



Main Methods of Reconstruction of the Tourism System of Historical City Centers

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Abstract: *In this article, the preservation and rational use of architectural, historical and cultural monuments; reconstruction of ancient ones and beautification of new cities; transport, road construction; utilities; local industry and trade - all of which analyzed the prospects for the development of tourism, the method of development of these areas of activity. As a result of these studies, recommendations were developed for the general methodology of urban reconstruction, the methodology of planning and reconstruction of historical city centers, the methodology of accounting for architectural monuments, the protection of historical and cultural monuments in historical cities, the preservation of planning structures of historical value.*

Keywords: *Architecture, history, tourism, monuments, territory, heritage, tourists, development, development, resources, architecture.*

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Introduction: The accelerated process of activation of historical cities, which play an important role of organizational, economic and administrative-cultural centers in the tourism system, is accompanied by an increase in the total volume of construction in historical centers, where the bulk of monuments are collected. The formation and organization of modern tourist centers, the expansion of their composition, the development of their structure, the enhancement of architectural expression is carried out through the transformation of historically formed centers and the development of adjacent zones. At the same time, architects and urban planners have the task of finding a consistent transition from a historically formed structure to a modern structure through the active use of all historically valuable elements and their careful preservation, creating a harmonious unity of old and new buildings¹. The complexity of this task is that in the center of historic cities, the height of buildings usually does not exceed 1-2 floors, although modern construction is mainly focused on high-rise and large buildings. the holding of symposiums testifies to the urgency of the problem. In the work of research institutes, special attention is paid to it as an important part of various complex topics². A number of timely researches conducted at the former Tash ZNIEP, UzNIIP gradostroitelstva and UzNIPI restavratsii institutes can serve as a basis for solving this problem. As a result of these studies, recommendations were developed on the general methodology

¹ Yerjanovich, Y. B. (2021). Development and Planned Construction of Housing Buildings in Djizzak. *EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION*, 1(2), 109-112.

² Ravshanovich, X. S. (2021). Types of domes of architectural monuments of Uzbekistan. *International Journal of Culture and Modernity*, 1, 5-8.

of urban reconstruction, a guide to the planning and construction of historic city centers, methods of accounting for architectural monuments in reconstruction, protection of historical and cultural monuments in historic cities, preservation of planning structures of historical value.

Main part: Historical cities with their age, development, character, natural, social and economic conditions require a differentiated approach to the reconstruction of their centers according to the value category of architectural monuments, as well as a number of other features. The basis for this can be the classification of cities according to one or more features. - is determined by the modern economic potential for tourism. This is basically historical cities

There are three main categories:

Well-preserved architectural-planning structure and colorful natural historical cities with valuable cultural monuments, which should be preserved as climatic, underdeveloped economic base urban monuments, developed for recreation and tourism

reserve cities;

a valuable, developing as a multifunctional center of administrative-cultural, industrial and transport significance, which retains the structure of the ancient core planning, but has significant economic potential³.

historical cities with monuments;

Historic cities with active development, historical and cultural monuments with the possibility of reconstruction and renewal of historically formed areas, the preservation of valuable monuments and the creation of certain conditions for comfortable viewing. Since taking into account the modern conditions of historical urban development is dependent on the historical and artistic value of historical and urban heritage, this classification does not distinguish new types of cities, unlike only one feature - the grouping that takes into account the value of heritage⁴. However, despite the conditionality of this classification, which reflects only the most common relationships of several features of historical cities, it tries to take into account a set of factors that affect the fate of historical cities of Uzbekistan⁵. This will contribute to the further refinement of the laws of classification of historical settlements⁶.

At present, special attention is paid to the identification, study and evaluation of individual features of the historical value of cities, with their advantages of historical-artistic and urban value⁷.

For an objective assessment of a complex spatial structure, it is necessary, first of all, an individual assessment of its components, based on a developed system of criteria, namely: - the strength of the historical, volumetric-spatial environment and architectural-planning structural elements;

- the artistic value of individual objects or their complexes;
- Architectural, artistic and aesthetic values of complexes;

³ Qudratovich, B. B. (2021). Personnel Issues in the Application of Nanotechnology in Construction and Architecture. *International Journal of Discoveries and Innovations in Applied Sciences*, 1(5), 248-250.

⁴ Ravshanovich, K. S., Xurramovich, K. A., & Inomovich, A. N. (2021). THE PROBLEM OF PROTECTION AND USE OF ARCHITECTURAL RESERVES OF HISTORICAL CITIES OF UZBEKISTAN. *International Journal of Discoveries and Innovations in Applied Sciences*, 1(5), 152-154.

⁵ Alisherbek, N. (2021). About Jizzakh Cultural Heritage Sites. *EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION*, 1(2), 90-91

⁶ Alisherbek, N. (2021). Development of Urban Development in the Territory of Uzbekistan. *CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF THEORETICAL & APPLIED SCIENCES*, 2(10), 24-26

⁷ Холиков, С. Р. (2021). Марказий Осиё архитектура ёдгорликларигумбазларининг турлари. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DISCOURSE ON INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND EDUCATION*, 2(2), 40-43.

- Representation of the complex as a material document, the stages of development of urban spatial forms;
- originality or grandeur of the complex in the historical center or city;
- The value of historical traditions associated with the republic;
- protection zone around architectural monuments, special order identification of zones and zones of strict regulation of constructions. These criteria are not equally important, their impact on the overall assessment varies. Therefore, it is necessary to create a system that allows you to define specific criteria in the classification and compare them with each other⁸.

