

УДК 711.13+711.433

FEATURES OF LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE OF THE CANAL BANKS IN THE HISTORICAL EUROPEAN PART OF THE CITY OF SAMARKAND

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Abstract. The article examines some aspects of the problem of rehabilitation of the architectural environment of the historically formed European part of Samarkand. The concept is presented and proposals for the preservation of the historical center of Samarkand are presented.

Key words: architecture, urban planning, educational institution, department, production, science. historical center, preservation, traditions.

1. **Town planning features of the historical European part of Samarkand.** Samarkand, as one of the world famous centers of international tourism, is subject to corresponding high international requirements. The most important of them is the special requirements for its architectural appearance. Therefore, today this city, along with the provision of the necessary range of tourist services, should strengthen its exposition attractiveness.

An important milestone in the development of this direction was the international UNESCO seminar organized in October 2010 in Samarkand "Development of a management plan for the World Heritage Site of Samarkand - a crossroads of cultures." UNESCO experts, as well as architects working on the problems of Samarkand, noted the historically formed European part of Samarkand among the zones and objects that need to improve their exposition attractiveness.

As you know, the historical zone of Samarkand includes both the "Timurid city" founded by Amir Timur and the European historical part. And this territory of the city was formed starting from the second half of the 19th century. At that time, the general plan of Samarkand was developed by Russian engineers.

The European historical part of the city is built up with capital brick buildings in the European style of the late 19th - early 20th centuries. Today, most of these buildings are still preserved and in good condition. Both in the scientific literature and among the townspeople, this part of the city was called the "new city". This territory is included in the historical and architectural reserve of Samarkand, and is a source of pride for the townspeople [2].

Work on the preservation and rehabilitation of the historical center of Samarkand, including the "New City", employees of the Samarkand State Architectural and Construction Institute are carried out in cooperation with the Samarkand Regional Inspection for the Protection and Use of Historical and Cultural Monuments of Samarkand. Other partners in this area are the relevant services of the chief architect of Samarkand. Further information is presented, including taking into account the materials of the leading employees of these organizations.

The international tourist routes of Samarkand include a visit to the monuments of cult and secular purposes, residential and civil, commercial buildings, mansions and other examples of architecture of various cultural belonging, preserved to this day. Among them are Russian



Orthodox churches (for example, St. Alekseevsky Cathedral, St. George Church, Intercession Cathedral, Bolshaya Nikolskaya Church, etc.), the Roman Catholic Church of St.

John the Baptist, the Armenian Apostolic Church of the Holy Mother of God, Jewish synagogues, etc.

An integral part of the "new city" are streets that serve as monuments. These include, for example, Benkova Street; monuments of the European school of landscape architecture of the late XIX - early XX centuries: University Boulevard, "city garden" (now - the Central Park of Culture and Leisure) with the governor's pond, the former Ivanovsky Park (or park-lake), etc.

The characteristic features of residential and civil buildings and structures located in this part of the city are their peculiar European style, stucco decorations, lace forged lattices, with elements of historical design. Tourists visiting these streets admire both the objects made in the traditional Russian style, as well as in the style of European classics, in the Empire style, in the Art Nouveau style, in the "Neo-Gothic" style. There are objects from the times of the first Uzbek Republic (20s), when Samarkand was its capital, objects in the Empire style of the 50s, etc. All of them, representing the history of the city's architecture, are included in the state lists of historical and cultural monuments and are protected by the state.

2. **The essence of the concept, research and design work to preserve the historical center of Samarkand.** "The general concept of the preservation and rehabilitation of the historical center of Samarkand" defines the following main priorities in the preservation and rehabilitation of the European part of the historical and architectural reserve of Samarkand [1].

According to the concept, in this part of the city, it is necessary to observe the principles of architecture and urban planning, laid down in the late 19th - early 20th centuries. And this is, first of all, a variety of styles: modern, neoclassic, neo-gothic, romantic style, etc. Small cozy streets with facades of houses, shops, pubs, mansions should be an integral part of the artistic image and appearance of streets and boulevards. Here it is necessary to observe the principles of European urban planning and architecture of the late XIX - early XX centuries with their variety of styles (neoclassicism, modernism, neo-Gothic, the so-called style of romanticism, etc.). It is necessary to return the former historical appearance and artistic image to boulevards, avenues, small, cozy streets. Their characteristic features are stucco facades, wrought iron lattice and lace canopies, lanterns, benches, etc.

