

Formation And Development Of Landscape Planning

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Abstract: As a result of the development of science, new sciences or its modern scientific and practical directions are emerging. Landscape planning is one such area of landscape studies. It has not been long since this direction gained contemporary content, but practical work and research in this form began many centuries ago. The article analyzes the development of this research on the example of our country and on the basis of American, Western European and Russian literature and divides it into two stages: 1) The stage of practical work in the form of initial landscape planning; 2) The stage of modern landscape planning research. Each stage was covered chronologically.

Key words: landscape, landscape, landscape planning, territorial planning, initial practical work, landscape planning ideas, gardening and park, landscape architecture, green spaces.

Introduction

The emergence of landscape planning as a scientific and practical direction in geography in modern conditions is directly related to the development of landscape research, spatial planning, as well as large-scale activities in the field of landscape architecture, nature protection, land use regulation. We

can find in historical works that the practical work in the form of landscape planning was done centuries ago.

The purpose of the study. When we study the work, research and ideas of the first landscape planning, as well as the period, we can see that the views and opinions of scientists on this subject are also different. Therefore, the main goal of the work was to clarify this issue by analyzing the foreign literature and comparing the information in them. To achieve this goal, the following tasks have been identified:

- 1) Identify the initial work in the form of landscape planning;
- 2) Analysis of foreign (US, Western Europe, Russia) and local literature related to the development of landscape planning ideas;
- 3) Coverage of modern landscape planning ideas, research and period;

The main part. American scientist Carl Steinitz cites the example of how artificial landscapes were designed and built around the Western Lake of Hangzhou during the Southern Sun Dynasty in China thousands of years ago, and later these landscapes turned into natural landscapes, and writes: "... this is very important because it was an effort to change the landscape on a large scale. Many consider landscape planning to be an event aimed solely at protecting landscapes, but show that landscaping around the West Lake area also involves forecasting and applying appropriate measures. This landscape was created for defense, water supply and agricultural purposes" [9].

If we look for the root of the first practical work in the field of landscape planning, we can come across it in almost all periods. This is because many rulers and landowners carried out natural-territorial planning in the use of nature in accordance with their time. In particular, he divided and used agricultural lands, beautiful natural gardens, nature reserves according to the natural conditions and characteristics of the region. Behind such work, of course, was research, albeit small.

It should also be noted that from ancient times, nations and states have been fighting for areas with favorable natural conditions, fertile soils and rich natural resources. In ancient Greece, the conquest of Phoenician lands by Alexander the Great, Carthage by the Romans, and the planning and development of fertile lands for agricultural purposes are clear examples. Historical sources state that these areas were planned agrolandscapes, characterized by very high productivity and a food supply area for the whole empire [3].

In ancient Egypt, people built irrigation structures, planted gardens, and led to the formation of cultural landscapes in order to mitigate the negative effects of the country's scorching hot climate and achieve shade. Later in ancient Mesopotamia (X-XV centuries BC) the gardens of the Assyrian period were distinguished by their large size. Natural trees and plants have been turned into hunting and recreation parks. These gardens are built on the basis of natural landscapes in the territory of natural forests without changing their character.

It is known from historical sources that the ancient gardens of Iran began to form during the Achaemenid dynasty (545-330 BC). There are special parks established by the ancient state, which created conditions for the storage, breeding, hunting and recreation of various animals. Such places are planned on the basis of natural landscapes with springs, forests and forests. The gardens were also distinguished by their breadth, chosen location, and beautiful nature.

Ancient authors, including Diodorus and Quintus Curtius Rufus, have provided much information about the ancient gardens of Sogdiana in Central Asia. For such gardens, they write, are usually selected large natural green areas, foothills and thick forests, consisting of streams and rivers [6].

In the Middle Ages (XIV-XV) Sahibkiran Amur Temur highly valued nature and had a deep knowledge of natural sciences. He took pleasure and power from nature and made creative plans taking into account natural geographical factors. Analyzing the geographical environment in the military and political activities of Amir Temur, L.A. Alibekov writes: "The entrepreneur, who is smart and far-sighted in choosing a place for the future capital, chose Samarkand after an in-depth analysis of all natural factors. The high sky surrounding the Zarafshan valley, covered with thick pine forests, attracted the sensitive, discerning owner of the mountains, the flowing Zrafshan River, the abundance of water, fresh air and other unique features. Sahibkiran did not neglect the natural resources necessary for the prosperity of the future capital [1].

