

Organizational Issues of the Formation of the Architectural and Planning Structure of the Network of service in the Resorts, in Places of Mass Recreation and Tourism of Georgia

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.52340/building.2024.70.19>

Abstract: We consider the sphere of recreational services as a complex, polyfunctional system, the main elements and subsystems of which differ in their socio-economic, demographic, environmental, ideological, aesthetic and other "coloring", range and significance, development patterns and ability to organize space.

Considering the concept of the consistent formation of different ranges and types of recreational formations, we find it advisable to determine the place and role of objects of an open network of cultural-residential services and catering in the formation of recreational structures, based on urban planning principles considering architectural and planning features.

Keywords: seasonality, peak period, resort and recreational facilities, public catering, low capacity and fragmentation of facilities.

Introduction

The organization of public catering in resorts, places of mass recreation and tourism is of great socio-political importance. In addition, the improvement of the quality of functioning of the public catering system is hindered by the problem of "seasonality", the difficulty of solving which is associated with the existence of the so-called "peak" period, which in turn requires a temporary expansion of the open network during periods of seasonal loads.

This problem is most pronounced in the open network of public catering. This problem is especially relevant in the specific conditions of Georgian resort and recreational formations, since here quantitative (increase in the scale of construction, sharp fluctuations in the number of vacationers, etc.) and qualitative (formation of a developed network, improvement of

technical equipment, etc.) changes are especially clearly manifested.

Main Part

The Tskaltubo city is a balneological resort of world importance. It is located 235 km northwest of Tbilisi and 12 km from Kutaisi. This resort town is distinguished by its abundance of balneological springs and is located in a picturesque valley, surrounded by slope hills and rich vegetation. The city is located on an area of 730 ha, of which 10.9% (80 ha) is occupied by a resort park. The climate is warm, moderately humid. The average annual air temperature is 14.7°C. In the autumn-winter and spring periods, northeasterly winds prevail, and in the summer - southwesterly winds.

The main treatment represents weakly radioactive, mineral thermal water with a temperature of +32-35 °C, which is used to treat diseases of the musculoskeletal system, blood circulation, the nervous system and some gynecological diseases. It is necessary to emphasize the fact that the development and formation of the resort town of Tskaltubo, unlike many resort towns in the country, is carried out with special observance of health, resort rules and requirements, which is why such shortcomings characteristic of resort and recreational areas as excessive construction have been avoided., which cannot be said about Borjomi and Batumi. In Tskaltubo, the resort zone is strictly limited and removed from the residential area, which contributes to strict adherence to the resort regime, which is an important factor in treatment.

The Borjomi city is an administrative-district center with a resort recreation area and public and cultural-household institutions. Borjomi - one of the most popular resort towns among the mountain-climatic and

balneological resort towns of our country, with picturesque mountains and evergreen coniferous forests. The climate here is warm and moderately humid, winters are mild, summers are hot. The average annual temperature is +9.2°C, the average annual relative humidity is up to 77%. The annual amount of precipitation is 595 mm. Northeast and east winds prevail. The main healing (drinking, bathing) remedy at the resort is volcanic mineral water.

The Batumi city is the capital of Adjara, one of the country's main seaports, and one of the most popular among the climatic resort cities of the Batumi-Tsikhisdziri recreational group on the Black Sea coast of Georgia.

The subtropical climate of Black Sea of Batumi is very warm and humid. The annual precipitation rate is about 2418 mm, including 1460 mm in the warm period of the year. The largest amount of precipitation falls in the month of September. Spring here is short and relatively cold, autumn is warm, but with an increased amount of precipitation; winter is very mild, summer is hot and long, the maximum temperature reaches +36 °C. The average annual temperature is +14.5 °C, and the relative humidity is about 80%.

The main recreational potential and therapeutic and prophylactic means of Batumi are the mountain and sea climate, sun and water baths. Batumi is especially charming due to the abundance of subtropical and ornamental plants, a picturesque seaside boulevard, a beautiful beach along the coastline, magnolias, palm alleys and other evergreen plants, citrus plantations, a unique subtropical botanical garden. Batumi is especially attractive for vacationers in the warm and hot season of the year, which is why the city's recreational system is characterized by a certain overload of vacationers during this period.

The resort recreational space of Batumi, its urban planning structure with all the phenomena of service and recreation (biocenosis), is disrupted due to the large-scale construction activities underway here. The formation of the service sector system in these resort cities is not based on the results of scientific research, but rather spontaneously.

The open network of public catering and other facilities of the trade and household services sector are incorrectly and unevenly distributed in the planning of these cities. More than 70-80% of these institutions are concentrated in the central part of the city. Such eccentricity of the location of these facilities creates discomfort for both the local (permanent population) and temporary residents of various categories. In addition, the distance (movement distance) to these institutions exceeds the limits of permissible pedestrian accessibility norms and in some cases is 1.5-3.0 km, which leads to significant congestion of intra-city transport and congestion of the center with the flow of people.

