



Problems of Organizing a Buffer Zone of Architectural Monuments of the Uzbek Republic

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Abstract: *In this article, the main problem is the preservation of the architectural appearance of the city as a single historical ensemble, and the development of recommendations, the observance of which will ensure the harmonious unity of the new building, historical and natural environment.*

Keywords: *architectural monuments, heritage, restoration, protected area, protected area, historical flavor, historical landscape of urban space, optimal options.*

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Introduction. Until the beginning of the 21st century, Bukhara completely preserved the appearance of the ancient city. At present, Bukhara is a unique multi-layer complex, which includes architectural monuments of all eras (from the 9th to the 20th centuries), and has preserved the integrity of the ancient planning structure over a large area.

Main part. In the last decade, Bukhara was built up with hotels, residential buildings, administrative, public and cultural buildings chaotically and at a low architectural and artistic level. This caused enormous damage to the historical and architectural heritage of the city [1].

In a comprehensive study of the historical core of the city, taking into account the category of value, monuments of folk architecture that were formed in traditional residential development were revealed: residential buildings, quarterly mosques, caravanserais, small mosques - madrasahs, mausoleums, reservoirs, fortress walls and other elements of historical urban culture. All these monuments are marked on the plan and give an idea of the location of these objects in the system of the center.

In the middle of the twentieth century. ancient cemeteries, architectural and historical monuments were demolished without study, baths, hauzes and ditches were filled up, which contributed to the loss of the silhouette, appearance and microclimate of the ancient city, and the loss of the image is tantamount to the disappearance of the city. In addition, transport highways were built in the historical core and on shopping streets, which does not contribute to the protection of monuments from all kinds of deformations and destruction.

The territory of shahristan and rabad is significantly deformed, its condition does not meet modern sanitary standards, whole groups of quarters are of architectural, artistic and historical value. The facades of these residential buildings are entangled in a web of gas pipes, electric wires and television antennas, the basis of residential development is a grid of narrow, undeveloped streets and dead ends that divide the entire territory into small blocks, densely built up with frame undeveloped houses, one-story planned houses with slate roofs, as well as inexpressive later buildings of civil architecture, industrial enterprises that disfigure the silhouette and panorama of

the historic city and eliminate the significance of monuments as architectural dominants. Around the historical zone there are sections of individual residential buildings, a taxi fleet, various warehouses and bases, etc. The territories are not landscaped, lack greenery and are poorly provided with engineering communications [2].

Restoring the skyline of the historic city is of the utmost importance. The main advantageous and spectacular viewpoints from which the ensemble of the city center is best viewed can be identified with the help of field surveys. The expressiveness of the silhouette is achieved by the possibility of visual perception from the most favorable viewpoints. So, for example, from the Bukhara Arch it is possible to cover the entire structure of the old city as a whole, from where the silhouette is perceived most effectively.

To preserve each specific monument, ensemble or complex, as well as to strengthen its planning and compositional ties with the environment and the modern ensemble of the city, a special, individual approach is required to research and study possible ways to create protected areas, taking into account all the features of project proposals for improvement and putting in order adjacent territories. The main principle of the organization of protected zones is the preservation of the structure, silhouette and originality of the architectural appearance of the historical centers of cities and the creation of a harmonious unity of new construction in the historically developed urban environment [3].

Architectural and planning activities related to the protection of cultural monuments should constitute a special section of the detailed planning project (DPD) of the historical zone of the city and be agreed upon in the scientific expert council under the Department of Cultural Heritage of the Ministry of Culture of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The DPD should include a number of complex issues related to the provision and preservation of architectural monuments, the surrounding street dead-end fabric /networks/, the diversity of urban structures, their reconstruction, improvement and use for tourism purposes.

Around a monument or a group of cultural monuments, a security zone and a development regulation zone are established. Experience shows that at the present time in the central part of the historical cities of Uzbekistan in the zone of protection of monuments, serious mistakes and omissions are made, for the avoidance of which deep research and design developments of the architect are required.

There are several research methods:

1. Study and study of the planning structure of the city in the historical process of its formation.

This study was carried out by studying archival materials, literary sources, city plans of various periods, as well as field survey, photographic recording of the current state of objects.

2. Analysis of the architectural and spatial organization of the urban ensemble, which includes planning relationships, scale proportions, spatial organization of squares and streets, etc.
3. The study of city development from the point of view of its historical, artistic and urban value and the current state, taking into account the town-forming significance of individual ensembles and buildings as cultural monuments.
4. Determination of the boundaries of a valuable cultural layer - a territory requiring archaeological research.
5. Analysis of the vertical organization of the urban ensemble, taking into account its perception from external viewpoints and directions [4].

