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METHODS OF USING HISTORICAL MONUMENTS FOR MODERN PURPOSES

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Abstract: Adapting architectural monuments to use for modern purposes is a complex problem that has been considered many times at different levels. There are also positive examples, with examples of monument destruction or partial deterioration caused by misuse adaptation also occurring. It would seem that it is easy and simple to find a suitable task for a structure that has existed for many years only when you look at it. But such work requires the right approach. This article sheds light on ways to find a solution to this problem and use monuments for modern purposes.

Keywords: monument, reconstruction, interior, shrine, mosque, madrasa, use, caravan-Palace, task selection, choir, equipment, adaptation.

Introduction. The problem of adaptation of architectural monuments to use for modern tasks, the organization of new interiors of architectural monuments, a single complex is very complex, as part of the problem of protection of monuments and the natural environment in one whole. To solve this, it will take not only a large number of specialists, but also a long time. From year to year, new research of this issue is emerging, new project proposals are being developed, testifying to the attention of Uzbekistan architects to solving the tasks of protecting monuments of history and culture, preserving the ecological environment [3].

The success of the project for adaptation to the use performed on a concrete historical object depends on how fully the valuable historical and architectural heritage is preserved in it, how expressively the monument continued the single direction of the consistent development of urban architecture with its forms, inextricably penetrating into the complex in uniform harmony with the modern environment.

Main part. When designing the adaptation to the use of modern plan methods, it is necessary to keep in mind that the monument is a system of basic structures. Adaptation to use temporary status as history shows. Thus, the building can be saved from changing its basic structures (power-bearing walls, roof, etc. Such a solution will undoubtedly be found unreasonable, requiring a serious change in the constructive system in the new plan [3].

One of the complex issues of adaptation that requires a special status in the solution is the adaptation of shrine structures (mosque, madrasa, honaqah, etc.) for modern purposes.



Figure 1. Khiva. Ichhan Castle

The volumetric-spatial structure of such structures and the fact that for many centuries there was a place of worship of the people, a creation of folk architecture, has a special influence on their further activities (in the past, due to the lack of differentiation of the concepts of "mosque-architectural monument", many works of folk Masters architects were demolished), all (history museums of various subjects, ethnography, architecture, art museums) [1].

Summarizing all that has been said, it can be noted that the following factors influence the choice of a new functional function of a structure - architectural monument:

memorial classification group;

- historical and architectural biography of the structure;
- Memorial renovation project information / digitpol;
- a given variant of the new functional task is the economic expediency of the space;
- aesthetic feasibility of adaptation to use in the urban, rayon system;
- the presence of raw material base and communications;
- the intended subject.

In addition, as design experience has shown, the use of the currently current norms and rules of the surfaces of rooms is a great challenge. When designing the adaptation of architectural monuments for new tasks, it is likely that there will be some adjustments in the norms (the more to enlarge, the more to shrink). The suitability of this is shown by the preserved planing structure of the building. Methods for using architectural heritage can be grouped as follows:

- method of conservation and repair of architectural monuments, their use as an architectural exhibit. As a material interpretation of the culture of past times, the Memorian, which has a certain ideological and educational power, satisfies the preservation requirements of monuments.
- architectural monument-the use of buildings as museum institutions, which is positively reflected in the preservation of buildings;
- the use of architectural monuments for practical purposes. This method satisfies the requirements for the maintenance of structures and their active service to the benefit of society;
- the method of creating new structures using the decoration of old architectural forms and rooms. Such structures often have an impressive nature and can be the subject of Special Research.

In coordination with this adaptation of architectural monuments for new tasks, the following methodology of design is proposed:

- the main requirement for any type of adaptation should be the maximum preservation of the architectural monument;
- individual approach to the adaptation of each specific architectural monument;
- the study of the history of the formation of an architectural monument in a row, the determination of the initial goals and objectives of the architectural and artistic character of the development of the structure;
- maximum approximation of the historically formed and new tasks of the facility;

- study of the features of the architectural, planning and decorative solution of the monument (tectonic system, characteristic edges of a particular architectural school to which the monument belongs, planning, basic and secondary rules of compositional construction, basic axes of the core and composition, rhythmic construction, linear characteristic);
- identification and manifestation of its features in the design of the adaptation of the architectural monument to use for new tasks;
- economic and aesthetic justification of adaptation to the use of the moment (rayon, on a municipal scale);
- structures that are being adapted for all uses-the application of modern rules of design for creating interiors in historical buildings (technicality, coziness, functional zoning), creating a high level of sophistication of architectural monuments;
- in architectural monuments, which are being adapted for use, save the rules of regionality and the rules of their thematic organization in the color solution of interiors;
- historical accurate restoration of the interior / thumbnail;
- applying the modern rules of designing interiors, in turn, they are divided into two types:
- the contrast solution;
- nuance solution,
- it should be considered desirable when designing architectural monument interiors that are being adapted for use.
- historical and architectural biography of monuments, their initial and leading function, determination of the structure and decorative solution of the building;
- it is necessary to ensure that the protection zone, the construction around the monument is maintained with the determination of the boundaries of the strict regulation zone, and to develop systems of urban planning measures aimed at the rational use of historical-architectural heritage with the inclusion of compensatory construction issues [2].



Figure 2. Samarkad. Registon ensemble.

The use of architectural monuments of Uzbekistan for modern purposes makes it possible to establish basic principles aimed at preserving them on the one hand and activating the life of individual monuments and complexes on the other. Repair of architectural monuments is associated with their adaptation. In addition to historical and artistic value, monuments also have material utilitarian value. So is the difference between architectural monuments and other art monuments. Only some architectural monuments (for example, a city gate, an obelisk, ruins) are used for viewing. One of the earliest requirements for proper use of a monument is the requirement to select a new function that matches it. It is necessary to make a museum for high-rise, famous architectural monuments, that is, to create a full-fledged viewing opportunity in them. It is necessary to distinguish the museification of the monument from its adaptation to the museum.

