

FOREIGN EXPERIENCE OF ARCHITECTURE OF WATER AND ENTERTAINMENT HEALTH INSTITUTIONS

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ABSTRACT:

The article discusses foreign experience in the design, construction, and use of water and entertainment health facilities. Functional zones, parameters, and their volumetric-plan structures of the World Water and entertainment health institutions are analyzed.

Keywords: Spa, Water entertainment health institution, resort, recreation, healthy lifestyle, volumetric-planned structure, centralized type, blocked type, pavilion type, zones.

INTRODUCTION:

The term water-entertainment health institution (later Water entertainment health institution) is interpreted as a new type of public buildings, the function of which is to ensure the health improvement of the human body through the provision of water-health services in a different state of water [1]. Abroad, such a functional building is called the "SPA" (health by water).

MATERIALS AND METHODS:

Today, in the world practice, we can meet a lot of projects carried out in accordance with the different functional structures of the water entertainment health institution, the manufacturers of which are among the world-

famous architects. They are Z. Hadid (Golf and spa resort, Dubrovnik), N. Bott (The Tschuggen Bergoase Spa), J. Novel (Les Bains des Docks), A. Size (Vidago Palace & Spa), M. Safdi (Alrov Mamilla Hotel and Spa), P. Meer (Resort Hotel and Spa, Gangneung, South Korea), P. Sumtor (The Therme Waltz) [2], S. Hall (Loisium Hotel Wine and Spa Resort) and others., which confirms to us the relevance of this topic not only in the vast territory of Uzbekistan but also throughout the world. In the examples shown, the water entertainment health institution differs in its functional purpose, location, capacity, and the sum of its rooms, but in the design of new water entertainment health facilities, it can rely on their functional planning solutions (Table 1).

The resort services market in the world is currently in a dynamic development phase. In many civilized countries, rest at the SPA has become an integral part of human life. A healthy lifestyle is becoming fashionable and the number of people all over the world who want to maintain a harmonious physical form and need rehabilitation programs is increasing [3].

According to the Global Spa Summit, Europe is the largest in the world in terms of the number of water entertainment health care facilities, in 2007, their number was 22607, the most of which was in Germany [4], but their data do not take into account the existing traditional sanatorium - spa facilities in Uzbekistan. The

first place in terms of the number of water entertainment health facilities operating in Europe is occupied by spa-day, spa-clubs, and spa-salons, and the second place is occupied by spa-hotels and spa-resorts, and we often have spa-hotels and spa-sanatoriums.

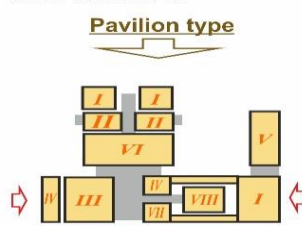








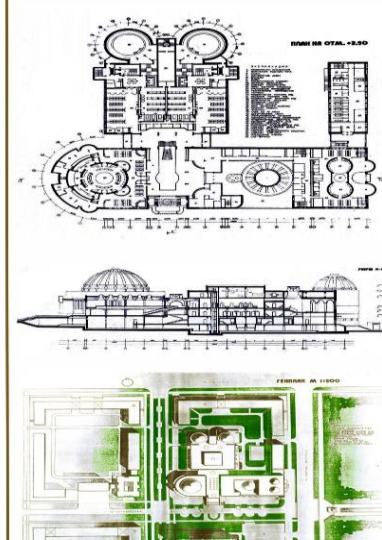



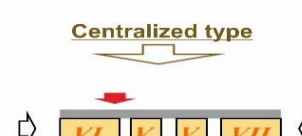







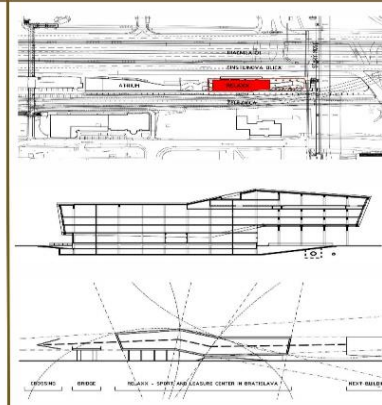




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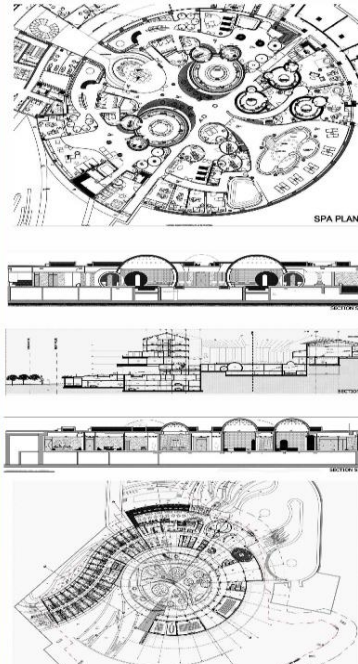


- Taking into account the traditions of the development of the water-health industry, it is worth noting that the structure and number of

existing water entertainment health facilities are as follows [9]:

- All of the world's water entertainment health facilities consist of 71 thousand objects, of which:
 - One-day, club and salon spa – 45 thousand;
 - Spa-cocktails and resorts-12 thousand;
 - Health resorts – 2 thousand;
 - Spa medicine – 4 thousand;
 - Other spa-9 thousand.

