

The Reconstruction of Historical Centers and Residential Structures Issue in Tashkent City

Dinara Nazarova¹

¹ Department of Architecture, Tashkent Architectural and Building Institute,
Tashkent, 700011, Uzbekistan

Abstract

The article is devoted to the preservation of the environment of historical centers and residential buildings in the old part of Tashkent. The article presents the urban development solutions that meet the program of urban development and construction of the old part of Tashkent for the period until 2020, initiated by the head of state. Design decisions made on the streets Zarkaynar, Hakikat and reflect the spirit of the old town. They aim to rehabilitate and upgrade the conservation of the historic environment prevailing here.

Keywords: *Central Asia; Uzbekistan; Town-planning; reconstruction; rehabilitation; historical centers; historical centers; residential building*

1. Introduction

Throughout the history of urban development often needs to update their systematic planning structure, replacement of individual buildings and the various reconstruction activities, caused by changes in the conditions of life society. Nowadays, the reconstruction is the main form of urban development activities not only in Uzbekistan, but also in the world. During the years of independence, much has been updated most of the cities, and therefore the problems associated with the development of modern society. At first, it concerns the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the old part and historical centers. Around the world architects and urban planners work on the similar issues. This complex has a principle importance of reconstruction of individual, local areas, especially residential areas.

Reconstruction of residential buildings at the old city planning restricted areas serves three purposes. This is primarily a rehabilitation of buildings and living environment while maintaining image continuity. Secondly, cultural and public services of the social reconstruction planning. And, thirdly, updating and improving the external appearance of buildings and inner-land.



Figure 1. The lively street of the old town in 1980.

2. Application of a wave of reconstruction for the settlement of the indigenous population of the residential building in the historic city.

The socially-targeted design based on the principles of as much as possible keep the current building, which reflects the life of the citizens. The experience of many developed countries suggests that a cardinal restructuring of the broken continuity of land use for generations. Children and grandchildren resettled in connection with the reconstruction of indigenous people find habitats in other areas of the city, at least - close to their parents, but, as a rule, do not return to an updated building, where their grandparents lived.

Listed in the order of blocks the passage of time and the aging of the buildings are a haven of alien people. This fact takes place in several German cities. They updated the territory after 40-50 years have been inhabited originally from Africa and Asia. Similar facts occur, and in some cities in France.

One of the methods of conservation of indigenous people in the areas under reconstruction is the reconstruction of the wave. Its principle is to release capitally repaired buildings by checking adjacent and previously repaired. Upon completion of his house in the resettlement of residents of nearby populated, scheduled for reconstruction. This process is sequentially until the full completion of all work on the site. For example, the quarter Gur Emir in Samarkand has been experimenting methods of block updates in each household.

3. Methods to improve housing conditions. The development of engineering, transport and social infrastructure.

August 30, 2001 the Oliy Majlis adopted the law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On protection, preservation and use of objects of cultural heritage." Within the framework of this law regulates all matters for their conservation, restoration, preservation and use of monuments of material culture. Along with the architectural monuments there is a unique historical environment which forms the residential traditional type homes, streets, so typical of the old city, canals, tea house, landscape elements and others. Over the years, did not attach much importance to the preservation of the c surrounding the monuments that it contributed to a gradual reduction, and in some cases even disappear.



Figure 2. A traditional teahouse as a place of leisure of the male population of Mahalla (1950 years).



a)



b)

Figure 3 project proposals for the reconstruction of objects located on the street. Gulbozor Tashkent. a) residential buildings. b) building teahouse.

The solution of these issues has been devoted to urban development program and arrangement of the old part of Tashkent for the period up to 2020 established on the initiative of President Islam Karimov. Monitoring and a comprehensive survey to identify the level of arrangement have been conducted on the extent and quality of the development of transport and road communications, security residential areas of drinking water supply, sewage, heating and electricity, according to the modern requirements, town planning and health standards. Particular attention was paid to the careful preservation of the traditions and characteristics of national architecture, historical and architectural monuments of Tashkent, especially the old part, which is the location of one of the oldest settlements in the region, are the bearers of historical, cultural and national architectural heritage, has made a huge contribution to the development of Islamic culture and world civilization, highly regarded by the international community.

To participate in the program were involved in architects, historians, urban planners and archaeologists, members of research institutes, professors and graduate students of Architecture and Construction Institute. The program has been developed the basic concept for the rehabilitation and preservation of the Old City, and the basic directions of activity and developed drafts project proposals according to the areas, including the streets Zarkaynar and Gulbozor. Buildings of historical streets of residential buildings takes into account the nature of the environment, for these reasons, residential homes project proposals are designed to preserve the historical site appearance using traditional planning and decorating elements in houses not exceeding 2 floors, with the use of modern materials and advanced engineering, transport and social infrastructure. Here is just a program for the phased move of indigenous people in the finished house has been offered.



Figure 4. Project proposals for the rehabilitation of facilities located on the street. Zarkaynar Tashkent

5. Conclusions

As can be seen from the above, the modernization of the central zones of historic neighborhoods is the most complex in the city reconstruction activities. It should be subject to a definite program of further development and use of territories. These programs are developed on a citywide level. Determine the attractiveness of certain products of individual components of planning structures; objects reveal the gravity and intensity of their use of the townspeople. In such cases, tenders and contests for the best projects for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of historic city centers make it possible to better appreciate the importance and priority of these areas and to take a

decision on upgrading on the basis of the best design solutions and suggestions.

who must seek to unity of urban architectural image, designing it in the form of the ensemble. In particular, it is considered important to preserve the unity of different parts of the city, formed in different periods.

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Dinara Nazarova. Education: 2004-2009 - B. Sc. - Tashkent Architectural and Building Institute, 2009-2011 - M. Sc. - Tashkent Architectural and Building Institute. Employment: 2010-2012 – architect in design firm Ach Structure Center. 2012-2015 – Assistant professor in Tashkent Architectural and Building Institute. 2015- nowadays - Senior Lecturer in Department of Architecture of Tashkent Architectural and Building Institute. Published more than 20 papers. Current research interest: Reconstruction of the local area in the context of sustainable urban planning of Uzbekistan