

Reconstruction of the historical parts and principles of placement of modern houses and complexes in the cities of Uzbekistan

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Abstract— This article is about the problems and possible solutions on the preservation and reconstruction of historical parts of cities and modernization of residential buildings in the cities of Uzbekistan.

Index Terms— historical cities, complexes, reconstruction, residential buildings.

1 Introduction

Traditional patterns are in a great importance in the development of - Samarqand, Bukhara, Khiva, and other historical cities of Uzbekistan. Original architectural and planning structures and volume special compositions that remained unchanged through certain historical periods are now in the process of developing rapidly as the result of urbanization of cities after the independence. According to a new life demands in a city built huge public and residential are becoming architecture basis. The rich traditions of national architecture in the development of modern architecture and urban planning, architecture and urban heritage conservation is one of the requirements of the current period.

2 THE PROBLEMS

In order to combine project and constructed complexes in the restoration with reconstruction of buildings and complexes a number of problems arise: to connect the territory of the historical environment and without destroying structure of the special volume with transport service and engineering

systems; In the old part of the population, cultural and community services, not only their artistic integrity, but also the socio-demographic content while maintaining the uniqueness of rural development and the needs of the population.

The above mentioned problems with sustainable growth and identity of the historic cities are closely related. The existence of the architectural monuments of the city, their quantity and their structural principles makes available historical classification. At the same time, they need to take into

account the historical and the modern trend. They are not only architectural and urban historical and architectural value, but also the structural system of the structure of the genetic quality of their housing, construction of public buildings to determine the pace and scope, as well as the historical and modern parts of the city environment and the widespread use of synthesis methods that the combination of these historical some ways, reconstruction and sustainable development, the next stage in the scientific-research project to determine the size, scope and areas of opportunity.

The historical parts of the cities of the environment kept simple, without taking into account the development of the monuments often leads to a complete loss of importance. Thus, the historical parts and zones, or some of the material conservation of historical monuments are the issue of the historical development of the city. This issues of the city's architectural and planning composition, transport system and technical-engineering (services) are inseparably linked. Therefore, the fraction of surviving and new buildings, spatial composition and determine the direction of the functional analysis of the excellent relations between their primary role.

Created in different periods and surviving monuments of architecture and urban planning in the conditions of permanent and sustainable development of cities, re-emerging with the modern pace of reconstruction of historic proportions between the environment, the volume of new space will lead to the harmonization of relations and compositional opportunities for the improvement of scientific research are in need.

3 MIDDLE AGES

The main issue of sustainable development in the old part of the city is to find and solve the requirements for the identification and implementation in harmony with traditional houses with functional and compositional dependence of architectural monuments, their environment and territorial integrity, while carrying reconstruction projects of valuable historical cities.

Urgency and actuality of reconstruction problem in historical parts residential reservation of old cities, from the quantitative aspects, is that plan of traditional houses and complexes belonging to end of Middle ages are kept and reserved. From the engineering mode (filled with raw brick walls of the wooden frame, partially baked or raw brick walls of the terms of the reconstruction of the historical part of the city), this almost impossible the modernization of housing.

For this reason, no doubt, the construction of new residential buildings and complexes inside, layers of traditional types of residential houses, their architectural and planning structure and volume, traditional accommodation in the composition of ordinary and famous architectural monuments, visual communications regulation, is based on the methodology for carrying out the project of the service.

To determine a person's interaction with the external environment through a regional approach, while maintaining the traditional principles of the formation of low-storey residential buildings some of the traditional, historical areas identified as a result of a complex project research to take into account the valuable qualities, as well as historic cities, formed in the reconstruction of the historic city environment of modern-scale, compositional slowly to the parameters of logical thinking and recognition of expediency, accommodation which results in the need for a renewal of the complexes, which requires a differentiated approach. Landscaping, public water

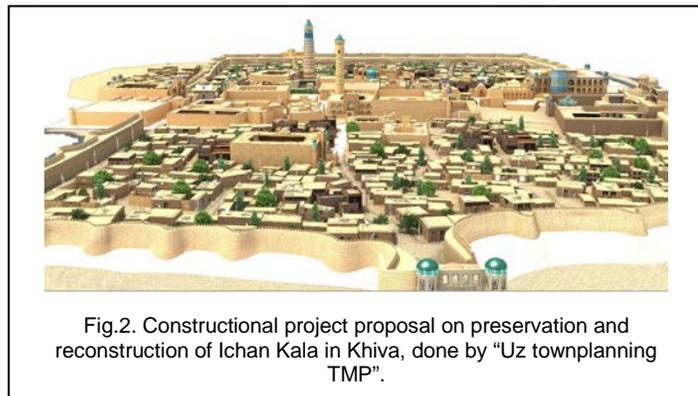


Fig.2. Constructional project proposal on preservation and reconstruction of Ichan Kala in Khiva, done by "Uz townplanning TMP".

supply, engineering equipment and transport service organizations in the historical part of the city saved unchanged as they were done last time in the 50th of the twentieth century. In addition, some difficulties appear in reconstruction of historical cities as the result of the lack of economic costs regulatory documents concerning the historical reconstruction of the cities, and not taking into account the issues of local mahalla's (communities).

