



## Modern Residential Buildings in the Historical Part of Samarkand Formation of Modern Typology

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**Abstract:** *In this article, the architecture of future houses in Samarkand corresponds to the scale of the architectural environment, natural and climatic conditions, demographics of Samarkand, the mentality and traditions of the local people, the aesthetic needs of modern people, modern construction techniques, materials and capabilities, described.*

**Keywords:** *Compositional, historical, tourism, monuments, Samarkand, modern, tourists, development, services, resources, neighborhood.*

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**Introduction:** In the central parts of the historical cities of Uzbekistan there are traditionally formed old mahallas and guzars, which consist of a single volume-spatial and compositional system of urban planning with all the basic functional conditions for living and self-government. The mahalla has housing, and its central guzar has all the social functions that serve the residents of the mahalla (market, shops, mosque, teahouse, and in some cases the building of the mahalla citizens' assembly).

The façades of the residential quarters in the neighborhood are relatively narrow, facing straight bullet streets and closed narrow streets, and consist mainly of traditional houses designed for three generations with a small courtyard. They are gated, one- and two-storey houses, consisting of dolon, terraces, summer and winter rooms. The number of living rooms is not less than 3-4<sup>1</sup>.

It should be noted that in such historically formed old mahallas there are drinking water, gas, electricity, heating systems, but most of them do not have a sewerage system. The toilets are basically one, which is also located outside in the corner of the courtyard, close to the street. Only in some renovated and demolished courtyards are there two of them, external and internal toilets. With the exception of houses in traditionally built modern neighborhoods, they are provided with sewerage and sewage systems.

In addition, historically formed and preserved old neighborhoods and guzars have narrow and congested streets that are not designed for the movement of modern light private cars and trucks. In the future, with the proliferation of cars, it is inevitable that not only cars but also people, especially young children, will find it difficult to walk and move on such narrow streets.

**Main part:** Given that most Central Asian families still have three generations and their childhood and rapid development of life, it is impossible to preserve the old mahallas and guzars in our

<sup>1</sup> Тоштемиров Р.Т., Ториниязов М.У. Объемно-пространственная организация и учет местных природно-климатических условий в народном жилище. //В сб. мат. Республиканской науч. конференции СамГАСИ, 2010.

historical cities, and, frankly, this is not in line with modern development goals. . This is evidenced by the urban planning experience of the old mahallas in Tashkent<sup>2</sup>. So what to do then?

The answer to the question is one. It is necessary to demolish one of the oldest neighborhoods in the historic city and build a new residential district (neighborhood) in its place, which fully meets the traditional principles but modern requirements. How: Private or public?

Regardless of the method of construction, the design of modern houses and neighborhoods is composed in a holistic way, in full compliance with modern urban planning requirements and the architecture of the historic urban environment, and at the same time not only modern artistic and aesthetic requirements, but also a new way of life. based on the principles of neighborhood, modern engineering networks should be built with full infrastructure.

The town-planning project of such a mahalla is developed on the basis of the state order, in the construction of which the administrative and social part of the mahalla, streets and roads, utilities and equipment can be built by the state, and housing construction on the basis of state-approved projects<sup>3</sup>.

Taking into account local natural and climatic conditions and traditional traditions in the formation of settlements: The architecture of houses to be built in Samarkand in the future depends on the scale of the architectural environment, natural and climatic conditions, demographics of Samarkand, the mentality and customs of the local people. and meet the needs, modern construction techniques, materials and capabilities.

It should be borne in mind that the number of living rooms in residential apartments should not be less than 2 and not more than 5. This corresponds to the smallest and largest parameters of the families in the future demographics of the people of Samarkand. Types of accommodation should be multi-section 4–5 and 9-storey. It is recommended to build single-section apartment buildings (9–12 floors) in pairs, not individually. This increases the aesthetics of the newly built residential micro-districts and neighborhoods, the silhouette of buildings in residential areas, the dominants in the perspective of the streets, architectural and urban planning<sup>4</sup>.

