

## SECTION 11. ARCHITECTURE AND CONSTRUCTION

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### GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF FORMATION AND SIGNS OF DEVELOPMENT OF TERRITORIAL RECREATION SYSTEMS

### ЗАГАЛЬНІ ПРИНЦИПИ ФОРМУВАННЯ ТА ОЗНАКИ РОЗВИТКУ ТЕРИТОРІАЛЬНИХ РЕКРЕАЦІЙНИХ СИСТЕМ

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Territorial Recreational System is a spatial, socio-geographic system, heterogeneous in composition, consisting of interconnected subsystems (recreational, natural and cultural complexes, engineering structures, service personnel, management body) and characterized by functionality (the state of the systems is determined by the function of the system as a whole) and territorial integrity.

The territorial recreation system is based both on direct connections between recreation institutions and on indirect territorial relations between them. The nature of these connections and relationships is crucial for defining different types of territorial recreation systems.

Recreational facilities in one territorial recreation system can connect:

- a) direct connections of a production and technological nature;
- b) joint management;
- c) participation in the joint provision of final services;

- d) belonging to one industry or sub-industry,
- e) finding recreational facilities within any self-governing territory;
- f) use of general resources of a certain territory;
- g) availability of potential opportunities for effective relationships.

The territorial recreation system can be divided into interconnected subsystems:

- 1) natural and cultural complexes;
- 2) technical facilities (engineering facilities);
- 3) service personnel;
- 4) management body;
- 5) vacationers.

The properties of the territorial recreation system are:

Diversity is a property that reflects the possibility of dividing the set into subsets, the classification of territorial recreation systems, as well as the objective differences of different territorial recreation systems.

Dynamism is a property that reflects the variability of territorial recreation systems over time.

Comfort indicates the degree of compliance of real or projected territorial recreation systems with the requirements of vacationers.

Sustainability reflects the ability of territorial recreation systems to resist external and internal influences.

Efficiency is a property that aligns the cost of the resource with the result achieved, it reflects the degree of achievement of the goal at a fixed cost of the resource.

Hierarchy reflects the existing subordination of territorial recreation systems, the manifestation of new qualities in systems of both higher and lower rank.

Reliability is a property that indicates the fault-free functioning of territorial recreation systems.

The evolution of recreational activities is accompanied by an increase in the mobility of people and causes the inclusion of several periods in the vacation cycle, each of which can be associated with a certain type of territorial recreation systems, which leads to a gradual increase in the number of types of territorial recreation systems used during recreation, to the formation of a developed network. Correspondingly, the degree of connection between individual territorial recreation systems also increases. Thus, the more numerous the external connections of territorial recreation systems, the higher the level of its development.

The stability of the territorial recreation system is the system's ability to maintain its given state for a long time, preventing its violation. At any degree of stability, the effects experienced by natural complexes do not pass without a trace – the complexes change and collapse to one degree or another. This must be taken into account when studying the conditions of

recreational activities. At the same time, of course, one should take into account the nature of the load and its magnitude, which is determined, first of all, by the type and rank of the recreation system, as well as the time of its operation. The impact will be different depending on whether it will be summer only, winter only or year-round, whether it will be provided by tens, hundreds or thousands of people.

The magnitude of the load per unit of area (relative to the unit of time) is also important. The higher it is, the faster the natural complex changes. The stability of different types of natural complexes is determined by various factors. It has been established that the more diverse the environment, the more stable it is, while technical progress, impoverishing the environment, makes it more uniform and it becomes more vulnerable to various influences on it.

The specialization and universality of territorial recreation systems is a quantitative clarification of their typology. It acts as a measure of manifestation of typical properties. The idea of specialization is given by the technological classification of recreational service enterprises. At the same time, specialized enterprises, in which the target function of territorial recreation systems are implemented, and accompanying enterprises are distinguished.

There is a connection between the amount of free time vacationers have and the degree of specialization. The more vacationers spend their free time, the more they need a specialized system. Thus, rest after the working day is carried out in cultural parks – universal territorial recreation systems. Rest at the end of the week is also carried out in universal, albeit more specialized systems.

The degree of specialization of long-term recreation systems is much higher. The concept of specialization is opposed to the concept of universalization. For leisure time, alternating different activities is typical and it is difficult to imagine free time filled with one single activity. It is also difficult to imagine a satisfactory recreational system, the subsystems of which correspond to only one activity.

The natural complexes and technical structures of the system must ensure the change of occupations, the possibility of organizing various occupations, that is, the principle of the complexity of occupations must be observed. It should not be confused with the principle of universal use of the system. Sanatoriums, for example, are territorially incompatible with pioneer camps, camping sites, motels, just as hunting grounds are incompatible with places for walks in the forest.

During the creation of territorial recreation systems, the tendency determined by urban planning and economic factors to achieve universality prevails, that is, to create institutions of different profiles in one point. This tendency is later replaced by a tendency to divide large recreational systems

into zones specialized in rather narrow directions. This division is caused by the heterogeneous needs of various social and psychophysiological groups of vacationers, differences in recreational activities and their cycles.

Thus, accounting for the specialization and universality of territorial recreation systems is necessary already at the first stages of design, in order not to produce expensive and not always effective reconstructions in the future.

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