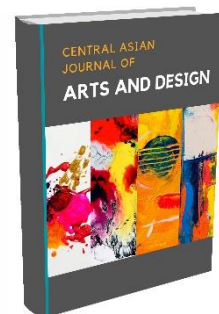




CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF ARTS AND DESIGN

Journal homepage: <https://cajad.centralasianstudies.org>



Proposal Projects of Architectural Elements in the Formation of the “Design-Code” (in the Example of Sayilgohg Street, Fergana City)

Z. H. Adilov

Candidate of technical sciences, professor

Abstract

In this article, preservation of unique architectural styles of buildings on city streets, regulation of aggressive advertising elements affecting public life, establishment of peaceful visual noise-free area, increase of economic and cultural efficiency of streets, it is mentioned about the creation of Design code model projects that serve to eliminate the dangers that have a negative impact on the life of the community. The application of "Design code" projects and additional proposals are provided for solving these problems.

ARTICLE INFO

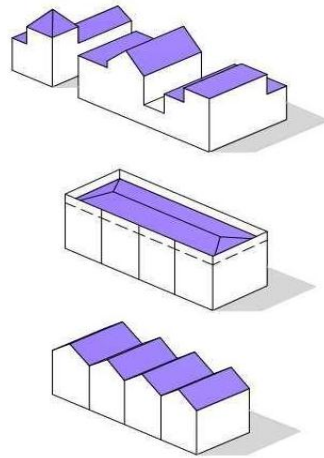
Article history:

Received 19-Mar-2023
Received in revised form 15 Apr
Accepted 19-May-2023
Available online 22-Jun-2023

Key words: The base of the building, the entrances to the buildings, the roof part, the windows, the change in the facade, detailed information.

The specificity of the buildings and the area is visible from not only from its form of building and public spaces, but also from the design of buildings and their monumental construction styles. All new buildings must be appropriate for the surrounding architectural character and materials, specificity guides in local design codes vary significantly depending on the type of area, rules of instruction are given in the appendix and it may include guidelines for the following components.

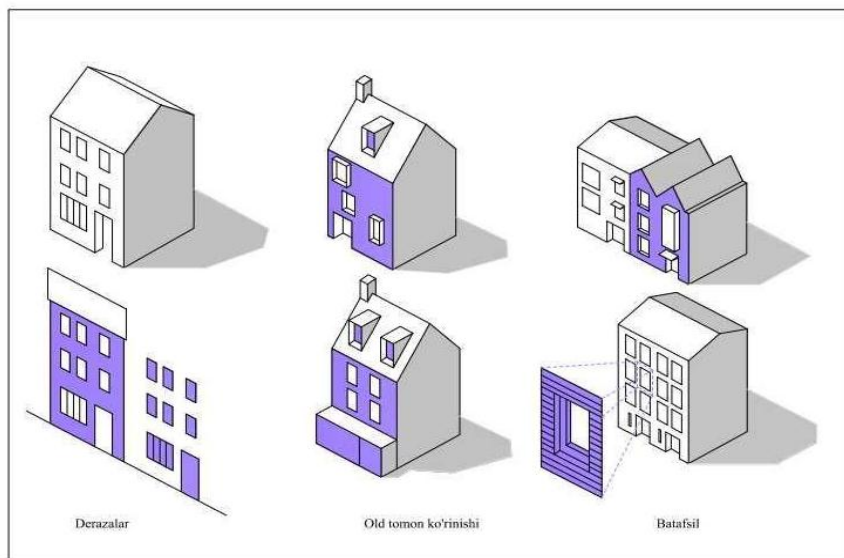
- I. Base of the building: In the context of local centers of the city, a different approach can be taken to the ground floor and upper floor to create direct connection with the street. It involves the active use of various materials.
- II. Parts of entrance to buildings: In the architectural treatment of facades, entrance places should be paid attention. It may include porches, doors and other entrances.
- III. Boundries: The regulation of boundaries plays an important role in creating identity. Figure 1 shows how the boundary instruction can change depending on the type of field.
- IV. Roof section: The height and shape of the roof vary depending on the local area. The centers of historic city, villages and suburbs have different roof types. (Picture 1)



Picture 1

- V. **Windows:** Depending on the climatic conditions of the area, instructions about the design of windows should be given, the ratio of windows should be limited. Moreover, it is necessary to indicate the direction of windows and the distance of opening.
- VI. **Change in Fasade:** Redirections can be given when there is articulation level and features in the existing area. For example: verandas, balconies and terraces; You can see how the different characters is changing.
- VII. **Details:** instruction may be given by the use of color, quality of materials and details taken from the surrounding context. An example of this can be seen in the example of a brick designated for use for ascertain area. The level of complicity ensures that buildings are attractive from far and near distance. It shows how depth and interest can be created with detail [1].