For this purpose, the visual boundaries of the historical center are determined, i.e. the territory of the best visibility of the central architectural ensemble. To determine the zones of perception of

historical objects and zones of development regulation, points are selected that represent observations of the surface of visual perception of architectural monuments.

In the further development of the PDP for the central part of historical cities with historical and cultural monuments, the necessary urban planning measures to establish regime zones, as well as the requirements regarding the protection of historical and cultural monuments, their rational use, determination of historical and cultural value, etc. To ensure the necessary conditions for viewing architectural monuments during the reconstruction of cities, monuments of ancient culture, it is necessary to develop special measures to create protected zones / sites of architectural monuments / and control zones, / zones of a special reconstruction regime / on the territory of which the interests of protecting monuments and modern buildings collide /.

The security zone is, first of all, a means of strengthening the planning and compositional ties between the monument and its surroundings. Establishment of protected zones, along with the maximum disclosure of the architectural and artistic qualities of monuments and the best conditions for perception, as well as addressing issues of modern use of architectural monuments.

When determining the size and configuration of the buffer zone, the modern use of monuments is also important. These issues are interrelated, as the rational use of historic buildings is one of the radical ways to ensure their longevity.

The use of a monument for modern needs is a necessary and crucial part of the overall project for the restoration of monuments, which makes it possible to determine the conditions for their preservation and inclusion in modern planning and development, as well as organize a demonstration of monuments to sightseers and tourists. As a result of historical and architectural research of the city, a system of historical zones is being developed, which is subdivided as follows:

Protected area /historical-architectural reserve/ - covers part of the building area and landscape of the city with a united general planning concept and architectural composition, which has a significant number of monuments and historically valuable buildings that have retained a certain historical flavor.

Protected zone or monument protection zone - the territory immediately surrounding the monument, where the historical planning is protected, the historical environment and landscape are preserved, the possibility of restoring their lost elements is reserved, etc.

Regulated development zone /or regime development zone/ - the territory adjacent to the protected zone, which, forming an environment for cultural monuments, contributes to the preservation of the significance of the monument in the architectural and spatial organization of the city, provides favorable conditions for the visual perception of the monument.

New construction in the development regulation zone is regulated by the functional purpose, height and length of buildings, building composition, nature of landscaping and landscaping, tectonics, material and style characteristics, and other possible indicators. The nature of the restriction is indicated for each specific zone, depending on its position relative to the monument.

Protected /natural/ landscape zones – are designed to ensure the preservation and restoration of the historical landscape, and its connection with the surrounding nature. In each of these zones, issues of the use of buildings should be resolved, taking into account the specifics of the layout and architectural appearance, the needs of the city in one or another functional group.

New buildings are prohibited in the protected zones and all issues of the use of the territory (improvement, landscaping, placement of temporary structures, etc.) are resolved taking into account the creation of the most favorable conditions for the preservation and exposition of the monument and are agreed with the bodies of state protection of architectural monuments, in

addition, the buildings are subject to demolition, distorting monuments and interfering with their inspection, as well as low-value and dilapidated structures. Historically established protected areas can be divided into three categories:

- Territories of ensembles with preserved cultural monuments, forming a single urban formation.
- territories of complexes where individual cultural monuments are combined with the surrounding buildings and are of value in historical and urban planning, artistic or ethnographic terms.
- Protective zones of individual cultural monuments.

In the conditions of the historically established cities of Uzbekistan, it is difficult to solve such issues as the protection and restoration of cultural monuments, modern construction and the development of transport traffic. Isolation and artificial separation of the architectural heritage in all its diverse forms and types from modern urban planning problems is detrimental not only to the preservation of the heritage, but also to the living environment of the city.

Great importance is attached to the preservation of the general environment of the historically established mass development in the process of the upcoming reconstruction of the central part of the city. Due to the variety of planning situations in old residential areas, the different nature of the relationship with historical architectural ensembles, as well as the degree of value of their planning and development, three main aspects of security measures:

- ✓ preservation of the mahalla "blocks", streets, subject to clarification of their functional content and improvement of artistic merit;
- ✓ reconstruction and restoration of individual architectural and planning complexes in their more complete (for a certain period) architectural solution, taking into account the memorial significance of the place;
- ✓ Compliance with strict restrictions in the complex transformation of parts or entire areas, carried out on the basis of advanced social and urban planning concepts, however, on condition that historically valuable buildings are preserved.

The Ichan-Kala area in Khiva, now declared a protected area, is an organic part of the city. The transport highway around the fortress walls exposed the approaches, created a one-way street layout. Ichan-Kala is artificially separated from the city, the creation of a green zone around it violates the unity of the city, destroys the background development of the buffer zone.

