Principles of Reconstruction and Formation of Residential Buildings Typical of Historical City Centers

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A B S T R A C T

The territory of Uzbekistan consists of regions with different climates, housing construction in these regions is different and has a unique history of development. The centers developed in the Middle Ages in Bukhara, Khiva, Samarkand, Tashkent and the Fergana Valley show that housing construction developed in different ways.

The development of scientifically based theoretical and practical proposals for the reconstruction of the centers of historical cities of Uzbekistan, in particular, the formation of traditional housing in them. It highlights the work of traditional historical apartment buildings on the architectural forms of these celebrities, where the influence of climatic conditions and religion on housing construction is enormous.

It focuses on the study of residential buildings typical of historical city centers, the peculiarities of the centers of historical cities of Uzbekistan, the formation of residential buildings in historical city centers, the architecture of traditional residential buildings in historical cities, modern residential buildings built in historic city centers. recovery experiences have been investigated.

The experience of reconstruction of residential buildings typical of historical city centers is studied, the experience of foreign countries, the experience of the former Soviet Union and the work of architects of Independent Uzbekistan are studied.

The principles of formation of modern residential buildings in accordance with the historical part of Samarkand are studied. The work carried out is covered.

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We have beautiful historical cities, architectural monuments and complexes that make Uzbekistan attractive to the world, excite tourists and excite them, and today their location is world-famous. These include Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, Shakhrisabz, Tashkent, Kokand and Nurata.

The volume-design solution of apartments in old houses does not meet modern standards, but in fact, many of their constructive solutions are in demand, so it is advisable to reconstruct these houses. It will also be necessary to change the interior design solutions and appearance of these dwellings to meet current requirements.

The method of reconstruction should have a comprehensive approach that reflects the individual, architectural, planning and social requirements. At the same time, each reconstructed dwelling requires individual solutions, which is not the same as the place occupied by the fan dwelling in urban construction. rather it is explained by its technical condition. The last factor is the determinant of the solution to be adopted. In addition to the above, the following factors also have a direct impact: the distance to the adjacent building, the degree of compliance with the requirements of orientation, climate and seismicity, noise regime, the location of the house relative to the highway.

Reconstruction methods depend on the age of the residential building, which in turn takes into account the structural-technological and architectural-planning features of this period. reflects the condition and material of the load-bearing and barrier structures, as well as the quality of work.

Built-in dwellings can be divided into three categories.

Category 1 - World War II prefabricated houses (1-2 floors).

Category 2 residential houses built in the 50-60s of the XX century.

Category 3 residential houses built after the earthquake (1966-1990).

The category of dwelling houses, the number of floors and the architectural-design, constructive-technological solution are different, and this is typical for each built category. At the same time, the factor of production technology is a determining factor in the development of the method of reconstruction.

The choice of the decision on the reconstruction is primarily influenced by the role of the reconstructed apartment house in the development of the district.

Architectural and planning reconstruction options;

1- to keep the size and composition of the residential building unchanged and to change the interior design solutions. In this case, the design solution can be a targeted change in the level of work demand or a change in the functional quality of the residential building (for example, the first floor of an apartment building to commercial services).

2 - As one of the forms of reconstruction, the expansion and construction of residential buildings is typical for older and later residential buildings, which allow to increase the density of construction, while retaining housing functions and partially re-specialized. As a result of the construction and erection of a residential building, the modification will have to be accompanied by the overall composition of the building or the prospects for its reconstruction.

Level 3 Reconstruction work is based on the assessment of the technical condition and reliability of the residential building, the elements of which are determined by the degree of change in the initial physical construction, which implies the decision of the Reconstruction. Emphasis will be placed on eliminating the factors of obsolescence, improving the operational characteristics of buildings and creating a flexible planning environment, ranging from strengthening the foundations to increasing capacity and rational use of underground space.

Reconstruction processes are a key structural and technological complex, which is the most sensible solution, combined with advanced technologies that ensure the realization of young people in the conditions of urban construction.

The architectural features of residential buildings are based on full or partial redevelopment and redevelopment, complete and partial replacement of interior design. The basis of reconstruction projects are: the configuration of the historic solution of the building; body width; the length of the stairs (service width), the distance from the stairs to the farthest part, and other factors.

Architectural and planning reconstruction of residential buildings should take into account such factors as the location of the internal longitudinal wall and the pitch of the window seats, which affect the proportions of the rooms in the apartment. The floor height parameter has a significant impact on the choice of planning solutions. In addition to the construction of floors, oki.pore will be carried out from the basement space, as well as through the placement of nearby areas for shops, parking lots and other social facilities.

In the reconstruction of the old housing stock, a special place is given to the formation of the architecture of the facades. The facades of all buildings of architectural and historical value and their existing compositions should be preserved. It is necessary to ensure the preservation of the unity of the architectural method through the construction of residential buildings and the use of facade details in accordance with the composition of the house under reconstruction.

There is no doubt that the status of such cities will grow, especially at a time when the glory of our independence is spreading around the world, the beautiful land of Uzbekistan is recognized by the world and aspired to it by the people of the world, not only tourists but also businessmen.

In the centers of such historical cities, in addition to the world-famous architectural complexes, historical arches, ensembles, sidewalks, shopping malls, towers, architectural monuments, which have survived to the present day, there are also traditional dwellings, neighborhoods and guzars. historical cities are an integral and close part of the architectural environment. Adjacent to and adjacent to the central part of some historic cities, these traditional historic apartment buildings form a harmonious structural system of architectural forms and environments.

