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**THE RELEVANCE OF MODERN PROBLEMS OF RESTORATION AND
THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS OF RESTORATION AND
RECONSTRUCTION**

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Abstract

The article presents analytical information about the methodological system of the restoration process and the theoretical model of restoration.

Keywords: Restoration of buildings and structures, historical and architectural monuments, cultural heritage sites, methodology of the restoration process, optimal theoretical model of restoration.

Introduction

Preservation of architectural heritage is a pressing issue of comprehensive urban reconstruction of historical cities where historical and architectural monuments have been preserved. Conventionally, several fundamental points can be identified: preservation or restoration of architecturally and spatially valuable urban dominants (ensemble and individual architectural and urban planning monuments), reconstruction and modernization of the main residential areas; solution of transport communications. [1]

The acute relevance of modern problems of restoration work, the new level of its formulation, as well as the most diverse experience of restoration urgently require a comprehensive analysis and deep generalizations. Historical and practical material, which has concentrated unique examples and long-standing traditions, is the basis for a large work on the creation of a theory of restoration. Many provisions of the fundamentals of the theory and methodology of restoration are of particular interest to modern domestic architecture, which is increasingly solving problems of adaptation of the historical environment, reconstruction of the centers of old cities.

For a building or structure that is a historical and architectural monument to exist, it is necessary that it perform functions useful to society. The best condition for the longevity of a building is to preserve its original functions (residential, public, commercial, etc.). When the purpose or nature of the operation of a building, architectural ensemble, or complex changes, the most acceptable functions for them may be those that contribute to the long-term preservation of the architectural and historical image and engineering and structural basis of the building as an architectural and artistic representative of a certain era. As a rule, they can perform the role of cultural and



educational, museum institutions, serve as public and residential buildings, and can house health and wellness, tourist organizations. It is not recommended to use old buildings (except for historical industrial architecture) for production purposes, especially those that violate the conditions of the regime and operation of the premises of architectural monuments.[3]

One of the most important generalizations leading to the theoretical foundations of restoration should be the methodological system of the restoration process. The modern methodology of the restoration process can be represented by a system of values and their criteria that determine the significance of ancient buildings and structures as architectural monuments, as well as ordinary buildings located in the general historical development.

The sphere of restoration has acquired the character of complex actions, has significantly expanded the boundaries of scientific and methodological foundations and interpretations and has revealed the possibility of transition from single-object unique restorations to setting tasks for the restoration of complex ensembles, up to the restoration and reconstruction of systems and fragments of urban development. Nowadays, restoration is moving from a single object to the solution of volumetric-spatial and urban -planning structures of urban development.

At the present time, a system of certain restoration patterns has been established in works with architectural heritage. It provides for the following provisions:

complete preservation of the architectural environment;

preserving the historical uniqueness of each historical fragment of the city;

preservation of facades of historic streets;

the possibility of placing new buildings in a historical environment with full architectural and aesthetic integration with the old environment;

elimination of new facades that are dissonant with the historical environment;

full and mandatory functional use of ancient buildings, assigning an owner to each historical object;

full provision of housing in a historical environment with modern engineering, communal and welfare conditions;

competent use of an ancient building that does not require registration;

preservation of authentic elements (their conservation) during restoration of individual historical objects;

the use of new building materials in the restoration and imitation of previous forms of monuments.

[2]

Monuments of cultural history, including architectural works, deserve attention and care from society due to their special historical, artistic, aesthetic and material merits. The measures of these merits of a historical or artistic work both at the time of its creation and over the life of many generations can serve as a category of the quality of the work – its value. Moreover, historical qualitative values could change in different periods depending on the requirements imposed on them. For example, at the time of the creation of a certain structure, its historical or scientific restoration value could be absent. However, under certain conditions, depending on the surrounding development or changes in the city planning scheme, etc., the urban development value of both individual buildings and an entire fragment of the old urban development can change. Often, ordinary buildings associated with historical events or people acquire high value.



Modern architectural restoration begins with a scientific study of the monument, which includes research into the history of the monument's origin, its functioning and changes over time, its technical parameters. At the same time, a cycle of engineering and technical surveys is conducted. The surviving remains of lost architectural forms are identified and the possibility of their restoration is determined. An important point is the coordination of all types of work that are planned during the upcoming restoration of the object. The most important is the issue of authenticity, defined as the authenticity of the material, the authenticity of the concept, the authenticity of the craftsmanship and the authenticity of the environment.

The restoration process, carried out for the purpose of preserving works of architecture, history and culture, consists of separate independent stages:

1. Preparation and issuance of an architectural restoration assignment for the performance of restoration, repair and restoration or conservation work, defining the goals, program and plan of restoration work.
2. Implementation of the research system (research methods).
3. Selection of architectural restoration method.
4. Carrying out scientific research design
5. Carrying out restoration, repair and restoration or conservation work (methods and technologies of restoration work).
6. Achieving a functional result.

A mandatory condition for the final goal of restoration, repair and restoration, conservation work is to determine the modern function of a historical building. In the process of carrying out work of any nature, it is necessary to be guided by scientifically based principles. The categories that determine the principles of restoration and other conservation work include: truthfulness, authenticity, integrity, scale relationships, interconnection with the surrounding architectural and landscape environment. [2]

that major restoration or repair and restoration work on outstanding objects, whether they be free-standing architectural monuments, architectural complexes or historical ensembles, be preceded by the execution of a theoretical restoration model - a general restoration project.

The theoretical model of restoration is based on the qualitative values of the object (ensemble, complex, streets, quarters, cities). Such values for the general restoration project are: historical, urban planning, architectural, artistic and aesthetic, scientific and restoration, functional.

The theoretical model is compiled on the basis of: preliminary studies completed in full; developed plans for scientific research design; the nature of the restoration work and the planned final result of the restoration (the architectural and aesthetic image and function of the completed restoration object). If necessary, in addition to the general restoration project drawings, economic data characterizing the aggregated indicators of the cost of restoration work, the timing and stages of production are presented. [3]

A general analysis of restoration practice reveals a fairly wide range of its approaches and directions, tested on monuments of various typologies. Restoration experience reflects the main modern trends of the restoration industry, such as:

- transition from point restoration to methods of ensemble and urban planning restoration, taking into account the tasks of comprehensive preservation of the historical and cultural environment;

- a more comprehensive nature of restoration practice, updating the range of restoration techniques in accordance with the tasks of modern use of various typologies;
- priority of the sphere of preservation of cultural heritage sites as the basis for the formation of regional cultural identity;
- development of a cluster -territorial approach that combines the priority tasks of preserving the historical and cultural diversity of the region with the financial and economic component of its development, and synthesizes the widest range of restoration techniques when working with cultural heritage sites in solving the problems of preserving and sustainable development of the cultural landscape of the region.

Today, restoration is an activity aimed at preserving the historical and cultural characteristics of architectural heritage sites, encompassing architecture, art, scientific and technical knowledge related to research and production.

The methodology of the modern restoration process or the process of preserving cultural heritage forms the basic requirements for the professional activity of the architect who carries out this process.

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