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THE PROBLEM OF REHABILITATION AND PROTECTION OF HISTORIC ZONES IN SOME ANCIENT CITIES OF CENTRAL ASIAN REPUBLICS

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Maqolada O'zbekiston tarixiy shaharlarining me'moriy muhitini muhofaza qilish va qayta tiklashga yo'naltirilgan ilmiy-amaliy tadqiqot ishining maqsad, vazifalari, yangiligi va olib borilgan izlanishlar asosida qilingan xulosalarga alohida to'xtalib o'tilgan.

Kalit so'zlar. *Tarixiy muhit, madaniy meros, tarixiy turar-joy, an'anaviy turar-joy, an'anaviy usullar.*

В статье идет речь о целях, заданиях и о новизне проводимой научно-исследовательской работы которая направлена восстановлению и сохранению исторической среды в древних городах Узбекистана.

Ключевые слова. *Историческая среда, культурное наследие, историческое жильё, традиционное жильё, традиционные методы.*

In the paper special attention is given to the purpose, problems, novelty and conclusions of scientifically-practical research directed on preservation and restoration of historical values of Uzbekistan.

Key words. *Historical environment, cultural heritage, historical dwelling, traditional dwelling, traditional methods*

At present the unique possibility in which were favored with in view of independence that is to be a master of our native land, to live and create in all directions of science, art including urban planning. Yes, there is such possibility not only in the capital, but also in other places even in the most remote regions of our republic where new construction and reconstruction of settlements are being carried out. Only we must direct our possibilities correctly, use the latest technologies, use all resources and means for the welfare of the cities which are under reconstruction.

In the international charter on protection of historic cities it is said: "We must not forget that protection of historic cities first of all concerns their inhabitants". Today many projects in the historic zones of the republic have been designed by the scientists of our country, all architectural monuments have been studied, a lot of principles on protection and preservation of architectural monuments were worked out but unfortunately, the fate of inhabitants of the old city zones is solved spontaneous and it is

not organized.

That brings to the destruction of a traditional dwelling that is to say the main development of an old city. Just, that is why at conservation of an old city first of all it is necessary to save a traditional dwelling, to restore architectural environment which surrounds its inhabitant - the main consumer of all these surroundings. When we speak about the protection of an old city we must not forget that, an old city first of all an old one, it is historically established multilayer architectural surroundings.

But any surroundings, as it is well known, not simply is taken passively, but it is created actively by an inhabitant, who selects in the surroundings, only that answers his internal request, intellect and integrates fragments of the surroundings into integral environment in the process of his alive behavior.

It is naturally, that rich and multiform surroundings represent much more possibilities for shaping the surroundings, than poor and monotonous. Most various, contrasting and even mutually exclusive surroundings, appearing on the material of such surroundings, impositions and intersection, thickness of alive interaction, which exists, for instance, in the centre of old cities. Such multiplicity of "the surroundings in one place" is practically nonproducing again by design facilities.

So "the problem of protection of surroundings" refers not only to water, air and the animal world, but, undoubtedly to the old cities, having historic importance, to these non-reproducible and required for a person environment.

The human environment is, according to definition, a developing system. Understanding of the evolution process of the development requires realization of life-giving contradiction of that conflict, which is hidden in the developing object and moves the process. To act upon dynamic object in a desirable direction, designing must not turn away from contradiction of the object, but to use them. For instance, much is spoken about a loud discrepancy between modern function of old town centers and their traditional spatial structure.

Transport problem is considered to be particularly sharp: old streets unable to make way for a stream of cars; in old buildings it is difficult to provide main road junctions by modern multilevel outcomes. However, under the nearest consideration it appears that a heavy network of old streets itself can work as an efficient outcome, unweaving transport flows in one level. Moreover, such decisions have an economic advantage over a radical project with multilevel junctions. It is just unbalance of a real town situation and project ideals (not taking into consideration a real situation) and creates sensations of a disastrous position, which is attached to old centers of the cities.

