

ADAPTATION OF ALLAKULIKHON CARAVANSERSERAI TO THE SHOPPING CENTER

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Annotation. The article primarily examines the use of monuments in the historical cities of Uzbekistan, the need for their restoration and adaptation for modern purposes. Information about the history and origin of the "Allakulikhon" caravanserai, located in the historical city-reserve "Ichan-Kala" in Khiva, and its current state is based on historical data and archival materials. As a research project, features will be published on the proposed project to adapt the caravanserai to the building of a shopping center.

Key words: caravanserai, Ichan-kala, monument Allahakulikhon, "Balkhi" domes, fair, hanging bridges, fences.

Аннотация. Мақолада энг аввало Ўзбекистоннинг тарихий шаҳарларидаги обидалардан фойдаланиш, уларни таъмирлаш ва замонавий мақсадлар учун мослаштиришга бўлган эҳтиёжлар масалалари кўриб чиқилади. Хива шаҳридаги "Ичан қалъа" тарихий-меъморий кўриқхонасида жойлашган "Аллакулихон" меъморий ёдгорлик карвонсаройини тарихи пайдо бўлиши, унинг мавжуд ахvoli хақида тарихий маълумотларга ва архив материалларига асосланиб маълумот берилади. Илмий тадқиқот иши сифатида айнан шу карвонсаройни "Савдо маркази" биносига мослаштириш таклиф лойиҳаси хусусиятлари ёритиб берилади.

Калит сўзлар: Карвонсарой, Ичан – қалъа, Алла Кулихон меъморий ёдгорлиги, "Балхи" гумбазлар, Савдо ярмаркаси, осилган кўприқлар, панжара.

Аннотация. В статье прежде всего рассматривается использование памятников в исторических городах Узбекистана, необходимость их реставрации и приспособления для современных целей. Информация об истории и возникновении караван-сарая «Аллакулихон», расположенном в историческом городе-заповеднике «Ичан-Кала» в Хиве, и его современном состоянии основана на исторических данных и архивных материалах. В качестве исследовательского проекта будут опубликованы особенности о предлагаемом проекте приспособления караван-сарая к зданию торгового центра.

Ключевые слова: караван-сарай, Ичан-кала, памятник архитектуры Аллахакулихона, купола «Балхи», ярмарка, висячие мосты, заборы.

Introduction

Today, the compatibility of historical heritage sites with modern requirements is an extremely important issue. Several questions about the usage of historical architectural heritage sites have already been discussed in architecture. There are examples of the wrong adaptation of historical buildings that may lead to disappearance or decline of them. It is not so easily done. Finding appropriate function for an ancient construction requires the detailed study and planning of the archival material about the monument's adaptation, architectural and archeological measurements of the monument. Also it requires a determination of its decorative features and assessment of urban planning.

It is impossible to solve the problem of the formation of reserve cities with historically established centers without developing the principles about the usage of old buildings for tourists' needs. The entire history of the architecture up until now indicates that the monument which is preserved constantly, serves for the benefit of humanity and it is under the constant attention. In other cases – the misuse of the monument leads to its gradual destruction. [1]

The architectural monuments, old residential areas, mosques, caravanserais, mausoleums and madrasas in the Central Asia are no less important than the famous buildings of the world. They are weak and thin because most of them are made from raw brick, paxsa, sinch devor. Exactly because of this, as well as few number, they need special protection. The way of protecting historical monuments is closely related to the way of using them for certain purposes. According to the current practice, the monuments that are in conservation such as mosque, madrasah, caravanserai and others are lent to different hotels and production associations. The issue is the non-graded approach and attitude towards them. [2].

It is well-known that, before, the usage of the historical monuments had functions and the features of the museum, now, the great experiences about the reconstruction and the planning of adaptation of historical heritages were gained. Some of these works were carried out in Bukhara, Samarkand, Tashkent, Kokand, Khiva and other historical cities of Uzbekistan. [3]

One of the ongoing projects is the reconstruction and the adaptation of the historical caravanserai of Allakulikhon which was in the structure of the plan for the reserve of Ichan Kala. It has retained caravanserai's space planning, spatial and memorial-artistic image that exhibits valuable constructive and memorial sides. The basic purpose of the project is to turn the historical monument into the "shopping center" which serves the tourists and includes the trade of handcrafts.

"The caravanserai of Allakulikhon was built in 1832-1833. The planned Caravanserai is rectangular-shaped, in the corners there are towers in a bouquet". Its longitudinal axis is in south-north orient, in the south there is an entrance portal and vaulted entering point – gate; in the south fonts of the yard there are modest portals. In the North, fake and two simple rooms (hujra) are available. [4]

Along the perimeter of the two-storied yard, the rooms on the first floor are used as storehouse for animals; the rooms up are used to supply the merchants, who visit the caravanserai, with temporary accommodation.

