Track 4:
Knowledge economies and identity: planning for culture

Culture capital of the Turkic World

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Aim of project

• Integrated masterplan strategy
• Culture-driven public spaces and creative economy
• Multidisciplinary studies + interdisciplinary designing
• National Institute of Archeology
• International Kazakh - Turkish Institute of Turkistan: Ecological research institute, Design and fine arts faculty, Research institute of archeology, Turkistan botanical garden
• R&D institute Kaz Project Restavratsiya
• Museum “Azret Sultan”
• Turkistan city municipality
• Turkistan water agency
• Architecture and urban planning department of Turkistan city municipality
• Architecture and urban planning department of Turkistan region
• Institute of political studies Parasat
• Newspaper South Kazakhstan
• Khanaka hotel
• Edem hotel and restaurant

• Bazaar entrepreneurs
• Students
• Taxi drivers
• Shop sales
• Hotel workers
• Farmers
• Real estate developers
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Southern direction of Turkestan development has significant potential due to favorable bioclimatic and presence of historical heritage (Shoytobe settlement) which can become a core for new cultural center of the city.
42 nationalities
15 states
15 national autonomies

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COGNITIVE HISTORICAL AND GEOGRAPHICAL MAPPING

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- 639 – first mention of toponym Turkistan in a document on Sogdian language
- VIII-XVI – Turkistan within medieval cities of Shavgar (VIII-XII) and Yassy (XII-XVI) is regional center and one of anchorpoints on the Silk Road.
- XVI-XVIII centuries - Turkistan is a center of Kazakh khanate.
- XIX - beginning of the XX century - Turkistan covered the name of territory which included 7 regions (Transkaspian, Samarkand, Fergana, Syrdariya and Semirechensk, and also Bukhara and Khiva khanates) to East from Caspian Sea along with border of Russian empire with Iran, Afganistan and China.
- 1867 – Western Turkistan joined to Russian empire. Establishment of Turkistan general-governate.
- 1918 – Turkestan Autonomus Soviet Socialistic Republic established in Russian Turkistan. Later the word «Turkistan» was replaced by Central Asia or Middle Asia, that was introduced into Soviet official literature.
- 1968 – Turkistan is the city of regional subordination in South-Kazakhstani region of Kazakh SSR, later - Republic of Kazakhstan.
- 2018 – South-Kazakhstani region was renamed in Turkistan region with the center in Turkistan.
Antropology

• Sedentism and nomadism
Integration rather than contradiction of nomadic and settled cultures was native to Turkistan region since ancient times. Nevertheless, settled citizens differed by groups, that affected establishment of new names of ethnoses. For example, until beginning of XX century the word Sart was the definition of the main citizens' group close to Uzbeks.

• Urban culture
History of Turkistan as a self-sufficient city continued since I century BC, although until middle of XIX century it remained medieval. Inclusion of Western Turkistan by Russian Empire filled the city with other types of urban personalities like officials. However, peasants composed the most part of the city and surroundings, that is actual still now, accounting hundreds of villages spreading around the city.

• Multiculturalism
Historically cities of Central Asia were filled with representatives of different ethnoses. It was affected by Silk Road, nomadism, a lot of wars and induced relocation of people. Kazakhs, Uzbeks, Tatars, Russians, Ukrainians live in Turkistan. Ethnoses of Sarts and Bukhara Jews dissolved one century ago.

TURKISTAN URBAN ANTROPOLOGY
About 50 historical ancient cities along middle flow of Syr-Darya river in South Kazakhstan and Transoxiana (Mawara an-Nahr) are united by common identity and cultural background. Strategic value of these cities, pointing the Great Silk Road, was trade and culture. Urban civilization started there in 1 century BC and to 12 century it reached its peak with fresh-water-fed oases and sophisticated engineering infrastructure. Different groups of Sarts were the main city-dwellers, although spoke different languages. Usually caravan sarays were located along the ancient Great Silk Ways every 25 kilometers, a distance equal of one-day long trip of camel caravan. In such vicinity of Turkistan there are ancient cities of Shoy-Tobe, Karashyk Tobe, Kaimak. Largest cities of Sauran and Otyrar (farab) lay in two times far distance. According to early-medieval scripts Farab was a center of Central Asia and had around 200 000 inhabitants in 1200-s. There were a few Sufi khankahs, a library and a royal mint.
The mausoleum of Khawaja Akhmed Yasavi, a Sufi poet and Islamic missioner from the XII-th century, located in Turkistan city, is the central object of the historical-cultural museum-reserve "Khazret-Sultan". It is the listed UNESCO heritage together with other objects on the territory of medieval city of Yassi-Turkestan. Construction was started by design and will of Tamerlan in 1385, but was not completed. Just after his death in 1405 construction workers left the site, leaving scaffolds in walls that remained until now.

The mausoleum is a medieval mixed use complex of Yasavites Sufi order. It combines tombs of Yasavi mausoleum and several dozen graves of other personalities of medieval Turkestan, mosque, library, school and congress hall. In Middle Ages it was also used as a fortress, a religion center and dormitory.

