

DEVELOPMENT OF HISTORICAL FERGANA CITY CENTERS

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the main task of reconstructing the historical city center should be to adapt the positive qualities of the historically established urban complex to the vital needs and amenities of modern society.

Keywords: Historical value, grave site, monument, compositional dominance, nature reserve.

INTRODUCTION

The historical and artistic value of historical cities is combined with the material value of all objects that make up the urban environment. Thus, each of the simple urban planning problems acquires an additional dimension, and the general problem acquires its own characteristics. This raises a number of questions:

- how to interpret the entire city, its planned structure and its individual parts (streets, squares, plots and buildings), especially streets with transport routes? How to preserve a building of historical value in its technically outdated and sometimes morally obsolete state? for example, when will the streets in the historical center of Tashkent be expanded? What modern buildings can be built in which parts of the city and what requirements must they meet?

- what qualities should be preserved in a historical city: its entire structure, characteristic flavor, scale or renovation of the city, increasing the scale of buildings and spatial environment, changing the planning and development system?

- to what extent does the fulfillment of all limited requirements ensure the modern standard of living and activity of society?

After the occupation of the Fergana Valley by the troops of the Russian Empire, changes occurred in the construction of new cities and architecture. In the cities founded by the Russians, European-style architecture predominated. Changes in the architectural infrastructure of cities (including urbanization) during this period can be divided into two periods. The first is the last quarter of the 19th century, the second is the beginning of the 20th century.

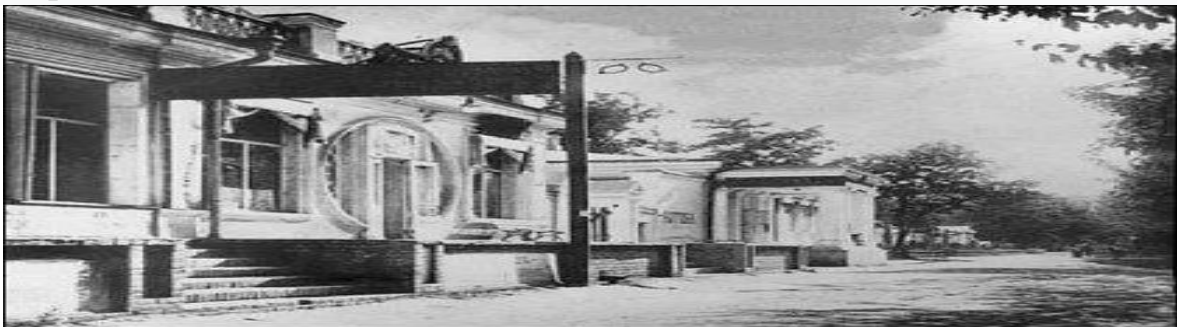
The second period corresponds to the period of formation and development of architecture, typical of the period of capitalist relations. In the last quarter of the 19th

century, new Russian cities were built using local building materials such as mud bricks, tin roofs and clay floors, due to the lack of wood, concrete, mud bricks, tin roofing and windows used in construction. European construction.

After 1890, as a result of the import of rare building materials from Russia and the construction of brick factories in the valley, Russian buildings began to be built in European architectural styles. Now the foundation and plinth (lower part of the wall) of buildings are made of mud brick, often burnt, with gable, often striped tin roofs and plank floors. Houses were painted with lime inside and out, street windows were large, and exterior walls, courtyards, and facades were decorated.

However, it should also be noted that Russian builders correctly appreciated some of the styles of Fergana architecture that had stood the test of time over the centuries, and made significant use of them. When constructing European-style buildings, pashaivas, open veranda, and shells were used to adapt to local climatic conditions.

Sinchi buildings were not only earthquake-resistant, but also very cheap. One of the changes that characterizes the urbanization of the Fergana Valley during the period studied is that these cities have a formal barracks architecture suitable for colonists. An example of this were one-story buildings made of mud brick with a plastered facade. Among these buildings, the county governor's house, built of magnificent brick, and the city church stood out. Their decoration is simple but clean, made in the style of pseudo-classicism.



(Governor's street. Fergana 1913.) All these problems persist in the conditions of restoration of the historical centers of the city, but another (leading for a historical city) task is to contribute to the maximum preservation of the historical and artistic qualities of the city.

To answer these and other similar questions, special historical urban planning studies are mobilized, which in modern design practice are combined with the concept of "pre-project cycle". Naturally, these requirements are strict and different for different cities, but on a scientific basis and in practice they can be expressed as a necessary condition for the restoration of any historical city centers.

Many cultural heritage sites are concentrated in the city, mainly within the boundaries of the historical and architectural reserve. They are officially registered and protected by the state.

The central area is home to many hotels, tour companies, restaurants, shops, banks and medical centers. There are not enough cultural centers, schools, kindergartens, public service institutions, and transport. Radiality prevails in the planning composition; there is a high need for repairs, landscaping and improvement of the main streets, as well as for further expansion of their current width.

The main task of urban planning science can be considered to be the determination of the basic patterns of restoration of historical city centers, which determine the modern approach to the problem of restoring cities with the historical and architectural heritage of urban planning science.

An integrated approach assumes that the historical city is viewed as a holistic, interconnected structure, and not as monument objects. Today it is not recommended to separate monuments from the environment, to consider them without connecting them with the entire complex. The historical center of the city is considered in the complex of historically established relationships between its parts and structural elements. Thus, in the resulting architectural design, the question of protecting the urban environment as a complex monument of urban planning arises.

A systematic approach, based on historical research and compositional analysis of the structure of the city and all its components, allows us to deeply and objectively assess the historical and artistic advantages of the city and develop scientifically based recommendations for their preservation and development.

An individual approach to each specific architectural monument or historical city requires studying and understanding the unique features and qualities of the city's planning and design structure, which are determined by the following laws, as well as the specific conditions of urban life:

- the nature, value and safety of monuments and historical, artistic and urban heritage of the city;
- the economic capabilities of a given monument in general and its future functional purpose in particular (this issue may vary depending on the nature and value of the architectural heritage);
- the possibility of organizing scientific and tourist acquaintance with the architectural and artistic attractions of the historical city (a large number of objects of acquaintance, natural and landscape attractions, folk arts and crafts, places that can be reached by transport, service reserves of labor force in the field of rendering, etc.).

The principle of active integration of the city's architectural heritage into the life of modern society, its inextricable connection with modern tasks. In a restored city,

whether it is an integral part of the urban structure or a separate complex and monument, there cannot be objects of historical value that are doomed to disappear due to their purpose. The exclusion of one or another object from the activities of modern urban life affects its spiritual and physical decline.

CONCLUSION

In this case, the concept of “debt” can be interpreted very broadly. For individual objects, this is an exhibition object, where the monument itself becomes an exhibit. For a complex to lead, its role of compositional dominance can become a challenge.

The main task of restoring the historical center should be the adaptation of the positive qualities of the urban complex, historically formed in the urban environment, to the living requirements and amenities of modern society, harmonization of old with new buildings, preservation and strengthening of their unity, convenient organization. cities.

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