, Arab Spain becomes the political and cultural center of Europe. Urban planning will be developed and residential areas will be expanded. Large mosques and art monuments will be built in Cordoba. Settlements have grown up around the capital.

After the Alhambra was occupied by the Christians, in honor of the victory, Carlos V built a fountain as a symbol of the power of the empire. Machucci, the architect of Carlos V's palace, designed a new imperial symbol of architecture, preserving the monuments of Islamic culture as a tribute to the history and culture of the Alhambra.



The building built by Carlos V (photos from the author)

The Alhambra is supplied with water by the Darro River. Therefore, a large reservoir of water is stored on Generalif Hill. The reserve is of great importance in irrigating gardens throughout the year. In addition, two more rivers Hennil and Bayro provided water to the population of Granada. Carlos V transforms inner corridors into alleys. Later, at the beginning of the 19th century, chestnut, pine, maple and maple trees were planted at the initiative of Count Wellington.

Alkasaba "Adarves" park, Nasridlar, Mechuar, Komares, Lvov courtyards. There were 7 Moorish courtyards in the Alhambra, but only three of them have survived to this day. Each of them is unique and does not repeat each other at all. The courtyard of the architect Pedro Machuca is also located. The courtyard is named after Pedro because he lived and worked during the reign of Carlos V. During the Islamic era, these buildings and courtyards had their exact dimensions and proportions, but during the rule of Christians, some proportions were broken.



Mexuar



Komares



Lvov

From the courtyard of Mekhwar to Mirt, and then to the courtyard of Komares, one can see a preserved example of the landscape of Islamic architecture. The building is the reception hall of the Sultan, and its reflection is repeated in the pool. Myrtle (*myrtus communis*) is considered the favorite plant of Andalusian gardens, it is also called arreyan. Myrtle is famous for its evergreen color and fragrance. Currently, there are flowers, bushes and trees such as chestnut, sophora, rosemary, magnolia, persimmon, agapanthus, petunia statitsa in the gardens. A rectangular pool

in the courtyard indicates that the building is not on land, but on water. Constructions in this direction were later used in other countries of the world. In 1569, there was "Labi Khovuz" in Bukhara, Uzbekistan, and in 1630-1647, Zahiriddin Babur, the successor of the Timurid dynasty, built the "Taj Mahal" complex in Agra, India. With this, Islam shows its high philosophical views. Looking at the reflection of the beautiful building in the water, he describes it as "this mortal world, in which everything looks beautiful, but the real life is before God."



Comares, Spain.
1360-1380



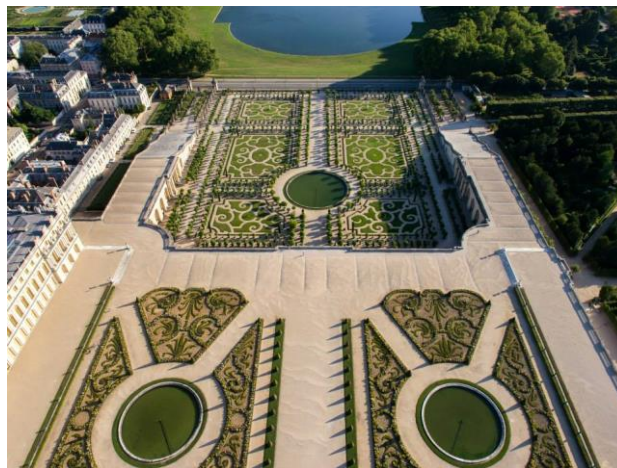
Labi Khovuz, Uzbekistan.
1569



Taj Mahal, India
1630-1647

Although the following architectural monuments differ from each other in terms of their geographical location, political and economic status, construction in different centuries, architectural and planning composition solutions, shape, dimensions, environmental design, decoration, raw materials, color, they are united by a single idea - the fantasy of building a structure on the water, and controlling the reflection of the building in the water.

The Renaissance period (the second half of the 15th century and the beginning of the 18th century) the ending of the feudal disunity caused by the political conditions and the unique nature of the natural climate influenced the garden art of France, in the 16th century is characterized by the political unification of the country. The French landscape is characterized mainly by deciduous plants (oak, elm, linden, chestnut). The absence of ancient monuments and the fact that most of them belong to the early Middle Ages influenced the formation of the park-garden composition from the point of view of its construction.



French garden art

The organization of the complex spatial environment of the preserved natural landscape and the urban landscape in urban planning is analyzed with the help of scientific approaches that are developing in landscape science. The characteristics of natural landscapes and urban landscapes, which are important from the point of view of solving specific problems of regional planning and architecture, are determined using functional, historical-heritage, morphotype, geological and visual approaches.

