



URBAN PARKS DESIGN

Pardayev Abbas

Teacher at Karshi State University

Ergashev Bobir

Student at Karshi State University

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.19417551>

ARTICLE INFO

Qabul qilindi: 22-mart 2026 yil

Ma'qullandi: 26-mart 2026 yil

Nashr qilindi: 31-mart 2026 yil

KEYWORDS

design, landscape, park.

ABSTRACT

In the article, the authors discuss the importance and necessity of competent design of urban parks.

Design in an urban park is an important aspect that determines not only the beauty but also the convenience and functionality of green spaces. By combining natural beauty with architectural elements, designers create attractive and safe spaces for nature lovers and pedestrians [1].

In urban parks, the design must reflect the needs and preferences of the local community. This means the design concept must include not only beautiful landscapes but also amenities for the people who will use the park. For example, if the park is used by small children, favorable conditions for their play and recreation should be created. If the park will be used for sports events, there should be designated areas with specialized exercise equipment, yoga, or dance zones.

Urban park design can help promote nature and make it accessible even in densely populated areas. For example, park areas can be planned with biodiversity in mind, allowing local residents to enjoy animals and plants naturally found in the surrounding environment.

Public amenities are also important in the design of a city park. The park should include picnic areas, food and beverage stands, restrooms, and rest areas. Accessible paths for people with disabilities and other mobility issues should also be provided.

All elements of a city park's design should be interconnected. Areas should be well-lit to ensure people feel safe and comfortable. Trees, flowers, grass, and even benches should be placed where they can act as a natural barrier or a resting area.

Urban park design is a collaborative effort between architects, landscape designers, and engineers. Working together, they can create a welcoming and inviting park that will become a favorite destination for local residents and tourists. Ultimately, urban park design is one of the most important factors determining the comfort and visual appeal of not only a specific park but the entire city.

Landscape design is the process of creating architectural elements that harmonize with the surrounding environment and natural landscape. This process involves planning, designing, and organizing natural and other features around a home or other structure [2].

One of the main goals of landscape design is to create a comfortable and functional landscape that will make the living area more comfortable and beautiful. All landscape design elements should highlight the natural landscape already present on the property or in the surrounding area.

Fountains, cascading waterfalls, bridges, paths, and other elements that help make an area more picturesque and unique are important elements included in landscape design. It's important to consider the surrounding environment and nature so that all elements complement each other and add new and vibrant colors to the surrounding landscape.

Park design: principles and possibilities

Parks are more than just green spaces in the city where you can stroll or relax on a bench. They are an important part of the infrastructure of cities striving for sustainable development and play a key role in creating an attractive environment for residents to live, work, and play. Park design is crucial to making them a place where people want to spend time and return again and again.

Basic principles of park design.

Park design must take into account several key principles to ensure efficient use of land and best meet the needs of citizens [3].

1. **Functionality.** The park must be functional and meet the needs of the community, including various age, social, and cultural groups. It must be equipped with everything necessary to create maximum user convenience, such as playgrounds, restrooms, benches, kiosks, etc.

2. **Sustainability.** Park design should be sustainable and take environmental aspects into account. Natural materials should be used, and energy and resource efficiency should be ensured. Furthermore, parks should serve as nature conservation areas that help preserve and enhance urban biodiversity.

3. **Aesthetics.** The park must be attractive and satisfy the aesthetic needs of city residents. This requires the use of beautiful plant compositions and geometric shapes, good lighting, and interesting architectural elements such as performance areas, fountains, and stages.

4. **Safety.** Parks should be designed to be safe and protect residents from potential hazards. They should be open, visible spaces, with adequate lighting, clear boundaries, and safe areas for children.

Park design possibilities

Park design offers many opportunities to meet the needs of citizens and support sustainable urban development.

1. **Shared space.** Parks can be used for various community-organized events, such as exhibitions and festivals, allowing for shared space and a more vibrant city.

2. **Meeting health and well-being needs.** Parks provide opportunities for physical activity and outdoor recreation.

Landscape design of urban parks is the process of planning, organizing, and adapting spaces to create the best conditions for recreation, entertainment, and sports. Designing urban

parks is a complex discipline that requires a broad range of knowledge and skills in landscape design, architecture, ecology, and urban planning.

City parks are not only places for recreation and entertainment, but also important ecological zones that contribute to improving the quality of life in the urban environment. When designing city parks, it is necessary to consider factors such as climate conditions, soil type, location, and the environmental requirements of the local community [4].

One of the key objectives of urban park landscape design is to create a harmonious environment that delineates areas of green space, sports infrastructure, recreation areas, and cultural facilities. This is achieved through the use of various natural and architectural elements, such as trees, shrubs, artificial ponds, flower beds, rock gardens, trails, jogging paths, and many others.

Modern trends in urban park landscape design are aimed at maximizing available natural resources, promoting organic farming, creating ecological systems, and preserving biodiversity. Furthermore, urban park design now places significant emphasis on preserving historical and cultural assets, such as architectural monuments, cultural and historical sites, and increasing public access to culture and art.

An important aspect of urban park improvement is the maintenance of green spaces and ecological systems. Proper maintenance helps keep city parks in good condition, maintain environmental performance, promote new ecological systems, and reduce disease rates in the city. Furthermore, maintaining green spaces helps preserve the natural beauty of the urban environment, improving the quality of life for residents.

City parks are important spaces in the urban environment, providing recreation and entertainment opportunities for residents, improving the city's environment, and preserving cultural and historical values. Landscape design for city parks requires designers to consider people and their unique characteristics, care for the natural environment, and utilize thoughtful spatial planning.

Unfortunately, we cannot predict future park landscape design trends in 2023. However, possible future trends may include environmentally sustainable solutions, the use of automated irrigation and plant care systems, the creation of cozy nooks for relaxation and picnics, as well as innovative design techniques, including the use of digital technologies in design and the creation of interactive elements.

References:

1. Shimko V. T. Architectural and design planning of the urban environment. - M.: Architecture - S, 2006.
2. Nikolaevskaya Z. A. Garden and park landscape. - M.: Stroyizdat , 2013.
3. Ozhegov S. S., Vergunov A. P., Denisov M. F. - Landscape design. - M.: Higher School, 2013.
4. Nikolaevskaya, I. A. Improvement of territories. - M.: Academy, 2016.