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MODERN REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SAFETY OF URBAN ECOLOGY AND ASPECTS OF THEIR SEPARATION INTO ECOLOGICAL ZONES

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Annotation
The article covers the modern requirements for the safety of urban ecology and aspects of their separation into ecological zones. Also, the main tasks of modern urban planning are the construction of cities and towns with an individual appearance, the solution of urban environmental issues, the preservation of old urban centers and repairs on a scientific basis.

Keywords: urban ecology, modern requirements for safety, environmental zones, aspects, etc.

Introduction

The main tasks of modern urban planning are the construction of cities and towns with an individual appearance, the resolution of urban environmental issues, the preservation and scientific — based renovation of old urban centers, the avarice and repair of cultural monuments, the achievement of their harmony with modern buildings. Many factors contributed to the emergence of cities, working settlements, namely the development of productive forces, mines, the opening of new lands, the construction of ports on the sea and river banks. For example: the emergence of Greek cities was caused by the development of crafts and trade, while the emergence of a large number of foreign and US cities was also caused by the development of industry and the convenience of natural-climatic conditions.

Over the past 25-30 years, more than 400 cities and towns have emerged. In addition to these, there are also administrative offices, cities made up of climate research centers. This includes the city of academicians in Novosibirsk, the city of Baikon in the Karaganda region and its own order of cities covering resorts and sanatoriums: Tashkent, Tbilisi, Almaty, Minsk, Sochi, Yalta, among others. Transport, such as rail, air, road and water transport, and natural healing resources – mineral water sources, Sea coasts, mountainous regions, forests-play

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an important role in the development of the city.

Each city has cultural and domestic service offices, businesses, schools, shops, medical institutions, etc.to serve the population. These serve the townspeople.

The population of the town is made up of three groups:

1. The main or city-forming group are those that are formed from workers and work in the city's industrial enterprises and institutions.
2. A service group - these primarily serve the population, working in the city's department stores, canteens, health and cultural-household facilities.
3. Unfit for work group-this group includes children of preschool and school age, people with benefits, people who are busy at home, students of higher and secondary educational institutions.

25-35% of the city's population make up the core group, while the percentage of the group that serves the population depends on the size and size of the city. In large cities, they are 23-28 percent, in medium and small cities-19-22 percent.

Recently, the population of newly built cities has been increasing dramatically, that is, by moving from that city to that city and getting a job.

In later times, most cities are being rebuilt, with new cities emerging. All this encouraged the development of new modern projects and their implementation in practice. He set himself the task of implementing and supervising new projects and construction at the level of environmental requirements.

Our state has made many decisions on the construction of Housing and their presence in accordance with the demand of the people. The main goal is to build a lot of accommodation and pay attention to the quality. New environmental requirements are imposed on new houses and cities under construction: that is, it is better for cities to be built cleanly, away from industrial enterprises. In addition, the inability to build buildings densely, the construction of high-rise buildings in the middle of the city and low-rise buildings on the outskirts of the city, the establishment of Environmental Protection Zones between residential buildings with small and medium-sized industrial enterprises located on the territory of the city, the greening of the city. this includes building city streets with the wind facing the way of arrival. As a result, the new modern homes are in stark contrast to those previously built with their environmental requirements, gasification, electrification, and supply of hot and cold water. This is not a statement that the housing problem is now 100 percent settled. For example: only 70% of the villages of Uzbekistan are gasified.

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Due to the dense population in the city, of course, there is an increase in air, pollution of open water bodies and noise. A new law, developed in 1958, to prevent such harmful factors, provided for the division of the urban area into various functional areas, that is, the placement of industrial enterprises far from the population and untouchable, the expansion of transport routes, recreation of the population and the possibility of sports activities.

In the construction of cities, villages and settlements, according to a special article, a conclusion of environmental and epidemiological institutions is required (which, in turn, ensures the construction of housing at the level of environmental requirements). Then a bacteriological, chemical and helminthological examination is carried out, sampling the soils of the construction site. The soil composition is considered suitable for construction if it meets sanitary requirements. In addition, the selected area for construction should be suitable for the objects specified in the project, as well as the possibility of expanding the residential areas in the future.

The following requirements are imposed on the land chosen for construction:

The construction site should be swampy, non-flooded, with deep groundwater, dry, fertile soil.