The degree to which the problem has been studied. The principle of zoning proposed by Notkin and I. Gordeeva is characterized by the fact that the orderly zones differ from each other by different degrees of calculation of the impact of protected objects. For the general case, the authors suggest the separation of three zones of influence: the protection of monuments and the restoration of the area where they occurred, strict regulation, and the regulation of buildings⁹.

The construction of protection zones must comply with the requirements for the protection of monuments and the emerging nature of the area. The main task of the zone of strict regulation of construction is to preserve the general features and individual details of the historically formed urban environment, to provide a more remote view of the protected object¹⁰.

The second part of the research includes an analysis of the existing urban situation, a study of landscape aesthetics and urban composition¹¹.

A similar zoning of the area is given in the scheme of the city of Khiva, in the article of I. Notkin and I. Gordeeva the boundaries of the zones of regulation and strict regulation of construction correspond to the structural division of the city. In addition, within the zones are divided areas characterized by the type of structures: low-rise of the traditional type, as well as crop areas¹².

I. Notkin and I. Gordeeva characterize protected and regulated landscape areas as protection and regulatory zones spread over suburban areas. In the Khiva zoning scheme, it can be seen that this zone extends far beyond the outskirts of the city. Many works on the reconstruction of historic city centers focus on the interaction of residential and public buildings, the spatial organization of multi-storey buildings and the types of new residential buildings¹³.

The issue of construction of low-rise residential buildings in the central regions, which is often needed in the reconstruction of projects, is a particular challenge¹⁴.

⁸ Inomovich, A. N. (2021). CHARACTERISTICS OF HISTORICAL SAMARKAND CITY CENTERS. *International Journal of Discoveries and Innovations in Applied Sciences*, 1(5), 155-158.

⁹ Ноткин И.И., Гордеева И.И. Памятники архитектуры и реконструкции городов Узбекистана, «Строительство и архитектура Узбекистана», 1972., с.7–11

¹⁰ Холиқов, С. Р. (2021). Историческое развитие архитектурного комплекса Хазрати Имам (ХАСТИМОВ). *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DISCOURSE ON INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND EDUCATION*, 2(1), 104-107.

¹¹ Yerjanovich, Y. B., & Mamadiyoroglu, A. A. (2021). ABOUT THE URBAN PLANNING PRACTICE OF THE URDA FORTRESS OF ANCIENT JIZZAK. *International Journal of Discoveries and Innovations in Applied Sciences*, 1(5), 148-151.

¹² Салимов О.М. Архитектура ёдгорликларидан замонавий мақсадларда фойдаланиш усуллари. Ўқув қўлланма. Т. 2013. – 136 б. Проблемы реконструкции и развития исторических городов

¹³ Ноткин И.И., Гордеева И.И. Памятники архитектуры и реконструкции городов Узбекистана, «Строительство и архитектура Узбекистана», 1972., с.7–11

¹⁴ Салимов А.М. Некоторые вопросы восстановления памятников архитектуры Узбекистана // Архитектура и строительство Узбекистана. –Ташкент, 2008. – №1. – С.4.

Another way is to recreate the image of ancient types of dwellings using details and fragments of demolished houses. In the zone of strict regulation of construction, the construction of new residential buildings is allowed on special design projects developed taking into account the strict definition of planning methods, multi-storey buildings, composition of buildings, types of landscaping and beautification¹⁵.

One of the key issues in the development of planning projects of the centers is, on the one hand, a strict condition for the preservation of monuments, on the other hand, the effective use of architectural monuments as a means of developing urban social functions in small towns¹⁶.

N.Timofeeva's article notes that the city's economic sector, its role in the location system, growth rates and many other indicators affect not only the formation of small and medium-sized urban centers, but also the fate of historical and architectural heritage and its modern use¹⁷.

On the other hand, the degree and nature of the impact of architectural monuments on the development, structure and composition of the city center, the arrival and departure of tourists is determined to some extent by their role in modern social life¹⁸.

Conclusion: The third scheme of the initial scheme of zoning on the order of reconstruction of the historical part of the city and its suburbs in the third scheme preserves historical and cultural riches, archeology and landscape of the historical part of the city and architectural complexes, accents-protected areas. landscape richness zones should be indicated.

The completed projects are a demonstration of knowledge and skills acquired in the field of reconstruction methods aimed at harmonizing the urban environment on the basis of historical complex research, assessment, identified complex connections of the historical center and ensuring its modern functional nature.

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¹⁵ Жонузаков, А. Э., & Холиков, С. Р. (2020). Архитектурный комплекс Хазрати Имам (Хастимом)-пример сохранения и использования культурного наследия в Узбекистане. Academy, (11 (62)).

¹⁶ Салимов А.М.Основные принципы регенерации памятников архитектуры Узбекистана (на примере г.Бухары): Автореферат. дисс. канд. арх. – Киев, 1980. – 20 с

¹⁷ Тимофеева Н.Н.Функциональное использование памятников архитектуры. В сборнике «Формирование центра современного города». Киев. Будивельник. 1975

¹⁸ Yerjanovich, Y. B., & Mamadiyoroglu, A. A. (2021). Principles of Using Ornamental Plants in the Interior. EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION, 1(2), 79-81.

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