

Strategy For Preservation Of Historical Urban Landscapes On The Example Of The City Of Samarkand

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Annotation: The Article Considers The Results Of The Study Of The Historically Formed Structure Of The City And The Current State Of The Functional Use Of The Territory, The Density Of The Urban Web. An Assessment Of The Preservation Of The Urban Environment Of The Historical Part Of The City And The Development Of New Transport Links Is Given, A Landscape-Visual Analysis Of The Study Area Is Carried Out. A Strategy For The Preservation Of Historical Urban Landscapes In The Context Of Intensive Modern Trends In The Development Of The Urban Environment Is Proposed.

Keywords: Historical Urban Landscape, Urban Web, Samarkand Strategy, Makhalla (Community), Viewpoints, Renovation.

Preservation Of The Urban Web Of Historical Zones Of Cities Containing Monuments And Their Environment, Public Places, Communities (The Traditional Mahalla Is A Spatial Carrier Of Uzbekistan, Which Best Reflects The Unique Way Of Life Of The Uzbek People), Infrastructure, Traditional Knowledge And Lifestyle Of Residents Who Are Users And Keepers Of This Rich Heritage Plays A Very Important Role For Future Generations (For The Sake Of Our Children And The Children Of Our Children).

In The Past Decade, Uzbekistan Has Shown Significant Economic Growth. The Urbanization Process Was Accompanied By An Intensive Growth In The Population In Cities And Towns. Many Cities Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan Are A Treasury Of World Culture, The Preservation Of Values Of Which Is The Most Important Task In Planning Their Development For The Future. The Complex History Of Cities, Stretching Back Millennia, Is Associated With Huge Irreplaceable Losses. Previous Ambitious Design Work, Based On The Principles Of Town Formation Adopted In The Soviet Period Based On The Development Of Industrial Complexes, Stimulating The Active Growth Of Cities, As Well As Cardinal Changes In Socio-Economic And Political Conditions, Including Privatization And Laws On Private Property, Entailed, In The Process Their Implementation, New Losses And Aggravated The Problems Of Cities, One Of Them Is The City Of Samarkand.

The Uniqueness Of Samarkand, Its Enormous Historical And Cultural Significance In The Global Culture Are Fundamental Factors In Determining The Prospects For Its Development. The Main Objective Of The Strategy Was To Preserve The Urban Web As A Whole: Natural Conditions, Monuments And Their Surroundings, Public Spaces, Makhallas (Communities), Infrastructure And Lifestyle Of Samarkand People, Who Are The Users, Keepers Of This Rich Heritage Of Islamic Culture And Spirituality.

The Complexity Of The Functional Planning Structure And The Inconsistency Of The Requirements For The Urban Environment Necessitated The Development In The Formation Of The City, The Symbiosis Of The Urban Planning Culture And The Strategy Of Preserving The Historically Formed Urban Landscapes. They Will Define Approaches And Principles In Solving A Complex Of Problems Of Urban Development, Based On The Place, Its Role In The System Of Cities In Uzbekistan And In The Global Culture.

(Picture 1)

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The History Of Samarkand Begins In The 7th Century Bc.

The City Has Always Attracted Particular Interest Due To Its Key Position On The Great Silk Road Between East And West. Samarkand, Along With Bukhara, Khiva, Shakhrisabz, Kokand And Other Ancient Cities, Have Created World-Wide Fame For Uzbekistan.

The City Of Samarkand Has Passed Through Several Historical Periods. The Settlement Afrosiab (Vii Century Bc - Xiii Century) Testifies To The Centuries-Old History Of The Culture Of Uzbekistan For More Than 1800 Years, Is A Heritage For Future Generations In The Study Of The Origin Of The City. (Picture 2)



A



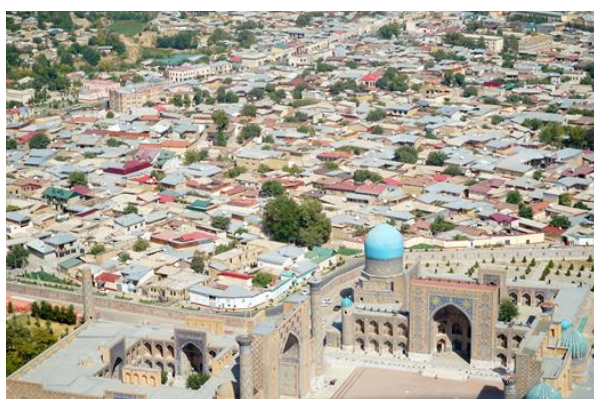
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Picture 2. The Settlement Afrosiab (VII Century BC - XIII Century). A) View Of The Settlement From The Eastern Side; B) A View From The Settlement To The Monument Of Monumental Architecture Of The Timurid Period, Bibi-Khanyim Madrasah; C) A View From The Top To The Planning Structure Of Afrosiab.

