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The Urban Regeneration And Stability

Shukhrat Reyimbayev
PhD of Architecture,Senior lecturer of the Department "History and Theory of Architecture", Tashkent Institute of Architecture and Civil engineering Republic of Uzbekistan, Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT

The architecture of Uzbekistan has a very ancient history. The issues of formation of historical cities of Uzbekistan, the stages of formation of urban planning structures from antiquity to the second half of the XIX century are studied.

Today in the world under the concept of "sustainable development" can be observed a creative trend aimed at combining social, economic and environmental balance.

KEYWORDS

Ark, shahristan, rabad, registan, chorsu, daha, mahalla, guzar, chaqar, sustainable development, old city, new city, Industrial revolution, Smart architecture, Smart City

INTRODUCTION

Architecture in Uzbekistan has a long history. Building activities here began in the 4th millennium BC. Castles were built in Sopollitepa (The Ceramic Hill) and Jarkurgan in the 2nd millennium BC.

The problems of forming ancient cities and stages of forming the structures of city planning have been researched from the ancient times up until the 19th century in Uzbekistan. Those factors that served as the main basis for evolving cities in Uzbekistan and their local and genetic structures have been thoroughly examined from the ancient times. Moreover, the development of some cities during the 20th century in Uzbekistan has been investigated.

Central Asia, once described as Turkistan, Mavaraunnakhr (in Arabic literature), Turan (in

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Persian and local sources) Transoceania (in the novels of Greek and Roman scientists) by ancient historians, occupied a special place in forming the universal traditions and transformations in the process of its historical and cultural development.

This can also be confirmed by an example of the most ancient transcontinental, commercial and cultural relations like The Great Silk Road, Lazurite and Sapphire that served as a great impetus for development of international and cultural structures. Great Islamic scientists like Imam al- Termiziy, Imam al-Moturudiy, Al-Khorezmiy, the founder of algebra, al-Ferganiy, a popular mathematician, Avicenna, Islamic philosopher and physician, Al Farobiy, one of the founders of Islamic philosophy, Amir Timur, the great statesman and Mirza Ulughbekh, famous mathematician and astronomer, were born and brought up in this holy land.

Therefore, studying the culture of this great place is very important. Consequently, investigating the problems of development and forming cities considered as a particular result of cultural confrontations taking into consideration of urban planning plays a particular role.

BASIC FACTORS OF DEVELOPMENT

As a result of archaeological excavations it became obvious that people resided in Central Asia during the Lower Palaeolithic period. Old relics and monuments related to the Bronze and Palaeolithic period were found in river valleys and mountainous areas in Navoi, Fergana, Samarkand, Surxandarya and Tashkent regions. Evolutional changes extended from the ancient times to the modern urbanization in human lives can be found in this area. The plan-based structure of medieval cities was formed on the basis of Chorsu (the main commercial crossroads).

Nearly all the historical cities in Central Asia have vital urban-planning sections in their own shapes.

Later, in the process of extension of cities these sections became particular megalopolises being very large, heavily populated cities or urban complexes. As usual, memorial ensembles like Bibikhanum, Registan, Guri Amir (in Samarkand), Poyi Minor, Labi Khovuz, Qush Madrasah (in Bukhara), Dor ur-Siyodat were built in these megalopolises.

These consisted of the city arch structure, in other words, the skeleton on the constructional principal of cities. Central Asia was included in The Shaybaniykhan State in the 15th century. Firstly, Khoresm that was initially administrative centre of Khiva and Fergana Valley (Kokand being its central part) were separated as independent states. Coming to the middle of the15th century the territory of Central Asia was divided into three khanates: Khiva Khanate, Bukhara Emirate and Kokand Khanate. Each of these khanates was considered as a particular state having preserved a feudal system of governing which had elements of slavery. After being occupied by Russia, Central Asia was called Turkistan and formed as a large market that sold industrial products and cotton manufactory. At that period several cities were constructed and these cities were mainly located in the areas adjacent to historical cities considered as having been settled from ancient times in Central Asia and that caused those cities to differentiate them as "old cities" and "new cities". New zones consisting of radially planned streets in large cities like Namangan, Andizhan, Fergana, Tashkent and Samarkand in Central Asia appeared and later these zones even became extended. The existing historical core was not taken into account in the process of reconstructing these cities. In terms of investigating the genetical development of city planning in Central Asia up to the 20th century, the elements of local urban-planning methods like building an arch, central residential area, inner part of a city, outer part of a city, commercial and trading crossroads, blocks of areas, mahallas (main residential areas) and smaller residential quarters was thoroughly examined. New concepts in the sphere of town planning have been shaped in the period of establishing newer city planning methods and they were inherently related to large-scale and drastic

