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**ORGANIZING PRINCIPLES OF ARCHITECTURAL AND LANDSCAPE DESIGN OF
TOURIST NEIGHBORHOODS IN TASHKENT AREA****Daminova U.O. Arziev D.A.****Tashkent university of architecture and civil engineering, Uzbekistan**umidadaminova89@gmail.com

Annotation. This article analyzes how the architectural appearance of our historical cities is gradually transforming into that of modern cities over time, while also becoming an integral part of the structure of future urban environments through architectural heritage and landscape design. It substantiates the possibility of preserving historical architectural elements as much as possible, developing them in harmony with the surrounding environment, and constructing buildings based on a unified national style to continue national urban planning traditions. The article also emphasizes that by increasing the number of historical mahallas and significant urban areas, it is possible not only to pass on rich historical heritage to future generations but also to attract a greater number of foreign tourists, particularly from European countries. Maintaining the architectural environment in a unified style especially in areas where historical monuments are located and ensuring the harmony of architectural and landscape design can lead to sustainable urban development. As a solution to this issue, the article presents professional level proposal projects developed by expert architects for streets with the status of historical mahallas. This approach is considered a crucial step not only in preserving historical architectural heritage but also in shaping a national urban planning model.

Keywords: Style, mahallas, architecture, our past, our districts, tourism, sites, ensemble, our heritage, monuments.

Introduction

The architecture of any historical city gradually transforms into that of a modern city over time. However, there are important aspects that we must pay attention to. As the architecture of our historical cities becomes part of future urban structures, we need to strengthen our focus on preserving historical architectural elements as much as possible. Architecture of the past is valuable not only because it is part of our heritage, but also because it is attractive and holds great attention for local tourism particularly for tourists visiting our country.

Thus, architectural monuments become an integral part of the future city [1]. From this point of view, the issue of preserving cultural heritage sites remains highly relevant. Protecting and preserving historical monuments is not only an expression of respect for our nation's rich cultural legacy but also makes an invaluable contribution to the development of tourism one of the key income-generating sectors in the Republic of Uzbekistan [2].

Today, the tourism sector is one of the most in-demand industries not only in our country but also globally. Tourists' interest in Uzbekistan is primarily connected with our historical monuments, ancient streets imbued with national spirit, and architectural heritage.

Therefore, in order to further develop this sector, increase tourist inflow, and ensure our country's competitiveness in the global tourism market, it is essential for all specialists especially artists and architects to work collaboratively. In this way, we will not only pass down our cultural heritage to future generations but also make a significant contribution to economic development.

A clear example of this is the rapid growth of both inbound and domestic tourism in Uzbekistan over the past 20 years. It is crucial not only to preserve our historical sites but also to design their surrounding landscapes and newly constructed facilities in a unified stylistic manner.

Only when we protect these historical mahallas and notable urban areas, and maintain harmony in the surrounding architectural styles, will we witness an increase in visits from tourists, especially from Europe [3].

If we do not start paying more attention from now on to preserving our architectural sites that are part of our historical heritage, the number of such objects in our cities and districts will continue to decrease. Naturally, this leads to a decline in the attractiveness of our cities as tourist destinations. At this point, it is worth recalling a saying: "There is no future without history." Indeed, a nation that does not value its history cannot build its future.

It is not only individual monuments that attract interest, but also the overall urban environment in which they are integrated where traditional and modern architecture are harmoniously combined that draws the attention of both visitors and locals. The traditions, aesthetic values, and potential of cultural heritage are closely tied to the need for developing the city's tourism routes.

Let us consider the technical and practical aspects for example, by analyzing tourist neighborhoods in Tashkent city (image 1) as a model. This will help us, at least partially, answer the question: How can we achieve excellence In this context, it is essential to improve the infrastructure around historical monuments, maintain ecological balance, and harmoniously integrate both modern and national design approaches.

As examples of such historical mahallas, we can point to Qorasaroy street in Tashkent, the Chigatoy Gate area in the Olmazor street (image 2), and Olcha street located behind the Hazrati Imam complex on Zarqaynar street in Tashkent. These areas need to be improved by reconstructing the historical objects and designing both the surrounding new structures and the landscape design in a unified architectural style. Only then can we create a harmonious ensemble.



"Model tourist neighborhoods in Tashkent city (image 1)"

Before proposing a unified style with traditional historical design solutions for historical tourist neighborhoods, it is essential to first gather comprehensive information about the selected site [6].