Principles of design of high buildings: high buildings may be allowed in types of specific area, which requires guidance about their design. The main principles are presented below (Picture 2).



Picture 2



Picture 4

Sayilgoh street is one of streets in the centre of Fergana city and it is considered one of the busiest and crowded street, so this street is chosen for Master's Thesis. Because it is important to preserve the unique architectural styles of the buildings on Sayilgoh street, to regulate aggressive advertising elements that affect the life of community, to establish a peaceful visual noise free area, increase the economic and cultural efficiency of the street. It is about the creation of "Design-code" model projects that serve to eliminate the dangers that have a negative impact on the life of society.



Picture 5

In the above (Picture 5) in the selected area on Sayilgoh street we can see viregular adverstising elements in the buildings of household services, business centers, and restaurants, which cause creating visual noise and its result is negative.

Conclusion: Buildings in Suistorical cities and the originality of the area is not only from its form of building and public spaces but also from the design of the buildings, their construction derived from

memory styles. All new buildings should be suitable for the surrounding architectural properties and materials.

The instructions, which are according to specificity of local design codes, vary significantly depending on the type of area, areas classification can be the basis for developing projects which are suitable for the population of the area.

Small architectural forms are considered the most important unit in the creation of the urban infrastructure landscape environment. Creating amenities for visitors and tourists, especially in historical cities, and landscape areas without them in urban design is unimaginable. Small architectural forms determine the aesthetic value of the area, therefore, through them, there is an opportunity to preserve national culture and traditions in the area of developing technologies, to convey them to the next generation, and to express them in a new interpretation.

With the help of small architectural forms, it is possible to create a comfortable environment, improve the lifestyle of residents, and change the monotonous appearance of urban landscapes.

References:

1. Бочарова Н.Н. Благоустройство городов как комплексная научная проблема. //Актуальные проблемы благоустройства городов. - М.: ЦНИИП градостроительства, 1980. - с.6-16. <https://www.google.com/search?q=sayilgoh+ko%27chasi+fargona&hl=ru&source=lnms&tbm>.
2. Komiljonov, M.S., Adilov, Z.X, & Sharipova, G.O. (2022). Demand for Green Infrastructure Objects During the Covid-19 Pandememy. *European Journal of Life Safety and Stability* (2660-9630), 17, 74-79. Retrieved from <http://www.ejlss.indexedresearch.org/index.php/ejlss/article/view/657>.
3. Daminova U., Komiljonov M. "Ergonomics and design furniture", (Part II) Textbook, Tashkent, 2020.
4. Adilov, Z. H., Mirjalolov, D. T., Komiljonov, M. S., Mirjalolov, N. T., & Tadjibaev, J. H. Effective Organization Of Landscaping In The Republic Of Karakalpakstan. Volume 6, ISSUE 11, November 2019. pp. 11930-11932.
5. Komiljonov, M. S., & Umarova, K. S. (2022). Designing Health Landscapes. *European Journal of Life Safety and Stability* (2660-9630), 19, 35-39. Retrieved from <http://ejlss.indexedresearch.org/index.php/ejlss/article/view/784>.
6. Adilov Z. K. Zakirova MS Urban Planning and Industrial Territories Landscape Analysis //European Journal of Life Safety and Stability (2660-9630). – 2022. – T. 17. – С. 111-116.
7. Adilov Z. X. Akromova MS LANDSCAPE SOLUTIONS ABOUT HIGHWAYS //Экономика и социум. – 2021. – №. 5-1. – С. 84.
8. Adilov Z. ISSUES OF IMPROVING TOURIST OPPORTUNITIES IN NAMANGAN REGION: <https://doi.org/10.47100/conferences.v1i1.1224> //RESEARCH SUPPORT CENTER CONFERENCES. – 2021. – №. 18.05.
9. O'g'liJSK, Adilov ZK. Organizing City Community Centers and Recreation Areas. CAJAD [Internet]. 2023Apr.5 [cited 2023Jun.19];4(4):17-0. Available from: <https://cajad.centralasianstudies.org/index.php/CAJAD/article/view/233>.
10. Adilov, Z. X., & Jabberganov, S. K. (2023). Methodology of Organizing Green Areas. *CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF ARTS AND DESIGN*, 4(4), 12-16. <https://doi.org/10.17605/OSF.IO/VSXJU>