

Methods of Preservation of Historical and Cultural Heritage Objects in the City of Jizzah

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ABSTRACT

In this article, the importance of cultural and residential facilities in the city of Jizzakh and, to the extent possible, the construction of cultural and social facilities of daily importance in accordance with current standards; for periodic service establishments - describes how the city is classified based on its actual capacity.

The construction of cultural and public service facilities of daily importance is accepted in accordance with applicable standards; for periodic service establishments - are classified as follows based on the actual capacity of the city.

First, the city plans to build daily and periodic maintenance facilities. In a market economy, shops, home appliances, bathrooms, and hotels have become largely private property. They are developing at a rapid pace, but their new construction volume is being adopted in line with the norms.

The construction of schools, kindergartens, guzars, neighborhoods, cultural and recreational facilities, shops, public catering establishments and other service facilities will be carried out primarily on new construction sites.

Measures will be taken to improve utilities in the areas of existing buildings, especially along city highways. In the master plan, the system of cultural and social services to the population was developed taking into account the principle of daily and periodic division of services.

Every day service ensures the implementation of services with minimal time costs. This is ensured by the fact that the facilities have pedestrian access to the corridors with a radius of 400-500 meters and by trade, catering, public services, near public transport stations or by placing them.

Periodic service involves the provision of services tailored to different needs and individual tastes. It is available in a wide range and network of specialized shops, cafes, bars, fashion houses, beauty salons, etc., as well as in enterprises engaged in cultural recreation and other

leisure activities.

Divided into two categories by this division, the choice of accommodation and types of services is usually summarized as follows:

- Every day the service is provided by creating centers that cover the entire residential area of the city in a radius of 400-600 m. These types of facilities include commercial establishments, public catering, preschools, schools and a number of other facilities.
- Periodic maintenance includes the creation of a city center and residential centers. The city center has city-wide service facilities (cultural, commercial, emergency service enterprises) that serve not only the urban population, but also the surrounding population, as the city is the center of the system of local settlements. The calculation of service facilities was carried out in accordance with the Tashkent 2003 SNK 2.07.01.-03 "Development and planning of urban and rural settlements" Tashkent. The number of places per 1,000 people in preschools, secondary schools and out-of-school institutions is based on the age structure of the population.

Architectural monuments built in the ancient and medieval city of Jizzakh have not survived. Many medieval castles and caravanserais are named after hills and fortresses (Koltepa, Oktepa, Rabot, Qurghontepa, Khanimkurgan, Qaliyatepa). There are more than 100 of them. A lot of practical work is being done in Jizzakh to preserve such cultural heritage.

Assessment of the current state of the historical and urban structure The system of protection zones of the monument is formed by regions that differ in their mode of preservation:

- a) the territory of the monument;
- b) monument protection zone (security zone);
- c) development regulation zone;
- d) protected landscape area.

According to the information provided, the head of the State Inspectorate for Protection and Use of Cultural Heritage of Jizzakh region S. Karabaev is located in Jizzakh. fifteen historical architectural and archeological heritage monuments and ten cultural heritage monuments.

Almost all monuments of architectural, archeological and cultural heritage have a monument area and partially protected zones.

Unfortunately, building regulation zones and protected landscapes are not always provided, especially in archeological sites - cemeteries. There is a list and location of historical and cultural heritage sites located in the city.

Assessing the heritage of historical cities and their values in historically established centers. The buildings and structures of historical architecture and archeological heritage and cultural heritage monuments located in the city are officially registered and have the relevant decisions of the city administration.

The facilities are in good and satisfactory condition and on the balance of the Historical Heritage Inspectorate. The maintenance of the monuments in a satisfactory and good condition is due to the presence in some of them of municipal organizations which monitor the technical condition of these structures.

These efforts can be seen as an alternative to preserving cultural heritage and setting an example for future generations.

However, a number of monuments - mainly located in the south-eastern part of the city, for example, Pardaqltepa, IV-VIII centuries, Yakubbobotepa, IV-VII centuries, Astontepa, V-VIII

centuries, etc., are in the open air and gradually rain. is washed away by it. Monuments are registered by the inspectorate and, as a rule, maintained by the school administration in the area where they are located.

