



"Formation Of Architecture of Historical City Centers of Uzbekistan" (On the Example of the City of Bukhara)

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ABSTRACT

This article describes the features of the formation of historical and modern architecture of Bukhara, analyzes the architectural features in the context of the development of historical architecture of the city, identifies trends in the development of ecological approaches. In modern construction, projects have been developed on the basis of extensive and scientific research on historical monuments of cultural heritage and samples and comparisons of new modern buildings.

A number of examples of modern and historical construction of buildings in the historical environment of the city of Bukhara, research related to their description based on the impact on the perception of the integrity and authenticity of the architectural environment are analyzed.

Keywords:

Historical center, architectural environment, modern architecture, urban planning, beautification, architectural monument, restoration, reconstruction, conservation, proportion, composition.

The ancient cities of Central Asia: Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva are the culmination of the architecture of the past. Beautiful complexes and original architectural masterpieces seem to immerse us in the atmosphere of medieval cities, allowing us to easily imagine its squares, caravanserais and enjoy the breathtaking beauty of handicrafts. The uniqueness of the historical complexes and monuments of Uzbekistan is not only the cultural heritage of our country, but also the property of world development. In Uzbekistan, monumental monuments are carefully preserved and repaired, their original appearance is restored. With the advent of

independence, special attention has been paid to this issue, which is the state policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The State Constitution strengthens the idea of preserving monuments and their importance in the development of science, culture and public education.

The relevance of this study is related to the problems of preserving the integrity and authenticity of historical centers of cities, including the development of the architectural environment of Bukhara, problem solving, tasks for the restoration of historical city centers and a database for project work.

By the decision of the Government of the Republic, ten cities with many architectural

monuments of Uzbekistan are included in the list of historical cities, including Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Shakhrisabz, Tashkent, Kokand, Gijduvan, Vobkent and others. At present, research work is underway to determine the historical and cultural value of the ancient cities and ancient cities of Uzbekistan, and the number of historical cities is growing.

Resolution of the First President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated July 21, 2014 No. PQ200 "On further improvement of the protection and use of cultural heritage sites", PF-5030 of May 1, 2017 "On measures to radically improve the activities of the State Committee for Architecture and Construction of the Republic of Uzbekistan" and PF-5577 of November 14, 2018 "On additional measures to improve state regulation of the construction industry" This monograph to some extent serves in the implementation of the tasks set out in the Decree and other relevant regulations in this area [1].

The constant attention to the issues of protection, repair and rational use of architectural monuments in the country has allowed to develop a program for the restoration of historical cities of our country.

In these studies, we can see that more attention has been paid to the historical development stages of cities, but today the issues of reconstruction of historic cities on the basis of modern requirements, the origin of

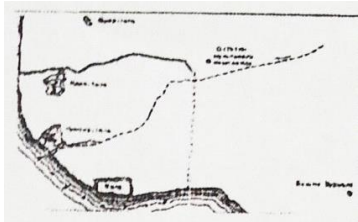
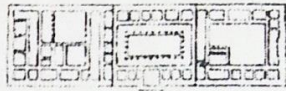
early cities and transformation processes are not sufficiently covered.

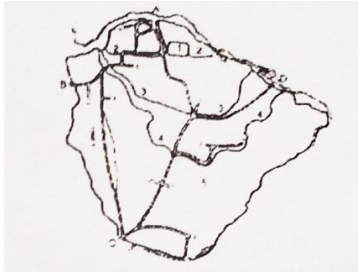
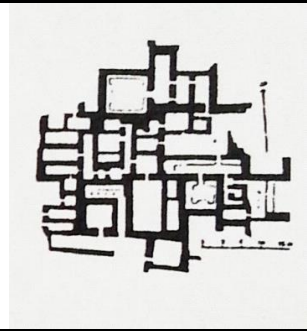
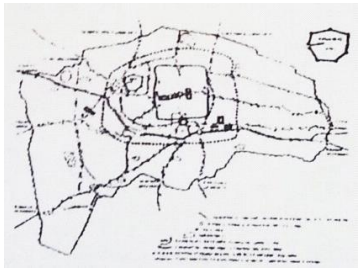
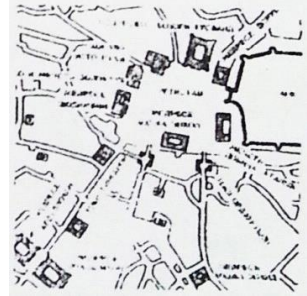
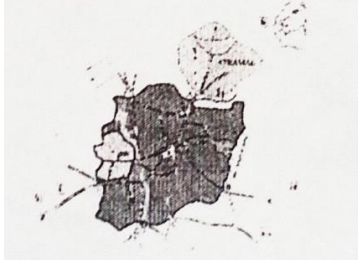
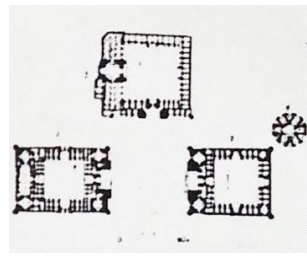