During The Reign Of A. Temur, The City Became The Capital Of The Empire And Reached An Unprecedented Prosperity As An Important Political, Economic And Cultural Center. (Picture 3)

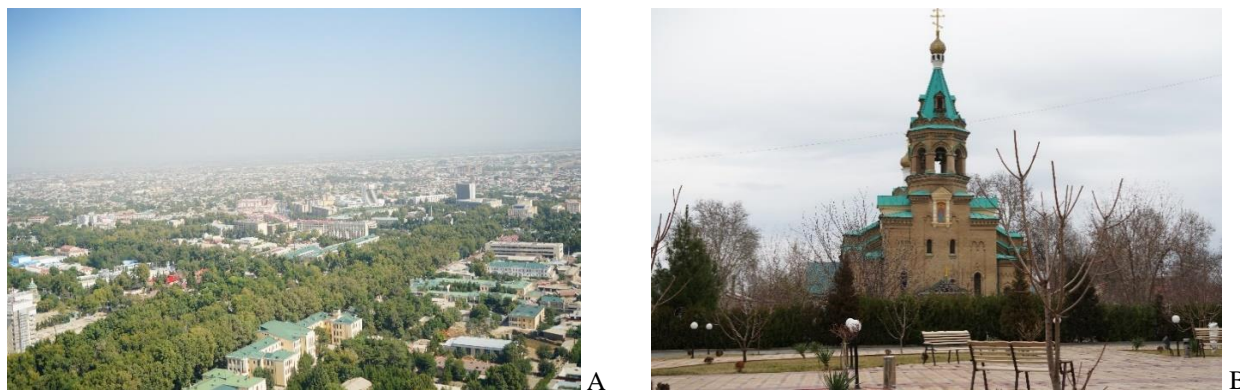


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Picture 3. Timurid Period (14-15th Century). A) Registan Square And Ensemble With The Urban Web Of A Residential Unit – Makhalla (Community); B) Monument To Shakh-i-Zindan.

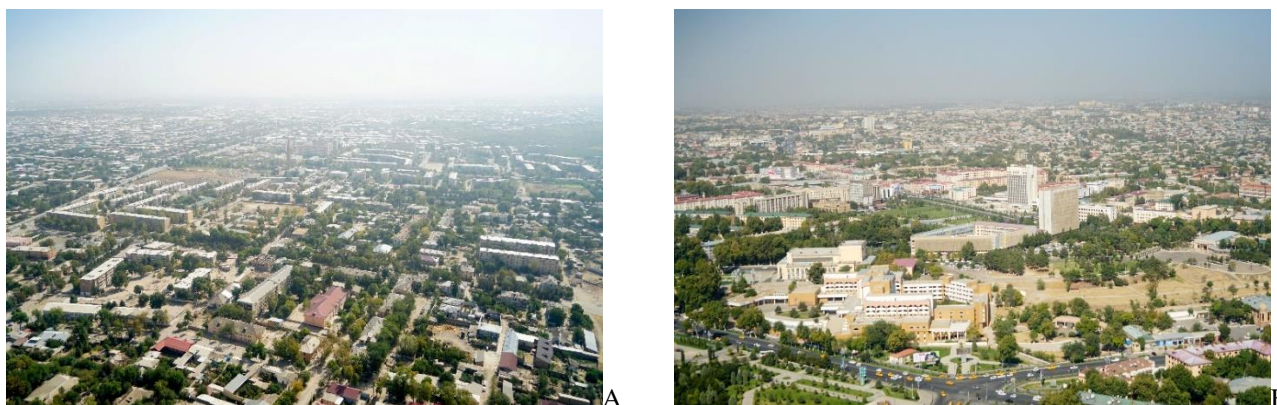
In 1868, The Troops Of Tsarist Russia Conquered Samarkand. With The Emergence Of The Trans-Caspian Railway, Which Connected The European Part Of Russia And Central Asia, Samarkand Regained Its Significance As A Trading City. Russian Culture, Religion And Way Of Life Have Left Indelible Traces In The History Of The City's Architecture. From 1925 To 1930, Samarkand Served As The Capital Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan. (Picture 4)