But, unfortunately, despite the rapid development, international tourist needs and modern requirements, life threatens the preservation of such traditional and historical settlements. They are being replaced by new buildings, commercial and other services that do not fit into the environment of our historic cities. Such cases can be found in Samarkand, Shakhrisabz, Kokand and other historical cities. In particular, the historic residential area around the famous Registan Square in Samarkand has been replaced by a 4-storey high school and modern high-rise buildings. In the main histories of many cities, it is planned to replace a significant part of the traditional residential areas with multi-storey buildings. Such urban dissonances and inconveniences are also found in other historical cities[1].

[1]Есбергенов, Б. Е. (2021). Памятник Калиятепы В Городе Джизакоб Изучении Методов Архитектурного Строительства.*CENTRAL ASIAN JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HISTORY*,*2*(9), 69-72



At a time of growing secular interest in the rich historical, architectural and cultural heritage of Uzbekistan and its cities, it is necessary to eliminate such urban planning errors.

One of the surest ways to solve the problem is to restore and place modern residential buildings in the vicinity of these historic city centers, which do not meet the requirements of modern, historical environment, and traditional residential architecture.





(Residential buildings in Samarkand in the Middle Ages) (Residential buildings of Mir Sayyid in the years of independence) Residential building on Baraka Street)

So, has any scientific, creative or practical work been done in our country to create projects for the restoration of such housing and adapt them to the architecture and environment of historic city centers? Such work is carried out in the historical central part of Bukhara, on Navoi Avenue in Tashkent and other cities, partly on the basis of modern life. However, based on the study, analysis, comparison and generalization of them and foreign experience in this field, scientifically based proposals, comments and projects have not been developed. This research is focused on solving this modern problem and social problems, solving them in the framework of the master's dissertation[2].

Professor A.M. Salimovs textbook "Fundamentals of Research in the Restoration of Historic City Centers" (Tashkent, 2013) provides interesting materials on the subject of this scientific work. It deals with the study and restoration of historic city centers, the establishment of protected areas for architectural monuments in historic cities. This author has written a scientific-methodological manual "Fundamentals of the Restoration of Historic City Centers" (Tashkent, 2013), which also reflects the above issues and finds its expression.

X.Sh. Pulatov and A.S. Uralov's book "Restoration and reconstruction of architectural monuments" (Tashkent, 2002) deals only with the methods of repair, restoration and preservation of architectural monuments, their adaptation to modern needs.

The above analysis shows that no serious research has been conducted on the study of traditional dwellings in the centers of historic cities, the creation of modern projects in accordance with the environment of their historical centers, their scientific substantiation. They are in the form of separate articles and comments.

Experiences of foreign countries

In recent years, a great deal of experience has been gained in the use of historical heritage abroad and in European countries. This experience was gained in extremely different conditions: in the reconstruction of Moscow, St. Petersburg, Prague, Sofia, Budapest, Bucharest; in the reconstruction and construction of the cities of Warsaw and Pskov, which were severely destroyed during the war; Extensive experience has been gained in the construction of city-reserves such as Suzdal, Rostov, Neseber, Tirnovo, Torun. In this regard, the reconstruction of Moscow, Kiev, Chernigov, Zagorsk, Suzdal, Kamenes-Podolsky, Tallinn,

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

Vilnius, Mskheta and other cities, which have a complex territorial and spatial approach to the use of architectural heritage, is an example of this. One of the major works is the complex "Golden Ring" (chief architect MA Orlov and Prof. Yu.V. Raninsky), in which the problem of using historical and architectural heritage, the preservation of the historical environment of cities as a whole, the definition of protected areas and compositional integrity. Historical zones are divided into separate nature reserves and are actively used for tourism, cultural and domestic purposes. The main principle of preservation of the Suzdal complex of historical and architectural monuments is the preservation of the resulting compositional structure of the city and buildings, which reflects the morphological (formal) appearance of the urban environment.[3]

The economic basis of the project to create a tourist center in Suzdal is to determine the reconstruction of the city based on the use of historical and cultural monuments as a component of the city, its functional characteristics, employment and many other problems. Tourist centers are located in the buildings of Pokrov and Rizopolozhensky monasteries. The rooms in the Pokrovsky monastery are adapted for accommodation (as a hotel).

It should be noted that the modern requirements of convenience in the placement of guest rooms in the wooden rooms of the monastery have been maintained, or rather created. Such a solution is not to create modern buildings within the existing complex, but to adapt the building, because it preserves the scale of construction, its rhythmic and compositional structure, the color of the building.

Restaurants, cafes and shops are located on the former stalls (Staraya Street and Rizopolozhensky Monastery). The museum exposition, which is the main spiritual and educational center of the tourist center, is located in the city. Important exhibits are housed in the Kremlin and adjacent architectural monuments, part of which is on display in an open-air museum.

Adaptation, museumization of monuments and buildings is a natural development of urban planning ideas included in the project of the main reconstruction of the city, a clear expression of the plan for the restoration of buildings. The implementation of this plan is based on a careful study of the historical part of the city and the structure of modern buildings. The main principles of the analysis of the structure of the city of Suzdal are:

- To determine the laws of formation of the historical-artistic and architectural complex of the historical core of Suzdal in specific natural conditions;
- determine the function and significance of each building and structure in the center complex; identify the dominants that connect the street and narrow streets into a single unit, their axis, the historical boundary of the building, the horizon line (a clear silhouette formed by structures and relief);
- study of the ownership and social characteristics of the landlord, the size of the property and its boundaries during the construction or reconstruction of buildings;
- nature of economic and technical constructions; cost of ownership to determine the need for repair or renovation;
- Partial adaptation of the old structure to the new task, as well as the definition of the new construction and the norms of possible interventions and opportunities in the planned structure of the developed center.

