

Recreation of Coastal Areas as a Component of Public Spaces in Large Cities

*Adilova Madina Sobirovna*¹

Annotation: This work identifies issues of cross-development of public and recreational spaces, the importance of coastal areas for the public space of large cities, as well as the organization of coastal areas as a way to create a comfortable urban environment. Along with this, the article examines the functional-substantive characteristics and complex of features of public territories, dividing them into two types, the content of which is indicated in the work below.

Keywords: Coastal zone, embankment, public space, recreation, urbanization, urban environment.

INTRODUCTION

Having formed by the twentieth century, the urban planning theory of which we use to this day has defined a system of spatially differentiated and functional territories. They include production, residential, transport, utility and storage, sanitary protection and, most importantly, recreational zones, which can be combined and mutually complement all of the above zones of the city as public spaces. [1]

During the USSR period in the CIS countries, cities were built in accordance with typologies, which led to their similarity and standardization. They had a pronounced ideological character and were focused on meeting the primary and most urgent human needs. The main focus was on the development of industry and residential areas. At the same time, great importance was attached to the creation of public spaces in the form of squares and other open areas. But taking into account ideological and political objectives, they were strictly focused on the socialization of society and the development of collectivism, and not on satisfying the convenience of the individual.

Due to the ongoing modernization processes in cities, value guidelines and priorities are intensively changing. The formation of democratic values causes contradictory processes in society: on the one hand, tendencies to preserve the old, and on the other, improvement, modernization and creation of the new.[2]

Having studied the scientific literature, it is impossible not to draw attention to the lack of a definition of “public space”. This concept is wide-ranging and is considered by specialists as a universal territory, which can include almost all possible functions. But along with this, they can bear the individual, chamber, local character of just 1 functional zone.

“Public space as a planning concept is a relatively new phenomenon. It is determined not only by urban planning principles, but also by the influence of social, political and economic forces” [3, p. thirty].

RESEARCH MATERIAL AND METHODS

At the present stage of urban planning literature, the definition of “public spaces” is generally considered to be social spaces that are accessible to the general public and have an open nature of interaction with adjacent territories. In academic sources, for the most part these are: 1 recreational areas; 2 social and administrative centers of cities, 3 green belts and wedges, 4 forest park areas, 5

¹Senior Lecturer of the department "Architecture" in Tashkent university of architecture and civil engineering



public service areas, 6 material and spatial organization of public forms of consumption, etc. [2] However, there is still a lack of research devoted to the analysis of the interaction of these spaces between yourself.

Modern integral urbanization dictates the need to form and increase the number of new territories that can improve the quality of life and increase the well-being of the urban population.

Architects such as Mikhailov S.M., Grubov V.A., Dembich A.A., emphasize the need to take into account new social trends in urban planning. Direct them to address issues of increasing population activity, digitalization of spaces, improving the quality of places, their hybridity and a more vibrant information component. At the same time, find points of interaction between citizens and authorities, analyzing them from the perspective of various historical and cultural contexts. [4, p. 10].

The importance of coastal areas for the public space of large cities

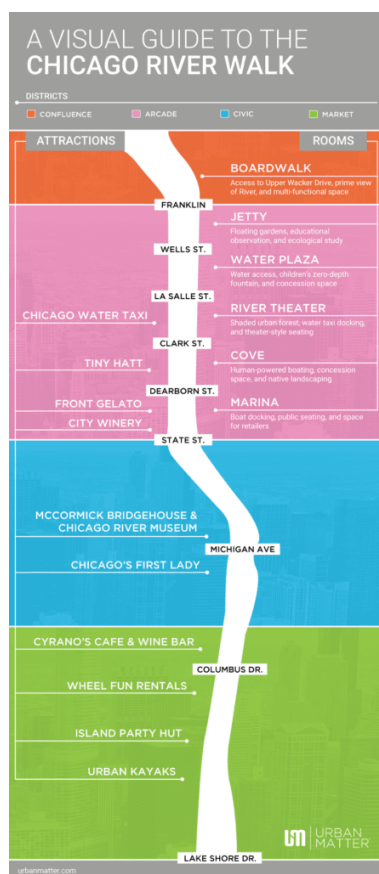


Fig.1. Chicago waterfront visual program infographic [12].

