



PLANNING DECISION OF LANDSCAPE OBJECTS AND LAF ON EXPLOITED ROOFS

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Annotation

This article analyzes the main trends in the development of landscape architecture - this is an ecological approach to design. The purpose of this approach, on the one hand, is to preserve the natural landscape as much as possible, not to mindlessly reshape nature to please newfangled whims. On the other hand, to bring something that will further emphasize the beauty of this place.

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Introduction. The finished appearance of the garden is given by special structures, which are called "small architectural forms". Various gazebos, arches, trellises, flowerpots, fountains, garden sculptures and other man-made objects are all small architectural forms. They are called small, since they are always smaller in size than the main building of the site - a residential building. Well, the prefix "architectural" says that, as a rule, an architect or builder is involved in their creation.

Small architectural forms (abbreviated as MAF) are one of the main elements of decorative design and improvement of public places and residential areas: gardens, parks, private estates, urban areas, public places for entertainment and sports. Small architectural forms complement the landscape design, help create a certain style and emphasize the individuality of each site or urban area, harmoniously combining convenience and original design, decorate and add aesthetic appeal to the surrounding space.

The main part. The planning decision of an architectural and landscape object on an exploited roof is closely related to the functional purpose of a building or structure (a residential building, an industrial complex, a garage, an office, etc.) and is also determined by many other requirements, since a garden is an object of landscape architecture. It is preferable in advance, in the process of designing the building object itself, to lay down a reasonable idea of using the roof in operation for one or another architectural and landscape object, than, taking into account the design features of the existing building object, to design and carry out the reconstruction of the roof.

Before starting the design, it is necessary to determine the place occupied by the garden in the structure of the building, the time of its operation, the type of recreation (active or passive) or work of visitors, as well as the nature of the use of the garden (individual or collective)

It is also important to determine in advance the possible number and composition of its visitors in order to determine the composition of the sites and equipment.

Activities that can be carried out in the roof garden:

- active recreation: sunbathing, sports games and fun, children's games;
- quiet rest: walks, contemplation, conversations;

Labor activity: gardening (breeding of open ground plants, greenhouse and greenhouse facilities), household work (washing, drying clothes, cleaning things); in administrative and public buildings - holding conferences, symposiums, showing films, etc.); placement of cafes and restaurants.

It is necessary to organize the space in such a way as to ensure the safety of people and at the same time the normal functioning of all engineering systems, isolating the ventilation ducts from the recreation of people, excluding the approach of recreational areas to them closer than 15 m.

Of particular importance are the architectural and planning connections of the roof garden with the premises below. The garden should be located as close as possible to the horizontal and vertical movement of people, since, if necessary, the roof can also be used to evacuate people from the building.

Rooftop gardens should be conveniently zoned to meet all the requirements of their operation. At the same time, different functional zones are in different modes of operation and in varying degrees of isolation from each other. They can be isolated completely or purely visually to separate zones from each other. You can use both architectural elements (screens, partitions, walls, pergolas) and landscaping elements (different types of paving, height differences, plants in containers, garden equipment and small forms of architecture).

Gardens on the roofs of multi-storey buildings usually include LFA elements: playgrounds and quiet recreation areas. If the roof area allows, it is possible to organize a sports and recreation area with a solarium, sports equipment, a tennis court. Mandatory economic zone.

In a quiet recreation area, it is necessary to provide the opportunity for both contacts and solitude. At the same time, it is from here that it is best to organize the disclosure of panoramas of the surrounding landscape. Functional areas in the recreational area necessarily need fencing. The household zone also requires visual isolation, especially if it is necessary to ensure the drying of linen or carpets by ventilation, but so that the wind does not blow away the linen and the whole device would not spoil the facade of the building.

Gardens on the roofs of public, industrial and administrative buildings are usually intended for short-term recreation of employees. Zoning and equipment of such roofs must be carried out taking into account the conditions and nature of the work of workers. People who perform monotonous and sedentary work usually need active rest (sports games, gymnastics), and on the contrary, people engaged in physical labor prefer a quiet rest, conversations, board games, walks. In the gardens located on the roofs, you can organize a summer dining room or a cafe.