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changes that took place in the field of technology, science, economy and social life in Western Europe.

TOWN - PLANNING

These changes, once called as "the Industrial Revolution", triggered the radical changes in economic bases and a significant rise in the population of cities. These changes served as a strong impetus for industrial developments and capitalistic relations. Newer aspects of city planning could have only been taken place after modern cities appeared as a result of industrial and technological development.

Fig.1. The map of the two structural "old" and "new" Tashkent plans, 1914. (A.A. Ziyayev, 2009).

The initial period of the industrial revolution was distinguished by chaotically development of cities besides economic disorder and arbitrariness.

On the basis of that arbitrariness and usurpation of power, it became clear that the construction of buildings in city areas should be drastically changed. As a result, elements of modern town planning ideologies began to shape and conditions for implementing these plans were created. The activities of scientists who studied different aspects of problems of cities enabled to develop the field of city planning. The theoretical scientists who worked in this field are E. Howard, A. Soria, T. Garnier, E. Anār, Jeanneret Le Corbusier and F. L. Wright.

Nowadays it becomes clear that the inner mechanisms of the city development should also be taken into consideration as new principles of town planning.

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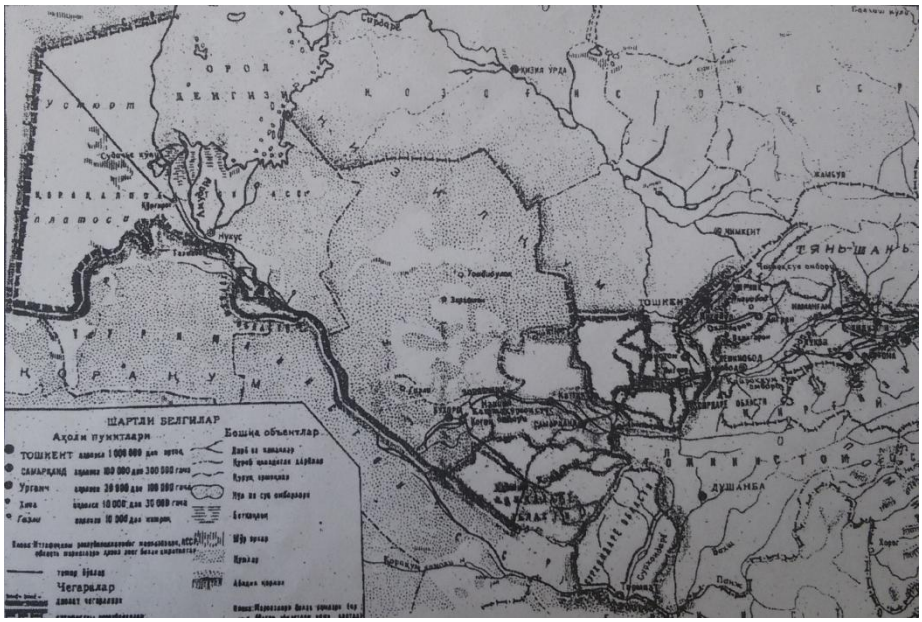

Fig.2. The map of Uzbekistan in 1956 year.