Historical reference plan with cultural heritage sites Cultural heritage sites are drawn in the general plan and master plan of the city of Jizzakh and additionally presented in the section "Graphic materials, including complex measures for the preservation of cultural heritage" reported. This section specifies the boundaries of the object of special regulation In the development of all types of project documentation, in accordance with applicable law, the requirements for the protection and use of historical and cultural monuments, the boundaries of their protection zones must be specified. The system of protection zones of the monument is formed by the regions that differ in their mode of storage:

- a) Monument area;
- b) Monument protection zone (security zone);
- c) Development regulation zone.
- d) Monument area - a place that has belonged directly to the monument since ancient times.

a) In determining the boundaries of the monument area, it is necessary to take into account the missing elements, which can be restored. In accordance with the current legislation in the territory of the monument, the state authorities will establish a regime of storage and use, creating opportunities for its study, storage and restoration.

Construction that destroys the historical space on the territory of the monument is not allowed - roads, parking lots, etc., overhead lines of the device power lines and transformer points, as well as underground utilities that do not meet the conditions of preservation of the monument and its artistic appearance and other landscaping equipment.

All work on the adaptation of the monument for modern use is carried out on the basis of a special project agreed with the authorities for the protection of the monument.

b) Monument protection zone (protection zone) - located next to the monument, designed to ensure the safety of the monument and the surrounding environment, its proper use and convenient visual perception.

The conditions of visual perception, which allow to perceive the monument and its immediate surroundings, provide the territory of the protection zone of the monument. These conditions are located at a distance of three heights from the monument. In order to create conditions for the preservation of historical monuments, including monuments in the new urban environment as a creative factor of the city, the order of maintenance and operation will be established in the protected area with new construction and restriction of functional use.

From the protection zones: industrial enterprises, workshops, warehouses that cause physical and aesthetic damage to the monument; leading to large load flows that pollute the soil, atmosphere, and water bodies.

Garages, parking lots, power lines, commercial and other kiosks not directly connected to the monument, billboards and other structures that disrupt the historical environment of the monument and prevent its viewing are not allowed in the security zone.

It is prohibited to carry out earthworks, construction and other works, as well as economic activities within the protected zone of the monument without the permission of the relevant authorities.

Persons guilty of non-compliance with the rules of protection of monuments, violation of the regime of protection zones shall be subject to criminal, administrative and other liability in

accordance with the laws of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

c) Construction regulation zone - the area around the protected zone of the monument, necessary: for the preservation or restoration of a historical site, urban planning structure; the uniqueness of the architectural image of the village; determining the value of a monument in a building or landscape; ensuring the architectural unity of new buildings with a historically developed environment. In the building regulation zone, new construction is regulated by functional purpose, construction methods, height, length and scale of the buildings.

The regulation zone of the building is limited to ten heights starting from the territory of the monument (UN). The boundaries of development regulation zones are determined by the interaction of monuments and the specific conditions for new development.

The construction of transport roads and intersections, overpasses, bridges and other engineering structures in the development regulation zone will not include roads that spoil the historical appearance of the city. If necessary, the use of techniques and structures that do not correspond to the historical part of the settlement in such structures and their design should be agreed with the state bodies for the protection of monuments and other bodies of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

d) Protected landscape zone - established to preserve valuable landscape in an area not included in the zones of reserves and development regulation: the natural appearance affects the integrity of the historical appearance of a settlement or monument located in a residential building.

Landscape protection measures should be focused on the preservation of historically important water bodies: reservoirs, topography, plant restoration, implementation of necessary environmental measures.

The protected landscape zone extends up to twenty feet (20H) of the monument and can be raised to the natural boundaries of the historic landscape if necessary.

Measures to preserve the historically preserved landscape the problem of preserving valuable natural and historical-cultural territorial complexes have been relevant for many years. Preservation of such areas is an alternative to active economic changes in the environment and urbanization processes that do not always take into account historical, cultural and environmental priorities. Since the early 1990s, the world has paid special attention to historical landscapes as a unique type of heritage that ensures the interaction, interdependence and interdependence of the natural and cultural components of heritage.

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