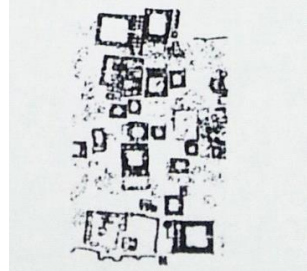
The socio-economic aspects of the reconstruction of existing historic urban centers are not complete, are constantly changing, and the structure of the city depends on the size of the city, functional zoning, technical condition of capital construction, level of engineering equipment and convenience, urban transport, new social functions and society. the problem of bringing it into line with modern requirements to meet modern aesthetic requirements arises. The laws of the reconstruction of historic urban centers, which define the modern approach of urban planning science to the problem of reconstruction of cities with historical and architectural heritage, can be considered as the main task of today.

For the convenience of the analysis of the urban planning system, it should be borne in mind that the city is an integral and indivisible organism in which all the mentioned aspects and components are strongly interconnected. Natural conditions affect both the plan and the location of the verticals, as well as the condition and structure of the leading urban complexes. The planning scheme, in turn, affects the location of individual buildings, the formation of the inner perspective of the city. Therefore, when analyzing specific aspects, it is necessary to always keep in mind the general with its interrelationships [2].

Systematics of the formation of the architecture of historical city centers of Uzbekistan in the early Middle Ages and the Middle Ages.

Fig 1.

S/n	Name of the city	Formation period	Composition of cities	Composition of community centers	Note
Early Middle Ages					
1.	Fayoztepa	II-III centuries AD			Formation of complexes in public centers

2.	Afrosiyob	VIII centuries BC			Formation of complexes in public centers
Middle Ages					
3.	Bukhara	XII-XIX centuries			Formation of complexes in public centers
4.	Samarkand	XIV-XVII centuries			Formation of complexes in public centers
5.	Khiva	XVII-XX centuries			Formation of complexes in public centers

Landscape formation in the central part of the historical cities of Uzbekistan. Landscaping of the architectural environment and the area around architectural monuments should be carried out in close connection with the natural climatic conditions and ornamental plants of the local flora. The national color of the architecture should be reflected in the landscaping of the territory of the monument or complex [3].

Uzbekistan is characterized by mulberry, maple, elm, poplar, aspen and others.

The architectural monuments in the historical center of Bukhara show the complex

path of millennial development of Central Asian architecture. Today, there are 829 cultural heritage sites on the state list in the Bukhara region. All facilities are under state protection and repair and restoration work is underway to develop the historic center. A number of scientific developments and projects are being implemented to develop the historical center. In particular, we can consider the example of advanced projects for the formation of the architecture of the historical center of Bukhara [3].

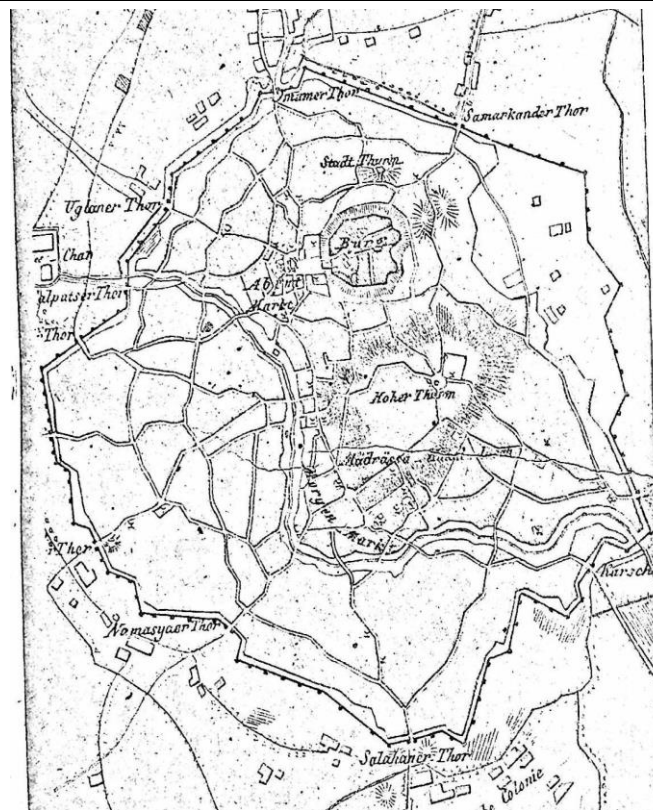


Fig 2. Bukhara, 1983. (According to the Eversman eye survey).