When adapting to the museum, conditions are created for viewing the exhibits presented. And museumization means turning the monument itself into a museum. The preservation of architectural monuments as they are depends in many ways not only on the fact that they can be repaired so that they are suitable for viewing, but also on the further revitalization of human contact with them, that is, their adaptation to the types of services inherent in the Times. The adaptation of architectural monuments for modern use is obliged first of all to provide for the preservation of the monument and its spiritual essence practically without alteration. The main emphasis here is on the preservation, on the one hand, of the initial artistic expression, volumetric - spatial and plan structure (harmony) of the architectural object, and on the other hand, on the creation of all favorable conditions when using the monument

as a "new" object. The main problem in this regard is the repair of the monument, the correct determination of which type of modern services the monument is suitable for and which specific service it is advisable to adapt it to. So for what purposes can architectural monuments in historical cities be recommended for use? In order for existing historical buildings to be used for modern purposes, a project must first be developed to adapt the historical monument to a new modern function. When adapting a monument to a new service function, it is mainly recommended that the following factors be taken into account. First of all, it is necessary to determine which types of services of life are necessary in the environment where the architectural monument is located. Then it is necessary to consider which of these functions, both for the monument and for urban planning and social life, the initial functional nature of the building, the volumetric plan, the compositional structure and the architectural capabilities of the building correspond to the most. In this, the plan structure of the monument, its layout, style and interior will serve as conditions that determine the characteristics of the degree of preservation of its main structures. The fact that the newly chosen function does not adversely affect the architectural planning of the building should effectively benefit the preservation of the building in all respects. The new function should not harm the structures of the monument, the artistic and historical social essence, the internal and external environment of the building. Based on these requirements, the classification of adaptation of architectural monuments for modern use can be recommended in view, as follows:

- bringing to mind the initial functions and planning solutions of historical buildings (residential, madrasas, caravanserais, caravans, hostels, campsites, tourists and excursion destinations);
- adapting commercial facilities (toq, tim and chorsular) in turn to modern commercial enterprises shopping centers, magazines, department stores, stalls and exhibitions;
- adaptation of prayer buildings (mosques, minarets, prayer halls) to exhibition and exposition halls, houses of folk crafts, museums. and when it is necessary to return the mosques and minarets to their functions;
- adaptation of palaces and castles in turn to a tourist complex, large museums, kitchens, coffee shops, tea rooms and similar institutions;
- it is recommended to adapt civil buildings (baths and other architectural monuments) to individual service and wellness institutions to bathrooms, household service houses, exhibitions, sanatoriums.

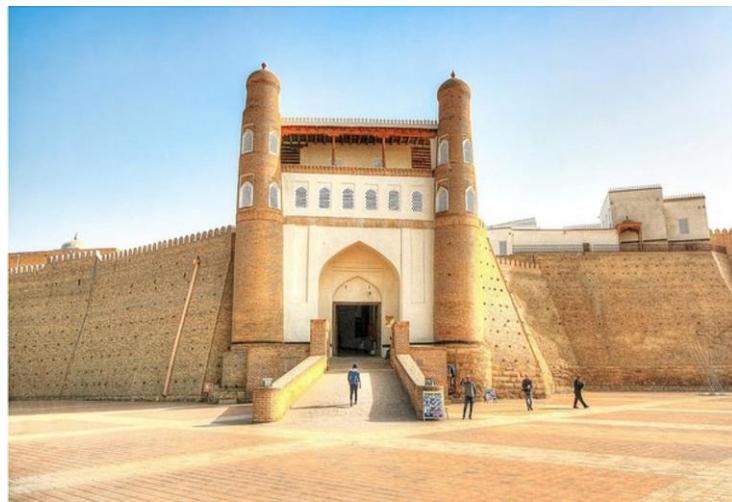


Figure 3. Bukhara. Bukhara arc

Result. Adapting to the proposed function may have a wide scope. Currently, most of the former mosques and mausoleums at the disposal of the state are being returned to religious organizations. Examples include the Jome mosque in Bukhara, the Bahauddin Naqshband mosque and Mausoleum, the Abu Isa at-Termiziy mausoleum in Surkhandarya province, and others returned to religious organizations.

It is likely that the return of many of the monuments to the disposal of religious organizations will create a factor in the preservation of architectural monuments. But architectural monuments with a high level of artistic and social leprosy, such as the Registan ensemble in Samarkand (1st figure), the Ichon-fortress complex in Khiva (2nd figure), The Ark in Bukhara (3rd figure) monuments, were mainly used for spirituality purposes: national museums, exhibitions or architectural viewing destinations, National theaters in the open air.

Especially noteworthy in this area are the scientific and practical experiments gained by the open-ended public Society of Uzbekistan for the repair and adaptation of architectural monuments to use. It has developed and implemented projects to repair and adapt several architectural monuments in historical cities such as Kokand, Nurota for use. The science has developed and brought to life

a number of recommendations related to 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-plan, artistic gamut. As long as the architectural monument does not exist outside the place (City, raion), it is appropriate to use this folk tradition and peculiarities, bringing a certain variety to the creation of a new interior of the building is envisaged.

In conclusion, we can say that monuments are the greatest wealth of every nation, and that it is darcor that we preserve and bring these riches to the next generation. It is necessary to carefully study each of the architectural monuments and find them in search of their history, what task they performed in history. Our modernization of the studied monument without damage becomes a huge achievement. In this, of course, as I said above, we can use each monument for its modern purpose, based on its historical function, its function as applied in history.

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