

## URBAN PLANS IN THE AREA OF SAMARKAND CITY

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### Annotatsiya

The article describes the historical structure, public infrastructure, economic and cultural importance and modern development of the city of Samarkand, Uzbekistan. In the note, the main points discussed in the article, including the historical structure of the city consisting of the ark-castle, Shahrستان and rabad, public buildings, shopping streets, bazaars, and the development of cultural and scientific institutions are given. The article also examines the socio-economic development of the city as a touristic, administrative-economic, scientific, cultural and industrial center, sustainable development and urban planning in the face of climate change.

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### Introduction

Historical cities of Uzbekistan were composed of the following components in their time:

- A. ark-castle - (the fortress of the city ruler);
- B. Shahrستان - (territory surrounded by city walls inhabited by city residents);
- C. Rabod - (the outer part of the city where artisans' workshops and main markets are located).

Such a structure of the historical cities in Central Asia ensured that the streets at the intersection of the main city roads were filled with radial and circular roads, and the cities were divided into several parts. At the same time, new types of public buildings have emerged.

Large complexes of palaces, administrative, and cultural buildings are usually located in the main squares, and the main highways connecting them formed shopping lanes. Since the shopping streets are connected with the production quarters (guzars) of the artisans, the markets and stalls lead to the "rabads" and not to the "shakhriston" and are grouped by types of handicrafts. "timlari", "toqi", "chorsu" of commercial buildings, as well as communal facilities - "bathrooms" and hotels, caravanserais, educational institutions - schools and madrasas, scientific institutions - new "khans" types are formed.

**Research Methodology.** Data were collected from a variety of sources, including official statistics, historical records, and observations of the current state of urban infrastructure and urban planning. The article also emphasizes the importance of sustainable development and climate adaptation in the new master plan.

**Analysis and results.** The main indicators of the master plan of the city of Samarkand envisage the

more stable development of the local system of Samarkand as a touristic, administrative-economic, scientific, cultural and industrial center. The city of Samarkand is considered a large, administrative-political, scientific, educational and cultural center of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In 2001, the historical center of the city was included in the UNESCO World Heritage List under the nomination "Samarkand-Cultural Crossroads". The importance of developing a new master plan is related to the fundamental changes in the social, economic and political conditions of the urban development plan.

The main indicators of the master plan of the city of Samarkand envisage the more stable development of the local system of Samarkand as a touristic, administrative-economic, scientific, cultural and industrial center. The issues of socio-economic development of the city are solved together with the system of development and all-republic, taking into account the development of the city and its suburbs as a social and natural-ecological complex in order to adapt to climate change, its sustainable development, and the modern requirements of urban planning.

According to the direction of research, large differences in daily and seasonal temperatures, low amount of precipitation and their uneven distribution over the seasons of the year, it is a severe-continental climate.

July and August are the hottest period, and December and January are the coldest period.

The city of Samarkand is located in the southwestern part of Uzbekistan, on the banks of the Zarafshan River. It is 300 km from the capital city of Tashkent. As of 01.01.2018, the population of the city is 538.2 thousand people or 14.2% of the total indicator of the region, the number of people employed in the economy - 257.9 thousand people or 15.8%, the territory - 11194.2 hectares organized. The territory of the city borders with Toyloq, Samarkand, Pastdargom, Jomboy and Okdarya districts.

The city of Samarkand includes three urban-type settlements (Kimyogarlar, Farkhod and Khishrav) and 220 community groups. The city is considered one of the biggest scientific and educational centers of the republic. The city has 9 higher educational institutions, 38 secondary special educational institutions, 87 general education schools and 105 preschool educational institutions.

As mentioned by Greek and Roman philosophers, from the 4th century to the new century, the city was called Maroqand, the development of the city was based on the rich historical heritage of the previous eras..

More than 460 objects of cultural heritage are concentrated in the territory of the city, mainly within the boundaries of the historical-architectural reserve. They are officially registered and protected by the state. There are many hotels, tourist companies, restaurants, shops, banks, and medical centers in the central area.

Radiality prevails in the planning composition, there is a high need for the main streets to be renovated, greened and beautified, as well as to further expand their width in their current state. The city territory is provided with electricity, natural gas, centralized water supply and sewerage networks, all engineering infrastructures need to be reconstructed. The main provisions of the new master plan of the city of Samarkand until 2040 envisage its sustainable development as an administrative-economic, scientific, cultural and industrial center of the Samarkand region and the main tourist center of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The master plan of the city of Samarkand develops the main principles included in the previous master plan and defines the basic principles and the main parameters for the construction (2025) and reporting period (2040) of the perspective development of the city of Samarkand. The main areas are: construction, mechanical engineering, metal processing, intensive development of enterprises serving tourism, folk practice, maintaining the growth of light, food and local industrial enterprises, chemical industry enterprises, and developing small and medium-sized businesses. remains. The system of training scientific personnel should remain the main direction of the development of the Samarkand

economic complex.