For example, in Samarkandlandshaft, around a large part of Registan Square and the area between the Guri Amir mausoleum and Rukhabad, it interferes with the perception of monuments and does not fit into the context of the urban planning system, being the development of urban space or the background for panoramas and the silhouette of monuments where "forest plantings" were formed. In addition, the approach to the Guri Amir mausoleum was blocked by "high" walls, which created an unfavorable atmosphere for tourists and closed the general overview of the surrounding historical environment around the mausoleum.

An analysis of the current state of historically established cities shows that most of them are characterized by continuous unsystematic outbuildings next to the most valuable architectural monuments, which impede the view and reduce the aesthetic qualities of the city.

This often does not take into account the elementary foundations of landscape art, compositional features and the nature of the monuments. The most common type of planting remains an ordinary linear system, in many cases covering historical ensembles with a solid screen, the most interesting aspect aspects and not always corresponding to the features of ancient architecture.

In the approved draft of the master plan of Bukhara, developed in 1980 by the Institute "UzNIIP Urban Planning", the ancient part of Bukhara is a protected area, which is difficult to agree with, because. The plan provides for the breakdown of the reserve into separate microdistricts, in which the monuments are preserved in separate islands. The situation is the same in Samarkand and other historical cities of Uzbekistan. These disappointing facts relate to the problems of reconstruction - urban planning, today there is no approved, sufficiently substantiated project or recommendations on the organization of protected zones, museumification of buildings.

In Uzbekistan, the organization of the protected zone of architectural monuments is not given due attention, and the use of monument buildings is mainly of a museum nature, incl. unique architectural monuments. The rest of the buildings and the "background" buildings are used for various purposes. Studying the experience of foreign countries, it becomes clear that our opportunities are quite wide. Social, aesthetic and practical factors are interdependent, complement and develop each other and contribute to the preservation of the historical, artistic and material value of the monument.

During reconnaissance surveys and analysis of field studies, the following is revealed:

- the main concept in solving the problem of protection and use of architectural monuments for modern society is the careful attitude to the architectural monument, its preservation for future generations;
- the task of organizing historical zones is to preserve the structure, silhouette and originality of the architectural appearance of the central part of the historical city, to create a harmonious unity of the historically developed urban environment;
- it is necessary to further study the principles of organizing a protected zone, a zone for regulating development, adapting monuments and ensembles and developing a classification for the use of architectural monuments, as well as clarifying the principles for organizing protected zones of ensembles and monuments in protected areas of historical cities of Uzbekistan;
- in order to preserve the architectural monument and strengthen the planning and compositional ties with the environment and the modern ensemble of the city, historical zones are established.

The task of organizing historical zones is to preserve the structure, silhouette and originality of the architectural appearance of the city, to create a harmonious unity of new construction with the historically established urban environment.

Since design and research work on this issue in the future requires an integrated approach and requires the efforts of many specialists (including specialists in related professions), it is recommended to create special design departments dealing with the problems of reconstructing the centers of historical cities and adapting architectural monuments. A very useful design approach is also the system for identifying zones of a special reconstruction mode, which consists of four optimal options:

- ✓ a zone of conservation, or a zone of strict regime of reconstruction "a zone of sanitation";
- ✓ a zone of limited reconstruction, where new construction is combined with reconstruction measures on preserved buildings;
- ✓ a zone of new regulated construction, where it obeys the principle of continuity and is combined in a spatial organization with the dominants of the historical complexes of the city;
- ✓ a zone of new free construction, the boundary of which defines a gap in the successive spatial organization of the city.

The proposals of this publication are based on modern views developed by domestic and world architectural science, which takes into account the accumulated experience in our country and abroad. It is necessary to develop a historical and town-planning basic plan for the reconstruction of the centers of historical cities of Uzbekistan, and even more so in its entirety enshrined in official documents, has not yet been developed to this day. It is difficult in the conditions of a huge variety of urban planning objects and the absence of special research and design and survey institutes. Moreover, today we can highlight the main ideas and provisions of this methodology, applicable in most cases of the reconstruction of our historical cities for the future generation.

Thus, certain features (openness of the historical core) in a number of historical cities of Uzbekistan (Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Shakhrisabz, Kokand, etc.) determine the search for a unique layout that allows solving a number of problems to avoid their occurrence [5,6,7,8].

Conclusion. At present, in the practice of urban planning, such an order is needed in which, before the development of master plans for cities with valuable historical and architectural heritage, a comprehensive study of its existing structure should be carried out in order to identify, evaluate and determine the nature of the historical - artistic merit. Creative decisions in the draft master plan should be based on preliminary studies, assessments and recommendations.

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