The Future Architecture of Samarkand

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ABSTRACT

This article reflects that the artistic expressiveness of architectural forms and images should be in the first place in the architecture of the future of Samarkand, and they should attract the attention of the viewer with their unusual appearance and architectural and engineering solutions.

Keywords: Samarkand, architecture, tourism, bionics, image, future, bio-tech.

Samarkand is a world-famous historical city. The future perspective of a world-famous, legendary city with its past and present should also be bright. Samarkand's summers are hot and dry, autumn and spring generally have more rainfall. Such conditions cause a certain degree of inconvenience to tourists, especially foreign tourists who are not adapted to the hot climate, to move freely, on foot in the city.

Samarkand from a bird's eye view
https://www.ridus.ru/images/2019/8/29/967325/in_article_feb153dcb3.jpg

Taking into account this, in the future, it is possible to promote the project of organizing an above-ground pedestrian path connecting cultural heritage objects along the busiest tourist routes of the city of Samarkand, namely the architectural ensemble of Guri Amir, Rukhabad, Registan ensemble, First President Islam Karimov memorial Avenue, Tashkent Street, Bibikhonim architectural complex, Hazrati Hizr Mosque, Islam Karimov mausoleum, Shahi-Zinda mausoleum ensemble, Afrosiyab Historical Museum and Ulugbek Observatory.

This road is 4-5 meters above the ground and will be a transparent road with a smooth solution similar to an open gallery with two surroundings, with security, blocked from the scorching sunlight, snow and rain. The movement of transport on the ground for tourists will not give absolutely interfere. Tourists will also be able to take pictures of the surroundings and monuments from above on the road. When they go to the monuments, they descend through the stairs moving down and can go back again. The layout of this road is based on modern Bionics in architecture, which visually reminds of the tectonic construction of a living organism and becomes a novelty for the future of Samarkand, the most important of which is the comfort of tourists [1].

Since ancient times, the interest of the world's peoples in Samarkand architecture, which has occupied an important place in the development of world culture, is growing even more today. We need to look for ways to effectively use such reality. It is known that the architecture of the countries of Central Asia, having its own traditional features, they have deep local roots [3].

It is advisable to submit the design and construction of architectural objects related to the future of the city, such as Samarkand, on a tender basis to famous foreign architects and companies, who are well versed in Samarkand and have a strong love for this city. Notable architects such as Norman Foster, Zaha Hadid, Daniel Libeskind, Rem Kolhaas, Santiago Calatrava, Bernard chumi, Peter Eisenman, Manfred Nicoletti, Eric Moos and others have proposed and are making their own modern projects for the development of Central Asian architecture [8].

Significant is that they do such work usually, with great responsibility, also take note of folk architectural traditions as well as the local building conditions in this matter, and most importantly, seek not to lower their international rating. Local architects, on the other hand, cannot withstand artificial obstacles and restrictions here and are stuck inside their shells. In fact, local architects also do not lag behind foreigners in terms of ideas. However, the possibilities of creating modern engineering solutions and technical innovations in the implementation of the same idea, according to foreign engineers, are unfortunately much lower [6].

With the cooperation of the State Unitary Enterprise" Toshkentboshplan LITI " and specialists from China Construction Engineering Design Group Corp Ltd of China, a detailed planning project was developed for the Master Plan and central part of the city of Samarkand, designed until 2040. According to the project, in terms of reducing damage to the atmosphere and water bodies, such tasks are envisaged as the release of harmful enterprises outside the city, the creation of green sanitary zones, the implementation of environmental standards to reduce harmful substances from motor transport, the maintenance of ventilation corridors [2].

The architecture of future buildings and structures, not only in accordance with its functions, but at the same time it is necessary that society expresses social ideas and gives people aesthetic pleasure, depends on local climatic conditions, national-cultural traditions, and is designed without energy. It should be remembered that new social needs and ideas are the reason for the emergence of new types of buildings, the creation of new building problems and structures. In this case, the culture and aesthetic taste, economic capabilities of the customers and the professionalism, experience and thinking of architects and engineers are the decisive forces [4].

Of course, it is a difficult matter to turn the whole of Samarkand into a modern city

with the construction of extraordinary buildings of one or two counts.

In the future architecture of Samarkand city the artistic expressiveness of architectural forms and images should come first. They should attract the attention of the viewer with their unusual appearance, architectural and engineering solutions. In the future, it is necessary to have innovative features of urban architecture with such aspects as colorful plastic styles, its image, images similar to Living Nature, Energy Conservation, functional universality.

In addition to the new type and architectural appearance, it is inevitable that the transfer of "old" images (facades)of existing buildings in force to "new" artistic-architectural expressions corresponding to the time will become the demand and need of the period. From the facilities in Uzbekistan: the building of the ice palace "Khumo Arena" built in Tashkent, the bridge of Main streets under construction in Navoi, the Business Center Mega project "Tashkent City" (2018-2021) designed by the Turkish company "Tabanlioğlu Architect", the Yunusabad Sports Complex in Tashkent (1996-1997), the stadium "Bunyodkor" (2010-2012) designed in cooperation with the Austrian company Oberhofer Stahlbau Gesmbh objects are nonverbal, modern requirements-based structures [5].

In the future, several eco-hotels should be planned for tourists in Samarkand. These hotels should differ from the current existing hotels in the composition of each number in the application and harmony of elements of suitable landscape design to living nature. There are also modern architectural objects that provide the architecture of the future, which have unusual, memorable visual aesthetic influences and should be built in such artistic architectural styles as modern deconstructivism, hi-tech, bio-tech and eco-tech.

The city of Samarkand and even houses in the district centers are now being painted by the sky. Modern houses with 5-7-16-25 floors built in an area of more than 100 hectares in the Karasuv residence of the city of Samarkand are proof of this [7].

So far, there have been many cases of entrepreneurs choosing a place to agree with the authorities, without the consent of the city's architectural department for the construction of the castle. It should now be made mandatory to obtain the approval of the architectural department for the construction of any buildings in the territory of the historical city of Samarkand. With the increase in cars in the future, it is necessary to think over the places of their laying and storage, strictly define the design of parking and storage areas on the underfloor floors of newly built residential buildings and public buildings, especially large commercial structures (supermarkets and hypermarkets).

The near future of Samarkand is also closely connected with the further increase in the tourism potential of existing historical monuments. In the implementation of these proposals, there is an opportunity to use the strength and qualifications of professors and talented students of Samarkand state Architectural Construction University.

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