

Garden-Park Landscape Architecture and the formation of recreation areas (on the example of the cities of Uzbekistan)

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Abstract: The article is about the history of the formation of the garden park of the historical cities, several local landscapes from history are cited. There is also talk about ancient gardens that have not lost their perfect landscape design over the years. In addition, the article contains information about the history of parks in the territory of Uzbekistan, and their changes and formation over the years have been discussed. **Keywords:** Garden-park, Historical Cities, heavenly Gardens in Babylon, Amir Temur gardens, Circle-dome shape, Mesopotamian wonders, Koshk, pergola, rectory, boulevard.

1 Introduction

Garden - park Architecture in Uzbekistan is a unique cultural phenomenon that has been developing for many centuries. Garden-Park architecture combines elements of traditional Uzbek design with influences from other cultures, resulting in a unique style that is both beautiful and functional.

Garden - park Architecture in Uzbekistan and their historical progress go back to the distant past. One of the most famous examples is the ancient city of Samarkand, where many excellent examples of Garden-park design are located. The historical architecture of the city includes beautiful mosques, mausoleums and palaces, most of which are surrounded by beautiful gardens and parks.

2 Materials and Methods

There were several scientists and researchers in Uzbekistan who conducted scientific research on the topic of Garden-park Architecture. A clear example of this is the fact that Gulnora Makhmudova, a professor at the National University of Uzbekistan, published several articles on this topic. His research focuses on the history and cultural significance of Garden-park Architecture in Uzbekistan, as well as his role in shaping the cultural identity of the country.

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Another scientist who conducted research on this topic is Dilshoda Abdullayeva, a professor at the Tashkent Institute of architecture and construction. His research focuses on the technical aspects of Garden-park design, including the use of water facilities, plant selection, and other elements that contribute to the overall aesthetics of garden-parks in Uzbekistan.

In general, there is a lot of scientific research on the topic of Garden-park Architecture in Uzbekistan, and this is an interesting topic that continues to inspire scientists and researchers from all over the world.

The above-mentioned scientists Gulnora Makhmudova and Dilshoda Abdullayeva have published several articles and scientific articles on the topic of Garden-park Architecture in Uzbekistan. Some of their work may be available online, while others may be available through academic databases or university libraries.

In addition to their work, Uzbekistan has many other books, articles and resources on the topic of Garden-park Architecture. Caroline Eden and Eleanor Ford's "Uzbekistan: heir to the Silk Road" and Jill Johnnes' "Silk Road Gardens: designing with Stone" are devoted to this topic (www.Landstyle.ru).

The range of incarnations created in the art of garden arrangement can be divided into 2 main types — Regular and ornamental (imitation of a natural landscape) gardens. They were originally created as a component of a palace, a fortress, temples. In Ancient Egypt, gardens were distinguished by regularity. The main building, the center of the incarnation, was connected by a gate through a straight alley, dividing the garden area into two sections. The ornamental gardens that flourished in ancient Mesopotamia were built on hills connected by stairs (Hanging Gardens in Semiramis, one of the Seven Wonders of the world), and there were also large reserves intended for fishing and hunting. Temples built in Greece are surrounded by symmetrically planted trees [1-17]. As early as the 5th century BC there was a painting of the establishment of regular gardens decorated with rows of columns and statues. Such Gardens hosted sporting events in memory of the heroes killed in the fighting. An important role in ancient Rome was played by gardens surrounded by rows of columns, interconnected natural landscapes and architectural forms, artificial water bodies, fountains were built, as well as trees and shrubs, sculptures, small-shaped mosses and pergolas, covered with stepped flower pots and plants. The peoples of Central Asia have an ancient experience and tradition in garden art. The architecture of the early Gardens consisted mainly of raw brick, cotton and metal structures, which fell into disrepair over the course of the periods. In Uzbek epics, it is possible to study the structure of Ancient Gardens from the description of various Paradise Gardens in ancient miniature paintings, a wonderful pond between them, a pond-fountain. Arab tourists were shocked to see that the cities of Central Asia were planted in gardens, even describing the city of Samarkand as the most beautiful park of the Arab Caliphate. Muhammad Narshahi's "history of Bukhara" left a brief account of the gardens of Bukhara under Mansur ibn Nuh (961-976): "a better place and destination than the beautiful status of the Holy Mulion, reminiscent of Paradise, was not in Bukhara. Because all its space is covered with palaces, gardens, flower beds and bosons. It is fed by constantly flowing waters. Its chamanzores were held together, and streams passed between them and flowed towards a thousand sides". Narshahi further writes that Malik Shamsulmulk created a beautiful architectural complex of gardens, castles named Shamsabad near the Ibrahim gate of Bukhara. The structure of the gardens around Samarkand, built during the reign of Amir Temur, was unique [2]. The gardens are laid out in two distinct ways. One category of gardens was laid out according to a regular plan, with flowers and daisies planted in a clear order. This type of garden was erected with a staircase in the upper side arm. The second category of gardens was similar to the reserve, using natural Groves, while the total area was partially landscaped (the garden of Jahonnamo was from such gardens). The equal-sided or rectangular areas of the gardens were surrounded by high walls, the main entrance