The relief of the allocated place is a certain slope (0.5-10 percent), allowing the rain water to drain and build sewers.

To provide the population with drinking water that meets the need of all aspects.

To pay attention to the fact that there will be no fossil resources on the construction site.

These include connecting the built city, village and settlements with large and small roads, gasification, electrification.

In addition to these, the urban area is divided into functional zones. The division into such zones is important in maintaining the health of the population.

Usually the urban area is divided into the following zones:

Residential areas, industrial enterprises, communal and economic facilities, warehouses, external transport stations and recreation areas.

When the city is divided into functional zones, it is envisaged to build industrial enterprises, motor vehicles, railway stations, airports outside the city. The mistakes and omissions made in this case are costly for public health. For example: it is no secret now that the location of the korborund plant in Tashkent, Tekstilmash, Selmash and others, close to the settlement of the aluminum plant

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in Tajikistan, negatively affects the health of the population.

The construction of industrial and harmful objects outside the city makes it possible to establish green zones between these objects and residential buildings. Residential zones. This includes inhabited houses, administrative offices, scientific centers, higher and secondary specialized training centers, medical institutions, sports facilities, among others.

Approved in 1975-according to the construction norm and Rule‖, 13.5m^2 of land area is allocated for 1 person. In the future, it is planned to allocate 18m^2 of land for 1 person.

The cleanliness of the air in the city largely depends on the wind speed in the city. To do this, the wind speed in the city should be 1-1.5 meters per second. It is important that houses are ventilated when providing the population with fresh air, the air speed is measured in the yard or in the house from 2 meters above the ground. When the wind speed exceeds 5-7 meters, such wind speeds are considered high and negatively affect human health in the autumn, spring, winter months. The temperature in the city is higher than outside the city, which causes the wind speed to increase due to the difference in temperatures.

Favorable projects for housing construction are selected, the project of 5,9,12-storey buildings is considered acceptable, and the correct direction of wind movement is envisaged among such buildings.

In general, the wind speed can be maintained in 1 different mayor with the help of trees and apartment buildings.

External transport zone. In maintaining the health of the population, it is important to place the external transport zone with little impact on the city. For example: the noise of buses running between cities is higher than that of buses running within the city. Therefore, bus stations should be 300-500 m away from the city.

The noise level of large railways is also high, in addition, the means of moving in them emit harmful fumes into the air. The creation of electric locomotives has now prevented such unpleasant situations. According to environmental norms, airports are divided into 5 classes. The distance between Class 1 and 2 airports and residential areas should be at least 30 km, class 3 airports should be built 20 km away, Class 4 and 5 airports should be built 5-10 km away. In such a division, the weight, motor power and noise of the aircraft are taken into account.

Underground zone. The rapid growth of large cities leads to a decrease in the

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reserves of land suitable for construction. The land previously allocated to the village ox is also now being used for the construction of various facilities. This situation is causing the partial or complete disappearance of natural landscapes. Urban sanitary and hygienic conditions are deteriorating as a result of landscaping, low availability of natural sunlight. From this situation, it is known that the complex use of urban underground zones improves the living conditions of the population. Underground structures can be classified as follows: according to the purpose and classification of application; according to the conditions of exploitation; according to the location on the city map and its relation to surface facilities; according to how low it is above ground; according to the number of underground bats, etc. We include the following in the urban underground zone:

- Metropolitan lines, railways, car tunnels;
- cinemas, concert and exhibition halls, sports and other entertainment venues;

-rolling points, workshops, chemical cleaning and washing points, press, telephone, etc;

restaurants, tobacco shops, markets, shopping centers, etc;

separate workshops of factories or factories, laboratories, thermal power and hydroelectric plants, etc;

gas, water, heat supply pipes, sewers, cables for various purposes, etc.

The focus on the underground zone is not to imitate fashion. to add aesthetically beautiful to the construction ensembles in the city; make good use of the land; build warehouses, children's playgrounds instead of parking lots, build green zones, parks are the main goals of the work.

Health facilities. Such facilities should be far from noise and air polluting sources such as transport routes, Airport, station.

The service area of hospitals, polyclinics, maternity hospitals should not exceed 2000 m. In addition, there must be green spaces. There should also be sports fields for the population. For one person, 1 m^2 of sports area should be enough, so 0.3 m^2 is allocated for greenery.

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