

ARCHITECTURAL AND LANDSCAPE PRINCIPLES FOR THE FORMATION OF TOURIST ROUTES IN HISTORIC CITIES

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.18977374>

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Abstract

The article examines the architectural and urban planning principles for the formation of tourist routes in historic cities. Using the example of Samarkand, tourism resources are analyzed, and tourist routes are classified according to their functional purpose. The study also identifies principles for shaping the architectural and landscape environment of tourist routes. In addition, architectural and urban planning solutions for the development of tourist routes are proposed, highlighting the importance of landscape integration, environmentally friendly transport, and digital technologies.

Keywords

tourist routes, historic cities, architectural and landscape environment, sustainable architecture, urban planning, tourism infrastructure, Samarkand.

Introduction

In the context of modern urbanization, the development of tourism in historic cities has become an important research direction in architecture and urban planning. Tourist routes are increasingly considered not only as pathways for tourist movement but also as significant architectural and urban planning elements that shape the spatial organization of the city.

The architectural heritage, natural landscape, and modern infrastructure of historic cities together determine the quality of the tourism environment. Therefore, the formation of tourist routes requires a comprehensive integration of architectural, landscape, and transport systems.

Samarkand is one of the largest historical and cultural centers in Central Asia. The city contains architectural ensembles of the Timurid period, traditional urban neighborhood structures, and elements of modern urban development within a single urban environment. This makes the organization of tourist routes based on scientifically grounded architectural and landscape principles particularly important.

The purpose of this study is to identify the architectural and landscape principles for forming tourist routes as an integral component of the urban environment and to develop architectural and urban planning solutions for their development using the example of Samarkand.

Functional Classification of Tourist Routes

The functional classification of tourist routes plays an important methodological role in their effective organization. Such classification helps regulate tourist flows, optimize tourism infrastructure, and reduce anthropogenic pressure on historical sites.

Based on an analysis of tourism resources in Samarkand, several types of tourist routes can be identified.

Cultural and educational routes include the main historical and architectural monuments of the city. These routes allow visitors to explore different stages of the city's historical development. In Samarkand, such routes include Registan Square, the Bibi-Khanym Mosque, the Shahi-Zinda complex, and other historical sites.

Religious tourism routes are associated with pilgrimage sites and sacred places. These routes represent an important direction of religious tourism and contribute not only to religious practices but also to understanding cultural and historical heritage.

Archaeological routes are connected with ancient urban layers and archaeological monuments. In Samarkand, the Afrasiab archaeological site and museum complex represent important components of such routes, allowing visitors to understand historical processes through scientific interpretation.

Industrial and engineering heritage routes are related to historical production sites, transport infrastructure, and engineering structures. These routes allow visitors to explore the history of industrial development and technical heritage.

Ecological tourism routes are associated with natural landscapes, parks, water systems, and green areas. Natural territories around Samarkand, irrigation canals, and historic gardens serve as important resources for the development of ecotourism routes.

This classification makes it possible to develop tourist routes in connection with the functional and spatial structure of the urban environment and serves as



an important methodological basis for tourism infrastructure planning.

Formation of the Architectural and Landscape Environment of Tourist Routes. When designing tourist routes, the integration of architectural and landscape environments plays a crucial role. The urban structure, natural landscape, and historical architectural ensembles must be considered as interconnected elements.

Visual perception plays an important role in the organization of tourist routes in historic cities. Panoramic views along movement corridors, the sequential perception of architectural ensembles, street axes, and observation points significantly influence how tourists experience the urban environment.

Landscape architecture contributes to improving the aesthetic and ecological quality of tourist routes through the creation of green corridors, water elements, recreational areas, and small architectural forms.

Existing Problems in Historic Cities. The analysis of tourist routes in historic cities reveals several existing problems.

First, the spatial connection between tourist attractions is often insufficient. Many historical sites function as separate destinations without forming a unified tourist route system.

Second, conflicts between pedestrian and vehicular movement negatively affect the comfort of the tourist environment. In historic city centers, heavy traffic complicates tourist mobility.

Another issue is the insufficient development of recreational spaces and green infrastructure along tourist routes, which reduces the overall quality of the tourism



environment.

Digital Technologies and Innovative Approaches. In modern tourism development, digital technologies play an increasingly important role. Augmented reality (AR), virtual reality (VR), mobile applications, and interactive navigation systems significantly enrich the tourist experience.

In historic cities of Uzbekistan, digital technologies can be used to create virtual routes and digitally reconstruct historical environments. Through the use of 3D models, 360-degree panoramas, and augmented reality technologies, visitors can better perceive architectural monuments and the historical urban environment.

Such digital solutions help present the cultural heritage of historic cities such as Samarkand, Bukhara, Khiva, and Shahrissabz using modern methods while expanding the informational and interactive capabilities of tourist routes.