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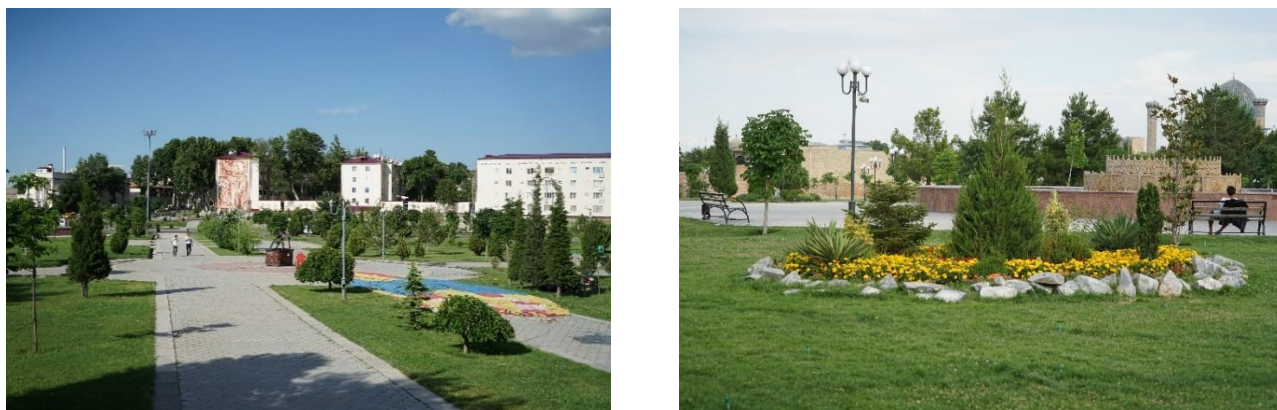
Picture 4. Colonial Period (1868-1917) A) University Boulevard; B) Roman Catholic Church, 1916.

In 1945, During The Second World War, It Was Formed As An Industrial Regional Center. In My Opinion, Samarkand At That Time Was Only Saved By A Miracle From The Cardinal Destruction Of The Historical Part Of The City, The Transfer Of The Status Of The Capital To The City Of Tashkent Removed Close Attention From The City, Thereby Reducing The Speed Of Implementation Of Grandiose Projects Subordinate To The Canons And Ideology Of That Time, Giving The City The Status Of An Administrative Center Of The Republic. (Picture 5)



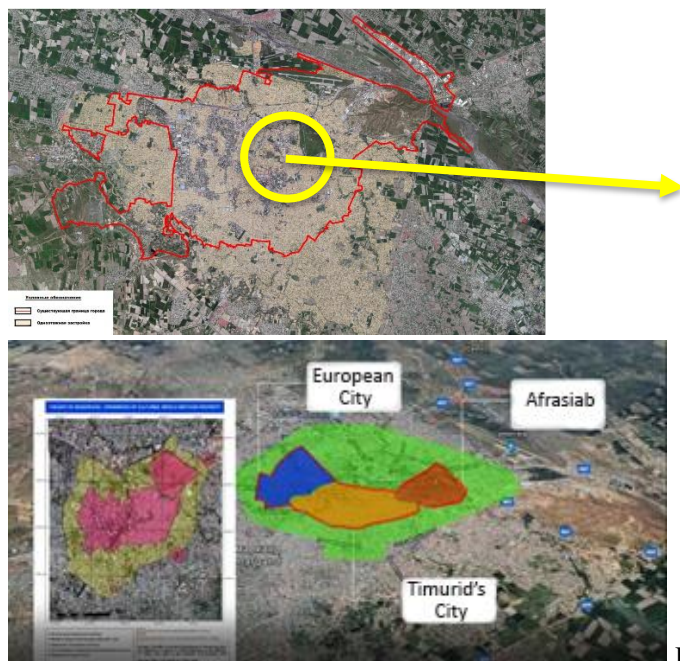
Picture 5. Soviet Period (1917-1991) On The Left Is The Khimikov Microdistrict, Built For The Workers Of The Superphosphate Plant; On The Right Are The Administrative Buildings Of The City Administration And The Afrosiab Hotel In The Historic Center Of The City.

Since 1991, Since The Independence Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan, Samarkand Has Acquired The Status Of One Of The Oldest Cities In Our Country, Which Has Managed To Preserve The Unique Historical, Cultural, Spiritual And Architectural Features Of All Periods Of Its Existence. (Picture 6)



Picture 6. Independence Days 1990-2021 The Territory Of The Former Distillery Factory, Built During The Soviet Period In The Historical Part Of The City, Was Reorganized For Public Greening.