It is planned that simple rooms are rectangular, with eight square rooms at the corners of both floors, the entrances to which are located in diagonal pieces from the sides of the yard, decorated with semi-octagonal shelves. 104 rooms were located on two floors around the courtyard, 24 of them were on the side of the main facade, before Tim was built. When Tim joined the caravan, the domes of the second floor were facing the facade of the caravanserai, the downstairs rooms that served as a store opened to the street, were demolished and added to Tim's structure to maintain the strength of its domes. At the bottom of the center of the yard cargo animals were placed.

The rooms are covered with "Balkhi" domes, and in the gate there are two fake spherical domes. The caravanserai is completely unadorned, and the clay-gypsum surface completely covers the facade. The side of the yard is covered with thick plaster.

In 2020, the plan of adaptation of the Caravanserai Allakulikhon located in Ichan Kala as a craftsman and shopping center "Sharqiy bozor" was created by "Cultural Heritage LITI" LLC. According to the project, the bridges for the pedestrians were placed on two side walls to create the gallery level comfort. The transparent bridges help to exhibit the entire inside beauty of the monument. In the center of the mall, decorative fountains are built to get the microclimate in summer, the near surrounding of them is a sitting area. All the trades of the seasonal goods are organized in the rooms (hujra), on weekends the fairs are provided. The caravanserai of Allakulikhon becomes the main mall of the city.

The function of the shopping mall is totally suitable with the real volumetric-spatial and architectural-planned structure of the monument, which belongs to XIX century. The use of it can meet the requirements of the protection of the monument as well as the introduction of it to the public.

The aim of the project is to adapt the building to the shopping mall. The trade and the sales are not the only benefit from it, also consumers have the opportunity to meet the historical architectural art of the XIX century. The project structure is based on 12 columns with the spatial grid structure of the memorial yard, first orientation of the planned cover is 9x18x9, second is 18x18.

The intermediate part of the spatial structure of the road cover is cut to a height of 2.12 metres. On the perimeter of the yard facades with flanks on both sides, behind the parapet of the building and structural coating with a space lattice, linear windows with a height of 1.18 m are placed. For convenience, two side walls are traded at a distance of 1,5 m at the level of the galleries on the second floor. Pedestrian bridges are designed to hang from the cladding elements. In four rooms there are stairs in the caravanserai, in two rooms there are load lifts.

Seasonal trade with industrial goods is organized in the existing rooms and on Sunday the fair trade is held in the yard of the monument. Because of the technological needs it is required to make holes in the rooms of the first floor.

In order to facilitate the normal flow of the sellers and purchasers at the basic and service stairs, in the load lifting rooms and the places where the platform is designed, the existing doors are extended. After the adaptation of the monument,

the doors and grids – “grid” are replaced with the new ones. In the center of the trading platform, it is planned to build a multi-band fountain that helps to maintain the microclimate while summer days. Individual seats are installed so that customers can have a rest for a short time.

In the inside territory, the floors on the trading place are made of marble. In the administrative rooms - commercial, service - utility rooms - wooden planks, in the warehouse, utility, technical, loading rooms - will be made of cement.

The courtyard of the caravanserai overlooking the sales area is cleaned of repair plaster, which is difficult to remove, and then sprinkled with sand bubbles. The walls of the rooms (hujras) are cleaned from rough traces of centuries-old repairs, the existing pores are filled with bricks with a thickness of 120 mm.

Quality whitening works are carried out in the rooms of the Caravanserai. Everything is twice coated with colorless nitrolac including new installed blocks of the doors, separated window blocks, all of elements of the wooden fences, seats for a rest, the handles of the stairs, hanging bridges of the second floor and as well as the decorative covers of the gallery. New settled stairs are coated with cement and with the color of white. The stages of the main stairs, the landing areas and the service stairs are covered with polished marble plates. Monolithic steel-cement columns of the trade place, are all covered with the marble; it is finished with sided capitals.

All metal elements of the structural plate and the metal elements of the upper beams are covered twice with oil paint. The elements of the poster are covered and colored with PVA glue.

When it comes to the outside look of the building, the walls of the loading area of the roof and the closed elements of the palace from the curved profile floor are covered with bricks. Feasibility studies will be developed on the basis of the master plan of the walls of "Ichan-qala", which is based on the project of restoration of the building walls.

With the device of skylights rising to a height of 2.12 m in the middle part of the space grid of the cladding, light beams are processed along the parapet sections of the walls along the contour of the building.