Table 1 Foreign experience in the design of water and entertainment health facilities [5-8].

No	Brief information	Basic functional blocks	Drawings (Plan, General Plan of the Criteria)	Foto
1	<p>Functional type: Daily water entertainment health resort</p> <p>Name: SPA Arasan Architecture: Hwan Vadim</p> <p>Terentevich Location: Almaata, Kazakhstan Photo: Nelson Garrido</p> <p>It was built in 1979-1982 year</p> <p>Area-100000 m³</p> <p>Pavilion type</p> 	       		  
2	<p>Functional type: Water entertainment health institution with Sports Club</p> <p>Name : RELAXX Wellness Center.</p> <p>Architect: AK2-architecture group.</p> <p>Location: Bratislava, Slovakia.</p> <p>Photo : Andrea Klimková</p> <p>Built-in 2008 year</p> <p>Area - 9271 m²</p> <p>Centralized type</p> 	<p>1-floor</p>   <p>2-floor</p>  <p>3-floor</p>  <p>4-floor</p>  <p>5-floor</p>  	 	  

<p>3</p>	<p>Functional type: Water entertainment health institution with Sports Club</p> <p>Name: AQUALUDE</p> <p>Architect: Benjamin Balguerie</p> <p>Location: France, mant-lya-Jolie: Emil Dyubyuisson</p> <p>Built in the 2011 year</p> <p>Square - 1100 m²</p> <p>Blocked type</p> 	<p>I </p> <p>II </p> <p>III </p> <p>IV </p> <p>V </p> <p>VI </p> <p>VII </p>	 	   
<p>4</p>	<p>Functional type: Water Entertainment recovery institution. coffee shop with a zone</p> <p>Name: Eskisehir Hotel and Spa</p> <p>Architect: location in GAD Architecture: Eskisehir, Turkey</p> <p>Photo: Altkat Architectural hotography</p> <p>Area-45000 m²</p> <p>Pavilion type</p> 	<p>I </p> <p>II </p> <p>III </p> <p>IV </p> <p>V </p> <p>VI </p> <p>VII </p> <p>VIII </p> <p>IV </p>		   

* European Water entertainment health facilities consist of 22 thousand objects, of which:

- One-day, club and Salon spa – 15 thousand;
- Spa-hotels and resorts – 4 thousand;
- Health resorts – 1 thousand;
- Spa medicine – 1 thousand;
- Another spa-1 thousand.

Analyzing the above types of Foreign water entertainment wellness facilities, it was found that their construction is in the following priority areas in the world: Europe; Southeast

Australia and Oceania; the Western, Eastern and southern coasts of South America; the western and eastern coasts of North America; South Africa.

During the study of the World Water and sanitation sector, we can also show that the list and parameters of the functional zones of water Entertainment and sanitation institutions vary depending on the area occupied by the object in the results of research by foreign scientists. (Table 2), [9].

2 – Table Parameters of the functional zones of the World Water entertainment recovery institutions.

List and areas of zones	Water Entertainment recovery institution,					
	200 M ²	450 M ²	600 M ²	750 M ²	1000 M ²	1200 M ²
Vestibule	14	35	42	45	50	63
Auxiliary rooms	5	14	25	41	24	40
Beauty salon zone	26	36	51	64	88	102
Make up process	0	0	0	0	22	22
Rest zone	18	27	64	67	87	109
Dressing zone	35	65	89	96	90	124
Wet	75	200	230	280	387	562
Lights	27	73	99	157	251	178
Total	200	450	600	750	1.000	1.200

In addition to studying the planning structure of water entertainment health facilities, their location in the city structure was analyzed.

The above analysis showed that the city's water entertainment health facilities are the most popular in the US and Europe. Given the growing public importance of water entertainment wellness facilities, the trend of building new facilities of this type as composing centers of residential districts and small districts has been developing in recent times. This is especially characteristic of such countries as the United States, Germany, Italy, Sweden, Norway, Russia.