Thus, the landscape approach, together with the study of socio-economic conditions, as well as a detailed analysis of the functional and planning features of the city, can distinguish green zones and protected areas for urban development.

The landscape approach is aimed at implementing the idea of creating an ecological city put forward by the famous A.E. Gutnov in the 1980s of the 20th century. He believes that such a city should be based on five principles, namely: ecological security, environmental infrastructure, spatial and temporal scale, as well as the use of natural elements in architecture (architectural design of landscape features). This idea provides for the development of a flexible planning structure in accordance with the landscape features of the city and the functional division of the city territory.

In 1651, the great park builder Henri Mole wrote the treatise "Garden Ornament for Entertainment". He considered the following good elements of French gardens: a wide central avenue planted in 2-3 rows of linden (linden) and cypress (cypress); regular irrigation canals; wide parterres without trees; the intersection of the roads is decorated with sculptures and fountains, carved boskets and avenues.

Italian masters who created in France: Marcogliano, architect Du Cerzo Jean Boalo - master and theoretician of park art, writes three scientific works on composition, construction of parks, care of park plants, according to the information given, Luxembourg and was put into practice in the parks of Versailles.

Based on the landscape view, the transition of the asymmetric composition to the foreground; striving for naturalness and rejecting strangeness; it is not

recommended to build dark and dark gardens; a large avenue with 2-3 rows of trees should be placed in front of the house, the "surprise" method - the Peblon tract, which incorporates the rules completed with a break at the border of the garden, appeared in 1970 on the basis of Derjanville's horticultural theory rdi

There are new ways to organize a landscape composition:

- bowling green - a lowered area of the lawn, breaking the same flat layer of soil (Mansara ceiling in Trianon);

- vertyugaden –. In Italy, it played the role of an amphitheater - a semi-circular living fence with a composite center leading to a system of low terraces.

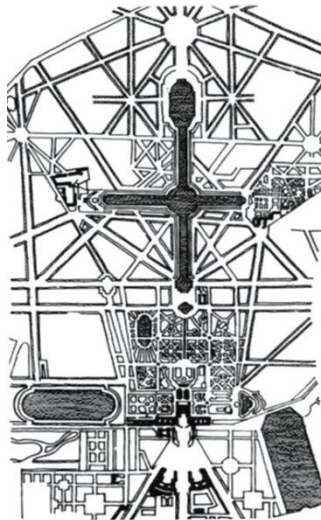
In the French park, the palace, the main place in the residence is occupied by a whole, trimmed lawn, a shamshod surrounded by a low fence or a small path, parterres sprinkled with sand. Complex decorations are made of sand, crushed coal, brick, and glass. Sometimes, parterres are planted with flowers and bushy tree frames are placed on them. A large part of the park consists of bosquets, which can be used as an open arena, for dancing, plants as a theater, labyrinth (Versailles, Chantilly) - closed bosquets. Bosket - tig'iz daraxtlar yoki butalardan tuzilgan va yashil to'siq bilan chegaralangan xolis keng joy. Barokko bog'lari ichidagi ana shunday yopiq yashil holisona muhitlar "kabinet"lar va "yashil zal"lar deb nomlangan.

The middle of the 17th century was the time when French culture rose to its peak, dominated by the style of classicism during the reign of Louis XIV. The garden created by Andre Lenotre with the decree of Louis XIV is considered an example of regular style gardens, and later various European countries adopted this style and called it "French style". Andre Lenotre (1613-1700) replanned the parks in the style of classicism. This includes Vaux-le-Vicomte (1661-1663); Clany (1674); So i Meden (1680 g.); Shantili i Shauzi (1693); An example is the work of Marley (1699).

The brightest garden-park ensemble in this period is Versailles-Ludovic

The residence of the 14th century became a high example of architecture, sculpture and park art. The composition of the Versailles park is built on the optimal number of "three": three rains, falling on top of the canal - three parts of the park: the parterre in front of the palace; double bosquets on the main axis; a green massif growing freely next to a large canal (planned in 1671 in the form of a cross). It was rebuilt in 1668 by the park architect Louis Leveau and Mansard.

extended to 416 meters.



France. Park of Versailles

Lenotre organized the park area beautifully and skillfully used natural raw materials. He created a wall of bushy trees, paid attention to the composition of bosquets and ponds, symphony of flowers, and textural harmony.