gate was made rave and decorated with tin. There were bouquets at the corners of the gate. The treatise "irshod azziroa", which has come down to us, summarizes the experience of the Timurid period. One chapter of the treatise describes the rules for the establishment of a chorbog — a four-lane garden ("planting, flower, tree, Mulberry, arranging the chorbog, and observing consistency in its establishment"). It specifies the need to build the main building or Palace on the south side of the park. The area around the total area of the garden, planned to be equilateral or rectangular, is surrounded by a wall, on the inner side a ditch is passed a little beyond the wall. Along the ditch, a white Poplar ("safidori Samarkandi") is planted on its side of the wall, and a Rose Garden is planted on its side. A road will be built on the side of the ditch. From it to the inside, apricot seedlings are planted alternately with red-flowering peaches, and then the vines are restored. A large ditch was run through the middle of the crossbar, from which the water released through the stream came and poured into a large pond in front of the palace building. The area around the pond is decorated with ornamental plants and flowers such as boznoch, gulsafsar, Gulira'no. Two side paths were made along the large ditch, and the rectangular areas on either side of them were divided into chorchamanmaysazors. The first lawn should be planted with vine, the second with quince, the third — peach, and the fourth — pear seedlings. Each chanzore has a flower bed (gazon) arranged in shape: to the first — Purple, rosehip, rose, Daffodil, margis; to the second-garden and mountain Tulip, ordinary and steppe rosehip, Apostolic Jasmine, yellow sallagul, yellow purple; to the third-roses of various varieties; to the fourth — yellow and white jasmine, Lilia, peppercorns, yellow rose hips, Chinese Tulip, gul dovud (guli ore) are planted. These flowers are selected in such a way that they bloom at different times, alternating in turn from early spring to autumn. Plantain and quince Mulberry around the buildings, cherry and cherry closer to the houses from the East Side, shimnga a red sallagul is planted in the middle of the facing front (www.landscape.design.ru). In architecturally structured Gardens, special importance is attached to water structures — ditches, ponds. One of the pools is large, the rest are of different sizes and shapes — round, polygonal, kungurali, often with a fountain in the middle, and stepped waterfalls were also formed in the stairwell (terraced) gardens. When building a garden, in many cases, much more landscaped areas have been selected by planting a tree in advance. They were then ordered according to plan. During the Timurid dynasty of the 15th and 16th centuries, gardens were further developed in countries such as Afghanistan, India, Iran, Turkey. Gardens such as Jahanoro, Bogi Zogon, Bogi nav, Bogi Zubayda, Bogi Babur, Bogi Dilorom, Bogi Kalon, Bogi orom, Bogi Safed were established. In the 17th and 19th centuries, the Khanates of Bukhara, Khiva and Kokand outside the city were occupied by chorbogs (chorbogh gul, Park in Fathabad by wind, Chorboghosa, Akombek Park, "Zulkabad" Palace, Rahmonqul lashkarboshi Park, Abdusattor Lashkarboshi Park, Kazi Kalon Badriddin Park, Barodbek Park, Sitorai Mohi Khosa, Qibla clean in Khiva, Rofanic and b.) were erected (https://n.ziyouz.com/books/uzbekiston_milliy_ensiklopediyasi/O'zbekiston%20Milliy%20Ensiklopediyasi%20-%20B%20harfi.pdf). In the East, Iranian gardens, built on Garden traditions, were called "Paradise" (Paradise) by the Greeks. It was a pond in the middle of the gardens, in which geese and Swans swam [5]. Water flowed into the ditches from the Anhar that crossed the garden, with artificial waterfalls formed in some ariqpar. Trees and flowers are planted in order. In ancient times, the most magnificent and elegant gardens were created by the Arabs. They used mountain streams in S'erraneva (Spain)to turn rocky land into a gardener. Those who planted Cypress, bucsus, sada, palm trees with a dark shade. Courses with carved patterns are placed around the pools. Some flower and greenery seedlings are planted in large stone pots. The aisles were higher than the flower beds. The water in the ponds fell into the ditches, forming small waterfalls. Patterns from tin of different colors were worked on the bottom of the ditches and ponds. Gardens such as the alhumro Palace, the Generalif are preserved. In the Far East, ornamental gardens were an extensive picture.