The main idea of the Suzdal reconstruction project is to preserve as many monuments and architectural complexes as possible, to preserve the historical urban environment and the unique color and landscape of this ancient Russian city, the museum's cultural, educational and tourist purposes. is to preserve old structures using for.

The composition of the city core solves the problem of creating a spatial composition based on a certain relationship of open and closed space, focusing on the landscape of the region. The unique color of the city is preserved in colorful solutions, elements of beautification. As a whole, the Suzdal Center has been restored as a whole urban complex, the historical core of which is preserved not only individual monuments and main objects (dominants), but also the surrounding buildings. testifies that only the places where it is are preserved.

The intermediate state is the use for another purpose, which in turn leads to its modification and gradual deterioration. The use of architectural monuments in addition to ideological and aesthetic spheres also has a serious economic basis, monuments can be actively used for the needs of modern society. at the same time they are preserved and bring great benefits to the state, as restoration and repair alone do not guarantee the preservation of the architectural monument and its participation in the life of society[4].

Therefore, the use of existing buildings seems appropriate - this way will help to preserve many architectural monuments. The well-known historian and theorist of art and architecture IEGrabar wrote in 1928 in his article “Old Architectural Monuments and New City Construction”: , take care of your own monuments. Take care of them, because now people come to us as they go to Italy, and these days are very close - it will be a source of your well-being and will fill your heart with pride. " International research in the field of tourism and leisure organization in recent years shows that a distinctive aspect of the modern concept of ‘leisure’ is the relationship between leisure and sightseeing, and therefore the historical presence of architectural monuments. means the inclusion of cities in tourist routes.

The problem of using historical and architectural heritage begins with the creation of a monumental spatial environment, which

[3]Холиқов, С. Р. (2021). Марказий Осиё архитектура ёдгорликлари гумбазларининг турлари. *INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DISCOURSE ON INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND EDUCATION*, *2*(2), 40-43.

[4]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

consists of many areas that require special knowledge:

- organization of transport communications (it is known that modern transport has a detrimental effect on monuments due to vibration);
- Landscaping and beautification of monuments;
- The problem of "connecting" modern construction with architectural monuments, its background;

The further development of these issues includes the solution of the entire urban spatial environment, the preservation of the compositional integrity of historical areas, urban architecture, the preservation of its impressive atmosphere. After all, architectural monuments are not inanimate structures in themselves, they live their own lives, creating a certain color, mood and character of the city.

From the direct connection of heritage to the system of organization of life in a wide space, the transition to the reconstruction of historical cities, and then to architectural complexes and individual monuments - from the general to the partial - can ensure the integral integration of architectural heritage into modern life. The new social function, its necessity and importance in the urban structure is able to bring popularity to the object and increase its social significance. Initially, the urban environment was introduced: the specific ownership of the area, the population density of the housing stock, public buildings, their durability, suitability and sanitary condition were determined[5].

The data was mapped. Then the condition of the interior and facades, stylistic features, classification and chronology of the buildings were studied. Structures that disrupt the urban environment were also identified. The structure and shape of the city, the landscape were studied, separate zones of reconstruction were identified. A comparison of a number of studies conducted in foreign countries shows that the larger the volume of initial research, the more carefully they were carried out, especially the project proposals were grounded and effective. Such studies cannot be ignored, schemed or unreasonably reduced in size. Referring to the foreign experience of the regeneration of architectural monuments, it can be noted that the buildings are used for non-museum purposes for libraries, reading or concert halls, hotels, tourist complexes, residences, cafes and restaurants. Most of Europe's architectural monuments are used for cultural and educational purposes, as well as for tourism and recreation. The high aesthetic value of such objects makes them more attractive to many tourists, so they become more profitable. It is known that the popularity of cafes in Europe began to influence the development of caravanserais.

Cafes became the center of social life, political and literary circles, and began to influence newspapers and magazines. The first coffee shop in Europe was opened in 1647 in Piazza di San Marco (Di San Marco Square) in Venice. Honore de Balzac described Cafy Florian (Florian Café) in Venice as a guard room, an exchange office, a theater lobby, a club, and a reading room. The Florian cafe had a literary popularity, and it was famous for its tables. Among its visitors for three centuries were such famous people as Russo, Goethe, Casanova, Lord Byron, Thomas Mann, Hemingway, Picasso, as well as Johann Sebastian Bach and his musician colleagues, who presented their works to the audience and said, "Money, wine and a little fame. For example, "Coffee Cantata", which says, "Oh, the taste of coffee is sweeter than the sweetest wine, a thousand kisses is not so sweet." It is known that St. Mark's Square and Dandolo Palace in the palace complex of the Most Zrelish dojas were built by Venetian architects - brothers Buon in the early XV century, the next palace was owned by Giuseppe Dal Niele, hence the name Daniel. In 1822, they were used as a luxury hotel, along with a building with a red facade on one side and a modern function on the other, a unique white building - the Imperial Palace.

With its luxurious halls, halls and antique furnishings, it was the ideal place for business people from all over the world to meet. The magnificent, Venetian-style halls and lofty halls served as an inspiring and scenic backdrop for diplomatic conferences, government banquets and exhibitions[6].