Consequently, the reconstruction of the cities of Uzbekistan's longstanding lodging in the historic part of the environment, the architectural complex of town-planning structure and qualities of principle and traditional residential architectural monuments, taking into account the composition on the basis of mutual connectivity features needs improving.

4 MAIN PROJECTS

A longstanding historic part of the city center and the reconstruction of architectural monuments and their active role and importance in the ancient town building to carry out a wide range of scientific research project in this field, the protection of historical and architectural monuments and protected areas, maintenance and use of modern historical issues occupying part of a perfect architectural planning and designing the structure are the main architectural- possible solution. In planning main project plan of cities, designing and making corrections study deeply not only the impact of special architectural monuments and compositions but also special scientific research projects needs to be done for their future sustainable development. And also determination of material and artistic value of the territory of old city should be in the first place, and thus need to continue the reconstruction.

The main objective of the project of scientific research in the old part of the city buildings is to preserve the value of architecture and urban planning, building layers of protection zones to limit these zones to determine the spatial planning to change the structure of the entire region, as well as research to be outside the establishment of methods of zoning, which shows the overall direction of the reconstruction. Most of the historical cities of Uzbekistan has the main provision of the plan, the project research, along with architects, historians, archaeologists, ethnographers and other specialists are to participate in specialized research and design of scientific complex should be established. Bu the purpose of the historical parts of the cities of perfect reconstruction projects created out of the ground. General plans to re-considered architectural monuments, historic buildings and structures formed in the absence of the necessary information about the value of architecture and urban planning, project full complex of scientific research is needed.

5 MAIN DIRECTIONS

Basing on the project the main directions of scientific research can be determined as follows:



Fig.1. Constructional proposal on reconstruction of residential buildings in Guri Amir, one of the historical parts of Samarkand.

- dynamics having comprehensive analysis of sustainable development of the development and creation of cities and architectural and planning structure change.
- architectural monuments (complexes), their historical dynamics of interaction with the environment;
- Historical and traditional, residential complexes and public buildings, the current state of repair and the development trends of the modern basis;
- Basing on above trends of new modern residential complexes and public buildings;
- Architectural monuments of visual effects;
- Historical monuments and zones on the road system and the structure of the transport service;
- landscaping, planting and water supply, environmental and landscape point of view of the country;
- details and directions of the demographic and social study;
- public cultural service system;
- Historical and tourism routes;
- Historical and projected zones reconstruction of residential houses, public buildings and facilities and the development of principles;
- reconstruction of the historical boundaries of the zones, and outside areas of development proposals.

The development of historical and modern parts of the city in a combination includes not only the repair and restoration of architectural monuments, but also keep the environment of past in the historic part of the city zones, as well as the dominant zones like basic buildings and City-D visual-spatial relations should be borne in mind in active introduction to the system. In the development of old buildings in the central zone, cultural and public service system in collaboration with the local system must be carried out in conformity with the functional updates.

The historic part of the city-space structure and volume of its updated strategy, position and size of the city, an important town-planning patterns, determines the development of perspective, and in any case be a comparative analysis of the options for change in the city and on the basis of the project of scientific research work.

A longstanding and modern architectural and planning solution for any communication between the more urban environment and spatial continuity of the composition of the importance of continuity in the development of ideas and development.

Architectural monuments and restoration of traditional architecture and residential complexes in historic part of the city zones, and replace them has a double purpose: save originality of the place of the traditional architectural monuments, with integrity and harmony, scale, plastic, shaped silhouette in mutual relations with new transport system, public cultural services, improve the living environment and sanitation to make it suitable for requirements of modern status.

In architecture of traditional houses, buildings and facilities construction and reconstruction of achieving diversity, its unique microclimate conditions, and socio-demographic factors should be taken into account. For this purpose, the construction of modern housing generally accepted typology needs further unification.

6 END SECTION CONCLUSION

Historical residential quarters, recovery and development of the system is determined by the principles of the new residential complexes, as well as their architectural-ethnographic museum zones, tourist routes in order to create a special research and development project will require them to enter. It should be noted that part of the modern history of the cities and areas of reconstruction in accordance with the requirements of a continuous process, new trends, and strategies for the sector. The project of scientific research, summarize the accumulated rich experience in experimental design, the organization of international competitions can be requested. So, to conclude it can be said that part of the history of the city and the reconstruction of areas and modernization depends on time period, hence we should not forget that.

The project proposals and practical work on preservation and reconstruction the cities of Samarkand and Khiva, as shown in figure 1-2, will serve as a program for future generations, along with historical preservation and sustainable development.

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