These overloads especially affect the entire system of service sector and communications during the summer period, when the population of these resorts increases significantly. This situation is observed in almost all resorts of Georgia. Such shortcomings of the recreational system as the low capacity and fragmentation of service sector facilities in Georgian resorts, mass recreation and tourism areas are generally associated with the chaotic process of development and formation of the public catering system. The conduct of these processes in this way is determined by the following factors:

1. Absence of district planning schemes of resort-recreational areas.
2. Insufficient calculations were made on the prospective forecast of the development of the recreational service system and the resort-recreational sphere in general.
3. The architectural and planning flaws of the existing service system facilities and the incorrect calculations of the organization of the functional structure of public catering facilities in technological schemes.

In the conditions of the Georgian resort and recreational system, the trends in the fragmentation of catering facilities were mainly determined by specific regional-planning (geographical and natural-climatic, relief structure, ecosystem and other factors) and social-demographic (local traditions, aboriginal lifestyle, structure and character of the accommodation system) peculiarities.

Unfortunately, the construction of public catering facilities is mainly carried out using the "project-free method", while the organization of the catering system is spontaneous, "self-flowing" without taking into account any correlations and interconnections between the basic directions and the links of the entire resort and recreational service system (zone, area, etc.).

Conclusion

1. Considering the concept of coherent formation of recreational formations of various ranks and types, we consider it appropriate to determine the place and role of cultural-domestic and public catering open network facilities in the mentioned system during the organization of recreational structures based on urban planning principles and taking into account the peculiarities of the formation of the architectural-planning structure of various types of recreational spaces.

2. The paper proposes integrated, mixed-type dispersed-group and linear-polycentric architectural-planning models, justifying the feasibility of their cultivation in a given region.

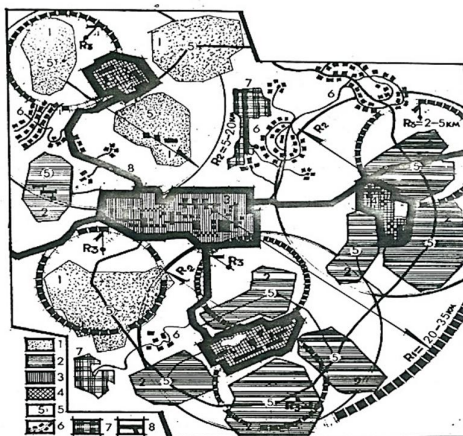


Fig. 1

Principle scheme of architectural and planning formation of the area and subarea of the Georgian recreational and tourist system.

- 1 Dispersed recreational and tourist complexes of low and medium-rise buildings.
- 2 Recreational complexes, large buildings in the structure of developed recreation centers.
- 3 Administrative and public centers of the area.
- 4 Public center of cultural and household services of the subarea.
- 5 Centers of complexes.
- 6 Accommodation system for service personnel.
- 7 Industrial and agricultural and warehouse areas.
- 8 Transport and pedestrian communications.

Basic parameters:

$$R_1 = 20-35 \text{ KM}, R_2 = 5-20 \text{ KM}, R_3 = 2-5 \text{ KM}$$

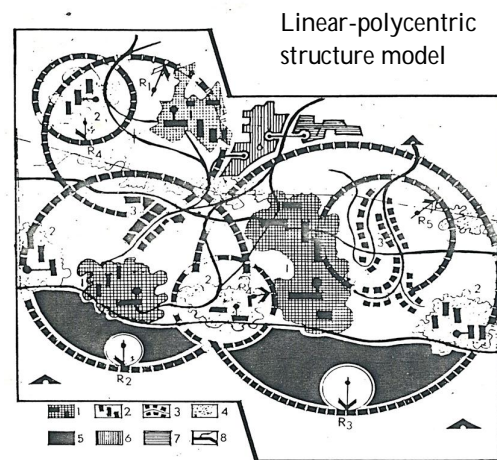


Fig. 2

The principle scheme of the architectural and planning structure of the recreational and tourist complex. Dispersion-group recreational space of Georgia. Linear-polycentric structure model

- 1 Recreational and tourist centers of the complexes.
- 2 Densely built-up recreational complexes with multi-story buildings (total area of the recreation area - 2.5-4.5 sq. km.)
- 3 Medium and low-rise (below 9 floors) development perpendicular to the coastline (total area of the recreation area - from 7.2 to 12.6 sq. km.) considering the increase and decrease in the number of stories of buildings.
- 4 Intensively developed greening (forest and forest park) recreation centers.
- 5 Water areas.
- 6 Service personnel (emergency)

accommodation zone

7. Recreational agricultural-industrial and warehouse areas.

8 Transport and pedestrian communications.

Basic parameters:

$$R_1 = 2-3 \text{ KM}, R_2 = 0,9 \text{ KM}, R_3 = 1,2 \text{ KM}, R_4 = 1,5 \text{ KM},$$