It is necessary to preserve and restore monuments of landscape gardening and landscape architecture. Their characteristic feature is small European-style forms, lawns and ponds, shady alleys, etc.

The formation of ultra-modern buildings in the styles of modern architecture should be avoided. At the same time, pay attention to the undesirability of placing in the structures of historical quarters - buildings and structures with massive volumes and forms that are not in tune with the existing development.

As part of the practical implementation of this concept, the relevant research and design work was carried out at the Samarkand State Institute of Architecture and Civil Engineering (SamGASI). Some of them were held on the territory of the historical European part of Samarkand. One of these works was devoted to the research and design development of the preservation of Amir Timur Street.



It should be noted here that the historically formed European part of Samarkand was designed by Russian engineers in the form of a radial-ring scheme. In this planning scheme, three main beams (similar to the planning of the center of St. Petersburg) converge on the citadel of Amir Timur. Today the administrative center of Samarkand is located at this place. The central ray here is the street that bears his name. It permeates various functional areas of Samarkand. The architectural environment of Amir Timur Street was formed from the end of the 19th - the beginning of the 20th century. A number of buildings built at this time are of cultural value and are protected by the state.

In carrying out research and development of project proposals for the preservation of this historically established street, the necessary factors were taken into account. This is the preservation of their historical appearance, and architectural and planning, constructive solutions, issues of engineering support, etc. An important place was given to the solution of such problematic aspects as its insertion into the historically formed urban landscape, into the formed urban design, etc.

As a rule, in the development of project proposals for the preservation of historically established streets and buildings, the role of street positioning in the structure of the surrounding urban landscape is extremely important. Here, it is extremely important to study landscape design solutions.

Let us explain with some examples. The famous "Laisves Alley" in Vilnius was designed as a comprehensive architectural and landscape design project. Here the architectural project is combined with the design solution of fountains, small architectural forms, landscaping and landscape design.

The architectural and urban planning and landscape design solutions of the historical center of Tashkent are no less well known. Here, on the streets leading to the center and also in the very center, you can see a combination of the architecture of historical buildings - with flower vases, paths with landscaping and landscape design. In the Memorial Park of Tashkent, an architectural and landscape combination of the architectural environment of the park has been achieved - with fountains, water surfaces with entrance signs, fences, decorative landscaping, and landscape design. The main entrances to the central administrative square of Tashkent are accented with a landscape composition of landscaping. And all this is in harmony with the surrounding architectural and urban planning environment.

This approach was necessary when solving the problem of creating a project proposal for the preservation of Amir Timur Street in the historical European part of Samarkand. The essence of the project proposal. The essence of the project proposal for the preservation of Amir Timur Street is:

- a) in the reconstruction of the architectural appearance of the street, in accordance with the principles of the general concept of preservation and rehabilitation of the historical center of Samarkand. In particular, the principles of European urban planning and architecture of the late XIX - early XX century are adhered to.
- b) in the development of a project proposal with a complex interconnected solution of architectural and urban planning tasks with the tasks of using the features of architectural and landscape and design solutions.



The main tasks for the stylistic unity of the architecture of buildings, small architectural forms, and improvement elements have been solved.

According to the project proposal, the buildings were restored to their historical appearance and artistic image. In particular (as it was positioned when setting tasks), these are stucco facades of houses, shops, pubs, hotels, mansions with forged lattices and lace canopies, lanterns and benches and other historical design.

Landscape design solutions technologically related to the architectural and urban planning solution of the street take into account the following formats:

- * small architectural forms (including vases, benches, fountains, decorative fences) in a given style;
- * outdoor advertising means;
- * outdoor decorative lighting (street lamps and lanterns);
- * gardening and landscaping;
- * park sculptures;
- * compositional combination with each other - small architectural forms, outdoor advertising, outdoor decorative lighting, gardening and landscape design.

Conclusion. Analysis and practical approbation of the above studies and design materials showed the legitimacy of the proposed methods for the rehabilitation of the architectural environment of the historically established European part of Samarkand.

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