

URBAN PLANNING CATEGORIES OF INDUSTRIAL AREAS.

Zakirova Munisa Shukhrat qizi

doctoral student of Tashkent Institute of Architecture and Civil Engineering

E-mail: womunis11@gmail.com

Abstract: *This article describes the categories of industrial areas in urban planning, the main requirements for their placement, proper design from the point of view of aesthetics, as well as the need to take natural and climatic factors into account.*

Key words: *industrial zone, urban industrial area, industrial hub, industrial complex, site of an industrial enterprise, composition.*

The production zone can occupy one or several different parts of the city, but in all cases it must be formed as a single territorial planning system of the city based on national economic, urban planning and technological requirements for the location and operation of enterprises and facilities that are part of the production zone.

When planning industrial areas of a settlement, the following urban planning categories are distinguished:

- *industrial zone* (industrial zone of the city) - part of the territory of the city, where the city-forming industrial enterprises are concentrated;

- *urban industrial district* administrative district (districts) of the city where the city-forming industrial enterprises are concentrated;

- *production center* - a part of the territory of land use of the enterprise, on which large production complexes are located, which have large sanitary and hygienic restrictions in the distance to residential areas of populated areas and veterinary restrictions in the distance to other production complexes;

- *industrial hub* - a group of enterprises with common auxiliary production or infrastructure facilities;

- *an industrial complex* is a group of industrial buildings and structures located in a compact area, connected by a technological process and common transport and energy devices;

- *site of an industrial enterprise* - a part of the territory where a manufacturing enterprise is located [2,3].

According to the totality of urban planning classification features - territory, number of workers, sanitary classification and freight turnover - urban industrial areas are divided into three categories with different accommodation conditions:

I - away from the residential area. In these areas, enterprises of classes I and II according to the sanitary classification of industries, emitting a large number of industrial hazards, as well as explosive, fire and radioactive industries, should be located. This category includes large industrial complexes of metallurgy, oil refining, chemistry, powerful coal mines, and nuclear power plants. They have a large turnover and require railway sidings. The number of workers and the territory of the largest regions reach: in metallurgy - up to 50 thousand people and 2000 hectares, in chemistry - up to 40 thousand people and 4000 hectares. The distance from residential areas is set depending on the capacity of enterprises, the level of technology and the degree of purification and capture of hazardous waste;

II — on the border with the residential area. In these areas, enterprises of III, IV and V classes according to the sanitary classification of production, as well as enterprises that do not emit industrial hazards, but require railway access roads or have a traffic turnover of more than 40 vehicles per day in one direction, should be located. This category includes large industrial complexes of mechanical engineering (in the largest of them there are up to 60-90 thousand people working and up to 2000-3500 hectares of territory), metal structures, construction industry, textile industry, etc.;

III — within the residential area. These areas are intended to accommodate enterprises that do not emit industrial hazards, as well as enterprises of IV and V classes according to sanitary classification with non-flammable and non-explosive hazardous industries that do not create noise in excess of the norm, do not require railway access

roads and have a traffic turnover of road transport of not more than 40 vehicles. / day in one direction. This category includes enterprises of precision mechanics, instrument making and the food industry. The size of an industrial region ranges from 5-15 to 100-200 hectares or more and employs 5-10 thousand or more workers [1,4].

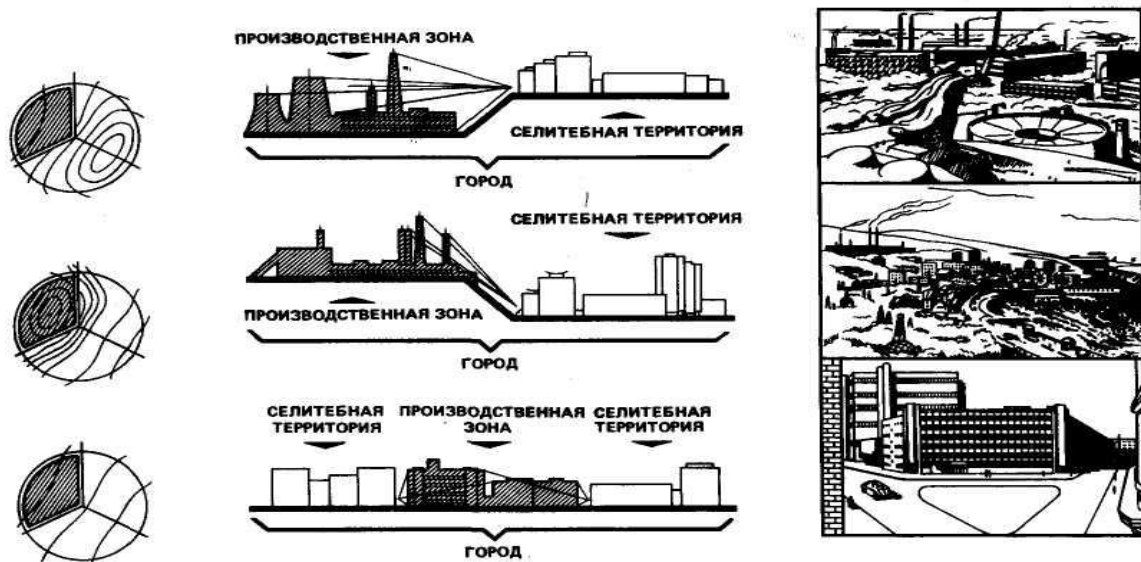


Fig.1. Compositional interaction of the industrial zone and the residential area in various town-planning situations.

Accounting for the relief when placing industrial complexes. When locating industrial complexes as part of the industrial zone of a settlement, significant attention is paid to the relief of the entire industrial zone, which is considered from the point of view of observing the convenience of territorial and technological relations, both between the complexes and between the buildings in the complexes. It should be borne in mind the main thing - the slopes of the relief should not exceed 3%.

Accounting for winds when placing industrial complexes. When placing industrial complexes, the direction of the prevailing winds is taken into account in order to ensure sanitary-hygienic and fire-fighting conditions. Complexes with more harmful industrial impact are located on the leeward side of complexes with less harmful industrial impact.

Other requirements. On the territory of industrial zones, transit traffic of general purpose should not be allowed. A green area is being designed around the center of the

production zone, where recreation and sports grounds, elements of visual agitation and small forms of architecture are placed [5].

The main urban planning requirements for the location of industry are as follows:

- industrial enterprises that emit soluble harmful substances are located downstream of watercourses in relation to the residential area and lower along the terrain;

- industrial enterprises that emit gaseous substances harmful to human health are located on the leeward side in relation to the residential area.

Urban planning requirements are set by the city for the location of its industry, determine the general order and structure of the industrial zone - the types, number and location of industrial areas of the city, scientific and technical complexes and industrial infrastructure facilities based on the interests of the city.

REFERENCES:

1. Бутягин В.А. —Планировка и благоустройство городов // Москва, Стройиздат, 1974.
2. Лейкина Д.К. Ландшафтная организация промышленных узлов // Москва. Стройиздат, 1984.
3. Авдоткин Л.Н., Лежава И.Г., Смоляр И.М. Градостроительное проектирование // Москва. Стройиздат, 1989.
4. Adilov Z. K., Zakirova M. S. Urban Planning and Industrial Territories Landscape Analysis //European Journal of Life Safety and Stability (2660-9630). – 2022. – Т. 17. – С. 111-116.
5. <https://ppt-online.org/147034>