Charles Dickens and Richard Wagner were once the hotel's most famous guests. Many European architectural monuments are used for cultural events, tourism and recreation. The aesthetic value of such facilities makes them attractive to tourists, thus making them a lucrative object compared to similar new buildings. Thus, the adaptation of architectural monuments is not only aesthetically pleasing, but also economically feasible.

An example of the adaptation of architectural monuments in foreign countries is the Church of St. Jura in Lviv (Ukraine). In the hotel project, the main group of dormitories will be located in the former rooms, which have a small planning structure. (The layout of the hotel is corridor-type. The administrative and economic departments are in the central part of the building. The new function corresponds to one of the original functions of the building, namely the rooms that served primarily as accommodation. In this case, the old and new tasks are similar, which allows for re-design of the building without any damage to the resulting layout and basic structures.

In the project of adaptation of the system of the tourist complex "Golden Ring" - "Zolotoye Kolso" of the Iversk Monastery in the Novgorod tourist center and the Christmas monastery in the Rostov tourist center, placed in places. The proximity of the new function to the historically formed part of the building was positively reflected in this case as a new layout - the location of restaurants in the dining areas (appropriate function), hotel rooms did not violate the architectural structure and layout.

[5]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.

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

The solution for the tourist complex in Altshadt (Germany), which occupies an entire historical area (mainly residential buildings), is very interesting for a tourist institution.

Large spaces (halls for different functions) were not re-planned - they were used for trade halls, restaurants, cafes (the inner courtyard was also used for this purpose). The hotel rooms, which are small in structure, are located on the upper floors of the building, where only the outer walls remain intact; the plan of the houses is completely modern, of high quality and provides comfortable living conditions. The layout composition scheme (perimeter building with common service rooms in the inner courtyards) and the functional basis have been preserved and improved - the main function of the monument is accommodation. The castle-recreation base in Kranilfeld (Germany), which also used the corridor layout of the dormitory rooms in accordance with the historically formed plan, in this case also introduced new elements (curtains, etc.), and the use of rooms is more efficient. Adaptation of architectural monuments as residential buildings is more complicated (German and Czech architects have extensive practical experience in this area), because the planning of such structures (mainly in the western cities of the XVI-XVIII centuries) meets modern requirements of convenience not always satisfactory. A typical example of such adaptation is the 21st house on Müllenstrass Street in Stralsund (Germany), a 16th-century apartment building, where apartments do not have enough natural lighting because it is necessary to maintain the structural scheme of medieval apartment buildings[7].

Although the layout of the two-story apartment is of great interest from the facade, all the ancillary rooms are deprived of natural light and ventilation. This problem can be solved with the introduction of additional expensive equipment (air conditioning, etc.). Such adaptations are common in the Czech Republic (Prague, Olomous). However, the analysis shows that low-class buildings are used in such a way that significant changes in their layout (not in structures) are allowed.

In many cases, not only the outer walls of the building are touched, but also the internal planning structure is solved in accordance with the modern requirements of residential design. Naturally, there are serious difficulties in planning such apartments.

In buildings, the side walls are usually closed, with no holes, no windows (medieval layout of the city), so it is difficult to solve the problem of lighting and ventilation. In the adaptation of the seventeenth-century buildings for the concert hall in Rostock (Germany), the internal planning structure of the building was fully preserved, limited to high-quality repairs during its restoration, and the hall was equipped with concert furniture; the two rooms adjoining the main hall are used as a hall and a rehearsal hall. In addition to concerts, the building is widely used for literary gatherings, which include song nights, folk theater performances and similar events. This is an example of a multifunctional adaptation solved by the simplest planning methods. In Prague, Warsaw, and Lviv, the method of "inviolability" is similar to the method of adapting churches for a concert hall, and a church in Clementine (Prague) for a library and reading room. In them, the redesign of the hall was carried out with the help of relocation of furniture and equipment. The same can be said about the 16th-century architectural monument-library center in Gerlis, Germany. Such adaptations (concerts, reading rooms, libraries, etc.) mean that the monuments used for modern needs, which require large planning elements in terms of size - objects usually do not require any significant changes in the layout of architectural monuments and have a hall layout structure can be recommended for use as historical and architectural monuments.

Analyzing good examples of adaptation of foreign architectural monuments, it can be concluded that the main differences between the functional and "old" and "groups" of rooms, the structure of architectural planning and maximum preservation of the artistic image. An architectural monument and a modern structure are a combination of function and form. Therefore, the correct solution can be obtained only if the new function is selected correctly for the structure.

It is possible to rely on the idea that "historically formed form defines a new essence", that is, the popular theoretical view that function defines form, in this case represents one of two practical solutions to the problem, the task of filling the architectural form with modern essence. There are many examples of such adaptations in the history of architecture - the use of Roman basilicas as Christian churches, the Louvre and the Palace of Versailles as museums, and Sofia Constantinople in Istanbul as mosques. International conferences on various topics are held at the Seven Towers (a fortification built by Sultan Boyazit in the late 14th century) in Istanbul. For example, in 2005 the XXII World Congress of the International Union of Architects was held. In these forms of use, the correct choice of the new function of the building was the decisive factor. But this does not mean a mechanical transfer of the old function to modern life, of course, in each case requires an in-depth functional analysis and the selection of components that can meet today's requirements[8].

Therefore, by following the “functional rule”, it is possible to more fully preserve the architectural and planning scheme of the monument, as they are the result of the functional function of the building.