We can also add gallery houses to the list of types of housing to be built in the future. In this case, the apartments can be designed as a two-storey multi-room with an internal staircase. Gallery houses should be at least 10-12 meters wide<sup>5</sup>.

It is desirable that the first and second floors of 9-12-storey residential buildings are intended for domestic, cultural and commercial services<sup>6</sup>.

In addition to the winter living rooms, the apartments must have summer rooms: porches, verandas, terraces and balconies<sup>7</sup>.

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<sup>2</sup> **Сеерева Г.А.** Тошкент шаҳри структурасида кам каватли хусусий уйларнинг аҳамияти. //Материалы международной конференции “Современная архитектура и инновации”.–Т., 2012. 156–157 бетлар.

<sup>3</sup> Alisherbek, N. (2021). About Jizzakh Cultural Heritage Sites. EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION, 1(2), 90-91.

<sup>4</sup> **Исакова М.** Ўзбекистон шаҳарлари турар жой қурилишининг меъморий–бадий қиёфаси. //“Самарқанд шаҳри архитектураси, замонавий шаҳарсозлик ва шаҳар қурилиш муаммолари” мавзусидаги Республика илмий амалий конф. материаллари–Самарқанд, 2011.

<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> Inomovich, A. N. (2021). CHARACTERISTICS OF HISTORICAL SAMARKAND CITY CENTERS. *International Journal of Discoveries and Innovations in Applied Sciences*, 1(5), 155-158

<sup>7</sup> Холиков, С. Р. (2021). Марказий Осиё архитектура ёдгорликлари гумбазларининг турлари. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DISCOURSE ON INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND EDUCATION*, 2(2), 40-43

In addition to kindergartens, schools, sports grounds and arenas, new or closed garages for private cars must be built in the newly built housing estates<sup>8</sup>.

It is necessary to divide the accommodation into architectural categories and groups, to promote the idea of creating separate recreation parks for them. The fact is that today the micro-district gardens, which are designed in the neighborhoods of the former Soviet era, have not justified themselves in practice. Instead, it is now a matter of life and death to design and create gardens of residential buildings under sports parks and residential groups<sup>9</sup>.

In addition to the types of multi-section, single-section and gallery houses in the newly built housing estates and microdistricts, it is expedient to form a group of traditional houses with 1-2-storey courtyards. These new massifs will help to improve the silhouette of our districts and districts, increase their diversity, and shape them in accordance with the modern requirements of urban planning and architecture<sup>10</sup>.

When designing multi-section houses, it should be borne in mind that for the conditions of Uzbekistan it is not advisable to design 3 and 4 apartments in one section<sup>11</sup>.

In the architecture, architectural-planning solution and spatial composition of the newly built traditional courtyard houses should be designed taking into account that they are intended for 2nd and 3rd generations, spatial growth and transformation<sup>12</sup>.

In the design of residential architecture and urban planning, we recommend architects to make general use of architectural and artistic compositional tools such as horizontal and vertical metric rhythm, light and shadow, harmony of colors and shapes, contrast and nuance, texture and plasticity, proportion, scale and integrity. In addition, the requirements of the composition of the building, the body, the threshold and the composition of the artistic finish should not be overlooked<sup>13</sup>.

The architecture of residential buildings is a key component of the architecture of Samarkand. At all times and at all times, the construction of housing has defined the architectural image of guzars and neighborhoods, historical and modern city streets<sup>14</sup>.

Housing built in Samarkand during the years of independence is being implemented mainly by private entrepreneurs and large state-owned enterprises at their own expense and with the help of loans provided by the state<sup>15</sup>.

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<sup>8</sup> 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.

<sup>9</sup> Нарзиев, А. К. У. (2020). РАЗВИТИЕ ГРАДОСТРОИТЕЛЬСТВА УЗБЕКИСТАНА. *Academy*, (11 (62)).