Also, by the decree of the great Amir Temur, well-known commanders, heads of state administrations, each taking into account the natural conditions, dug gardens, canals and canals, drew water and turned the desert into a prosperous, middle oasis. He built dozens of irrigation networks in the Zarafshan valley and expanded fertile lands suitable for agriculture. New villages were built.

By the time of Amir Temur, the culture of gardening and horticulture was highly developed in Samarkand and throughout the country, as well as in other areas. Under the leadership of Timur, more than 12 beautiful parks were built around the capital, which are still epic in languages. In the construction of parks, special attention was paid to the richness of the selected land, its elevation, the scarcity of water resources and other features of nature. Founded in 1398, one of the largest parks described in the works of the Spanish ambassador Rui Gonzalez de Clavijo and the historian of the time Sharafiddin Ali Yazdi is the Garden of Eden. The park was established on the site of the village of Qoratepa, 24-25 km from the city, near the Takhtakoracha Pass in the south of Samarkand, in order to preserve and enjoy the natural landscapes. Ali Yazdi writes: "According to the testimony of historians, the garden was so large that a horse was lost there and found six months later" [5,8].

Such gardens are designed for recreation, hunting of the rulers, the main part of which is kept natural, unaltered. In their vicinity of rivers and streams, palaces and tents were built for recreation without damaging the natural vegetation, pools were dug and fountains were installed.

There are many such examples in the form of landscape planning. In almost all periods there were nature parks with large natural landscapes. They were especially developed during the time of the rulers and nobles of the eastern countries. In planning such nature parks, of course, attention is paid to the characteristics of natural landscapes, including fresh air, diversity of flora and fauna, complexity of relief and water bodies (rivers, streams, waterfalls, lakes). The purpose of the planning was to preserve the diversity of nature for recreation, leisure and hunting.

Russian scientist A.V. Drozdov says: "Since ancient times, people have been trying to take into account various features of the landscape during construction, placement of fields, roads, gardens and other artificial objects. The profession of land surveyor is one of the oldest professions. Landscape architects created palaces and villas with gardens and orchards even before the new era began" [2].

The Russian scientist K.N. Dyakonov connects it with the creation of the first polder in the Netherlands 10 centuries ago (about 1000) and the regulation of this area [12].

Analyzing the above examples, we can say that it will not be possible to determine the initial work or time completed in the form of landscape planning. Because you can face a lot of problems in this regard. **Firstly**, regardless of the period, we encounter practical work in the form of landscape planning. **Secondly**, every nation has its own history, its past. Therefore, the approach will be different. **Thirdly**, as E.Yu. Kolbovsky noted, landscape planning is a field of activity located in the field of geography, regional planning, urban planning and land management [4]. Therefore, the

above applied research is closely related to other science research. For example, there are cases when the planning of gardens, parks and nature reserves is considered by architects as landscape architecture, the location of cities and villages as urban planning, the planning of crops by land developers as spatial planning, urban planning.

We can see the above examples as practical work in the early landscape view. This is definitely different from modern landscape planning research. Therefore, we believe that landscape planning ideas, research and work can be divided into 2 stages according to their content:

- 1) Phase of practical work in the form of initial landscape planning;**
- 2) The phase of modern landscape planning research.**

The timing of the emergence of modern landscape planning is also controversial, with scholars differing on this point. German scientist K. Runge says that the basic ideas of modern landscape planning have their roots in the XVII-XVIII centuries and in England, and it is planned to establish the first fields and pastures in this country [10].

K.N. Dyakonov says that V.V. Dokuchaev at the end of the XIX century should consider the design of protected forests in the steppe region of the Russian Plain as the first experiments in geo-ecological design and planning to optimize the relationship between man and nature [14].

In this regard, A.V. Khoroshev says that it is impossible to accurately name the time of the emergence of landscape planning, or at least the period. He considers it expedient to consider the history of the problem not chronologically, but in the form of the parallel development of a number of fundamental ideas, and presents the evolution of ideas as follows:

1. Transition from monofunctional planning to multifunctional;
2. Transition from a single-scale assessment of landscape activity and internal structure to a multi-scale one;
3. Complete the assessment based on the characteristics of the arable land and the “vertical relationships” between the components by assessing its “horizontal” relationships;
4. Transition from the search for the most optimal single location for a particular type of activity to a comparative analysis of alternative options for the development of the region;
5. Fill in the priority focus on environmental factors taking into account various socio-economic factors;
6. An increase in the diversity of approaches to the separation of spatial planning units. The focus on land resources as the main unit was complemented by the development of ways to use natural landscape units, basins;
7. Transition from a simple linear assessment of the relationship between the properties of natural and social systems to the development of methods for taking into account nonlinear cumulative effects;
8. Completion of the procedure for assessing the location and level of convenience through the implementation of decisions, management of land use in accordance with the developed plan, monitoring the results of the implementation of the plan and adjustment of management methods.