Therefore, the following question arises: if the building is an architectural monument that has existed for a long time and has changed its function many times, for example, in Chernigov - (Ukraine) Troisko-Ilinsk monastery The Vvedensk church served as a dining hall, a kitchen, a library, a candle factory, a lodge, a warehouse - which of these many functions can be used as a basis for further development? This question can be answered only by carefully studying the history of the formation of the monument.

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

[8]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.

The initial function of the building, or the functions performed during the architectural and artistic period that were important for the formation of the building. In addition, the adaptation to use takes into account the role and importance of the building in the urban (district) system, ie the aesthetic feasibility of this adaptation, as such issues need to be addressed comprehensively. As can be seen from the example given, the issue of the use of monuments can and should be included in the master plan of the city reconstruction, because the solution of the master plan is a multifactorial system. The purpose of the overall task is to develop a functional, spatial and compositional solution that facilitates the reconstruction and reconstruction of the city, the district, the rational use of urban planning and architectural monuments, their active maintenance while maintaining all their features, creating an integrated system. or to determine the place and role of another historic city. It really went from a general problem to a small task. Sometimes these details (including the presence of a city, a district, a complex, a monument) have a significant impact on the choice of the general direction[9].

This is the experience of reconstruction of the historic Suzdal and a number of other cities included in the "Golden Ring" system. The new function of the building, its importance and necessity in the structure of the city, can give the object a universal fame, increase its social significance. For example, with the opening of the Domsky Church (Riga) organ music concert hall, the monument became famous, as evidenced by the large number of visitors to the church as a museum and concert hall.

The nature and level of adaptation of the interior of monuments can be very diverse and simple. Simple preparation, simple equipment (area, stage, curtains, additional lighting, etc.) allows you to use, for example, halls of culturally diverse cultural buildings for concerts and even festivals. For example, the interior of St. Vita's Church in Prague (Czech Republic), where the Prague Spring Music Festival is held, is decorated with posters, curtains and additional lighting. The presence of an organ can give a church or church the function of a new modern concert hall. In this case, the task of solving the adaptation is very small: sometimes the orientation of the auditorium is changed and additional rooms are organized in the entrance group (Domsky Church in Riga). Adaptation of architectural monuments for museums, exhibition halls, art galleries is a good tradition in a number of foreign countries. For example, the interior of the church (Copenhagen), an architectural monument of the XIII century, was used to the maximum to create an exhibition hall. All exhibits are located at the height of the human line of sight. The exhibits contrast historically with a complex, rectangular hall, with which the entire interior dimensions are striking. Power and low-current devices are created on a scale due to suspended barriers connected by fire alarms.

The barrier is a connecting link between the general and the exposition area, which varies depending on the subject and size of the exposition. At the same time, it is a museum-cultural architectural monument. Of the 1,125 monuments in Moscow (according to Rosrestavratsiya in 1992), 112 are museums, theaters, libraries, 21 are educational institutions, 155 are administrative and office buildings, 130 are manufacturing and trade enterprises, and 295 are accommodation, 57 are used by medical and children's institutions, 39 are used by the religious community, and 267 are not used. The Hermitage Palace Art Gallery in St. Petersburg and the Yusupovsky Palace in Fontanka are educational institutions.

The Yusupov Palace in Moyka is used as a teachers' house, the Horse Guard (Konnogvardeysky) manege-exhibition hall, and the Kazansky Church as a museum of the history of religion and atheism. Based on the Golden Ring project, the monastery complex is designed to be used as a hotel and tourist facility. In Novgorod (Iversk Monastery), in Suzdal (Pokrov Monastery, Rozhdestvensky Monastery in Rostov). Architectural monuments of the Baltics, the Carpathians (Lviv, Svirj, Gorodenka), the high mountain villages of Shinuayr (Armenia), Georgia, Ukraine (Kiev, Chernigov) are also used. A project has been implemented to turn the Kiev Podoli district into a historical and architectural reserve, which will be used for commercial and other purposes. Gostinnaya Dvor, Kiev Academy, Kontraktov House and others have been restored on the basement. Referring to the foreign experience of the restoration of architectural monuments, it should be noted that the buildings, in addition to museum purposes, include libraries and reading rooms (Clementnum, Prague, Czech Republic, Gorlis, Germany), concert halls - (Prague, Olomous - Czech Republic, Warsaw, Wroclaw - Poland, Rostock - Germany) hotels (Germany, Bulgaria, Italy, France, England, Austria), tourist complexes (Bulgaria, Germany), accommodation (Prague-Czech Republic, Stralsund Germany), numerous cafes and restaurants (Czech Republic, Germany, France, Holland, Hungary, etc.).

Most of the European architectural monuments are used for cultural and educational purposes, as well as for tourism and recreation. The great aesthetic value of such historical objects not only makes them attractive to a large number of tourists, but also brings huge economic benefits. In order to adapt architectural monuments to modern purposes, the museum is a large-scale work, as the buildings themselves are the main exhibits with their interior and appearance. Examples include Isaakiyevsky and Petropavlovsky in St. Petersburg, the Church of St. Basil in Moscow, the Church of St. Sophia in Kiev, the Church of Andreyevsky, etc., the Palace of Peter, the palaces of former royal residences in Pushkin and Pavlovsk. In addition, specialists of the Lviv Special Institute for the Restoration of Monuments have repaired and adapted many architectural monuments in Lviv, Lviv region and other regions, which are now being used efficiently and purposefully. For example, the Porokhovaya Tower (1554), owned by the Board of the Association of Architects, symbolizes the professional vision of architects with bold creative solutions, and the Potosky Palace is used as a ceremonial night palace in Lviv in the 19th century. The renovated rooms of the palace church and the church serve as the "Regional House of Quality, Standardization and Metrology." In the rooms of the ancient monastery of Carmelitok there is a "Research Institute". The foreign experience of renovating buildings and using them for various purposes such as recreation, tourism and so on is also exemplary[10].

