



Research Article

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Creation and Use of City Parks for Tourism and the Recreation

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Abstract

Tourism around the world continues to develop dynamically, and tourists become more and more exacting. Each tourist destination is interested in attraction as it is possible bigger number of visitors. The institutions which are engaged in development of tourism in this or that territory ask a question: "What promotes increase in tourist flow in our destination?" One of solutions to this problem is creation of the new tourist recreational facilities having unique qualities and meeting requirements of the arriving guests. In recent years city parks become the major tourist recreational facility. Many consider that city parks are the planted trees and shrubs territories located, as a rule, in the downtown and intended for walks on sidewalks and rest in a shadow of trees on comfortable benches. The majority of the Russian parks look thus. However the city park as a tourist recreational facility has to have not only these qualities to draw attention of city visitors. Involvement of tourists is directly connected with tourist and recreational design of parks. Therefore the problem of competent design of city parks is relevant within increase in appeal of the city.

Keywords: *City Parks, Tourist and Recreational Zones, Sustainable Tourism Development*

1. Introduction

At the moment there are several definitions of the term "park". According to the explanatory dictionary by S.I. Ojegov, the park is a large garden or the got grove with avenues, flower beds, reservoirs.

Other point of view says that the park is the planted trees and shrubs territory intended for rest of everyone open which is contained, as a rule, at the expense of the state.

In landscaping the following definition is used. The park - extensive (usually it is more than 10-15 hectares) the planted trees and shrubs territory, arranged well and artly issued for rest under the open sky.

Forest parks can be used for environmental protection, and their placement near industrial facilities, or in the city promotes clarification of air and favorably influences ecology in these areas (Demidenko & Shadrin, 2018).

2. Methods

Now the park is one of the main components of a city system of gardening and a recreation. City parks are most often used as the platform of holding cultural events and exhibitions.

In terms of cultural science and development of the sphere of tourism city parks are important.

They are not just venues of city holidays and mass actions, and subjects of cross-cultural communications. In parks representatives of different social groups, different cultures and generations can contact with each other. Thus, city parks influence communications between people.

The term "park" arose not at once. The term "garden" was originally used. The first gardens appeared in Ancient Egypt. As the main components of the Egyptian gardens served reservoirs, flower plantings and vineyards. In the territory of Mesopotamia in Babylon there were well-known "hanging gardens" of Semiramis which were located on terraces and being considered as the wonder of the world. In India gardens had specific feature – they were under construction on water. In Ancient Greece architects introduced to parks artificial hydroconstructions – fountains and pools. In gardens of Ancient Rome there are sculptures and paths for walks on crews and for foot walks. At the time of the Middle Ages gardens are used only in the utilitarian purposes. In Renaissance gardens in Baroque style appeared, they were considered as continuation of palaces and locks therefore their design was very difficult, existence of water devices was obligatory. In parallel landscape gardening art in the east developed. In China and Japan in construction of gardens stones, water objects are applied, bonsais are used. Such gardens are a place of a unification of the person with the nature. In Russia in the 17th century pleasure gardens appear. One of the best-known – the Izmaylovsky garden including and a botanical garden, both the menagerie, and labyrinths. In the 18th century Peter I considerably advances landscape gardening art in Russia. Palace and park ensembles, for example, Peterhof surprising with the cascades of fountains are created. In the 19th century parks become not just in places for walks, and subjects to cultural display as often in parks theaters, platforms, sports grounds are located. At the beginning of the 20th century recreation parks, children's parks appear. Special attention is paid to memorial complexes and historical parks (parks of the Victory). In the second half of the 20th century theme parks for providing the population with a wide choice of forms of a recreation appear (Bulanova & Ugrekhelidze, 2015; Beiki & Vahidi Elizaie, 2016; Hassan et al, 2019).

Thus, at the present stage of development of landscape gardening art parks are the elements of the urban environment having versatile structure and performing various functions.

There are several classifications of city parks.

On location parks subdivide on: city (city and regional value); rural; country.

Children's parks include such architectural objects as playgrounds and hills, game towns, constructions for sports and scientific and informative objects. Such parks are aimed at the development of thinking and imagination in children and also attraction to preservation and careful attitude to the nature.

Sports (sports and improving) parks provide the population with a zone for sports and physical culture, thereby propagandizing a healthy lifestyle. These parks are equipped with sports grounds, constructions, exercise machines, racetracks and other objects.

Main goal of exhibition parks is to show development of science, art and culture. Such exhibitions attract many tourists that promotes transformation of such parks in tourist to attraction and development of cultural and informative tourism. A necessary condition of existence of these parks is existence of rooms for holding exhibitions and also in summertime – the open areas.

Zoological parks have specific structure that is caused by keeping of animals in these parks. Besides attention to arrangement of open-air cages and cages taking into account the conditions close to the native habitat of animals, special attention is drawn to observance of safety measures. Often in such parks allocate special zones, "parts of the world", according to areas of dwelling of animals (Kamberov et al, 2017; Rasooli & Abedini, 2017).