In the 1970s of the last century A. E. Gutnov and I. G. Lejava stated about "the idea of a city as a principal limitation of the theories of modern city planning as an object for humans' building activities". However, such an approach did not meet the requirements of the complexity of cities which was necessary for shaping them as a local, social, economic and ecological system. In its turn, this non-classic rational thinking did not give the expected results. Because thoroughly considered plans were partly carried out, even those which were implemented, in most cases, became unattractive and were not able to exist long. For designers of the past, a city remained as an assembled mechanism of certain instructions even if it persuaded the men of science to recognize the wholeness that was thoroughly organized in a city. And this caused the face of a city to confront sameness and oversimplification of functional and planned structure.

CONCLUSION

At present it may be observed that there is a creative approach which is directed to generalize the social, economic and ecological balance under the concept of sustainable development in the world.

Moreover, there are dozens of indicators of sustainability which is considered to be one of the main factors of forming "The Smart City" and "The Smart Architecture". The 20th century is characterized by the appearance of new paradigms in city planning. Classic (directed to a city-ensemble ideology) and non-classic (and its various stages: industrial, functional cities, agglomeration and the system of residential areas) paradigms of town planning have been put forward by Tarasova, one of the theoreticians in this field. According to this paradigm, cities are not accepted as a mechanism, but a self-governing organism. Several aspects of this idea have been supported by K. Kurokawa as paradigms of metabolic cities that can evolve and disappear just like a living organism. Kurokawa got totally rid of old-fashioned and irrational elements in shaping the façades of city's buildings except for some government buildings. After the construction of The Eco Media City designed by Kurokawa in Kuala

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Lumpur, Astana was acknowledged as a new city capital which is thriving in a desert plateau in the 21st century.