Online portals between cities



360 virtual tours (digital reconstruction of historical monuments)



360 virtual tours (digital reconstruction of historical monuments)



Architectural and Urban Planning Solutions for the Development of Tourist Routes. To address the identified problems, several architectural and urban planning solutions are proposed.

First, it is necessary to ensure the integration of architecture and landscape by organizing green corridors, shading elements, and water features along tourist routes.

Second, tourist routes should include information centers, public spaces, and service zones that allow efficient management of tourist flows.

Third, priority should be given to pedestrian and bicycle movement in order to ensure the ecological sustainability of tourist routes.

In addition, the introduction of environmentally friendly transport systems is of great importance. Such transport types help reduce traffic loads in city centers, preserve the historical environment, and provide convenient mobility conditions for tourists. Environmentally friendly transport options may include electric buses, bicycles, pedestrian routes, and tourist cable cars.

In historic city contexts, innovative transport systems such as cable cars can create panoramic viewing opportunities for tourists while improving connections between tourist zones.

Conceptual Model of Tourist Routes. Based on the results of the research, a conceptual model for forming tourist routes in historic cities has been developed. This model considers tourist routes as a complex urban system that integrates historical heritage, architecture, landscape, and modern infrastructure.

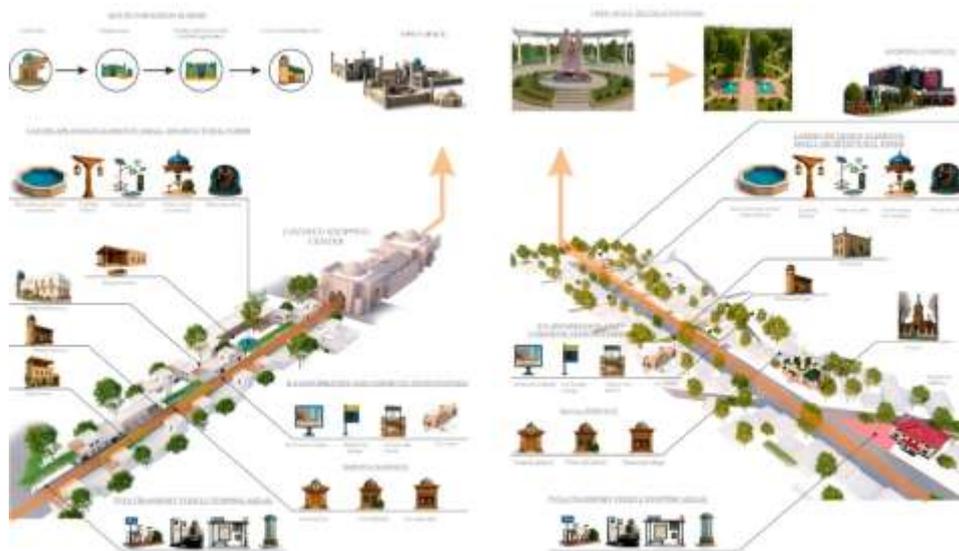
The proposed conceptual model is based on several key principles.

The first principle is **spatial integration**. Connecting historical and cultural heritage sites into a unified spatial system forms the structural basis of tourist routes. Architectural monuments, historical squares, and public spaces are linked together to create a coherent tourist environment.

The second principle is the **formation of service and comfort infrastructure**. Creating comfortable and functional environments for tourists is essential. Information centers, recreational areas, observation platforms, navigation signage, and service facilities improve the quality of tourist routes and help organize tourist movement effectively.

The third principle is **sustainable transport and ecological mobility**. In historic cities, priority should be given to pedestrian and bicycle movement, as well as environmentally friendly transport systems. These solutions help reduce traffic congestion and protect the historical environment.

The fourth principle is the **implementation of innovative and digital solutions**. Digital technologies such as mobile applications, interactive maps, 3D visualization, and augmented reality provide convenient navigation systems and enable modern presentation of historical heritage.



International experience shows that the development of tourist routes in many historic cities is based on the integration of architecture and tourism infrastructure.

In historic centers of European and Asian cities, the development of pedestrian zones, reconstruction of public spaces, and implementation of innovative tourism services have significantly improved the quality of the tourist environment.

Thus, the proposed conceptual model contributes to the sustainable development of tourist routes, preservation of architectural heritage, and modernization of tourism infrastructure in historic cities.

Conclusion. The formation of tourist routes in historic cities based on architectural and landscape principles is an important factor in the sustainable development of tourism. Research conducted using the example of Samarkand demonstrates that the functional classification of routes, landscape integration, sustainable transport systems, and digital technologies significantly improve the quality of the tourism environment.

The proposed architectural and urban planning solutions make it possible to develop tourism infrastructure while preserving historical heritage and can serve as a scientific and practical model applicable to other historic cities.

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