



The Aga Khan Award for Architecture

1995 ARCHITECT'S RECORD

711.UZB

I. IDENTIFICATION

Project Title Restoration of Bukhara Old City
Street Address Bukhara oblast
City Bukhara Postal Code Country Republic of Uzbekistan

II. PERSONS RESPONSIBLE

A. Architect/Planner

Name Ashraf Firouz Babayev T. Sharipov Nasim, Usmanov Batir, Filimonov Vladimir.
Mailing Address
City Tashkent Postal Code 700000 Country Uzbekistan
Telephone 322731 Facsimile 322214 Telex —

B. Client

Name The Ministry for Culture Affairs, the main scientific - production administration of the monuments protection
Mailing Address Uzbekistan, Tashkent 129, 30, Navoi st
City Tashkent Postal Code 700129 Country Uzbekistan
Telephone 443899 Facsimile Telex

C. Project Affiliates

Please list those involved in the project and indicate their rôles and areas of responsibility (e.g. engineers, contractors, economists, master craftsmen, other architects, clients, etc.).

Name	Rôle
<u>Khaitov Azim</u>	<u>master craftsman</u>
<u>Muminov Mubin</u>	<u>master craftsman</u>
<u>Israilov Isak</u>	<u>The director of the "UzNIIPrestoration" Institute.</u>

III. ARCHITECT'S BRIEF

Please describe the initial project programme.

The project included the complex architectural - archaeological and historical research of town on the base of studying historical books and numerous the objects of Sakls which situated there. The old cartographic and photo material was raised.

On the base of the analysis there were the projects of the historical period beginning from VI c.B.C. and then the generalized complex project was made which reflected all analysis about building town, the walls construction, flooding, disappearance of the town canals, the construction of bazars houses and their filling up the administrative division of town(xc.) and c.c.

IV. EVOLUTION OF DESIGN CONCEPTS

Please describe the history of the project, from its conception to its final construction and actual use.

The problems of town the historical development were studied by many specialists such as architects, historians and art-critics. Many published works devoted to the results of their investigations.

The conclusions of some urban development, architectural and historical problems from the misinterpret translations and also misunderstanding did not correspond to the common structure of town.

We carried out the project research and received the right conception of the town structure which is reflected in our project eliminating the contradictions.

V. CONSTRUCTION DETAILS

A. Description of Materials

(please also indicate if locally produced or imported and whether fabricated on-site or elsewhere)

1. Foundations
2. Principal Structural Members
3. Infill
4. Rendering of Façades or Exterior Finishes
5. Floors
6. Ceilings
7. Roofing
8. Other elements (please specify)

B. Construction Technology

Indicate the basic construction technology, methods, details or systems.

- C. Type of Labour Force (please indicate percentage) 80% Skilled Workers 20% Unskilled Workers
- D. Origin of Labour Force local 100% Domestic — Foreign

VI. TIMETABLE

(please specify year and month)

- A. Commission The main scientific-production administration of the monuments protection
- B. Design: Commencement 1964 Completion 1970
- C. Construction: Commencement — Completion —
- D. Date of Project Occupancy 1964-1970, 1979-1984

VII. AREAS AND SURFACES

Site and Building Area (please indicate in square metres)

1. Total Site Area 600 hectare
2. Total Ground Floor Area —
3. Total Combined Floor Area —
(including basement(s), ground floor(s) and all upper floors)

VIII. ECONOMICS

Please specify the amounts in local currency. Provide the equivalent in US dollars. Specify the date and the rate of exchange for US dollars at that time.

	Amount in Local Currency	Amount in US dollars	Exchange Rate	Date
A. Total Initial Budget	<u>30000 000</u>	<u>46000000</u>	<u>1\$ = 067M</u>	<u>1980-1990</u>
B. Cost of Land	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
C. Analysis of Actual Costs				
1. Infrastructure	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
2. Labour	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
3. Materials	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
4. Landscaping	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
5. Professional Fees	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
6. Other	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
D. Total Actual Costs (without land)	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
E. Actual Cost per sq.m.	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
F. Cost Comparison				

Please indicate how the costs of this project relate to typical building costs in the country:

— Average — Above Average — Below Average

G. Sources of Funds

1. Please indicate the percentage of funds that came from:

— Private Sources government Public Sources

2. If funding was public, what percentage was from:

20% Local Sources 80% National Sources — International Sources

IX. PROJECT SIGNIFICANCE AND IMPACT

In what way is this project important ?

The project is important for realization of the reconstruction old city Bukhara. The main goals are the development of architectural monuments - obelisk and memorial boards of historical events, connected with the persons; indication of the places former locations of disappear monuments; for the preservation cultural-historical legacy and development of the tourism; improving the ecology.

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Name (please print) Filimonov Vladimir Mikhailovich
Signature Bellouf Date 5/12 1994

12 DEC. 1994

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Architect's RECORD

Bukhara is situated on the territory of the ancient Sogd and surrounded by the Amu-Darya river from the west and the south and the Sir-Darya river from the east, from the north by the Zeravshan river, bordering with desert. Sometimes Sogd was divided into three parts: Samarkand's Sogd, the centre of which was located in Samarkand, Kesh's Sogd, with the centre in Kesh (Shakhrizjabs now) and Bukhara's Sogd with the centre in Bukhara. Kesh's Sogd is divided from Samarkand by the mountain chains with the pass Takhta-Karatcha, and Bukhara's Sogd is divided from Samarkand by the Malik desert, which is started in the region of the Nur-Ata and Kermim villages.