There are many examples of the use of buildings for practical purposes, such as cafes, restaurants, hotels, concert halls,

[9]Нарзиев, А. К. У. (2020). РАЗВИТИЕ ГРАДОСТРОИТЕЛЬСТВА УЗБЕКИСТАНА. *Academy*, (11 (62)).
[10]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.

museums (England, France, Germany, Spain, Italy, Poland, Hungary, Romania, the Czech Republic), as in all European countries. Foreign experience is exemplary in the reconstruction of historic cities and their use for various purposes - recreation, tourism, etc. In this regard, the master plans of such historic cities as Genoa, Milan, Urbino (Italy), York, Chester, Bata, Chichestera (England) are of great interest. During the pre-project studies, the following methods were adopted: the urban environment was studied, the area belonged to a specific person, the density of the population in the housing stock, public buildings, their durability, suitability and sanitary condition were determined[11].

The data is plotted on special cartograms. The condition of interiors and facades, stylistic features, classification and chronology of buildings were studied, as well as structures that disrupt the urban environment (Genoa, Bat, Milan, Urbino) were identified. The structure and shape of the city, the urban landscape are studied; the reconstruction is divided into separate zones, including the historic centers of the Burj, Chartres, Avinon, the Mare in Paris and the Saint-Jean in Lyon (France). A study and comparison of a number of studies conducted in foreign countries shows that the larger the scope of the initial research and the more thoroughly they were implemented, the more reasonable and effective the project proposals were. More precisely, such studies cannot be ignored, nor can their simplification or unreasonable reduction be allowed. There is a lot and variety of practical work on the use of architectural monuments in Europe and abroad, which has been published in the regular press. Therefore, it is impossible to dwell on their detailed description. For this reason, illustrations of the current practice of these monuments, adapted for use in this manual, are shown in the literature "Preservation and use of monuments of architecture in Uzbekistan (Izd." Fan ". 2009)." For Uzbekistan, the adaptation of ancient architectural monuments to modern buildings is a new direction.

Historical cities: Khiva, Bukhara, Samarkand and other cities have a large number of monuments, their valuable nature, sometimes ruthlessly destroyed during the years of stagnation, and as a result of their neglect, used as various warehouses, bases are valuable for ancient Uzbek architects. they only corrupted their works and rendered them useless. Their adaptation to the museums of applied arts, nature, literature, history and local lore gave the monuments a new direction in life and undoubtedly extended their life. Today, almost all the monuments have been restored, restored and given a new meaning.

The Ichan-Kala Nature Reserve in Khiva is a case in point. The Muhammad-Aminkhan Madrasah has been renovated and refurbished for a 230-bed hotel with all the utilities of a modern hotel. The Matniyaz-Devon-Begi Madrasah has been reconstructed for a 30-seat banquet hall and a 220-seat restaurant, while the facades, exterior and interior architecture of the monuments have retained their original content. The complex is designed to receive foreign tourists. The hotel has been operating since 1978 on the order of Uzbektourism and has been positively evaluated by foreign tourists. In the recent past, a caravanserai and Olla-Qulikhan madrasah near the eastern Khiva market have been reconstructed for a shopping center, and the location of auxiliary rooms and rooms meets the requirements of modern trade enterprises.

The small amount of construction and installation work - the fact that the yard is covered with a metal device, the transfer of heat and light at a minimal cost - gives the monument a completely new meaning. The requirements for the efficient use of construction capital require the search for new methods of project to adapt the use of monuments. The construction of the community center will include public catering establishments: teahouses, specialty kitchens, kebab shops, department stores, convenience stores, nature gift shops, cultural goods stores, service houses, palaces of culture, administrative buildings and others. There are many more examples of the use of monuments as museums. For example, in 1978 in the city of Turkestan, Shymkent region of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the State Museum was opened in the architectural complex of the mausoleum of Khoja Ahmad Yassavi. The complex was built in 1388-98 by the order of our great ancestor Amir Temur in the tomb of Khoja Ahmad Yassavi, a poet and propagandist of Islam and Sufism, who lived here in the XII century. The mausoleum is a complex complex of architectural and artistic composition, which is well preserved to this day. The complex consists of a group of silhouettes-domes and a compact rectangle completed with a solid roof that rises to a height of 39 meters. There are more than 36 halls in the building, and in the halls of the museum you can see the original equipment of the mausoleum[12].

In one of the halls, the exposition in the room called "Halimkhona" (kitchen) reveals the history of the development of the city of Turkestan and introduces the archeological objects of the protected area of the complex. There is an exhibition of ancient manuscripts in the "Library" room. The series of exposition materials tells about the history of writing in the distant past, the epigraphy of the monument and the interior of the library with ancient valuables.

In the "Great Oqsaroy" room, the exhibition of works of applied art of the XVIII-XIX centuries, original and restored samples of carpets of the complex, Kazakh carved furniture, samples of ancient pottery of the late XVIII and early XIX centuries.

Works of Uzbek architects.

