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Social urbanization in Nur-Sultan in example of Brasilia Syndrome

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With architecture in Nur-Sultan, everything is ambiguous. Nur-Sultan is a very contrasting city where famous architects are invited to create a masterpiece of our time. But in contrast to the masterpieces of the city, there is a dull structure that does not correspond to the capital.

When we talk about a young city, that is, when it is just starting to build in an open field, a lot of mistakes are made. When they begin to sketch the city, they paint over a large area. If you look at the master plan in the center of the city, then from above the city is very beautiful as a carpet.

But when we find ourselves at the bottom of the earth, a large-scale square comes out, without people. A huge space, a completely soulless city with detached buildings that are completely unrelated to each other.

"You have to deal with the city. As the owner of your property, you worry about your apartment, house, clothes, car - that's how you have to worry about the city." - said Nursultan Nazarbayev [1].

"The city is becoming uncomfortable for living, uncomfortable. Residents face traffic jams, they buy housing not as an investment, but as a place to have a place to relax"- Svyatoslav Murunov [2].

In modern design and construction, the species diversity and classification of multi-story residential buildings have been formed in accordance with the developing social and social requirements.

According to the Unified Methodology for Classifying New Residential Buildings by Consumer Class, multi-story residential buildings can be categorized.

As a rule, there are three types of residential buildings on the Kazakh market: "A" - premium-class elite housing, "B" - business-class residential complexes, and "C" - mass economy-class housing, most often this includes comfort-class [3]

And, depending on the class, they will have certain conveniences for housing. Although these conveniences should have been set equally. After all, not only the mood of the people will depend on this, but the whole urbanism of the city will become better more than once.

If we analyze the difference in the courtyards of all classes, then we can notice certain differences in the means and in the convenience of the location of certain goods.

But in fact, the difference in the quality of all three classes depends only on the company of builders. Indeed, in Nur-Sultan, even the elite complexes can look very cheap, due to the use of cheap material and poor-quality work.

You don't need to go far, if you look into the city center, you can see business-class houses there, but you can't say that by them. All houses built in the vicinity of Bayterek were raised no more than 10 years ago, but looking at them it seems that more than 50-100 years have passed. Due to the use of low-quality material, the center loses its beauty and value.

Guided by Article 6 of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated January 23, 2001 "On Local Public Administration in the Republic of Kazakhstan" and Articles 3, 387 of the Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated January 30, 2001 "On Administrative Offenses" [4], the maslikhat of the city of Astana decided: improvement of the city - a set of works and measures carried out in order to bring a particular territory into a condition suitable for construction and normal use for its intended purpose, creating healthy, comfortable and cultural living conditions for the population;

But even benches are not comfortable in our city. First of all, I want to note that it would be better if our benches kept their general appearance. What does this mean when there is a general design of an object. In general, benches and outdoor furniture, in general, can be seen as an urban identity. Any city can be identified by the post, mailboxes, and even a bench. As an example, we can say about telephone booths in London or post boxes in New York, that is, wherever there are certain objects, a person associates it with this country. Also, as an example, you can add Copenhagen, which has its own bench standard. And it is used all over the city.

Benches are needed not only for the identity of the city or for the beautiful design of the city, but for the elderly population of the capital. As we all know, we have benches with solar panels in Nur-Sultan, this can be useful for young people in the summer, and in general, such technologies are best used in hot countries, where summer is all year round. After all, these benches with solar panels are useless in winter. And in winter it is impossible to sit on iron benches, both for the elderly and for young people.

If we talk about city buildings, then they are all built at a height, not on the same level, that is, in Nur-Sultan there is no building without stairs, with polished granite. It is very dangerous for people in winter and difficult for the elderly.

The next question is about air conditioners, in the capital of the city any external irritant will not be appropriate. And the air conditioner in the first place. Most likely, you noticed when you walked around the city or went to the store, a warm wind blows from air conditioners, or water drips from the top. This is not considered a convenience in the city, rather not a convenience. In our advanced generation, where air conditioners are located either at the top of the building or below. But in our city, it is located in the windows or on the pedestrian path.

Problems with car parking are one of the most important today. This is a problem in almost all developing countries. Indeed, in developed countries, there are separate parking lots for cars. But in waving countries, many parking lots are located right inside the courtyard, which does not correspond to security.

Cars or pedestrians. Sooner or later, any courtyard of a multi-story building comes to this confrontation. The modern development of Nur-Sultan and other large cities of Kazakhstan is such that there is usually not enough space for both of them. As a result, parked cars seize first the roadway, then the sidewalks, and in especially neglected cases even the lawns near the house. Ordinary residents simply do not have room for passage, and the courtyard loses its social function. The place for walking and outdoor activities is converted into car storage.

Parking is the first point of contact with visitors. It is this room that can form a positive impression of the company or create a negative attitude among residents, even before he gets out of the car.

First of all, the car park must be safe. A large number of cars, heavy traffic of pedestrians with carts or small children, combined with darkened areas in the parking lot, significantly increase the risk of accidents.

In general, so that there are no different incidents associated with an accident, the correct location of the parking lot at home. This is the most profitable option, both for residents and the common space.

Although, according to the data, the following are prohibited in the local area: parking, entry of official and personal vehicles into the green areas of the courtyard and intra-quarter territories, playgrounds, pedestrian paths; parking and parking of vehicles outside specially designated and marked signs and markings of places.[5]

Most of our trash cans are randomly placed. In some places they go one after another, they are completely absent, you cannot find a suitable time in others. We also faced a situation when garbage containers are placed in residential buildings, which is inconvenient for the residents of the house. It is forbidden to store rubbish and recyclable containers on sidewalks or city streets.

Brasilia Syndrome also known as Helicopter Urbanism or Birdshit Architecture is a term introduced by Jan Gehl to describe certain types of urban planning that became popular in the 1950s and is still in use. These developments look impressive from a bird's eye view but fail to function effectively - and may be unwelcoming - for those people who experience the cities at ground level. Gehl feels that Brasilia Syndrome most often occurs when the larger, more remote scale is emphasised while the smaller, human scale is disregarded.

In general, the term describes the development of the city, which looks beautiful from a height, but is not very suitable for a comfortable life on earth. Brasilia is a classic example of such cities, but for Kazakhstan's, Nur-Sultan will be an example.

As a result, a lot of dumpsters in the city can get in the way of the townspeople who live in residential complexes especially of the middle class and economy class. Which is contrary to the laws of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which we noted earlier. And does not match yellow containers.

Here the problems of the location of parking lots and dumpsters were considered, and in general about the urbanism of the city of Nur-Sultan and how it complicates the movement of people and sometimes their safety. And examples from other countries of how their inhabitants or other countries and ours have equipped.

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