For thermal insulation of the roof mineral wool boards with increased thickness of 60 mm are used. For ease of passage through the gallery on the second floor, pedestrian bridges are designed along the walls at floor level of the second floor, hanging from the cladding elements.

The bridges are made of metal angle cowards. Inter-floor ceilings will be dismantled in four rooms of the caravanserai building - beams and stair shelves will be placed. Metal lintels made of angled and lined steel will be installed over the cut and widened holes in the existing brick walls.

There is a fountain in the shopping area. The main waterproofing layer is a 4 mm thick rolled steel metal pipe. All engineering and technological elements: water supply and sewerage, power supply, telephone and radio, fire and safety alarm, are completed by specialists in accordance with SNiP and GOST.

The gathered design experience offers the possibility of extensive use of architectural monuments for modern purposes. This is a difficult issue and requires not only an in-depth study of the features of architectural monuments, or connecting most of the emerging problems with specialists - restorers, but also the scientific basis for choosing a new function. The adaptation of the caravanserai into a customized architectural monument will eventually require the creation of a number of zones for information, recreation, trade and tourism services. A comprehensive approach to addressing these issues should be outlined in the master plan for the reconstruction of Ichan-Kala in Khiva.

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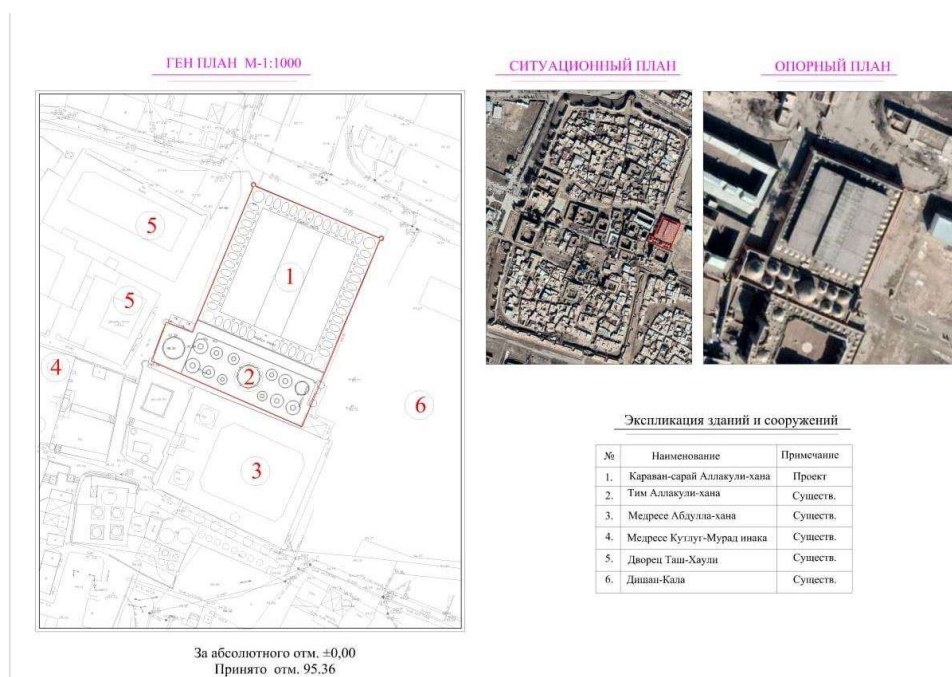


Figure 1. General history and account of Allakulikhon caravanserai



Figure 2. The current state of the Allakulikhon caravanserai
 Figure 3. Project proposal for the adaptation of the Allakulikhon caravanserai to the shopping center: frontside

Figure 4. Project proposal for the adaptation of the Allakulikhon caravanserai to the shopping center: inner courtyard

