

# THE WAYS OF DEVELOPMENT OF URBAN PLANNING AND ARCHITECTURE OF TASHKENT (ANTIQUITY, THE MIDDLE AGES, MODERNITY)

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**Abstract** - This article illustrates the ways of development of urban planning and architecture of Tashkent, which is located in Uzbekistan. Especially, in antique times, the middle ages and contemporary days.

**Index Terms** - urban planning, architecture, antiquity, the Middle Ages, modernity.

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## INTRODUCTION

Today, the study of the origins and traditions of urban development of Tashkent gained great significance, in addition to the solution of practical planning developments. Interest in this problem is connected not only the problem of cognitive character. The planning solutions of previous periods, which are most acceptable by now and which can be used in modern urban planning practice, are defined in this research.

Prior to the 1990th years serious researches and major publications on this problem were not carried out in foreign countries.

The first basic research devoted to the historical cities of Uzbekistan was carried out to the period of 2002-2004 by the group of the German scientists of the universities of Berlin, Stuttgart and Cottbus. The published monograph "Städte Usbekistans zwischen Tradition und Fortschritt" raised the questions of transformation of the urban environment of Tashkent and Samarkand for the medieval and modern periods.

The author of the article was the participant of this research in 2004. In particular, he made the graphic design of the stages of Tashkent during the periods of antiquity, the Middle Ages and the present. The part of the results of his research, which wasn't

published at that time, was used in this article with reference to the author.

The published works of the group of scientists from Dresden, for example "Modern architecture in Central Asia", the section "Tashkent is the City between the Past and the Future" and the monograph of Philip Moyzer from Berlin, such as "Arhitekturführer Taschkent"(2012) can be refer to the researches, touched a subject of this article. The main emphasis in these scientific works was made on the modern problems of the urban environment of Tashkent. The formation of separate large administrative, inhabited sites of the city and historical ensembles were considered in detail in them.

The works of the archaeologists V.Bulatova, Yu.Buryakov and M.Filanovich are the most closer to the subject of this research. The book of V.Bulatova and L.Mankovskaya, who first had turned to the subject of the architectural heritage of the medieval Tashkent, is among the large, extensively written works. The monograph of V.Nilsen, where revealed many aspects of the construction activities in the new part of Tashkent for the period of the late XIX and early XX centuries, is valuable to the topic of the research. The dissertation and a number of scientific publications of H.Pulatov,

dedicated to the old city for the period of the late XIX and early XX centuries, are completed in architecturally urban plan.

Among the researchers, whose works are in contact with the subject of this research, are S.Adylov, V.Akopdzhanyan, Yu.Akopdzhanyan, Sh.Askarov, K.Babievsky, M.Bulatov, L.Voronin, A.Vanke, T.Kadyrova, D. Latipov, M.Lifanovskaya, M.Notkin, H.Ubaydullaev, H.Pulatov, H.Tursunov, F.Tursunov, T.Hidoyatov. The monographs of Sh.Askarov and T.Kadyrova can be noted particularly. Many of the materials in these books are devoted to the analysis of architecture in Tashkent today and in the years of independence.

The scientists I.Azimov, M.Akhmedov, B.Zasypkin, P.Zahidov, K.Kryukov, M. Masson, D.Nazilov, G.Pugachenkova, E. Rtveladze, A. Salimov, A.Uralov, M.Yusupova have made their contribution to the study of the problem of the historical and architectural heritage and the modern city. A.Anarbaev, V.Bulatova, Yu.Buryakov, G.Grigorev, G.Dadabaev, H.Duke, B.Kochnev, N.Mallitsky, L. Rtveladze, E. Rtveladze, A.Terenozhkin have studied the antiquity and the Middle Ages of the Tashkent region in the archaeological aspect.

Purpose of the research is determination the basic principles of the formation of the architecture of Tashkent and its region from ancient times to the present; studying the ways of forming of Tashkent city planning structure at all stages of its development; research of the problem of the identification and preservation of historical and cultural heritage of the city.

The following tasks of the research have been carried out for the realization of the purpose of the study:

- the antique and the oldest settlements of the Tashkent region have been localized;
- a dynamic structural change of the system of settlement from individual settlements to micro-oasis planning entities has been developed;
- the new locations of a number of cities of Tashkent oasis, including its capital - "Binket" (now

Tashkent) have been identified and its constituent particles: the citadel, the shahristan and the rabad have been clarified on the basis of information early Arab geographers (Istarkhi, Maqdisi and others);

- the features of the dynamics of urban structures in Tashkent and some of its settlements in the region have been defined with showing the ways and methods of development of suburban land for urban development from the medieval period to the early XX century;
- the characteristics of the main components of the city: the fortification, residential quarters ("mahallas"), the street network, the irrigation ("hauzs") worship and public buildings, trading squares;
- the principles of urban planning areas of the new part of Tashkent in the second half of the XIX and early XX centuries have been defined;
- the ways of the planning reconstruction of Tashkent and its urban forming nodes in the Soviet period (1920-1980's) have been explored;
- development of architecture in Tashkent in the years of independence has been studied and the largest urban ensembles and the course of the conversion of historical and architectural heritage of the city have been considered.