Bukhara is the ancient town of the Central Asia and the location of it never changed. And it reflected on the historical-urban development structure and the town architecture. The historical source - Istakhri (xc), Macdisi (xc), "Mullo-Zode" (xv-xvic) and others, especially, Narshakhi (xc) retained large number of descriptions of the town, which touched upon its history and structure of the city's walls, gates and streets defences, the buildings of different squares, the irrigation system, including the locks and the 12 town's canals, local cult existing in Bukhara. The cults of the Sun and the moon with the indication of the location of their temples and also the names of the streets, markets, administration-structural subdivisions of the town from the old time till Mongol's invasion were mentioned.

The historical heroes, Afrasiab and Sigavush were the founders of Bukhara. They buried there. Sigavush buried near the Ark east gate and Afrasiab was near the Imam Aby Khaf's Kabiri hill, the place, which served for the cult praying of ancestors. In 712 y. Kutejiba formed the first Moslem mosque for celebrating the divine services and sacrifices in the "khaid" days.

In "xc. A.D. Bukhara became the capital of the powerful state of Samanid and almost united all Middle Asia.

In this time Bukhara began to build numerous architectural constructions, which formed the town structure reflecting the before Moslem's period. The new urban development ideas and new type.

of buildings began to appear such as mosques, mad-rassahs, caravan sarajis, mausoleums, fortress constructions and water supply constructions of town: canals, hauzes, bazars and e.c., and also numerous traditional types of dwellings and graveyards. The canal Shakhrud was the main waterway of the town. All the everything formed the historical-urban development gene fund of Bukhara which must be reserved, modernized, restored and freed.

Before the mongol invasion (beginning the XIII - middle XIII c.c.) the town territory was larger than the territory of Bukhara town which was limited by walls in XVI c.

In the middle of the XIX c. owing to construction of rail-way of Bukhara-Kagan, the buildings of the trade-economic, industrial productions and cultural service such as banks, post-office, telegraph-office, chemist's shop, ginning house and cocoon-spinning-factory and e.c.

In IX-X c. the weaving mill by the manufacture of carpets and materials of such type as "Zandash" had already existed. It was located on Asilabad, between ARK and Shakhristan. And there were hospitals in Registan, to the north from ARK.

In the beginning of the XX c. during the establishment of the Soviet power Bukhara was exposed to artillery bombardment and many architectural monuments were damaged such as ARK, and the central part of town.

The level of the streets road became higher because of the constructional waste. Some places of Bukhara became higher more than 2 m. and covered the entrances and basements of some buildings. The last years the layer of the builders refuse became the place of the underground communications: the water supply lines, the lines of communications, electric wirings and e.c.

The water-supply tubes rusted, the water infiltrated, the salt came to the surface of the architectural monuments' walls.

Such situation had continued for 70 years. Repeated repairs and rebuilds of the architectural monuments were made.

The canal Shakhrud (the Pud-1 Zer river) coming through from the all town, almost along the length was covered by plates, which were caused of collapses and the water passage was impeded. The canal stopped to function and became

the place of rubbish. The ecology and sanitary conditions in a town became worse as the numerous town khauas filled by bad water, the skin and gastric diseases were found out. All khauases were filled in by the medical men's recommendation only three khauases were saved. Bolo Khause, which located opposite ARK, Lyabi-Khause and Khodja Sagin ad-din mosque's khause.

It was necessary to take resolute measures for improvement of sanitary conditions of the town ecology, to carry out town improvement to substitute for underground communications to reduce the ground level down the marks to the time of the erection architecture monuments, and at last, to restore the monuments and the Shakhrud canal. The main administration of the preservation and restoration of C.M. UzSSR had not means and technical possibilities. The talks with the town authorities had led to the following results: the customer, workers, mechanisms and transports were found.

Uz. GNPu on the preservation of the architectural monuments gave the orders for working out the projects of the architectural monuments restoration. Such as Lyabi-Khaus, the Divan begi mad-rassah, Karavan Saraji Seif ad-din, the Magoki-attari mosque, the trade dome of Toki Saraphon, Karavan Saraji Nugai, Karavan Saraji Ulugbek, the Gankushon madrasah, the Khodja Kalan minaret and mosque and others.

For 2,5 years the works of the improvement and restoration of the architectural monuments, including the canal Shakhrud had been finished.

It should be marked that in order to prevent the infiltration the subsoil waters through the cracks, the main attention given to the strength of the lower part of the canal.

On the bank of the Lyabi Khaus are working the restored restaurant, renewed the chaikhana, ice-cream shop and e.c.

At the present time the restoration improvement works are made by this project. The places of the rest for townspeople are organized.

All of that shows how the project is significant, and how many architectural monuments were restored. And more important, of them are the Magoki Attori mosque, the trade dome of Toki Saraphon, the Divan begi madrasah and Khanako, the Lyabi-Khaus, the Gankushon madrasah, the Khodja Kalan minaret and mosque and others. The project of the impro-

vement and the restoration of the Shakhrud canal apart from the resolving the important urban development and ecology problems with which ancient Bukhara had been faced, this project provided the possibility of realization the scientific research, projected and restoration works of the each of these architectural monuments.