

## **“CITY-ENVIRONMENT” SYSTEM OF AZERBAIJAN**

**A. M. Azizov\***

\*PhD (arch), Azerbaijan University Architecture and Construction, Docent of Chair “Basic of Architecture”, Baku, Azerbaijan Republic

### **Abstract**

In XXI century city system has become the social, cultural and economic basis of the world. There is observed the urbanization of world problems. Environmental destruction, deterioration of existing infrastructure and aggravation of ecological situation of environment are the ones that are important for the city.

This difficulty is reflected in planning structure of the city and its purposeful development is one of the main problems of town planning. Improvement of city composition (social, functional, technical) always outruns the possible changes of its form (structure) and this creates a conflicting situation between them. Planning structure of the city should be comprehensively plastic and meet existent changes – that is, it should have capability for the redistribution of land resources. On the other hand, stability and durability of the structure should be maintained. The development of the city lies in logical structure. Structure should get adjusted to functions; functions, their assembly and scale should depend on structure without impairing its stability; stability of the structure is the stability of living condition to a certain extent.

The history of Town Planning and Architecture is measured to hundred years. In initial periods when people built a dwelling, they tried to make it comfortable, light and nice. Town planning and architecture science took one of the major places in the development of Ancient Egyptian State, Roman Empire and other states, as well as in lifestyle of people.

In order to express the functionality of framework the formation its methodological reference positions is on the agenda. Let's imagine that, top spot of residential framework are cities, but coordinating elements are nature, functional and technological contacts between the manufacturing or agricultural zones. In this regard, it is important to determine the limit distances of elements and structural parts of framework for determination distances between the cities.

**Keywords:** Town-planning, architecture, urbanization

### **MAIN TEXT**

In XXI century city system has become the social, cultural and economic basis of the world. There is observed the urbanization of world problems. Environmental destruction, deterioration of existing infrastructure and aggravation of ecological situation of environment are the ones that are important for the city.

This difficulty is reflected in planning structure of the city and its purposeful development is one of the main problems of town planning. Improvement of city composition (social, functional, technical) always outruns the possible changes of its form (structure) and this creates a conflicting situation between them. Planning structure of the city should be comprehensively plastic and meet existent changes – that is, it should have capability for the redistribution of land resources. On the other hand, stability and durability of the structure should be maintained. The development of the city lies in logical structure. Structure should get adjusted to functions; functions, their assembly and scale should depend on structure without impairing its stability; stability of the structure is the stability of living condition to a certain extent.

The history of Town Planning and Architecture is measured to hundred years. In initial periods when people built a dwelling, they tried to make it comfortable, light and nice. Town planning and architecture science took one of the major places in the development of Ancient Egyptian State, Roman Empire and other states, as well as in lifestyle of people.

The science that consists of correct urban planning, functional structure of transport, beautifulness of houses from aesthetic view and other factors plays an important role in the lives of people. Industrial architecture which is one of the main trends of architecture science plays relatively young, but pivotal role in contemporary architecture.

At first sight we can get such an impression that there is no need for the application of architectural style and canons in planning process of industrial facilities and the main standards are technological cycle and industrial product obtained at the end of production process. But if we have a look at the creation of industrial architecture and later on “Technical aesthetic” – Design, it is not like that. From the end of XVIII century and beginning of XIX century, as well as the emergence of “Industrial revolution” the concept of “Industrial Architecture” appears in Europe and America and it starts since the stage when industrial structures have been organized in “Manufactured” form.

If we take a glance at the history of industrial architecture and construction, we will see that the formation of oil production and treatment in Absheron for the first time in the world and united urbanized cores of small dwelling sites – worker settlements, engineer - transportation infrastructure related to it in initial form and beginning stage.

Starting from the end of XIX century and beginning of XX century the process of intensive oil extraction in Baku and its suburbs, as well as building of oil processing and refining enterprises can be counted as the first harbinger of industrial facilities praising the world’s most advanced and complex technological chain for that period. In these years that are called the “Oil rush”, plants and factories having advanced technologies for the period began to be built in Baku and suburbs. The exploration of facilities that are planned or built later on along with the establishment of technological processes shows the application of national architectural styles in the planning stage of these facilities.

This time not the whole planning structure of the city (organizing its parts and connections with all the complexity), but the more important parts and connections keeping the distinctive signs of unity in itself, going through the whole structure and maintaining its completeness and stability are of much importance. Such parts and connections of planning structure can be called framework.

It is known that, modern city is a complex location facility having great many wide ranging problems and a place where human and his lifestyle is a driving motive. Based on the thesis of “Everything for human”, modern city should function in such a way that a man could live, work and rest comfortably. Optimal architecture – planning structure, ecologically clean environment and aesthetically beautiful view of a city should be the foundation of this.

In the example of Azerbaijan, “City – environment” concept arranges too complex conglomerate in the scales of city, agglomeration and settlement systems.

Dissimilarity and uniqueness of Azerbaijan’s “city-environment” system is in oil extraction recourse areas formed with complex engineer – transport infrastructures within the last century, their settlement and close relation with nonindustrial regions.

It is understood that, as a main production framework of Azerbaijan oil extraction recourse areas organize city industrial regions and centers, engineer – transport infrastructures and provincial residency areas.

At present factors of reconstruction and recultivation of historically formed production framework elements, regeneration of processed oil extraction areas (drown-out oil extraction areas, old industrial regions and centers, worker settlements, outdated engineer – transport infrastructure) are on agenda.

- a) Harmless industrial objects;
- b) Sanitary protection zones (buffer areas between industrial and residential);
- c) Agricultural objects and areas;
- d) Residential districts;

Examples show that the definition of framework is used in different spatial scales, aspects and meanings. This is a planning – structure, structure – function, transport – technical and architecture and composition framework. Along with the city definition of framework associated with the large regions and as a whole with the country, and refers to the accommodation systems, transport, industry and territorial structure of economy and etc. There is the scale of separate parts of the city and its central part as well. This time a suggested idea and methodic terms are different, and sometimes contradictory. At the same time it was

found the common features not depend on the scale and aspect, but different meanings complement each other. It is found regular fact of gathering of economic and public functions, people and communications in the spatial structures created the peculiar entirety framework. In spite of inter levels characteristics of framework this definition not used in system theory. It is constructive and effective on each specific application status, allows separating the main thing from second grade and gathering the attempts on the main thing.

In our example, the definition of framework of "city-environment" system attributed to its side a composite definition conglomerate both in the city scale and in the scale of agglomeration and residential systems.

In order to express the functionality of framework the formation its methodological reference positions is on the agenda. Let's imagine that, top spot of residential framework are cities, but coordinating elements are nature, functional and technological contacts between the manufacturing or agricultural zones. In this regard, it is important to determine the limit distances of elements and structural parts of framework for determination distances between the cities.

## **REFERENCE LIST**

1. Forrester, Jay W. *Industrial Dynamics*, The MIT Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1961
2. Lewin, Kurt, *Field Theory In Social Science*, Harper and Brothers, New York, 1951