Versatile parks combine several functional zones which borders are often washed away. Such parks are the most widespread and attract people of different age groups.

Follows from the above that there are both parks of different function, and the parks uniting several functions. Let's understand in more detail functional features of city parks. There are several points of view concerning functions of city parks.

According to the first opinion, city parks create favorable conditions for a recreation of the population and holding cultural events; provide unity of natural ecosystems and the neighboring districts of the city; create space for preservation and restoration of vegetable grounds, cultural

monuments and other sights. A lack of this classification is the generalized division into 3 functions which unites several various functions and does not allow to consider all purposes of parks specifically.

From a different perspective, parks act as the objects promoting socialization and cultural education of citizens thanks to the organization of mass rest and entertainments, carrying out information and educational, recreational and sports and improving work (Bunakov, 2016; Fedotov, 2019; Millanei & Bagheri, 2016).

3. Results and Discussion

It should be noted that modern parks carry out improving, cultural and educational, esthetic, nature protection functions (Bunakov et al, 2018). Influence of a natural and medical factor (clean air) favorably affects health of visitors of parks that characterizes performance of improving function. The multipurpose centers which are in parks provide the population with platforms for holding various exhibitions, festivals, master classes and cultural meetings that, undoubtedly, affects culture and education of guests of parks. Receiving esthetic pleasure from stay in harmoniously created architectural and landscape complex is also carried out thanks to parks. And together with it, park zones promote maintenance of the favorable environment what the last function speaks about.

Thus, one may say, that there is a variety of city parks and their functional loading. Parks are not just the vacation spot and walks, parks are the whole complexes of the interconnected elements which perform a set of functions: from recreational to cultural and educational. Now parks became the most powerful subject to involvement of tourists.

4. Summary

Before design it is necessary to carry out the analysis of the chosen territory and to define whether this territory the potential for breaking in it a landscape gardening complex has. It is necessary to analyse:

- the existing relief;
- green plantings;
- functional and planning elements (pavings, parkings, lighting);
- improvement elements (small architectural forms: children's gaming and sports equipment, street furniture, elements of visual information, limiters of entrances, lawn protections, equipment of economic platforms, etc.);
- technical constructions and engineering infrastructure;
- existence of overhead power transmission lines.

At design of city parks architects have to consider the possible conflicts and manage to prevent them. Thus, the ready project of the park has to correspond to a number of requirements.

First, the park has to be provided with vacation spots of people of different age categories depending on their preferences.

Secondly, that there were no ecological conflicts, the park has to meet standards of recreational loading. This size shows what number of tourists visited unit of area of the park or other natural territory in unit of time. An optimal variant at design of the park is permissible recreational load.

Thirdly, various functional zones should not be crossed. According to the Forest code of the Russian Federation, in the territory of the green space functional zones with the differentiated use mode for protection, protection and reproduction of the woods in various parts of a zone are allocated.

The first zone – the zone of active holiday which is in places of a forest park with the highest recreational loading for their improvement and creation of picturesque natural landscapes of the increased stability. Such zone should not occupy more than 30% of the space of the territory, on the chart the smaller area – 20% is shown.

The second zone – the walking zone which is located in the least visited and silent parts of a

forest park. This zone has to occupy more than 70% of a forest park, on the chart the value of 70% is presented.

The third zone – a faunistic zone which functional value is providing favorable conditions for life of representatives of local fauna. In the Code it is not told about the percentage of this territory therefore we will take, for example, value in 5% of the area of a forest park.

The fourth zone is the recovery zone necessary for long reproduction of forest plantings, the injured fire or other disaster. In the Code percentage from the area of a forest park therefore too we will take 5% is also not specified. Thus, the main part of forest parks has to be allocated under a walking zone, the zone of active holiday can be also present, however it is necessary to remember division of zones and a vulgar ratio. Also you should not forget about the places allocated for restoration and preservation of flora and fauna.

However if to consider city parks, but not forest parks, then in them the zonality is executed in a different way. The percent of a walking zone in city multipurpose parks is much lower, than in forest parks. However parks of the cities have a big variety of zones for visitors, than forest parks. City parks can offer zones for cultural events, zones for rest of children are playgrounds, zones for sports, etc. At design it is necessary to consider specifics of each zone and percentage from the area of the park.

Besides the choice of the place where there will be a park in terms of communication is important. One of criteria of popularity of the park is availability therefore at design of the city park it is worth paying attention to routes of city transport and proximity of highways. The it is easier to reach the park, the more its attendance. The proximity to popular tourist attraction will become advantage to any park. The location of the park in the central part of the city (for example, the Central park of New York) promotes its entry into a tourist product. The park becomes subject to display for tourists and the place where they spend a free time. Also city parks attract individual travelers as the vacation spot before a new object. Some parks allow similar tourists to put tents and even to spend the night.