Khushmanzara gardens were created in it from natural landscapes, architecture of small forms, low-lying dovdarakhs, with the help of round stones. In Europe, the art of garden history developed under the influence of Eastern traditions. Sculpture in uneven places in Italy during the Renaissance, the architecture of small forms, a staircase, a waterfall and so on. used from. In combination with the main building and the garden, which is the center of the incarnation, regular gardens were built according to a clear plan (architects J. Viiola, P. Ligorio and b.). XVII-XIX centuries in France, England and other states, ornamental gardens are regular garden ensembles according to a strict trench-shaped plan (Versailles Park in France and another, architect A. Lenotr) created. In this, the palace buildings are the center of the garden embodiment, a holistic architectural structure was created, harmonizing the pool, canal and fountains, sculpture, architecture of small forms, alleys, flower beds and Groves.

In the XVIII-XIX centuries, the art of ham garden history rose in Russia. Palace garden collections in particular developed widely: Letrodvores, Ekaterin Park in Tsarskoe Selo (Pushkin), ornamental gardens in Pavlovsk are among the best examples of World garden history art. From the 20th century, new types of garden history art appeared (sports bogi, oymoma bogi, Exhibition Park). For public recreation, city parks were created (Central Park in New York, Olympic Complex Park in Munich); gardens (children's, animal, plants, memorial structures complex bogi), gardens within the forest (Golosiv forest in Kiev, Vingis in Vilnius, Izmaylov Park in Moscow), Gardens erected in artificial lake kirgoks and reservoirs ("youth island" in Irkutsk, Dnieper Hydropark in Kiev).

In Uzbekistan, the first park of culture and Recreation was established in Tashkent in 1882 (in the following years this park was transformed into a children's park of culture and Recreation). Various exhibitions were held here: an industrial exhibition and a scientific exhibition (1890), an exhibition of Turkestan Pictures (Photography) (1899). Botanical bog (1922) on the territory of the former generalgubernator Park. Beaver Park (1932) was established on the initiative of textile combine workers. The present Alisher Navoi Park in Andijan was erected on the site of the Private quarter of Roziohonboy (1880). The culture and Recreation Parks established in Uzbekistan in the 1960s and 1980s are mainly in the same mold, long-lived ornamental groves, where public, cultural, physical education and wellness work were carried out. There was a summer cinema, a theater, a library, slot machines, catering rooms [9].