The use of architectural monuments of Uzbekistan for modern purposes allows to establish the basic principles aimed at their preservation, on the one hand, and the activation of the life of individual monuments and complexes, on the other. Restoration of architectural monuments involves their adaptation. In addition to historical and artistic value, the monuments also have a material utilitarian value.

This is the difference between architectural monuments and other monuments of art. Some architectural monuments (for example, the city gate, obelisk, ruins) are used only for viewing. Utilitarian value also enhances the emotional impact of

[11]Холиқов, С.Р.(2021).Историческое развитие архитектурного комплекса ХазратИ Имам (ХАСТИМОМ).*INNOVATSIYA, INTEGRATSIYA VA TA'LIM BO'YICHA XALQARO NUTQ JURNALI*,*2*(1), 104-107

[12]Жонузаков, А. Э., & Холиков, С. Р. (2020). Архитектурный комплекс Хазрати Имам (Хастимом)-пример сохраненИЯ и использованИЯ культурного наследия в Узбекистане.*Academy*, (11 (62)).

monuments. Previously, the use of monuments for utilitarian purposes was considered a negative, inevitable process[13].

At present, the use of the monument is considered to have two benefits - both material and spiritual. Spiritual benefits enhance the emotional impact, as mentioned above; material benefits extend the life of the monument. One of the first requirements for the proper use of the monument is the need to choose a new function that suits it. [Narziev, A. K. U. (2020). DEVELOPMENT OF CITIZENSHIP OF UZBEKISTAN. Academy, (11 (62))] It is necessary to museumize the Badian high, famous architectural monuments, that is, to create a full view of them. It is necessary to differentiate the museumization of the monument from its adaptation to the museum. Conditions will be created for viewing the exhibits presented in the adaptation to the museum. Museuming means turning a monument into a museum.

Functions that require subsequent expansion are usually not included when customizing a monument. Most of the changes in the monuments, such as new doors, windows, stairs, are not made. In case of emergency, only non-primary secondary parts of the monument may be changed. Another requirement for giving a monument a new function is the integrity of the function for the monument building or complex, ie its use for a single purpose[14].

In order for the new function to be fully functional, the monument must be adapted to the new function. Customization capabilities depend on repair capabilities. However, adjustment tasks should also be considered during repairs. At present, the issues of repair and adjustment need to be addressed comprehensively. The solution is not to work on individual monuments, but to work in the old part of the historic city. In addition to the famous monuments, such historical neighborhoods are home to many ordinary monuments.

This complex solution is used in many countries and is called revaluation. It should be noted that not only the architectural and artistic value of the monument, but also the restoration of its operational value.

In the process of adaptation, there may be a contradiction between the current criteria (norms) for the implementation of a new function and the requirements for the preservation of the monument. The "compromise" of the repair may also include the relative values of the memorial parts. Forced news, such as doors, windows, stairs, should be in active communication with the past. There are three ways to address this issue:

1. The first direction is to make innovations in the monument in the past. This direction has been widely used in the past. However, there is a danger of falsifying the monument. It is not widely used in modern repair theory, it is recommended to use it with extreme caution.
2. The second direction is the opposite of the first; the new architectural elements use a modern style that is radically different from the historical styles. But it is not always effective in this direction. The less old ornaments are preserved in the interior, the greater the chance of impressing new elements.
3. The third line is the line between the first two. Clearly, the modern element is used, but subordinated to the old. Although this is the most difficult direction, it is recommended that it be widely used.

It will be necessary to equip the monument with engineering equipment. But it should not interfere with the monument. Adaptation should be the responsibility of the architect.

Each architectural monument is aimed at enriching our understanding of the development of the culture of a particular period, the style of construction, the intelligence of our ancestors, specific to the peoples of a particular region. In addition, we need to properly organize the repair of architectural monuments and use them for modern purposes, thus finding ways to preserve them and bring them back to life.

The preservation of architectural monuments depends not only on their restoration, but also on the revitalization of human relations with them, that is, their adaptation to modern types of services. Adaptation of architectural monuments for modern purposes should, first of all, involve the preservation of the monument and its spiritual essence almost unchanged. The main focus here is on the one hand, the preservation of the original artistic expression of the architectural monument, the spatial-spatial and planned structure (harmony), and on the other hand, all the conveniences in using the monument as a "new" object. It is necessary to focus on the creation of conditions. The main problem in this regard is the repair of the monument, to correctly determine which type of modern services the monument is suitable for and which specific service it is appropriate to adapt it to.

It is recommended to take into account the following factors when adapting the monument to the new service function. First of all, it is necessary to determine what types of services need to be organized in the environment in which the architectural monument is located. Then the initial functional essence of the monument, ie the building, its dimensional-planning, compositional structure and architectural possibilities correspond to which of these needs, which of these functions is effective for both the monument and urban planning and social life? should be considered. In this case, the planned structure, history, style and interior of the monument, as well as the degree of preservation of the main structures serve as conditions that determine the characteristics. The newly selected function should not adversely affect the architectural and planning structure of the building, but should effectively contribute to the maintenance of the building in all respects. The new function should not harm the devices of the monument, its artistic and historical-social essence, the internal and external environment of the

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

[14]Холиқов, С. Р. (2021). Марказий Осиё архитектура ёдгорликлари гумбазларининг турлари.*INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF DISCOURSE ON INNOVATION, INTEGRATION AND EDUCATION*,*2*(2), 40-43.

building.