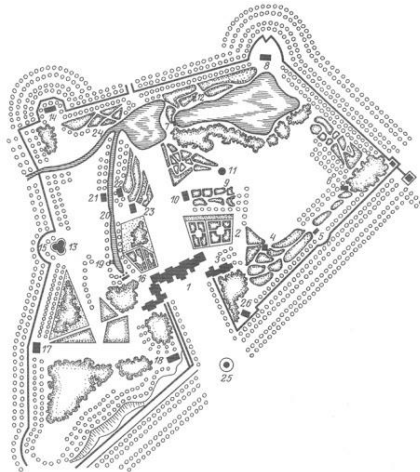
The fountain of Apollo, called the god of the sun in legends, is a living image of Louis XIV, and the antique-style statue served as a symbolic gesture to royalty. Around the central axis of the park, the famous "green carpet" (25x330 m) large corridor with a width of 10 meters is written. Statues and vases are placed every 30 meters on both sides of the carpet. A seemingly simple composition made Versailles famous. The central core of the Versailles park is the royal fence - 3 km from the palace. and ends with poplars planted in a pyramid shape. The park served as the main source not only for park art, but also for the creation of a whole other urban planning art.

With the introduction of capitalism to Europe, the social, economic and socio-political conditions of public life changed dramatically. It has become important to create natural conditions for the growth of various types of plants in the natural landscape, the main direction in the construction of the park.

The scenic type of parks was established in China. In 1759, U. Chambers's book "On Oriental Gardening" was published, describing the main principles of Eastern landscape art. The philosophy of Eastern art was not understandable for Europe, so it had more influence on the form of the gardens than on the content of the landscaped gardens. It was determined that the development of scenic parks in Europe should show the attitude of deep-flowing painting, literature, philosophy, the inviolability of man, and the enjoyment of nature.

The first scenic parks were formed in England during the reign of romanticism, and the gloomy mood penetrated into cemeteries and urns. In it, the use of the

downward-sloping form of trees and shrubs was accelerated, and the feeling was focused on pyramidal plants. Climatic conditions are as favorable as possible for the creation of wide lawns, natural groups of trees and shrubs, and individual trees (Lebanese cedar). Lawns in English parks have a utilitarian value. The methods of landscape compositions have been perfected. Avenues and sidewalks in park areas have a free plastic solution.



England, Stowe Park



England, Stowe Park

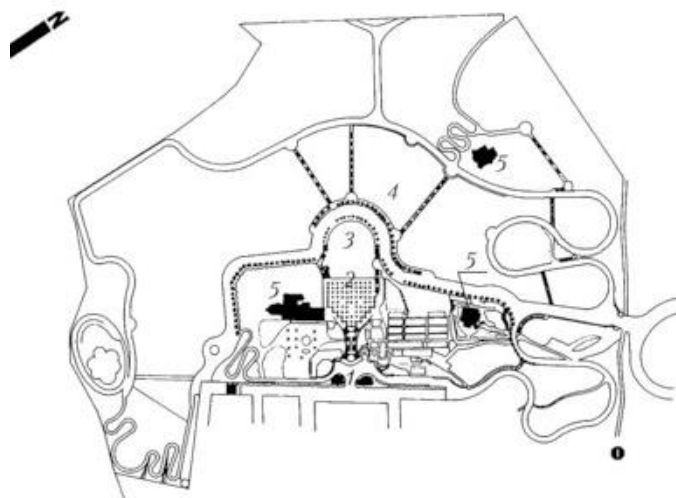
Based on the composition of Stow Park (1713) - the method of optical harmony of the park composition was used as a result of freely placing plants, dividing the landscape surrounding, the walls surrounding the park into parts. Kew Park (1758) was built by Chambersom on the banks of the Thames.

The concept of "scenic park" and four principles of its creation were first formulated by the English professor Repton: emphasizing the natural beauty of the landscape and fixing its defects; planning should be free; park scenery should be created in such a way that it creates the illusion of natural origin and subjugates all elements of the park to unity. At the same time, the romantic garden of Erminoville belonging to Morel Girardin was built in France, where Rousseau's mausoleum was placed.

Germaniyada esa deyarli barcha muntazam parklar manzarali qilib qayta

ishlandi. Bunday parklarga xususan mashhur bo'lgan Dessau oldidagi, Ermansdorm and Werlitz Park built by D.Eiserbeck, Muskau Park built by Pükler.

In the middle of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, many architectural directions began to develop - eclecticism, stylization, modernism, national romanticism, rationalist current, and others. Park Güell (1900-1914) created by Antonio Gaudi in Barcelona is very important. The complicated spatial-planning composition of the total park complex differs sharply from its regular regular pre-palace parks. In the second half of the 19th century, parks for private and public use began to open.