Methods of research are based on the comprehensive study of the settlement system of the Tashkent region from ancient times to the present and identifying ways by which proceeded becoming the most significant urban ensembles, residential areas, commercial areas of the city of Tashkent. In writing this article the author has analyzed the archaeological and historical works on the subject, the cartographic materials of the late XIX and the first half of the XX centuries, archival materials of state institutions. The author has clarified the boundaries of the ancient and medieval towns of the oasis Shash and he has recreated some of the main nodes of their planning structure. Most of these documents are introduced into scientific usage for the first time.

Hypothesis of research is based on the development of scientific and theoretical concepts in the problem of formation and development of urbanization in Tashkent and its region, as well as determining the

course of the transformation of the architectural environment and the interaction of the past and present in view of modern urban planning requirements.

The main statements of this research are the processes that occurred during the development of architecture and urban planning in Tashkent and its oasis settlements; the specificity of the historical urban environment; the traditional forms of urban development and the new traits of ensembles complexes at each historical stage; the reproduced lost facts on ancient and medieval urbanization, as well as urban forming ensembles and urban areas; the main principles of the formation of architectural and planning decisions in Tashkent since independence, the addition of the largest urban ensembles and complexes and the ways of improving of the architectural appearance of originality and creation of a harmonious unity of the new building with the historical urban environment.

All the variety of historical and cultural heritage of the city of Tashkent has been first identified and systematized with the period of antiquity to the present.

The scientific and practical value of the results of the research is that all modern manifold of the reconstruction of historically well-established Tashkent should be based on the principles of the preceding its development. Monuments of the past should enrich the spatial characteristics of the city.

In connection with this, the results of the study have scientific and practical value for the development of methodical documents related to the reconstruction of the historical areas, usage of urban architectural heritage, and protection of the architectural memorials.

The mechanism of the appearance and development of the settlement of the Tashkent oasis is genetically related to the general regularities of formation of urbanization in the Central Asian region. In this regard, the emphasis in the research has been placed on the judgment of the historical process of development of the ancient and early medieval micro-oasis settlement systems and their relationships with each other and their surrounding tribal alliance from the north-east and the states in the south and south-west.

The question about the meaning and consequences of the Arab conquest in the urbanization of the Tashkent oasis (Shash) has been raised in the work. The phenomenon of intensive growth of the capital of Shash, Binket (nowadays Tashkent), and transformation it (within several centuries) in the largest city in Central Asia (an area of about 50 sq.km) is one of the essential features of the early Islamic period of urban development.

After the invasion of the army of Genghis Khan and the destruction of Binketa new city of Tashkent began to be formed in the Chorsu bazaar area. Here, since the early medieval period a market point had been developed for trade between the inhabitants of nearby and remote areas and the population of cattle breeding areas.

The acceleration of the development of the new urban area of Tashkent since the end of the XIV century had been connected with the construction activity of Amir Temur. He considerably expanded the urban area, built a citadel in the Karatash area and the outer fortification of the city. At the turn of the XIV - XV centuries the city became an outpost of the eastern borders of the state of Amir Temur.

Many uncertainties exist regarding the urban planning structure of Tashkent in the XVII - XVIII centuries. It was a two- centuries and difficult period of time in the history of the city, characterized by military interventions, in which the territorial growth of Tashkent continued despite the lack of large-scale construction projects.

In the first half of the XIX century Tashkent was considered as the largest city in Central Asia on population and the area of building. Tashkent, which had the form of a plan closed to a circle, was surrounded by a strong defensive wall of "pakhsa". There were the main highways that led from the twelve fortress gates to the downtown.

The period of the second half of XIX - early XX centuries is a rotary stage in the development of urban structure of Tashkent. Here you face such phenomenon as emergence of the binary city, formed in connection with the accession of Tashkent to Imperial Russia, and

construction of a new European settlement near the old town. Those two parts, which were an old city and a new city, as well as their centres had qualitatively different structure planning, architectural and artistic features.

The urban development problems of Tashkent of the second half of the XX century connected with the reconstructive activities associated with planned unification of two previously separate parts of the city (old and new), the formation of its single center, the implementation of engineering achievements and the adding of modern urban structure.

The process of redevelopment of old Tashkent and its individual planning units developed in the previous periods is analyzed in this work. Studying of the progress of the reconstruction of old and new Tashkent makes possible to establish and to interpret correctness of the ideas of Master plans for 1930- 2000-ies on the transformation of the historical building and its organic inclusion in the modern architectural environment from today's positions.

The extensive structural changes in urban planning had begun since 1991. The method of redevelopment of the city was changed, at which the reconstruction of transport system with creation of high-speed ring roads became paramount. The construction works were carried out in a large volume in the central parts of the city, where the modern architectural complexes were erected by the of low-value objects. The large areas in the city structure were occupied by the water and green spaces, included parks, squares and boulevards.

The rebuilding of Independence Square and Amir Temur square was a significant event in the urban development of the city. The transport infrastructure, included highways and a subway, an international airport and a railway station, was created.

One of the most important conditions for the reconstruction of the historic environment and architectural monuments is the preservation of their developed structure. The designing works of the careful renovation of historic environment should not allow

casual demolitions and construction of new buildings, deforming the traditional urban area.

Modern problems of transformation and reconstruction of the historical part of Tashkent, possibly have to be solved on the basis of their previous development. This research provides a scientific basis for a system approach on preservation of the historical ensembles, complexes and archaeological monuments. The scientific developments of the author, which have been embedded in the projects on urban development and accomplishment of old Tashkent, are directed for this purpose.