Today, The Population Of Samarkand Is 529 Thousand People, The Territory Is Almost 12,000 Hectares, Which Makes It A Large National Economic, Administrative-Political, Scientific, Educational And Cultural Center Of The Republic Of Uzbekistan. (Picture 6)



Picture 6. A) Current State Of Urban Web. The Red Line Shows The Existing Administrative Border Of The City. Light Yellow One-Story Manor-Type Buildings; B) Protected Historical Part Of The Site Included In The Unesco World Heritage List Under The Nomination "Samarkand-Crossroads Of Cultures".

In Accordance With The Decision Of The World Heritage Committee, Adopted At Its 25th Session In 2001, The Historical Center Of Samarkand Was Included In The Unesco World Heritage List Under The Nomination "Samarkand-Crossroads Of Cultures". World Heritage Is Protected By Establishing The Boundaries Of The Historic Zone And The Development Regulatory Zone. The Boundaries Of The World Heritage Site Include The Entire Territory Of The Ancient City Of The Archaeological Reserve - Afrasiab, The Old (Timurid) City And The European City Of The Period Of The Accession Of Central Asia To Russia. Accordingly, The Development Regulation Zone (Buffer Zone), Established Between The Historical And Modern Buildings, Provides For Strict Control Over The Construction Of Urban Facilities In Order To Preserve The Historical Periods Of The Formation Of The Urban Environment.

It Is Important To Preserve The Historical Characteristics Of The Object "Samarkand - The Crossroads Of Cultures" By Identifying And Promoting Cultural Diversity, Integrating The Features Of The Historically Established Structure And Individual Characteristics Of The Way Of Life Of The Townspeople.

According To Unesco Recommendations, The City Needs To Be Developed Based On A Modern Management Structure, An Effective Management Plan For The World Heritage Site, Integrated Into The City Development Plan.

Samarkand Is Located In The Core Of The Central Zone Of Uzbekistan, At The Junction Of The Historical Cultural Corridor And Modern Rail, Road And Air Links. Occupying A Favorable Economic And Geographical Position, It Is Intensively Developing, Forming As The Center Of The Entire Region. The Strategy Includes Assistance To The Enhanced Integrated Development Of The City With The Adjacent Settlements Of The Samarkand Agglomeration, This Is A Mutually Beneficial Development Of The Economy, Social Sphere, Engineering And Transport Infrastructure, Ecological Environment, Tourism, Industry And Other Areas.

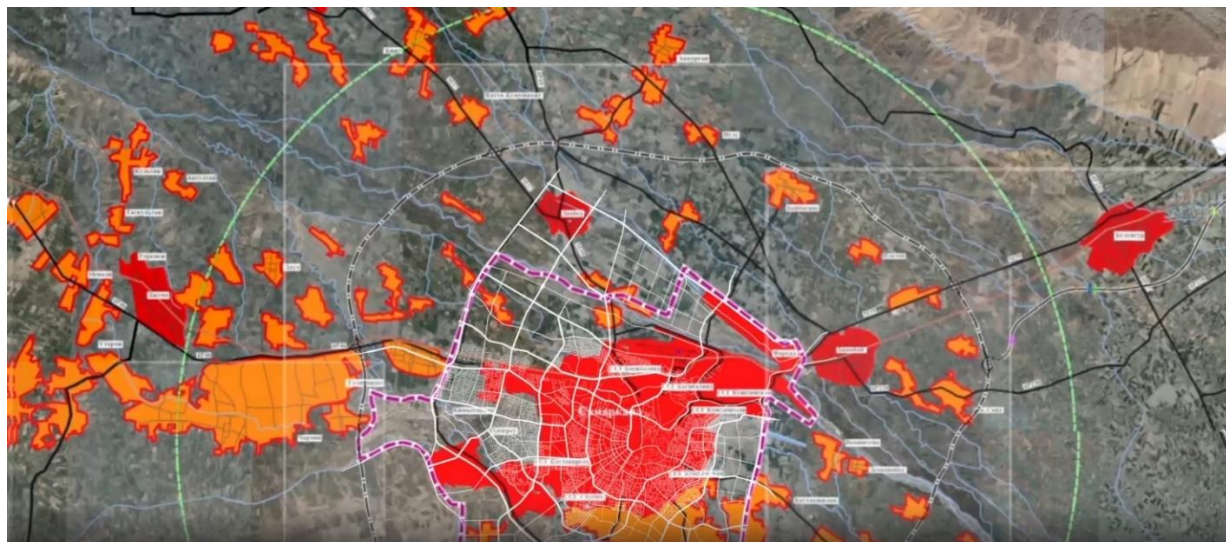
With The Prospective Growth Of The City's Population, The Urban Planning Strategy Provides For The Development Of Existing And Construction Of New Industrial Enterprises. The Main Industries Will Remain: Construction, Mechanical Engineering, Metalworking, Intensive Development Of Enterprises For Servicing Tourism, Folk Crafts, Enterprises Of Light, Food And Local Industries, Curbing The Growth Of Enterprises In The Chemical Industry.