Tourism is also one of the leading sectors, which allows to stimulate the production increase in the field of small and private entrepreneurship aimed at supplying the tourist market with goods. Currently, wastewater treatment facilities are located west of the existing city limits. As a result, the treatment facilities are located in the area of residential construction in the prospective development of the city. According to sanitary regulations, the sanitary-protection area of the above structures is 300.0 m and it leads to the loss of areas necessary for the development of the city. The master plan envisages the relocation of existing wastewater facilities in a way that ensures sewerage with its own flow outside the project boundaries of the city. The city is supplied with electricity from existing substations. In the future, it is planned to restore them, replace transformers, modernize and build new substations for newly exploited areas: the planned limits of the territorial growth of the city of Samarkand are the Zarafshan riverbed and the Dargom canal. can develop in the northern and southern directions between. In addition, the master plan envisages connecting the fortresses of Pastedargom, Akdarya, Toyloq districts and rural settlements of Samarkand district in the east and west directions to the M-39 highway. With the goal of reducing the migration pressure, which leads to an unacceptable increase in the city of Samarkand, it is proposed to settle the population in excess of the norm in the existing settlements (Dahbed, Jomboy, Toyloq, Yangidargom and Urgut) with the aim of developing them as satellite cities of Samarkand. Functional zoning preserves the current state of urban planning: dividing areas into main industrial and residential areas (industrial zones are in harmony with the dispersed placement of enterprises among residential buildings in the north-east and south-west of the city of Samarkand). The master plan envisages relocation of individual industrial enterprises based on environmental requirements. Location of medical, educational and other functional areas will be preserved in the city. The important functional area of the city of Samarkand is considered to include objects of architectural heritage of different historical periods.

The master plan ensures the consistency of the city's planning structure and architectural-artistic image of construction objects:

- construction in the central part of the city is carried out only according to projects approved by the Ministry of Culture and approved by the State Inspection (department) for the protection and use of cultural heritage objects of Samarkand region, which have passed the competition;
- new construction gradually replaces objects that do not meet the goals of urban planning and accumulation of architectural wealth of the historical center;
- height limits are set for objects located in the historical part of the city and in the area of construction coordination (buffer), as well as in the area of visual corridors between the main historical dominants of the city landscape;
- reconstruction of the street network, engineering communications, children's and sports fields will be placed.

It is proposed to move the landfill area to the project boundary at least 5 km from the project boundary, in the south-west direction of the city, following the regulatory allocation for the reporting period. The planned framework includes the roads of Karshi, Bukhara, Tashkent, Urgut and other routes connecting the city of Samarkand with other regions and republics.

Historical ensembles have a main composite diameter in the south-eastern direction (towards Mecca) and are formed sequentially from the north-eastern side: the historical landscape of Shepherd's Hill, the area of the ancient town of Afrosiyab, the old city of the Timurid era, the Russian colony and the former Soviet urban devices of the period. The architectural-compositional diameter is continued by modern tourism zones: the planned Botanical Garden, the Aquabog on the Dargom Canal and its lakes, and the natural landscape ensembles of the zoo. In the development of the master plan of the city of Samarkand,

the need to preserve and increase natural landscape elements was taken into account in order to create favorable ecological conditions. The master plan envisages the transfer of the current airport from the city project area to the outskirts of Samarkand due to the standard sanitary separation. The territory of the airport will be used to create a park of urban significance in the same complex as the Zarafshan river bed. From the ecological and aesthetic point of view, the gardens and vineyards of the village fortifications surrounding Samarkand play an important role. In order to prevent the violation of the ecological balance and to prevent the construction of green rural areas with low-quality constructions, the suburban belt area should receive the status of "Green belt" of Samarkand with appropriate coordination measures of any activity in its territory.

Reserve areas of the city were designed in the north towards the Zarafshan river and in the south towards the Dargom canal. Measures to reorganize and develop the natural landscape complex in the form of a single system of Samarkand and its surrounding green area; It envisages the creation of a "green belt" around the city by reconstructing existing parks, green parks, and recreational areas and creating new ones.

**Conclusion/Recommendations.** In conclusion, the article talks about the importance of the new master plan in ensuring the sustainable development of the city of Samarkand of Uzbekistan as a tourism, administrative-economic, scientific, cultural and industrial center. The plan takes into account the fundamental changes in the social, economic and political conditions of urban development and aims to adapt to climate change and meet the modern requirements of urban planning. Along with the need to update, expand and reconstruct the infrastructure, the city's population, economy, education and cultural heritage are also highlighted. The provisions of the master plan to ensure sustainable development as the main tourist center of Uzbekistan until 2040 are also noted.

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