Building was combined from modules and evaluated in khan gazes (1 gaze = 60.6 cm). In particular, the diameter of the large dome was evaluated in 30 khan gazes. Rectangular-shaped plan of Yasavi Mausoleum consists of 35 halls with portals and domes. Height of the main portal is 37.5 meters, height of the main dome is 44 meters. Thickness of the outer walls is almost 2 meters, walls around the central hall are 3 meters wide.
Underground qhiluet is located 150 meters next to the Khawaja Akhmed Yasavi mausoleum. It is a semi-underground spacious building with functionally different rooms: prayer rooms, dorms, ceremonial halls. In 1940s of the qhiluet was reassembled into bricks for the construction of oil-plant in Turkistan. Although the most ancient part of the building was preserved. There Khawaja Akhmed Yasavi and his followers (Yasavi-Tariqa) performed Dhikrs since XI century. Yasavi-Tariqa performed Dhikrs in solitude for 40 days in a row.
*Turkistan and Turkestan are Kazakh and Russian version of the same word.
VALUES OF STRATEGY

ROUTES TO AND BACK

HISTORY THROUGH CENTURIES

LANDMARK ON EVERY CORNER

TURNING GREY INTO GOLD

HIGHLITE CITY STRUCTURE

UNITE THE NATURE

RENEWABLES

TRANSPORT WITH NO PROBLEMS

DEVELOP SUSTAINABLE

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Cultural and creative industry institutions

museums of the New City

- Museum-theatre of the Silk Road: 40 000 m²
- Museum of Turkic world: 34 000 m²
- Museum of Turkic languages: 5 000 m²
- Museum of natural sciences: 12 000 m²
Cultural and creative industry institutions

- space for cultural recreation
- new center of urban cultural life
- creation of new cultural knowledges and products

- 5 Museums
  - Media library
  - Turkic library
- Drama theatre
  - Philharmony
- Film studio
  - Turk academy
  - Archeological center
Expo cluster

Convention center of Turkic nations 1.7 ha
Pavilion of Assembly of People of Kazakhstan 1.7 ha
Pavilion of Republic of Kazakhstan 5.1 ha
Pavilion of Republic of Azerbaijan 3.4 ha
Pavilion of Republic of Turkey 5.1 ha
Pavilion of Turkmenistan 3.4 ha
Pavilion of Kyrgyz Republic 1.7 ha
Pavilion of Republic of Tajikistan 1.7 ha
Pavilion of Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region 1.7 ha
Cultural institutions and creative industries of Old city

- Craft workshops
- Museum-theatre of the Silk road
- Summer theatre on the Khan's meadow
- 3 chamber theatres
- Museum of ancient cities of Central Asia
Legends about Arystan Bab and Kwaraja Akhmed Yasavi - pioneers of Sufi Islam in Turkistan lands. Old city wall of Shakhristan is the foreground. Far off there are colorful merchants' marquees, traders' carriages and craftsmen workshops on the curvy streets of Old Turkistan. Holiday of Aik is coming - the end of Ramadan. Sun almost disappeared beyond horizon and skies changed color on dusty red. Halfmoon just came to the sky. Bank of Karashyk river. Arystan Bab hands over Sufism wisdom inside a persimmon stone to Akhmed Yasavi. Peacocks yell aloud behind the venue.

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Festival of misteries. In Turkic myths, legends, fairytales and also in customs and beliefs, wolf plays the role of a totem ancestor, a patron and defender. 

Great Steppe. Late evening. Darkness comes. The sky is full of stars. Fireplace is burning. Old Baksy (shamans) gathered around a fire to practice antique magic ceremonies. They play folk music instruments (Kobyz, Asatayak, Kepshyk, Daulypaq) and sing old shamans songs. They call to the Spirit of ancestor (Aruak) to come. Light-visual projections reproduce mythological images.
Legends about origins of Turkic languages and Turkic Runic alphabet. Background is the Khan’s Meadow on the intersection of rivers of Karashyk and Bavluk, in the distance you can see the ancient city of Yassi-Turkistan. On the sky you see northern light whose rays form national symbols of Turkic nations from Hungary to Turkey and Buryatia, whose go down and shape a Runic bridge across the river. Shaman Tonyukuk beats a drum from where runes rush out and shape a spiral. Priestess Aysha sits on another bank of the river and weaves a canvas from runes, which forms the bridge and the spiral from another side. Circular ancient map of the Turkic world by Kashgari becomes apparent in the sky on the top of the spiral wave. From Karatau mountains wind brings Codex Cumanicus and other manuscripts on Turkic languages.

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CONCEPT OF SOCIAL FRAMEWORK OF TURKISTAN

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PUBLIC TRANSPORT

Circle bus routes
Main bus routes
Terminal and interchange stations
Access to the city
International railway
Railway
Perspective railway
Turkistan city edge 2018
Turkistan city edge 2035
Turkistan city edge 2050

Public transport facilities - bus and city train.
Bus has 2 driving modes - regular and with bus-only lanes.
Connection based on usual roads with access to the living blocks.
Buses with big capacity (12 and 18 meters length).
Span between stations is 300-600 m depending on the route.
Availability radius is 500 m from the every point of designed district.
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ALITUDE LIMITATION

- 11m (3 storey)
- 16m (5 storey)
- 22m (7 storey)
- 32m (10 storey)
- 38m (12 storey)
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OLD CITY SILK ROAD FESTIVAL

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Conclusions

• South Kazakhstan region and Turkistan area have rich and diverse historical background, that is still waiting for world discoveries.

• Achieving of culture capital goal for a UNESCO heritage city demands thoughtful inter-disciplinary work and especial attention to sustainable development's approach.

• Revitalization and development of culture-driven public spaces should include participation of local communities, encouraging of small entrepreneurship, involvement of creative commons and design thinking from the start.