Based on these requirements, the classification of architectural monuments for modern use can be recommended as follows:

- hotels, companies, hostels, motels, campgrounds, tourist and adaptation to excursion destinations;
- Adaptation of trade facilities (odd, tim and chors) in turn to modern trade enterprises - shopping centers, shops, shops, stalls and exhibitions;
- Adaptation of places of worship (mosques, minarets, prayer halls) to exhibition and exposition halls, houses of folk crafts, museums, and, if necessary, the return of mosques and minarets to their functions;
- Adaptation of palaces and fortresses to tourist complexes, large museums, kitchens, cafes, teahouses and similar institutions;
- It is recommended to adapt civil buildings (baths and other architectural monuments) to special services and health facilities - bathrooms, service houses, exhibitions, sanatoriums.

Adaptation to the proposed function can be extensive. Many former state-owned mosques and mausoleums are now being returned to religious organizations. For example, the mosque in Bukhara, the mosque and mausoleum of Bahovuddin Naqshband, the mausoleum of Abu Isa al-Termizi in Surkhandarya region and others were returned to religious organizations.

It is possible that the return of many monuments to religious organizations will contribute to the preservation of architectural monuments. However, architectural monuments of high artistic and social significance, such as the Ark in Bukhara and the Ichan-Kala complex in Khiva, are mainly for spiritual purposes: national museums, exhibitions or architectural spectacle sites, open-air museums. as theaters, would be appropriate. The scientific and practical experience gained in this field by the Uzbektamirshunoslik Open Joint-Stock Company for the Repair and Adaptation of Architectural Monuments of Uzbekistan is particularly noteworthy. It has developed and implemented projects for the repair and commissioning of a number of architectural monuments in historical cities such as Kokand and Nurata. The university has developed and implemented a number of recommendations for the repair, maintenance and use of architectural monuments for modern purposes. Each region of Uzbekistan (the central part of the historical region) has its own unique architectural, planning and artistic gamut.

Since the architectural monument does not exist outside the place (city, district), it is appropriate to use this folk tradition and originality, it is intended to bring a certain diversity to the creation of a new interior of the building. The problem of adapting architectural monuments to modern tasks, creating new interiors of architectural monuments, a single complex is very complicated as part of the problem of protection of monuments and the protection of the natural environment as a whole. It will take a lot of experts, but it will take a long time. Year by year, new research on this issue is emerging, new project proposals are being developed that testify to the attention of Uzbek architects to the protection of historical and cultural monuments, the preservation of the environment.

The success of the project of adaptation to the use of a specific historical object, in which the valuable historical and architectural heritage is fully preserved, the monument in its form is an integral part of a complex of harmonious development with the modern environment. depending on how expressive the case lasted.

The purpose of the commissioning project is to demonstrate the knowledge and skills acquired in the field of design of architectural monuments, their repair and adaptation, as well as to improve skills in the process of working on a large object in conditions as close as possible to real design conditions.

Object selection.

An architectural complex consisting of several structures, as well as a separate structure can be the object of design, but the issues of repair and adaptation must be sufficiently elaborated.

The facility must meet the following requirements:

- have architectural, artistic and historical value;
- have damage, loss, damage, their complete or partial elimination is the subject of design development;
- to have a certain perspective in terms of the possibility of similar research in the field of natural study, as well as historical data; Development of project proposals for the planning and landscaping of the facility, taking into account the basic elements of historical planning, research data, preservation of monuments and modern operational requirements in accordance with the proposed adaptation.

In the field of construction - the characteristics of the structural condition of the object, the proposed measures for its structural strengthening; a description of the traditional design solutions used to recover lost elements of an object. For the transport department - specific restrictions imposed due to the characteristics of the historical plan of the object and its territory; features of the authoring solution that occur with these limitations[15].

In the field of engineering equipment - the characteristics of the specific requirements to the nature of the object in the presence of wall patterns or other valuable decorative elements; specific limitations due to the design features of existing

[15]Жонузаков А. Э., Миразимова Г. У. Городские парки и некоторые вопросы ландшафтно-экологического аспекта //Academy. - 2020. - №. 11 (62)

buildings; description of atypical solutions of engineering equipment.

By department of building materials - characteristics of building materials of the repaired object; description of special repair construction materials and materials required for strengthening of the object, corresponding to the old technology of construction works[16]. Thus, based on these rules, it is possible to scientifically develop a general classification of adaptations for the functional task and the principles of large-scale use of historical objects, as well as to develop a classification according to which Uzbekistan Mori monuments can be "tied" in the same way for culture as they are for modernity. It is known that in Uzbekistan there are many types of architectural monuments: - shrines, educational, commercial, administrative, economic, medical, residential, industrial, palaces, engineering structures. By distinguishing the main function of buildings, for example, for residential buildings (dwellings, palaces, madrasas, etc.), it is possible to find a suitable modern type of institution that meets this function. These are monuments that, given their planned structure, can be used as holiday homes, camps, hotels, orphanages, the main function of which is the residence.

It is convenient to use farm buildings (trade domes, khanaqahs, mosques, palaces, baths) as commercial and public catering establishments (souvenir shops, shops, bookstores, cafes, etc.). Applicable:

- to study the history of the monument, to determine its original function and to search for a new function that is closer to its historical character (this will allow to maximize the preservation of the structure, architectural plan and artistic appearance of the building); study and preservation of the decorative system of the monument (plastic solution, composition axes, primary and secondary, rhythmic order, scale);
- adherence to the traditional rules of the region in the color and decoration of the interior of the monument;
- Adherence to the rules of conformity of the nature of landscaping and landscaping of monuments to the functional, compositional and stylistic features of the architecture of the building.

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