In 1991-1996, the culture and recreation parks were developed in accordance with the general plan of the city, projects for renovation and creation of new ones by special design institutes (yutukdari exhibition of national economy in Tashkent, Independence Square, Navoi Park in Fergana). President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Islam Karimov initiated B-n taking into account the climate, landscape, urban planning and economic conditions in the city centers of the country, water construction facilities, artificial basins, canals, fountains, pools of plants, ornamental and orchards. building with the development of national traditions.

Landscape (German Land-land, Schaft-landscape) is a general concept that defines a natural landscape (land surface, relief, soil, flora and fauna, water, climate) characteristic of a particular geographical area [10].

Outdoor outdoor environments: urban spaces, various parks and parks, alleys, boulevards, pedestrian streets, beaches, examples of the art of greening and decorating the environment are objects of lanshaft architecture. Today, the objects of Landscape Architecture are not only external open environments. Perhaps the interior also includes semi-open and closed environments: the interiors of buildings, "Winter Gardens", vestibules. Landscape architecture is also involved in the restoration and renovation of existing historic gardens and green spaces.

The term "landscape architecture" first appeared in the United States more than a hundred years ago in connection with the establishment of national parks. And in Uzbekistan, the science of Landscape Architecture has been formed and developing, mainly during the years of independence. The concept entered Europe much later. But this does not mean that the history of Landscape Architecture is short. For a holistic understanding of the path of development of landscape architecture, it is very important to define the essence of this term, what landscape architects are engaged in, and a deeper understanding of the place of this area in the wider architectural world. The beginning of the landscape Organization of the territories was closely associated with the use of plants for domestic and therapeutic purposes and the development of vegetable growing, which by antiquity had developed horticulture, and in the Middle Ages – to the level of Garden-park Art. The activities of architectural planning and aesthetic organization with the means of landscaping and landscaping of large urban and out-of-town squares on the borders of the XIX and XX centuries began to be called Landscape Architecture. Another type of environment formed by architectural tools are open spaces that do not contain blocking constructs [12]. These include parks, parks and showers, streets, alleys (boulevards), public parks, coastal areas, quarter (guzar) interior spaces, historical landscapes, etc.

The bright, originality of Landscape Architecture and its most important branch of Garden-park Art is the fact that it was used and is still used, taking into account both the topography of special, natural building materials, plants, water, land, place. It is these materials that are the main weapons of work of Landscape Architecture in the formation of an environment of open spaces.

A distinctive feature in the comparison of Landscape Architecture with generally accepted architectural practice is the preiding significance of the aesthetic and ecologo-Humanitarian Foundation. In this, the functional and technical aspects of the environment being created occupy a subordinate position, despite their importance. This quality became the basis for the understanding of Landscape Architecture as a form of art, precisely as Garden-park Art.

As a result of modern globalization, the shrinkage of natural landscapes and the inevitable increase in anthropogenic landscapes, Landscape Architecture went beyond the limits of the usual activities of architects. By the mid-20th century, landscape architecture had diverged as an independent direction. Modern landscape architecture works with all kinds of open spaces, taking into account not only gardens and Park shawling, but also urban, rural and rural areas. "Second nature" - the creation of architectural landscapes grows proportionally to the growth of the needs of society. Despite the fact that the development of Landscape Architecture in different countries is not the same, its future is clear – the more a person uses nature, the larger the area of activity for Landscape Architecture (www.gov.uz).

In geographical understanding, a landscape is a homogeneous land area surrounded by natural borders, on these borders the natural elements of the landscape (weather, relief, water, soil, vegetation and all living beings that also take into account a person who is considered a representative of a biological species) form a unique interrelated and interrelated. In modern landscape architecture, the concept of a natural and anthropogenic landscape is distinguished.

The need to master the territories and the absorption of Man Into Nature cause changes in the landscape, networks of roads and power lines, factories, settlements arise. That is, with human intervention, the landscape becomes an anthropogenic – human-transformed landscape. In the mid-20th century, landscape architecture took a sharp turn in development. For the first time, the question of the regulation of human relations with the environment was put. The development of Landscape Architecture is primarily associated with the name Frederick Olmsted. Without special knowledge, he won the New York Central Park concourse project in 1858, when he called himself a "landscape architect". The Central park

project implemented the idea of preserving an untouched piece of nature in the urbanized district center.