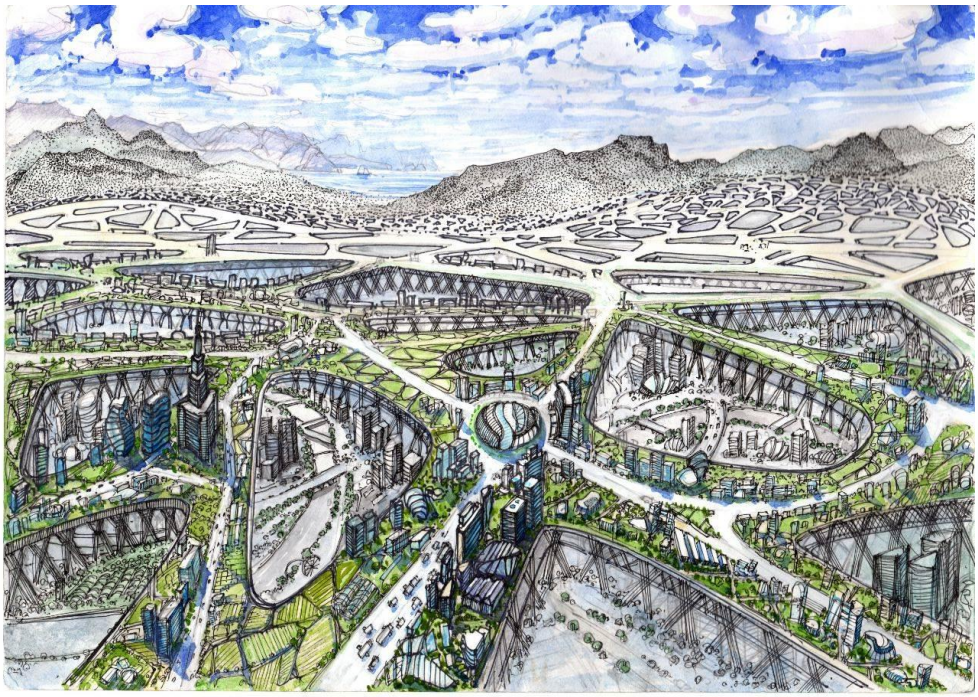

Fig.3. The map of the Cities of the future

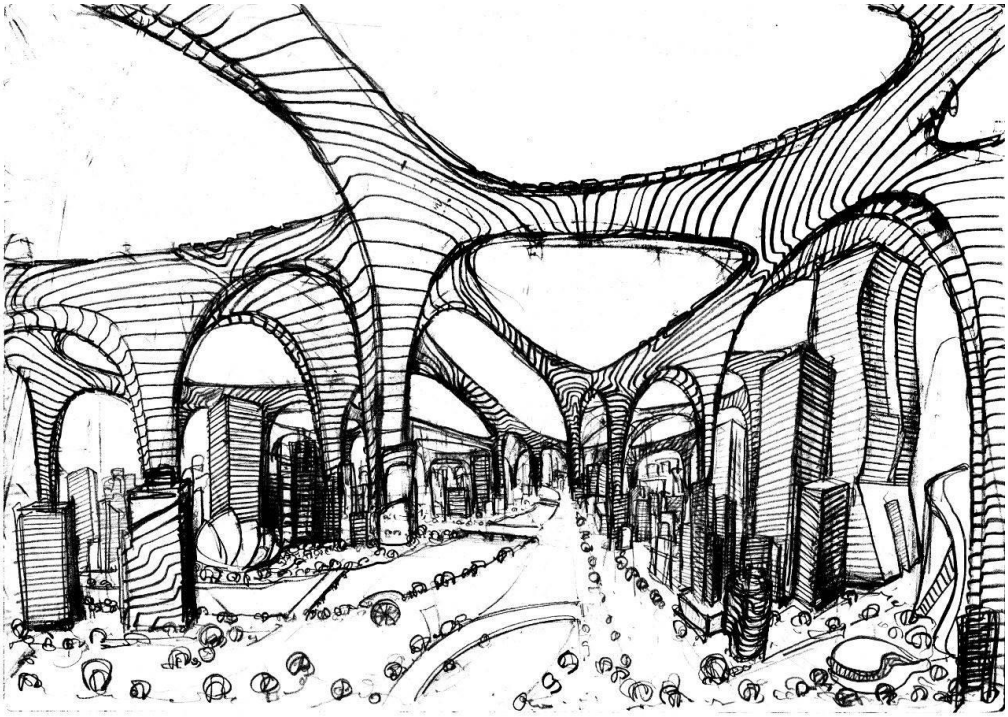

Fig.4. The map of the Cities of the future

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The thorough analysis of modern city planning designs show that rational and conventional framework and composition of city planning should be removed from the agenda.

The UN Commission on Sustainable Development under the guidance of Groux Haarlem was organized owing to the deterioration of environment, depletion of natural resources and a risk to human health in 1983. The Commission came to the following conclusion: the existing generation should not thwart opportunities by satisfying their demands at the expense of the coming generation. The concept of sustainable development is mainly based on three principles:

1. To hold balance between economy and ecology that is such a degree of development should be achieved that human factors should distort nature and environment for the sake of manufacturing;
2. To achieve an economic and social balance that is to be able to wisely use all the resources for the benefit of society by economic development;
3. To consider not only benefits of this generation, but only upcoming generation which have the equal rights for resources when tackling problems related to development.

Here 8 principles of creating sustainable development have been pointed out and they go as follows: to restore and protect historical cities and areas; to create microclimate and effective power engineering for people; to improve the local environment; initialization of solid materials; creating the continuous system of water resources and canalization; improving the effectiveness and role of public transport system and social integration of all the layers of society. Sustainability is an inseparable component of cities in the whole world. As history has proved, sustainability was characterized differently and in different shape and form in all the stages of human revolution. The analysis of the sustainable development of city planning in the last centuries enables us to define the most vital elements of it. Advantageous aspects of sustainable development of town planning can be used in creating the sustainable cities of today. On the basis of these characteristics two important and vital strategies for creating well-designed future cities have been outlined. Here ecological qualities and systems can be established at the expense of artificially projected natural landscapes. The World Commission on Environment and Development (known as the Brundtland Commission) has a strong impact on the theory and practice of city planning and at the same time, has served as a basis for principles and concepts of sustainable development for several years.

The Freiburg Charter is considered as the most frequently noted as a result of these purposes and it includes three principles of sustainable development: place, space, content and process. The following principles can be used in working out the projects of sustainable cities. The main purpose of sustainable city planning is to create smallness, density and facilities for residents.

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