$$R_5 = 1,2-1,5 \text{ KM}, R_6 = 1,5-1,8 \text{ KM}$$

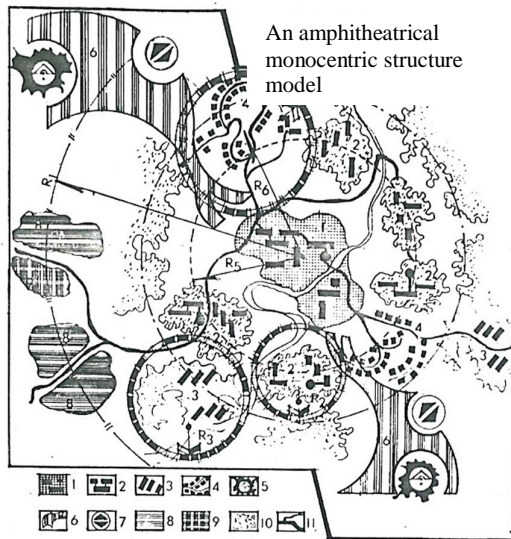


Fig.3

The principle scheme of the formation of the architectural and planning structure of the recreational and tourist complex of the Georgian mining and recreational space.

1 Recreational and tourist centers of the complexes.

2 Recreational simplexes with multi-story buildings (9-12 floors) densely built (total area of the recreation area - 2.5 sq. km.).

3 Recreational simplexes with medium-density development of 3-7-storey buildings (total area of the recreation area - 4.5 sq. km.).

4 Recreational simplexes with low-density development of small-story (2-3 floors) buildings (total area of the recreation area - 7.2 sq. km.).

5 "Chalet", "Bungalow" and other types of buildings (cottages).

6 Recreational activity (main specialized types by profile: ski areas, trails, solariums, beaches, etc.) recreation areas.

7 Direction of the main flow of recreationists.

8 Service personnel accommodation areas.

9 Recreational industrial-farming and warehouse areas.

10 Recreational areas of intensive use green plantations (cover) (forests and forest parks).

11 Transport and pedestrian communications.

Basic parameters:

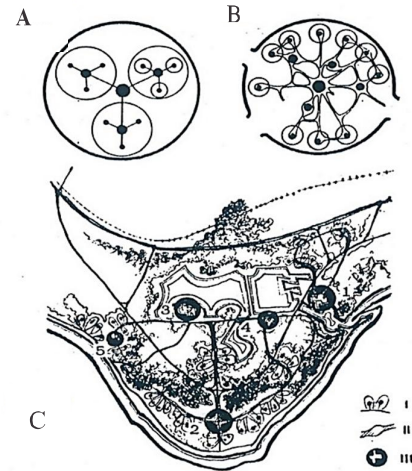


Fig. 4

Comparative graphic-analytical characterization of traditional models of cultural-household services in the conditions of resort-recreational systems (retrospective-perspective).

A. Three-tier service organization model

B. Service core-network organization model

C. Core-network structure of cultural-household services of the resort-recreational area of the coastal zone:

I. Local service groups;

II. Dispersed service network;

III. Community centers (1 - administrative-trade, 2 - cultural-mass, 3 - sports, 4 - exhibition, 5 - children's).

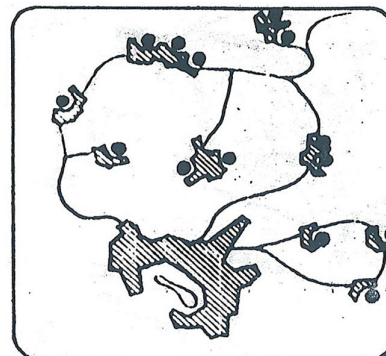


Fig. 5

The agglomeration of existing accommodation systems predetermines: the formation of recreational tourism systems, coherent with existing settlement systems, the network of cultural and household services, and the mutual arrangement of functional zones.

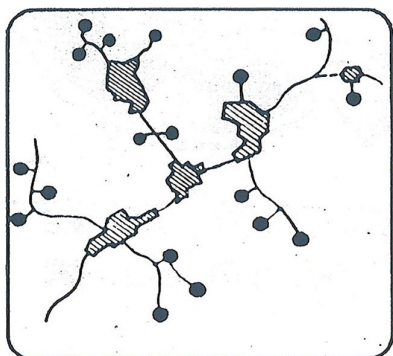


Fig. 6

The agglomeration of the recreational-tourist network of the created accommodation systems predetermines: Under the conditions of rational use of the territory, the formation of optimal systems of cultural-household services and accommodation, coherent with the conditions of the existing recreational systems.



Features of the architectural and planning formation of various types of recreational space (a - the principle scheme of existing settlements and other agglomerations; b - the principle scheme of the existing network of the recreational and tourist system of accommodation and other agglomerations):
 1 System of settlements and other agglomerations
 2 Recreational and tourist complexes (simplexes)
 3 - Main transport communications

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