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Historical Landscape in the Structure of the Modern City and the Way of Its Saving

Rakhmatullaeva Z.Z.

PhD Student, Tashkent institute of architecture and civil engineering

ABSTRACT: The article is devoted to the landscape development of cultural and historical sites in the conditions of the modern city. The issues of cultural and historical landscapes of the urban environment are covered. Special attention is paid to the definition of effective measures and approaches to preserve the individual appearance, the coordinated development of cultural and historical landscapes, and the modern urban environment.

KEY WORDS: Architecture, Landscape, Historical city, Cultural landscape, Cultural heritage, tourism, an approach.

I. INTRODUCTION

The material and spiritual values recognized and supported by society belong to the historical and cultural heritage. Preserving the distinctiveness of social and ethnic peoples, as well as the transfer of sensual and informational abilities to future generations, is an invaluable feature of nations. Improving the comfort of historic sites is an essential resource for the preservation of cultural heritage and contributes to social cohesion, as well as economic development in a changing global environment.

The approach to the historical landscape of the historic city is not limited to the preservation of the physical environment, on the contrary, taking into account the material and intangible samples; it covers the entire human environment. The landscape of historic cities is closely related to climate change, urbanization, economic efficiency and mass tourism factors. An approach aimed at the landscapes of historic cities studies the dynamic system of time and space of that city, which has changed and continues to change under the influence of people. In search of a new alternative balance, cultural diversity and creative activity as a basic human, social and economic development provides an approach aimed at preserving the historical landscape to the alternative division of the city into separate protected areas, which will turn into historical reserves in the future. The goal of this approach is to create a balance between the preservation and protection of the cultural heritage of the city, economic development and the comfort of life. In this way, the needs of the population are simultaneously satisfied and the stability of natural and cultural resources for future generations increases.

Different - economic, environmental and socio-cultural approaches do not contradict each other, but rather complement each other, and such interconnectedness is important for their successful long-term implementation. The sites where the cultural heritage of the historic city is located are considered to be more profitable than places that are of historical importance. Architectural monuments and world-famous objects usually attract people who are willing to pay more in a prestigious area where organizations that provide expensive services are located. This is reflected in the value of land and real estate. Successful application of the landscape approach to the historic city provides a high level of services, the cost of land and real estate, technical services and high incomes that cover reconstruction, effective design and planning, tourism. The concept of a cultural landscape as an object of natural and cultural heritage reveals new opportunities and approaches for the preservation of all environmental values in a complex, their mutual historical ties and determines the basis for the sustainable development of culture and society [1]. One of the ways to preserve historical and cultural landscapes is the researcher A.V. Burnasheva, who made the following assumption: "It is not a deep understanding of historical processes that is important through a comprehensive study of the historical and cultural landscape, but on the contrary, it is important to study the role of contemporary socio-cultural and cultural values [1]". When considering urban areas, it is important to pay special attention to the study of functional areas from an aesthetic point of view, this in turn is an important factor in their internal order [3]. T. Isachenko, in his research, defines the cultural landscape as a kind of dynamic object [2]. A significant contribution to this direction was made by the Finnish geographer A.Paasi [4]. New trends have led to the emergence of various approaches to the study of the cultural landscape of the regions: the ethnic, socio-cultural aspects of the formation of the cultural landscape.

In a changing urban environment, one can observe problems of cultural and historical landscapes, especially related to the increase in the number of guests in the border areas and the gas pipeline in the upper parts of the routes.



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The connection between sustainable functional and compositional green areas with cultural and historical landscapes requires the creation and development of new objects of landscape architecture, which is associated with population growth and urban convergence, change, preservation, harmonization and revival of cultural and historical landscapes, as well as modern requirements and conditions of the city. The purpose of the article is to identify trends and solutions to the problems of the cultural-historical landscape and the urban environment, as well as to determine the initial theoretical and methodological role in this area. Currently, landscape architecture is one of the leading types of architectural activities aimed at creating a stable and peaceful urban environment, not limited to urban areas full of landscaping and flowering.

The purpose of the article is to identify trends and solutions to the problems of the relationship between the cultural and historical landscape and the urban environment, as well as to determine their initial theoretical and methodological role in this field. Currently, landscape architecture is one of the leading types of architectural activities aimed at creating a stable and peaceful urban environment, which is not limited to landscaping and planting flowers in urban areas. Understanding a wide range of aesthetic and functional problems associated with the preservation of cultural and historical landscapes, designers, landscape architects and other specialists face the challenge of finding new methods and innovative approaches to making optimal decisions on landscape and social adaptation of cultural and historical sites.

Development of a system of measures for the reconstruction and preservation of cultural and historical landscapes for future generations should be implemented on the basis of a deep understanding of their role and place in history. Preserving the originality of the cultural-historical landscape in horizontal, visual and system-typological relations can be achieved through the following institutional approaches and constructive measures:

1. The choice of an optimized urban development option around the cultural and historical object with the aim of joint development.
2. Maximum preservation of the natural components of cultural and historical landscape objects.
3. The optimal ratio between the "static" and "dynamic" zones. These zones combine cultural and historical landscape and recreation areas.
4. Creation and development of additional zones and recreation areas for various population groups covering the cultural and historical object.
5. Holistic approach to horizontal design, not only architectural and landscape, but also architectural and landscape.
6. Creation of buffer zones in the areas of cultural and historical sites according to the functional-compositional principle.
7. Creating a functional planning system for the historical landscape.
8. Creation of new ideological zones. These areas may be historically associated with an ethnographic, tourist, scientific, historical, war memorial, etc., but may not have the status of a cultural or historical object.
9. Качественная пешеходная реконструкция.
10. Creating more favorable conditions for the supply of water to the natural component to improve the environmental sustainability of cultural and historical landscapes.
11. Monitoring the quality of the entire state of cultural and historical monuments.
13. Spirituality with society. To promote the cultural and historical landscape of the city, promoting its natural and cultural heritage, through its educational programs in order to integrate cultural norms into ecological motives.
14. Involvement of professional personnel in the storage, restoration and maintenance of cultural and historical landscapes.
15. Inclusion in the program of development and preservation of cultural and historical sites at different levels of administrative management.

Particular attention should be paid to activities that ensure the existence of cultural and historical object. These activities ensure the proper functioning of the historic site due to biodiversity conservation, productivity, stability and aesthetic benefits. This activity should not only be organized, but should also be supported and encouraged in a concrete form and to the point.

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