It is necessary to provide for convenient placement of exits to the roof, excluding all possible obstacles, especially for the elderly and the disabled. Vestibules should be provided between the elevator shafts and access to the roof. Along with stairs, ramps must be provided on which wheelchairs, etc. can move freely, otherwise problems such as limited access to the roof, insufficient garden capacity, cluttering the garden area with technical equipment, poor spatial organization and hence inconvenience of operation may arise.

Children's playgrounds on the roof should have a direct connection with the living quarters. Places for sitting should be placed so that it is convenient for parents to observe the children.

An integral part of the architectural organization of space are architectural elements and details:

- Enclosing elements: parapets, windproof walls and partitions, balustrades, trellises for vines, pergolas;
- elements of decorative paving (various types of coatings);
- Elements of equipment: water devices, lamps, containers for plants (boxes, containers, vases, etc.), garden furniture, equipment for children's and sports grounds, household equipment, sheds.

Their placement should not only be functionally justified, but also contribute to the correct zoning of the garden and the convenient arrangement of plants.

The parapet performs the role of a necessary fence of the garden, representing a protection from the wind, a barrier that serves to prevent the phenomena of dizziness that occur in some people at the sight of a height, and also provides anti-vandal protection for pedestrians from falling on them from roofs of various objects. At the same time, the parapet, as the final element of the building, must correspond to its architecture.

The height of the parapet is considered to be the best - 120 cm. When arranging gardens on roofs, a mesh fence with a height of at least 1.0 m is welded onto the parapet, which excludes the possibility of throwing certain objects from the roof. When constructing "green roofs", the grid is not installed on the parapet. It serves only for the safety of operating personnel. When constructing ground gardens, a high board of at least 0.5 m is installed along the borders to prevent vehicles from entering the roof. It is not recommended to install protrusions from the inside of the parapet and place equipment next to it, because this may encourage rollover through it. Internal partitions and retaining walls of the garden should not be adjacent to the parapet in order to exclude the possibility of children climbing over it. Placing plant boxes around the perimeter of the parapet, or embedding them into the parapet structure, also increases the security of the garden fence. The widening of the parapet can serve to mask irrigation pipes and other utilities. Wooden supports for vines - trellises should be made of coniferous species (pine, spruce, larch) impregnated with antiseptics and fixed obliquely to the parapet wall at a distance of at least 1.5 m. The use of metal for this purpose is excluded, because it causes plant burns. Walls and partitions inside the garden are created using screens, transparent fences with a matte surface and screens that can be moved.

Roof gardens can also be visited in the evening, which raises the problem of lighting them and illuminating plants.

Among garden furniture, preference should be given to permanently fixed benches and tables.

When using portable furniture (chaise lounges, armchairs, trestle beds, deck chairs, etc.), storage facilities for this furniture should be provided.

Special equipment for the care of plants and coatings requires a warehouse-type facility. Compost and fertilizer boxes, fire-fighting devices, materials and boxes for sheltering plants for the winter and from the weather, plant care tools - all this should be stored in specially provided places, possibly using attic space.

Children's play equipment (sandboxes, swings, tables for board games, etc.) should be placed on playgrounds located at lower elevations and away from the parapet. It is necessary to exclude small-sized loose elements that children can throw down. Ball games are allowed only if there are sports grounds with a mesh fence. It is recommended to adapt stationary elements of engineering equipment for playing devices, devoid of sharp corners (climbing devices made of ropes, etc.), to prevent injuries.

The equipment of the roof garden, in general, should be distinguished by stylistic unity and be a well-thought-out ensemble that corresponds to the overall architectural and planning solution.

Conclusion. The garden should be located as close as possible to the horizontal and vertical movement of people, since, if necessary, the roof can also be used to evacuate people from the building. It is necessary to provide for convenient placement of exits to the roof, excluding all possible obstacles, especially for the elderly and disabled. Along with stairs, ramps should be provided on which wheelchairs, etc. can move freely, otherwise problems such as limited access to the roof, insufficient garden capacity, and clutter of the garden area with technical equipment, poor spatial organization may arise.

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