A Set Of Measures To Improve The Environment: Removal Of Sanitary Enterprises From The City In Order To Reduce Harmful Emissions Into The Atmosphere And Water Bodies; Creation Of Green Sanitary Zones, Raising Standards For Pollutant Emissions From Vehicles; Preservation Of Ventilation Corridors; Withdrawal Of

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The Existing Airport And Construction Of A New Airport That Meets International Standards At A Distance Of 25 Km From The City Center;

The Strategy Proposes To Establish New Traffic Rules Inside And Outside The Historical Zone, Reducing The Load On The Transport Network In The Historical Zone, Regenerating The Existing Motor Transport Network Of Makhallas (Communities) To Create Microcirculation Of Roads: Active Development Of The Public Transport System, As Well As The Pedestrian And Bicycle Slow-Moving Network ... (Picture 7)



Picture 7. The Proposed Scheme Of A Developed Network Of Roads Of Urban, Regional And Local Significance Within The Boundaries Of The City's Perspective Growth.

The Strategy Is Aimed At Creating A Comfortable Living Environment. The Traditional Area Will Preserve The Lifestyle Of The Mahallas (Communities) As Much As Possible. The Concepts "New District" And "New City" Mean New Progressive Trends In The Construction Of Residential Areas Of Different Heights And Are Aimed At Creating A Varied And High-Quality Living Environment. Courtyards Without Cars, Separation Of Private From Public, Pedestrian And Green Areas, Architectural Diversity, Social Infrastructure Within Walking Distance Of 15 Minutes. The Developed General Territorial Scheme Of (Number Of) Storeys Was First Introduced Into The Urban Planning Model Of The City Of Samarkand, Made To Preserve The Landscape Of The Historically Formed Urban Fabric Of The Central Part Of The City And Viewpoints. This Will Allow Preserving The Density, Integrity Of The Urban Planning Web Of The City And The Proportionality Of The Area Of The Historical Part Of 1/10 In Relation To The Area Of The Entire City So That In The Future, With Intensive Development, The City Does Not Destroy The Historical Part.

The Unique History And Architecture Of The City, Accentuation Of Various Architectural Styles, Identification Of The Means And Methods Of Their Effective Combination, The Use Of The Traditional Way Of Life Of Makhallas (Communities) For The Integration Of The Traditional Way Of Life Of Samarkand People In The Newly Formed Areas Of The City Territory Are Used. The Goal Is Samarkand As The Center Of Contemporary Art In Central Asia.

Samarkand Is Being Formed As A Compact And Inclusive City, Resistant To Climate Change, With An Open Planning Structure, Providing For Further Latitudinal (Bionic) Development Between The Main Waterways. The Existing Planning Structure Of The City Is Preserved As Much As Possible, And The Historical Zone Turns Into A Living Cradle Of History And Culture With Integrated Elements Capable Of Further Development, As Part Of A Developing Urbanized City.

The Goal Of The Strategy Was The Regeneration Of Samarkand As A Unified System Developing On The Basis Of Rational Land Use And Resource Conservation According To The Principle Of "Conservation Through Development, Development Through Conservation". Creation Of An Efficiently Flexible System Of Urban Planning To Ensure Sustainable Development Of The City. The Planned Development Of The City According To The Strategy, By The Middle Of The 21st Century, Will Raise The Value Of Samarkand At The World Level As The Center Of The Ancient Central Asian Civilization And As A Modern Developing City.

The Implementation Of The Master Plan Of Samarkand, Focused On The Preservation And Restoration Of Historical Urban Landscapes, Will Serve As A Foundation For The Qualitative Development Of Subsequent Periods Of The City's History, And Will Ensure Its Further Sustainable Development.

The Introduction Of A Strategy For The Preservation Of Historical Urban Landscapes In The Development Of Urban Planning Documentation In The Future Will Make It Possible To Competently Develop

A Regulatory Framework For Each City Individually, Which In Turn Will Preserve The Historical And Cultural Material And Non-Material Heritage That Is Of Great Importance For The Sustainable Development Of Cities In The Republic Of Uzbekistan.

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This Article Is Published For The First Time.

Photo And Graphic Materials Were Made During The Survey Of The Territory By The Author Of The Article, F.Sh. Nigmatova.

14.04.2021.