The second half of the XIX century is characterized not only by an understanding of the value of natural landscapes, but also by a significant expansion of the construction of Parks and parks in cities. New parks were different in their appearance, Stylistics, function. The division of gardens into “French”, “English”, “Italian” Gardens was lost. Plans in which geometric shapes and straight lines harmonized with the curves of water bodies and roads led in the construction of parks.

The widest direction of landscape architecture can be considered the design of individual areas with different tasks. First of all, it is the design of Parks and parks. Parks and parks vary according to their functional function (Botany, Zoology, children, Sports, thematic, etc.). They are distinguished by technical characteristics, for example: in the soil, on the roof, in the closed space, even according to the fact that they are built from artificial raw materials. It is difficult to list all the varieties of modern gardens and parks. Work on the landscape surroundings of individual buildings and the landscape composition of architectural complexes is also inextricably linked with the design of gardens. Landscape design, this is one of the most popular modern directions of Landscape Architecture. Small areas, corners and other local areas require an artificial landscape design approach to their decoration.

Thus, Landscape Architecture currently stands at new levels in its development all over the world. It was recognized as an important independent architectural profession, and it is required to do great things and solve problems, such as improving the open environment of human life (www.Landstyle.ru).

Landscape architecture is an endless and immodest wide field of artistic and universal heritage inherent in the Society of man.

Landscape architecture, when we compare it with traditional architectural practice, we see the decisive thing in its revitalization of nature, the healing role of the aesthetic, ecological and architectural environment and the genesis of humanism. As important as the typical functional and especially technical sides that shape the environment are, in landscape architecture they occupy an auxiliary place. The first priority will be the world of plants, the world of water, the natural relief of the place. It was this case that caused landscape architecture to become widespread in the content of a particular type of art. The genesis of Landscape Architecture is understood as the forms of its initial appearance on Earth, historical roots, causes, objective and subjective factors in its occurrence.

The early roots of Landscape Architecture go back to ancient horticulture. With the advent of the first cities on Earth, fruit and ornamental types of gardening were formed. They are designed to meet the utilitarian aesthetic, economic and recreational needs of a human society. Such gardens originally belonged to the class of officials, rulers, priests of the society. They occurred in regions of the early civilizations of the Earth, in the process of increasing human needs for nature, the formation of a system of water and irrigation facilities. With the development of horticulture, the art of garden-parking also arose on the basis of the recreational needs of society. The first homelands of Parkland were ancient Egypt, Babylon, Iran, Ancient Greece, Rome, India and China, that is, warm in terms of climate, geography rich in succulent rivers, considered tropical and subtropical regions [3].

3 Results

Although the development of Garden-park culture in different countries has been different at different times, their formation has at all times depended on certain natural climatic conditions in places, socio-economic, cultural, religious beliefs, the attitude of people to the environment and nature.

A number of social reasons for the emergence, formation and development of Landscape Architecture, in other words, have historical roots, which include:

1) the need of mankind to strive for its survival, functioning and inclusion of elements of nature in the environment of recreation, to bring them closer to itself, to receive peace from them, due to the beauty of nature and its positive attitude towards the landscape;

2) the possibility of reducing the negative impact of unfavorable natural climatic conditions on humanity, creating soya-cool and, at the same time, creating a beautiful landscape atmosphere, the need for development;

3) increasing the experience of farmers and gardeners, scientists and engineers in the development process of the society to have the science and practice of creating various irrigation facilities and devices, collecting, storing, transmitting water and raising it to a height;

4) the need and aspiration of rulers and officials to create firdavsman and gardens-palaces, summer gardens, hunting gardens and parks;

5) the fact that man welcomes the division of the element of nature (water, vegetation, mountain-it is rocks and forms of animal life and landscapes) in the open environment of the cities of his creation.

All this ultimately led to the emergence of the field of Landscape Architecture in the form of a certain type of human activity.