The development of ideas in this form led to the emergence of modern landscape planning.

A.V. Khoroshev says that the emergence of this type of spatial (territorial) planning, which we now call landscape or ecological, coincided with the industrial revolution in the second half of the XIX century and the growth of the urbanization process. Also, although the basic need for spatial planning initially existed only in settlements, the idea of preserving the most unique natural areas has gradually become popular. This leads to F.L. Olmsted’s first attempts at planning large protected areas, including Yosemite, Niagara, and other national parks, primarily in the United States.

The prevailing spatial planning approach at the time was only utilitarian (profit-oriented) and focused on land allocation, street layout, and urban design (Steiner, 2008) [7].

Later, regional planning tasks also involved many experts in the field. In particular, while landscape architecture was originally a practical effort to beautify palace gardens, green spaces, and smaller areas, the development of research later became a traditional form of organizing large-scale green spaces and garden systems.

A.V. Khoroshev also notes that the development of landscape architecture led to the development of activities in large areas and the emergence of “master plans”, which formed various forms of land use [7].

In the USA, landscape architects have provided landscape planning services that focus on the natural environment as well as urban planners. Recognized as the “father” of landscape architecture, Frederick Law Olmsted (1822-1903) and his successor, Ian Mac Harg (1920-2001), were influential landscape architects who also worked as planners [13].

As the urban population’s “separation” from the natural environment intensified, so did the demand for “islands of nature” or green spaces in public places. This situation has led to the emergence of garden-city concepts for beautiful cities. F.L. Olmsted designed Central Park in New York (1857-1861) using the British experience in creating city parks. He was the first of the landscape architects to create small, monofunctional, highly aesthetic spaces for the rest of the urban population and developed projects for large areas.

According to A.V. Khoroshev, by the end of the XIX century, in the works of F.L. Olmsted, J.P. Marsh, V.V. Dokuchaev, the idea of “**optimal ratio of regions**” between natural and anthropogenic elements of landscapes appeared. This was, in fact, the beginning of landscape planning in the modern sense [7].

The American scientist F. Ndubisi also says that the emergence and development of modern landscape planning in the current context dates back to the first half of the XIX century, and considers F.L. Olmsted as the founder of this direction.

A.V. Drozdov connects the emergence of the term landscape planning with the German Heinrich Vipping and writes: “In 1934, Henry Vipping introduced a new subject, “**landscape organization**”, as well as the concept of “**landscape improvement planning**” - which later became “**landscape planning**” in abbreviated form” [2].

In his article “**Landscape Planning: A History of Influential Ideas**” American scholar Carl Steinitz describes the development of landscape planning ideas in chronological, well-founded, and meaningful information. The services of landscape gardeners, architects, designers, geographers and land developers are especially recognized. The article begins with the landscapes around Lake Hangzhou's West Lake 1,000 years ago and ends with the San Pedro River Basin, which is currently being planned [9].

Karl Steinitz says that in the 1920s and 1930s, significant changes took place in the methodology of landscape planning and the beginning of modern planning. He also points out that these changes were led by the British G.E. Hatchings and S.S. Faggs, and that they were geographers and surveyors, not landscape architects. They wrote the first training manual on creating regional landscape plans. Most importantly, this new idea is to recognize that landscapes are a system with complex elements that connect them to each other. The author “... if you make one big change, you will inevitably be able to change other parts of the system. Landscape planners need to be not only experts but also have a broad and complex understanding of how to plan effectively.” During this time, textbooks appeared to train the staff responsible for landscape planning. L.B. Escritt’s book, *Spatial Planning*, published in 1943, was simple and very effective, teaching landscape analysis,

working with landscape components, and creating layers on a map. He explains the importance of geography, geological sciences, soil science, agriculture and land use and other topics related to nature in the planning of areas [9].

Conclusion

After an in-depth analysis of the scientists' work, we concluded that the American landscape architect F.L. Olmsted and the British geographers G.E. Hatchings and S.S. Fagg were the founders of modern landscape planning. Again, it should be noted that the emergence of landscape planning in its current context, especially its subsequent development, is directly related to landscape research. This is due to the fact that in landscape planning research is an important issue of landscape science, such as the internal structure of landscapes, interactions and relationships between their components and morphological parts, special functions of landscapes, changes due to human activities, dynamics, stability.

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