Draft proposal for the reconstruction of Barra Koyna and Karvonbashi caravanserais in the historical center of Bukhara

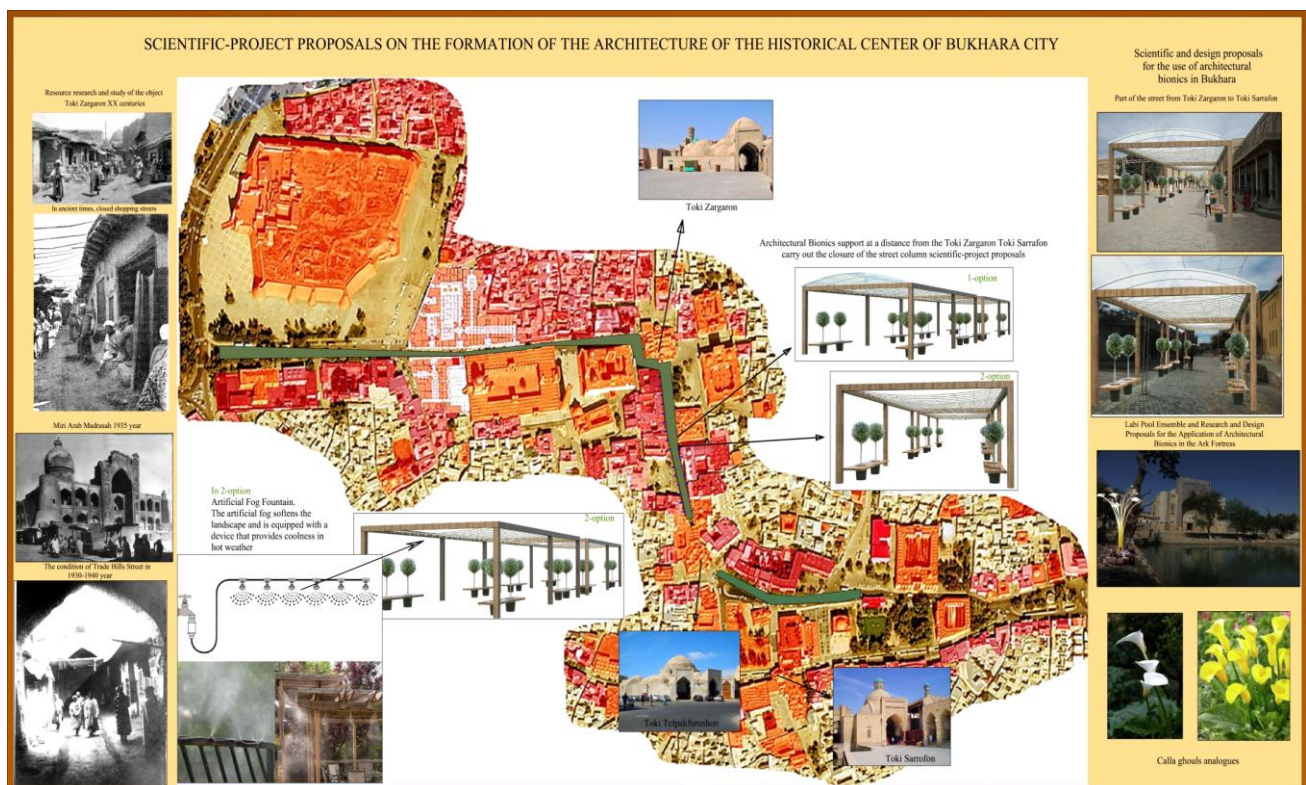


Fig 3.

Considering the spatial structure of historical cities, urban planners of the past understood the importance of its vertical composition and used all means to make it rich and unique. The silhouette of the ancient city was, as usual, rich in high dominants. The location of the original nucleus (e.g., the Ark Fortress in Bukhara), the high elevation, and the accumulation of numerous verticals in the form of minarets adjacent to the blue dome-shaped mosques and madrasas, led to a dominant general hierarchy. This system is filled with the vertical dimensions of the Poyi Kalon complex, the memorial complex of the Ulugbek and Abdulazizkhan madrasas, and the trade domes of the Taqi Zargaron and Abdullahkhan districts. In order to reliably assess the compositional-artistic advantages of architectural complexes and develop recommendations based on their restoration, it is necessary to understand and reveal these compositional connections in a historical context [4].

References

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