Analysis of academic sources on the issue of the formation of public territories allows us to classify their features based on the communicative factor and the division of all public spaces into two groups of territories: 1. open , which are part of the urban landscape; 2. closed, which are located inside buildings or in isolated areas [4]. Where the first, in turn, are divided into two categories:

- “urban”, intended primarily for public use (squares, pedestrian streets);
- “green” areas, traditionally used as private areas (parks, squares, boulevards), but in the last decade they have been actively acquiring the status of public spaces [5]. In addition, embankments, which combine the functions of promenades and parks, are intermediate zones that allow city dwellers to enjoy nature right in the metropolis.

A striking example of a city where coastal areas have become the center of public space is Chicago. The city sits on the shores of Lake Michigan, and its beaches, parks and promenades attract millions of tourists and residents every year. Chicago's coastal areas are home to sports facilities, beaches, bike paths, restaurants and entertainment complexes. All this makes the city attractive for recreation and active pastime (Fig. 1).

Based on the bibliography, public spaces can be classified according to territorial criteria:

- “central”, located in densely populated areas, they are places for recreation and entertainment, which include squares, parks, pedestrian spaces, embankments , etc .;
- peripheral (district significance), which are considered to be squares, small parks, and green areas of a more intimate nature. They also serve as recreational areas, but usually have a calmer environment.

Both of these zones have their advantages and disadvantages, and their use depends on the individual needs of city residents. Therefore, the effectiveness and ineffectiveness of a space of this kind can be judged based on the purpose of its creation. It’s quite simple: if no one goes to the new park, and no one does business on the shopping street adjacent to the recreational embankment, then the space is ineffective and something needs to be changed.

There are also a number of problems and challenges that arise during the development of coastal areas. One of them is urbanization and development of coastal zones. Due to the scarcity of urban territory,



large-scale construction projects are often carried out, which include the development of natural areas. This can lead to loss of natural resources and deterioration of the environmental situation.

It is worth noting the problem of accessibility of coastal areas for all segments of the population. Often, coastal areas may be closed to people with disabilities and disadvantaged areas of the city. This creates inequalities in access to public spaces and limits the ability of city residents to enjoy coastal areas.

Organization of coastal zones as a way to create a comfortable urban environment

Assessing the importance of coastal areas in the urban environment stems from their geographical location, proximity to water, their beauty and potential for creating various public spaces. Research shows that access to water and spending time in coastal areas have a positive impact on people's physical and mental health.

Large cities are always faced with the challenge of conserving natural resources and public spaces to ensure healthy and active lifestyles for their residents. Coastal recreation plays a key role in achieving these goals.

Typology of modern urban spaces proposed in the classifier of public spaces by S. Bell et al. within the framework of the "Research on Green and Public Spaces" ("Green and Public Space Research", includes: a) natural and semi-natural spaces (wastelands, post-industrial lands (within the city); b) green corridors (canals and river banks, linear spaces); landscaping and green spaces (green spaces in residential areas, informal recreation areas); c) public places (civil squares, sea promenades, shopping areas, etc.); d) pocket/mini/vest parks (small open spaces that have natural surfaces and shady areas for play and/or passive recreation [9,10].

Categories of public urban spaces identified in the city of London by Greenspace Information for Greater London CIC " (GiGL) are set out in the document " London Plan Chapter Seven : London 's Living Spaces and Places " in 2016 [11].

The functional and content characteristics and complexity of such spaces are important features of public territories and are determined by:

1. Many forms and components of the environment , including public areas that consist of many elements necessary for their functioning and the creation of a convenient and comfortable environment for people to live and relax.
2. Urban planning - public areas that are part of the urban environment and connected with other elements of urban infrastructure. The urban planning context in this case determines what functions should be performed on the territory and how the elements of the environment should be organized.
3. Not closed fragments - means that public areas are not separate islands, but are connected with each other and with other elements of urban infrastructure, such as transport highways, residential and industrial zones, etc.
4. The presence in the structure of various elements, buildings, playgrounds, parks, playgrounds, each of them performing its own function.
5. Relative stability of the main types of urban interiors. In the urban environment, there are certain types of interiors (for example, shopping centers, parks, squares), which are preserved for a long time and become part of the urban culture and traditions.