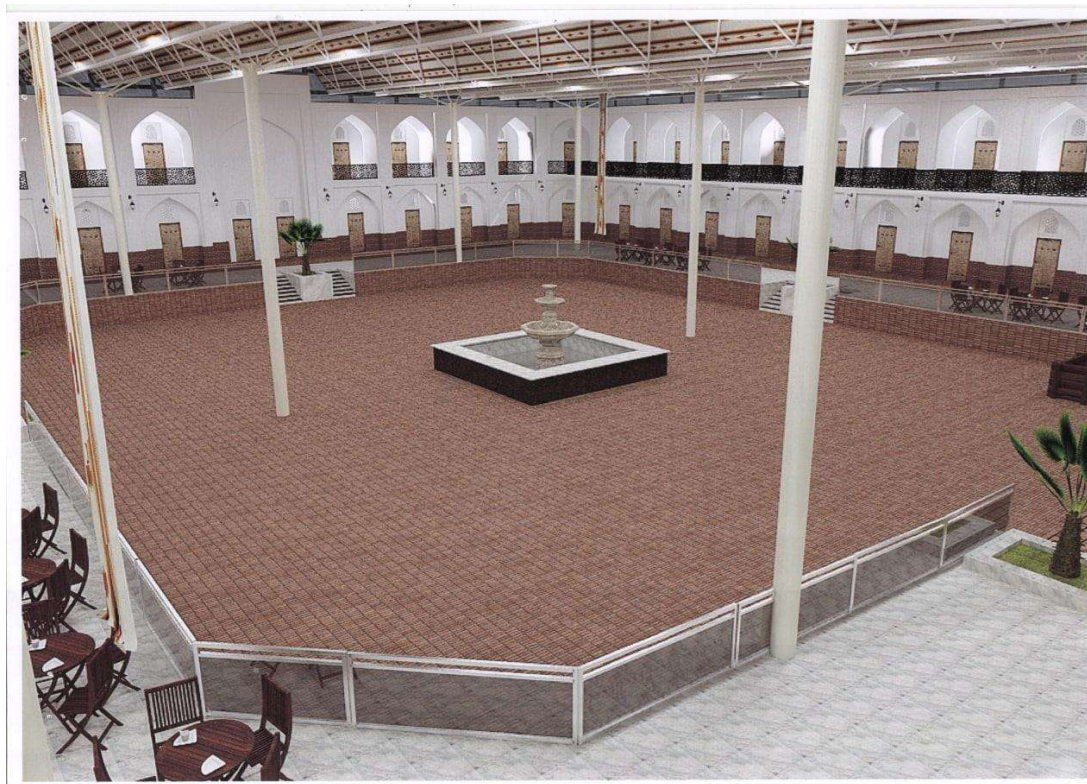




Figure 5. Project proposal for the adaptation of the Allakulikhon caravanserai to the shopping center: inner courtyard (fountain)

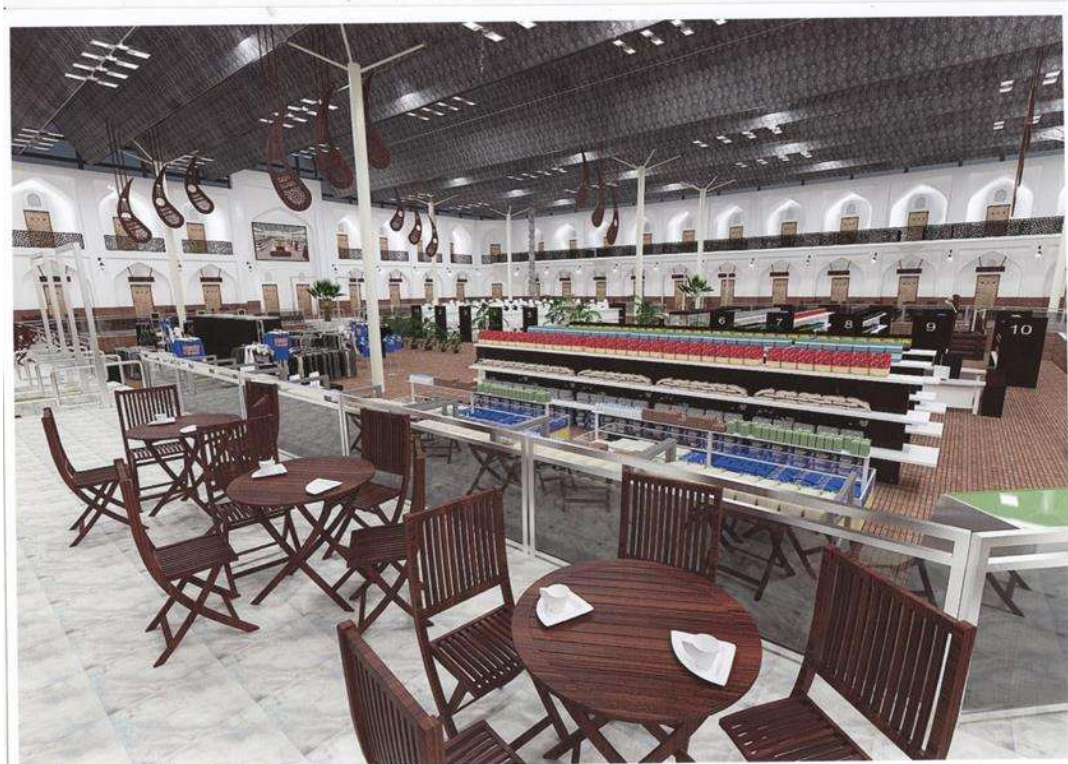


Figure 6. Project proposal for the adaptation of the Allakulikhon caravanserai to the shopping center: inner courtyard (interior design)