Designing must learn to operate a conflict, concluded in the developing object. In particular, to know how to support the optimum level of internal conflict, not to let it neither to rise above upper limit and destroy the system, nor be lowered the limit, that threatens by depression. Obviously, designing must learn to reproduce the conflict of "surroundings" object itself, remove it in itself, display them by some special facilities. For the time being, designing doesn't have such facilities and "works" by projects. It can reproduce the real contradictions through conflicts between the projects themselves, though this is a rather rough form of a modeling reality.

The problem of a town center is as old as towns themselves. But presently because of a rapid grow of cities, the question of the fate of their centers, especially centers of historic cities, stands particularly sharply. Le Korbyuzie has once upon a time noticed that land in the centers of old large cities is one of

the main values of society. Naturally, striving for keeping this value, to preserve public and cultural property, expressed in material forms, forming a profound nucleus, or as "bearing framework" of the environment of our living. But this is not at all. Between the nucleus and periphery there appears a special type of stress; we have understood, how dear for us a traditional city center only then, when we were surrounded by a great number of new buildings of "strange, not native elements", and different unordered type of quarters appearing spontaneously, forming architectural-spatial and urban-planning structure of an ancient town, degrading and deforming historically established environment.

Here we approach to one more problem, appeared in the new light, that is the problem of the development of a designer's personality. Change of the type of designing, introduction, into him the principle of many-voice, confession of multiplicity of points of view through the use of computer technologies, transforms a designer in one of the most contradictory persons of real surroundings. The culture is not only an external, internal dialogue, ability to see simultaneously different meanings of foreshortenings of one subject - all this will be included in the art of designing and will much enlarge "allowing ability" of a designer, working with a complicated and fine "surrounding object". One of the greatest architects of the XX-th century Luis Kahn, not has accidentally left such a precept to his colleagues: "You should be not only yourselves, but also with all the rest people".

So, environment is a real developing system, capable to self-regulation. It means its creation, if to try to find analogies, most likely to a patient and loving upbringing of a living being, then exactly algorithmized constructing machines with a clear functional task.

In our republic perspective work is being done in this direction, but at the same time we should admit that in a historic zone, strange, not native tendencies for a traditional dwelling is being introduced. That disturbs us in the first place. Just exactly the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan issued a decree on March 12 - 2012 "On establishing the republican commission to create the program of the development of urban planning and improvements of an old part of Tashkent city for the period of 2020". It means that this problem today is of state importance.

The above mentioned scientists studied history of ancient cities very much, their architecture and urban planning but the problem of regeneration of traditional residential surroundings in architecture of Uzbekistan is not studied enough. That is why the subject of our research is " The problem of regeneration of traditional residential surroundings in historic cities of Uzbekistan".

The main purpose of our research is to study and research traditional residential surroundings in the historic zone of Bukhara and Samarkand and to regenerate historic, cultural value with regard for civilized service and comfort of engineering conditions. And all these tasks are directed to the solution of the main purpose and form the following points: 1) to study and research architectural-planning peculiarities of a traditional dwelling; 2) to research a spatial decision of the interior and exterior dwelling development; 3) to study a decorative artistic design of closed and courtyard premises; 4) to research a system of heating and traditional cooling of the opened and closed premises; 5) to study a traditional landscape of the courtyard structure; 6) to research a system of shaping the bases of a dwelling foundation; 7) to research a system of irrigation of streets and internal courtyards;

Such approach of solving the problems will provide: 1) an optimum decision of modernizing space will enable to save the architectural heritage, presenting historical-cultural value and national property;

2) will update an engineering system, will create comfort and conditions of service on the whole territory of an old part of the city; 3) will create aesthetic and landscape favorable surroundings with the way of use of traditional methods of irrigation of the streets, residential buildings, mahalla centers; 3) will create modern conditions for a person, which will help to form historical urban development in the manner of “a museum reserve under open sky” which will promote to the development of tourism in historical cities, playing of no small importance for the solution of economic problems of the state.

The results and concluding material of researches can be used in designing practice of architectural-urban planning profile, when analyzing the development of reconstruction of historic zones and in a new designing of historic cities of Uzbekistan.

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