At design it is worth knowing that the artistic image of the park has to fit into the surrounding urban environment. It is important that the park and the area surrounding it made the uniform worked image that delicate integration on the developed Wednesday was created. For this purpose it is necessary to observe unity of style and use of similar materials in such a way that the complete architectural image was created.

As tools for an architectural image serve improvement elements. Carry to such elements: benches, ballot boxes, elements of protection of trees, containers for plants, protections, elements of navigation, a bicycle track, the cycle parking, a ladder, ramps, parapets, pavings, the sidewalk, parking, lamps, etc.

Besides, you should not forget about functional zones as elements of their improvement have the specifics. The equipment of playgrounds for children of preschool age includes: sand boxes, low benches and tables, roundabouts, lodges small huts, waterslides, rocking chairs, canopies for a shadow, the pergolas, three-leaved mirrors, arbors twisted with climbers. Children's playgrounds have to be for different age — up to 3 years and up to 7 years.

The road and footpath network provides transit ways and walking routes. The recommended width of paths – no more than 2 m.

On platforms for exercises the sports equipment and exercise machines for various age groups is placed. The gaming, sports equipment and exercise machines are placed with observance of the safety zones specified by the producer. Children's playgrounds and platforms for exercises have to be carried out in a water-permeable shock-proof covering — from a rubber crumb, a rubber or rubber tile. At group of sports grounds they should be united on sports. The blocked sports grounds on the basis of a hockey box are used in the winter for the device of skating rinks for mass driving.

On the open areas for cultural actions summer platforms with places for the audience can be placed (amphitheaters) or be established temporary non-stationary designs for concerts, festivals and so on.

All platforms should be equipped with garden benches and ballot boxes. In the territory of a garden modern decorative support of external lighting have to be established. On sites of lawns

with wood and shrubby vegetation landscape compositions from decorative trees, krasivotsvetushchy bushes and flower plants are created. For the period of holding cultural events in a public zone it is necessary to install the sanitary hygienic equipment — toilets and containers for collecting.

Also important details of the project of the park are navigation elements. Placement in the territory of the park of cards, stands with information and other information equipment promotes simplification of orientation of visitors on the area. Besides, indexes will help guests to learn about interesting locations in the territory and to reach the distant ends of the park which they did not intend to visit in a type of ignorance.

Important component of the received impression of visit of a park zone is the esthetic satisfaction with this natural and architectural complex (Guk et al, 2018). The person, coming to the park, wants to remain first of all alone with the nature, to behold it the nature and to feel its harmony. It is caused by psychological needs of the person. A task of architects – to create a variety of landscapes and a harmonious architectural complex which would be pleasing to the eye and caused pleasant feelings.

But at the same time, the person does not want to lose the habits. Paradoxically, but along with natural unity the habitual comfort and modern devices is necessary for the person. Distinctive feature of each park can become uses in its territory of modern technologies. It can be sources of solar energy, rain and melt water, etc. But the main modern need of people for technologies in the territory of the park is the wireless network Wi-fi without which it is impossible to present stay of the person in any public place. And also power supplies for charging of mobile devices (Hepler, 1995) will be useful addition to it.

It should be noted such need of people as the need for something new and interesting. It follows from this that the park has to have the unique lines distinguishing it from other parks. If we speak about involvement of tourists, then design of the park has to be based on feature and dissimilarity of this object. It is necessary to answer a question first of all: "Why tourists will want to visit this tourist and recreational an object, but not another?". Perhaps, in this park innovative technologies or unusual architecture will be used. If to speak a simple language, then for involvement of tourists in the park there has to be "highlight". Therefore designers of the park have to use the creative ideas and keep up to date. Now very few people you will surprise with the simple fountain and benches. If we install the fountain in the park, then it can be the dancing fountain with illumination or the fountain which form, for example, is executed in the form of a huge spoon.

As for park furniture, you should not put ordinary wooden benches. It will be much more interesting to establish benches of an unusual form or a coloring. Besides, the tendency to arrangement in parks of benches is observed recently not only to sit on them, but also to lie.

Creation of creative work areas in the park will also attract tourists who want to combine work and stay outdoors. Playgrounds are often monotonous and do not cause desire to visit, however, if to use a landscape during creation of game zones, thereby introducing children's attractions to the environment, then interest in them considerably will increase.

5. Conclusion

It is possible to draw a conclusion that modern city parks perform the whole complex of functions, one of which is involvement of tourists and creation for them the comfortable environment of stay. The designing process of the city park has to include careful planning of various zones which will be to interesting different categories of visitors, and everything together to create a uniform zone of a recreation.

Thus, it is necessary to find creative approaches to creation of architectural and landscape space, using unusual small architectural forms and other original elements of landscape gardening that the tourists coming to the park were pleasantly surprised and wanted to come here again, and locals took the qualitative vacation spot all family.

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