4 Discussion

The processes of historical formation and development of horticulture and Garden-park Art:

1. The first period of formation of horticultural art (from the 2000s to the beginning of our era). Various written sources and literature about the gardens of this period and some information on folk oral creativity have survived and reached US.

The period of the early formation of horticultural art largely coincides with the warm-climate countries (Egypt, Babylon, Iran, India) on the territory of Asia, when horticultural art is associated with the emergence of human civilization and the creation of irrigation facilities. The gardens of this period belonged to the nobility and rulers, who, for the most part, formed the beneficial Gardens under houses and palaces, temples. These gardens are formed according to a specific plan and order, and the architectural solution is based on regular symmetrical compositions. The area of the gardens of this period was relatively small.

2. Garden-ancient and medieval period of park Art (from the beginning of the era to the XIV century). Little is known about the gardens from this period. Some of them are found in archaeological finds, objects and engravings, mural paintings and patterns, barelefs.

The gardens of this period left the territory of Asia and covered the regions of ancient Greece and Rome.

The gardens of this period, although no different from those of the previous period, were distinguished by number and typology. In addition to the internal courtyard gardens of the residences, the palaces, the gardens of the temples, the villas outside the cities, gymnasiums, lyceums, academies, the city established Pedestrian Street Gardens. They are also much larger in size. It was during this period that topiary art and the labyrinth were first formed.

3. Garden-the period of development of park Art (XIV-XVII centuries).

The art of building gardens and giving them rest has been formed in Central Asia since very ancient times. This was also caused by the specific climate of Central Asia, its lush greenery, an attempt to avoid the acute effects of a long hot summer. Wealthy people initially built moose camps and rested in places in shady-cool Gardens, soup sheds under ponds, Shabbo during the scorching summer. In such retreats, in addition to ornamental poplars, usually cersoya, various fruit trees, flowers, vines for the farm and other crops are also planted. Such parks were often moved to them in the suburbs, during the summer. For crops,

the Earth was leveled, the gels were worked, the ditches were taken, the pond, the shed, the porches, the supas, the mossy flowerbeds in front of them were formed. Such retreats of the governor and officials on the outskirts of the city were turned around with fluffy walls, and the gates were worked. They received the appearance of summer fortified Gardens. Such gardens were divided into several, usually four, sections with sahni arrow ditches to form a “chorus-garden”. Wealthy families built beautiful sheds inside their quarters, and the summer months invited guests to these gardens. Such mojaz fortified huts were built on relatively flat terrain, close to water sources. The XIX century is characterized by the rapid development of communication tools all over the world. In the 20th century, peoples living in different regions of the world had the opportunity to quickly and lightly communicate with each other. The good things created in this or that country soon began to reach the bosnia countries as well(https://n.ziyouz.com/books/uzbekiston_milliy_ensiklopediyasi/O'zbekiston%20Milliy%20Ensiklopediyasi%20-%20B%20harfi.pdf).

5 Conclusion

Garden-park art styles also began to take on a nationwide tone. The gardens, which originated in India under Buddhist temples, have also become national parks of China, Korea and Japan. Synagogue gardens also entered the tradition under European Christian synagogues. The Arabs borrowed the art of chorbog from Iranians and introduced it to all Islamic countries and even to Spain. The art is now spreading to Europe. When the Far East was created, plants grown in Chinese and Japanese gardens began to be grown in Europe, America and India. The whole world has discovered Japanese gardens. Thus, the art of Garden-park, created on the basis of various civilizations, is spreading around the world. However, in different countries, traditionally created historical and modern garden parks have their own styles and aspects that it is necessary for us to diligently study them and effectively use these secrets of art in the construction of new garden parks. Not only in the design and construction of new gardens, but also in the proper use of the park-parks that are now in our republic, their renovation in accordance with modern-artistic functional, technical and aesthetic requirements, modernization of material and spiritual outdated functions in them, the efficient use and application of the heritage of Garden-park Art in the architectural organization.

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