By information, we mean data about which century and years it belongs to, as well as architectural elements and styles that were customary at that time even small architectural forms are not excluded (such as benches, lighting fixtures, and water basins). Additionally, the landscape and the types and shapes of plants used in it are also important [7 9].

Methods

As an example, I can mention the Chigatoy Gate area in the Olmazor street (image 3). In order to preserve the atmosphere and historical spirit of the area, I visited the site and studied its current condition. I witnessed that it has fallen into a state of disrepair and neglect.



The current condition of the market stalls in the Chigatoy Gate area of the Olmazor district (image 2).



The current state of the teahouse located in the Chigatoy Darvoza area of Olmazor district (image 3)

In order to eliminate the unsightly views that spoil the appearance of tourist neighborhoods especially those requiring renovation and affecting residents' living conditions I thoroughly studied the area. As a result, I came up with an idea. To implement it, a graduation qualification project was assigned to students Tursunmurodiva A. and Otamurodova K. from Tashkent University of Architecture and Construction. They were tasked with developing a tourism complex design for the Chigatoy Darvoza area of Olmazor district, while preserving the national style of the environment.

Results:

The proposed urban design code project prepared by the students was completed with excellent results, exceeding expectations. Therefore, it was suggested that using the proposed concept for the Chigatoy Darvoza area in Olmazor district would be appropriate and beneficial.



"Urban design code proposal project for market stalls in the Chigatoy Darvoza area of Olmazor district (image 4).



Tea House Proposal for the Urban Design Code in the Chig'atoy Darvoza Area, Olmazor District
(image 5)

Project Author: Otamurodova K.

Next Proposal for the Urban Design Code: A hotel designed in a historical style for tourists, planned by another talented architect-designer, located in the continuation of the Chig'atoy Darvoza area of Olmazor district.

If we carefully examine the hotel proposal as part of the urban design code (image 6), the shape of the columns used in the veranda area, the patterns of the lattices, and the overall appearance reflect the nationality inherent in our cherished history.

The proposal project for the new urban design code is aimed at creating many conveniences to contribute to the development of tourism—one of the profitable sectors in the Republic of Uzbekistan today and to attract tourists. The project not only meets all functional requirements but also incorporates design elements that refer to our historical heritage preserved in our memory (image 4) [8-11].

The next proposed project for the city design code is a hotel designed in a historical style for tourists, developed by one of our talented architect designers, as a continuation of the Chig'atoy Gate area in the Olmazor district. This project stands out for its harmonious integration of national architectural aesthetics, details reflecting historical spirit, and modern functionality.

If we carefully examine the formal part of the proposed hotel project within the city design code (image 6), the shape of the columns used in the veranda section, the patterns on the railings, and the overall appearance vividly reflect the national identity, unique traditions, cultural heritage, decorative art, and aesthetic values that are dear to our history.



the Urban Design The Current Condition of the Chig'atoy Darvoza Area in Olmazor District and a Proposed Tea House Project within Code (image 6)

Project Author: Tursunmurodova A.

Of course, before presenting such a large-scale project as a graduation qualification work, students Tursunmurodiva A. and Otamurodova K. from Tashkent University of Architecture and Construction visited the Chigatoy Darvoza area of Olmazor district together with their supervisors, Daminova U. and Komiljonov M. They thoroughly studied the site with great care, and photographs of the current state of the objects were taken as shown above. Not only was the memorial part of the proposal project developed, but special attention was also given to the landscape aspect.



“Landscape design solution of the proposed urban design code project for the Chigatoy Darvoza area of Olmazor district (image 7).”

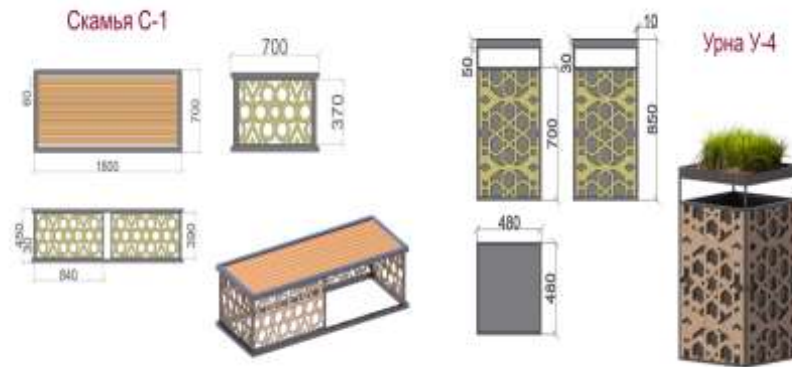
The proposed urban design code project includes solutions not only for the market, teahouse, and hotel but also a landscape design that incorporates our national ornament patterns (image 7). As we can see, the beautifully designed proposal is harmoniously integrated with our project objects in a national style.