<sup>10</sup> Сеерева Г.А. Тошкент шаҳри структурасида кам қаватли хусусий уйларнинг аҳамияти. //Материалы международной конференции “Современная архитектура и инноваций”.—Т., 2012. 156–157 бетлар.

<sup>11</sup> 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.

<sup>12</sup> Xurramovich, K. A. (2021). The problem of protection and use of architectural reserves of historical cities of Uzbekistan. *ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal*, 11(4), 1220-1223.

<sup>13</sup> Inomovich, A. N. (2021). Principles of Reconstruction and Formation of Residential Buildings Typical of Historical City Centers. *EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION*, 1(2), 29-40.

<sup>14</sup> Ravshanovich, X. S. (2021). Types of domes of architectural monuments of Uzbekistan. *International Journal of Culture and Modernity*, 1, 5-8.

<sup>15</sup> 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.

Examples of newly built dwellings are 4-5-storey multi-section dwellings on Beruni Street, new (multi-section 5-storey mansard-type dwellings group) built on the site of the previous car parts market, 4-storey multi-section dwellings in the zone connecting this zone with the Sogdiana massif. a group of places and other accommodations can be cited<sup>16</sup>.

Most of them are multi-section, typical of the former Soviet era, with 2 apartments in one section and 3-4 rooms. Some of them also have summer rooms such as balconies and patios<sup>17</sup>.

Most of the houses on the first floor are dedicated to grocery stores and other commercial buildings. This is good, because when it is done, firstly, the residents of these houses and the city are provided with various types of cultural and social services, and secondly, their facades are constantly landscaped and landscaped, landscaped and landscaped<sup>18</sup>.

However, in Samarkand, on the basis of the traditional art of home-making of the Uzbek people, it is time to build new guzars, new mahallas, equipped with winter and summer rooms and courtyards. For this, of course, new projects of such new national-style residential buildings must be created. In this regard, I propose to focus on such topics as the topics of graduate diploma projects and master's dissertations implemented at the Samarkand State Institute of Architecture and Construction<sup>19</sup>.

In the new national-style houses to be built in the future, I think it is expedient to include winter and summer rooms, at least a little courtyard, awning, phytodesign and landscape elements. It is necessary to ensure that their appearance is in the form of a carpet, that is, in the architectural spatial appearance, which is called "carpeting"<sup>20</sup>.

The following conclusions, suggestions and some recommendations can be made on the issue: Regardless of the method of construction, the design of modern houses and neighborhoods in the historical center of Samarkand is composed in a holistic way, fully meets the requirements of modern urban planning and historical urban architecture. At the same time, it should be built not only on the basis of modern artistic and aesthetic requirements, but also on the basis of a new way of life and community of the people of Uzbekistan, fully equipped with the infrastructure of modern engineering networks.

In the design of residential architecture and urban planning, we recommend architects to make general use of architectural and artistic compositional tools such as horizontal and vertical metric rhythm, light and shadow, harmony of colors and shapes, contrast and nuance, texture and plasticity, proportion, scale and integrity. In addition, the requirements of the composition of the building, the body, the threshold and the composition of the artistic finish should not be overlooked.

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<sup>16</sup> Юлдашева М.К., Тўйчиев Р.Т. Реконструкция исторической части города Самарканда и пути ее решения. //Ўзбекистонда шаҳарсозлик ва ландшафт архитектурасини ривожлантиришнинг долзарб муаммолари мавзусидаги Республика илмий амалий конференция материаллари. –Самарқанд, 2013. –275–277–бетлар.

<sup>17</sup> Холиков, С. Р. (2021). Историческое развитие архитектурного комплекса Хазрати Имам (ХАСТИМОМ). *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DISCOURSE ON INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND EDUCATION*, 2(1), 104-107.

<sup>18</sup> 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.

<sup>19</sup> Esirgapovich, J. A. (2021). CITY PARKS AND SOME ISSUES OF LANDSCAPE AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASPECT. *International Journal of Discoveries and Innovations in Applied Sciences*, 1(5), 145-147.

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