RESULTS

In general, the functional and content characteristics and complexity of public areas provide convenience and comfort for people's life and recreation in the urban environment.

These characteristics of public spaces distinguish two broad types:



1. Features associated with architectural and spatial characteristics (structure, dimension, compositional structure and geometry).
2. Non-architectural conditions and parameters (technology, operation, natural-climatic and landscape factors, multifunctionality of space, specific content of the environment).

Both types form their own system of vision and representation, and, consequently, requirements, which leads to inconsistency of actions, ineffective design solutions, and, subsequently, an uncomfortable environment. With the increasing availability of information and its volume, the network of connections is expanding, and communications in the city will inevitably increase the importance of filling urban spaces. Urban design must embrace and capture all the changes and details of the existing urban environment; it is an intermediary between the historically established environment and the modern needs of the city, since urban design objects are adaptable, flexible, capable of updating the historical and cultural component.

Research demonstrates that creating a comfortable and varied space for recreation and recreation in coastal areas has a positive effect on the level of satisfaction of city residents. It is important to take into account the needs of different local communities and create spaces that will suit different age groups, interests and activities.

The organization of coastal zones also contributes to the development of tourism and attracting investment into the city's economy. An example of such an impact is Barcelona, where the coastal area with its beaches, parks and promenades is an important tourist attraction. According to research, tourists often note a pleasant pastime in coastal areas and well-developed infrastructure for recreation.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the organization of coastal zones is a relevant and important direction in the development of the urban environment. Open access to water and the opportunity to spend time in coastal areas have a positive effect on people's physical and emotional health, increase their satisfaction with life and contribute to the development of tourism and the city's economy. Research and recreational projects in major cities confirm the importance of creating comfortable coastal areas for all residents and visitors.

REFERENCE

1. **Gutnov** , A.E. Systematic approach to the study of the city: foundations and contours of the theory of urban development / A.E. Gutnov // System research. Methodological problems. - M.: Publishing house "Science", 1986. - P. 211-233.
2. Kadyrov T.E. Public spaces: phenomena, trends and processes. // Urban planning, planning of rural settlements. News of KGASU, 2014, No. 4 (30)
3. Barkhin M.G. City. Structure and composition. – M.: Nauka, 1986. – 264 p.
4. Eterevsckaya I.N. Principles of ecological and landscape design of urban public spaces: the example of Volgograd: discand. architect Volgograd, 2004. 256 p.
5. Batalina T.S. Analysis of the features of the formation of public space // Business and design review. 2017. T. 1. No. 1(5). P. 11.
6. Carmona M. Contemporary public space, part two: classification. Journal of Urban Design, 2010, Vol. 15(1).
7. Bredikhin I. D. On the discussion about the concept and features of the definition of “Public place” in administrative legislation / I. D. Bredikhin // Bulletin of the South Ural State University. Series: Law. - 2011. - No. 19.
8. Cities for people / Jan Gehl; Per. from English - M.: Alpina Publisher , 2012.



9. YES. Abaidulova , B.U. Kuspangaliev , V.A. Musabaeva. Open urban spaces through the lens of participatory design: classification and functions of public urban spaces. — System technologies. - 2020. - No. 35. - P. 55-60.
10. Carr S., Francis M., Rivlin L.G., Stone A.M. Public Space, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1992.
11. <https://www.london.gov.uk/what-we-do/planning/london-plan/current-london-plan/london-planchapter-seven-londons-living-spaces> (accessed 25.05.2020)
12. electronic source: <https://urbanmatter.com/chicago/chicago-riverwalk-guide-infographic/> (access date 04/30/2024)
13. electronic source: <https://www.who.int/europe/ru/publications/i/item/9789289052498> (entry date 04/30/2024)