During the development process of the students' proposed projects, special attention was paid to the elements of landscape design. In this process, small architectural forms were developed based on architectural approaches consistent with the national style. The elements constituting the landscape design such as water features, benches, trash bins, canopies, parking spaces, lighting fixtures, and barriers (image 8) are shaped according to modern design principles but imbued with national spirit. These forms were designed and visualized by architects using modern computer software [12].

Small architectural forms are considered an important means of ensuring the aesthetic and functional integrity of the external environment. Although they are usually evaluated as auxiliary elements, they are one of the main factors determining the national spirit of landscape design. Through the use of national patterns, ornaments, and shapes, a harmonious, artistic, and modern urban space is being created in the environment of historical neighborhoods. Especially in historical sites, such an approach not only enhances architectural aesthetics but also serves to preserve the spirit of locality. At the same time, it helps shape the aesthetic taste of the population, positively influences the social environment, and strengthens visual harmony in urban spaces.

The diversity of buildings, their artistic and aesthetic qualities, ensuring the organic and proportional development of the city, proper integration of tourist intersections, pedestrian walkways, streets, artificial and natural recreation areas, and water zones into landscape design play an important role in planning. Among these elements, small architectural forms often appear as main visual focal points.

In the practical educational processes carried out at Tashkent Institute of Architecture and Civil Engineering, ideas such as preserving national identity, increasing the use of national style design elements, and finding innovative solutions for them are actively promoted among first-year students. According to observations, the projects created by students possess high quality and artistic value, embodying the harmony of modern design and national identity. This, in turn, not only helps preserve our heritage but also brings elegance and a spirit of modernity into the appearance of historical neighborhoods, contributing to the elevation of urban culture to a new level.



“National design solution of small memorial forms used in the landscape design section of the proposed urban design code project for the Chigatoy Darvoza area of Olmazor district (image 8).”

Discussion

The Republic of Uzbekistan, with its ancient history, rich cultural heritage, unique tangible and intangible monuments, exceptional architectural achievements, as well as religious and secular architectural landmarks, attracts significant interest not only from European countries but also from neighboring Central Asian states, East Asian regions, the Middle East, Southeast Asia, and other international scientific and cultural communities. From historical, anthropological, architectural, aesthetic, and geopolitical perspectives, Uzbekistan holds a special place. The presence within the country of preserved historical cities, architectural monuments, archaeological findings, ethnographic heritage elements, ancient inscriptions, religious centers, neighborhoods embodying folk architecture, and urban structures based on national traditions is regarded as one of the key strategic factors contributing to Uzbekistan's cultural potential, historical continuity, and tourism development.

Today, preserving historical sites, systematically restoring them based on scientific principles, conducting conservation processes with qualified specialists using modern technologies, and transforming them into attractive, interactive, functional, multifunctional, and recreational places that meet contemporary tourism demands is of strategic importance. In particular, the design of new infrastructural facilities adapted to the existing historical and cultural environment with innovative approaches, ecological criteria, modern design trends, and a harmonious integration of national and contemporary architectural styles is considered one of the urgent urban planning and regional development tasks. Such an approach not only ensures city aesthetics and visual balance

but also strengthens national identity, historical memory, regional distinctiveness, social harmony, and respect for cultural heritage.

Analyses show that global tourism flows often focus more on traditional culture, historical monuments, national customs, aesthetic values, ecological balance, and historical memory rather than technological innovations. Therefore, protecting historical monuments, widely promoting them through modern information and communication tools, digital platforms, mobile applications, internet resources, multimedia content, and virtual reality technologies, as well as developing their surrounding environment in ecological, functional, and socio-cultural harmony, can further expand the economic potential of the tourism sector and attract both local and international investments.

In conclusion, the systematic preservation of Uzbekistan's historical and cultural heritage, its effective use based on scientific approaches, application of innovative technologies, digitization, and global cultural and intellectual promotion are among the country's key priorities. Complex strategies, international cooperation, and phased reforms in this field play an important role in enhancing Uzbekistan's positive image internationally, ensuring economic stability, developing tourism infrastructure, supporting local handicrafts, and broadly demonstrating its cultural and intellectual potential.

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