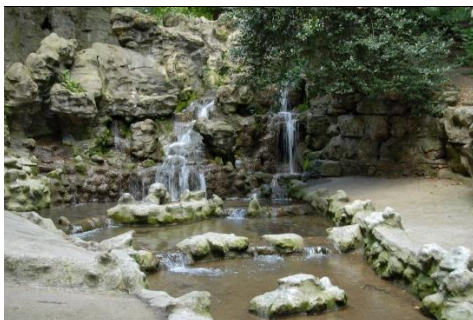
Park Guell in Barcelona.

1- the main staircase, 2- the temple of Dori, 3- the infinite seat, 4- the remains of the arcades, 5- the staff and farm houses.

Birkenhead Park in the new district of Liverpool was built by landscape architect D. Paxton. The park has two zones - for walking and sports. A special feature of the park is that it has small and large roundabouts connecting all zones and the entrance.

In the late 18th and early 19th centuries, Thomas More, who founded the development of the ideas of utopian socialism - Faure, Owen, Saint-Simon, many utopian city constructions were created, which included the creation of parks and gardens. At the end of the 19th century, ideal city-park projects were developed. The city park of E. Howard has a circular shape with a diameter of 22 meters, in the center of which there is a public park with a flower garden and the main building. The first garden city was built in 1903 in Letchworth, 55 km from London. The attraction of the garden is its greenery. From 1852 to 1871, the reconstruction plan of Paris was carried out by Osman. The city has landscaped park areas and 48 km of boulevards were acquired (Boulon Forest, Vincennes Forest). On the outskirts of Paris 3 large municipal parks were established: Monso Park, Monsori Park and Bute-

Shomon Park. Bute-Shomon Park is famous for its partially abandoned crushed stone and mountain scenery, ravines, waterfalls and artificial caves. It was the first time that landscape recultivation was used in urban planning.



Paris Bute-Chamon Park

In the last years of the 19th century, romantic ideas in the creation of scenic parks gradually replaced the copying of ordinary nature. The decline of park art is observed. They were replaced by biologists, and the parks lost their aesthetic value and began to turn into botanical gardens. In the 20th century, park builders faced new challenges. Large areas used for industrial purposes required reclamation. For example, in America, the Olmsted and Jensen brothers built parks in Chicago.

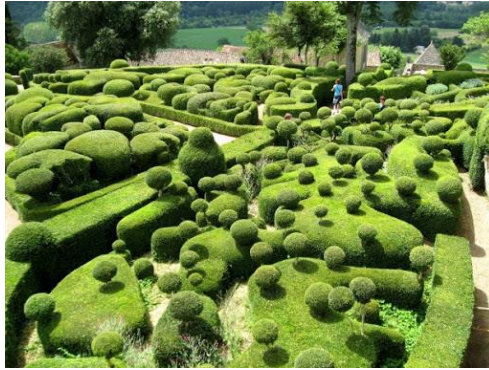
Washington Park has its own large open meadow. All parks have the necessary systems of recreation and transit roads that fully meet the demand for public viewing. The park was created in a reclaimed area around the Southern California city of San Diego. As a result, two tasks were solved: wastewater passed through an open recycled and purified device. Artistic processing of relief (geolpasti) was first used by D. Djellico. Architect Bourbone implemented the idea of artificial processing of the relief in the large area of the youth park of the city of Tramble, near France, and made a model of it in the form of a flower.

Recent international practice shows that the ideas of sustainable development are supported in most countries of the world. Recognizing the rapid deterioration of nature, many countries were forced to start intensive work on preserving natural ecosystems and looking for ways to reduce the harmful effects of the latest technologies. In 1994, decisions were made at the European Conference on sustainable development of large and small European cities.

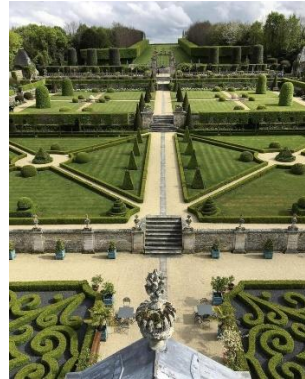
Based on the above considerations, the following conclusions were made about the theoretical views on landscape design in Western countries:

- the main philosophical views are the supremacy of man over nature;
- the use of asymmetric compositions in landscape design:

- compatibility of the spatial composition of the city with the natural landscape structure;
- the development of scientific resources for the originality and unique creation of landscapes.



French landscape park.



Regular park of France

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