The location of water entertainment health facilities within and outside the city limits has its own characteristics. In this case, their location in the megamarket complex, as a rule, was observed in the composition of large shopping centers. Such facilities are located mainly in the main highways and entrance areas of the city, therefore, the necessary condition for the design of such complexes is the provision of entrances from highways and the appearance of the structure for drivers who are permanent customers.

The location of the water recreational facility on the outskirts of the city poses some

difficulties related to visits from the city center, as separate blocks of these facilities are designed to serve the population of the city, such as restaurants, fitness zones, water parks, barbershops.

The next stage in the study of foreign experience in the design of water recreational facilities is the analysis of their volumetric and planning structure, on the basis of which the following types of compositional organization were identified:

- **Centralized** - this type of urban Water Entertainment is the most common among health facilities, which is characterized by the fact that its main function rooms are located in one building, on one or more levels. These types of facilities are primarily for cities that are densely built for the facility and have limited space expansion capabilities. In such planning, the main water-sanitation zones are often located on the first (basement, semi-basement) or upper (attic) floors of multifunctional facilities;
- **Blocked** - this type of planning is mainly used in multi-capacity Water recreational facilities, which offer a wide range of services provided by special structural units located in separate buildings of a single multifunctional complex. This type is most commonly found in spa resorts in suburban Water Entertainment establishments, which include water-sanitation, accommodation, and healing functions;
- **Pavilions** - this type of compositional organization is often used for hotels that cover a large territory and have several entrances, water-recovery zones, medical Water entertainment health facilities, and water-recovery spa facilities with a certain capacity. In such buildings, most often one building contains a residential or medical function, and the other, parallel with the administrative building, performs the function of Water-Sanitation. As for the main types of rooms, modern water entertainment health facilities are

multifunctional and functional facilities, which provide a range of water-health services. Multifunctionality is a combination of different types of function rooms in one building.

1. The International SPA Association offers a list of spa rooms divided into the following two main groups [10]:

● **The Basics:**

- Reception Desk and Welcome area
- Reservations and Scheduling
- Retail / Spa Boutique
- Men's and Women's Locker Rooms
- Dry Treatment Rooms
- Wet Treatment Rooms
- European Hydro-Massage
- Treatment Showers and Baths
- Treatment Waiting Area

2. Optional:

- Private Relaxation/Meditation Areas
- Men's and Women'S Wet Areas
- Common Wet Areas
- Fitness Equipment Studio
- Swimming Pools and Aquatics
- Administrative Offices
- Staff Lounge
- Storage Areas
- Spa Café and Juice Bar
- Beauty Salon

In the analysis of the functional relationship between the rooms and zones of the water recreational facility, the following features were identified: The compositional center in the architectural planning of the facility was occupied by: a lobby with communication nodes, a swimming pool, recreation area with phytobar and changing rooms. The enumerated zones serve as a point of intersection for most of the functional connections between all other rooms. According to the locker rooms, their location is as follows: in one case, individually, ie designed separately for each of the zones in

need of this room, in another case, designed to block one common-use locker room, which often occupies a central place in the composition of the building. (rest) zone.

Services are based on the use of a large amount of water in rooms, for example, baths, toilets, swimming pools are located in one block. In most cases, the internal swimming pools and recreation zones are directly connected with the outdoor terraces outside.

● Continuing our research of existing water recreational facilities, we have identified the following options for their placement in other buildings:

- Attached - this is usually located on the first and second floors of residential or office buildings. The rooms of a water recreational facility may be provided specifically for this function during the development of project documentation for a multifunctional facility, or existing facilities may be adapted to this function;
- Re-attached- Such buildings shall be re-attached to the first floors of residential or public buildings. Building rooms can be specially designed for this function or reconstructed during the reconstruction process;
- Combined- Here we encountered the rooms of the Water Entertainment Institution attached or re-attached to an existing facility, in which case some of the rooms in the existing building are adapted to the water-sanitation function, while some functional zones of the facility are located in a new building or outdoor environment;
- Separately located- The building was built on the basis of a separate individual project.

CONCLUSION:

As a result of the study, the following conclusions can be drawn:

- First of all, it is necessary to clearly understand

that the concept of the water entertainment health institution has a direct impact on the formation of the architecture of water health centers (from the choice of area and architectural organization to the selection of elements of the interior decor), and the conceptions created on the basis of SPA complexes and health centers differ from other;

- Secondly, the important point of creating a modern water and entertainment health center is to create conditions not only for the application of water and wellness treatments but also for the integration of several functional groups (sports, leisure, entertainment, business communication;

- Finally, one of the important aspects is to increase attention to the aesthetic side of the design (style, taste, literacy, etc.), as well as to draw attention to the environmental friendliness of the materials used.

Taking into account all of the above, in the process of design, it is possible to create a water-entertainment wellness center that not only satisfies the modern needs of the population in the field of wellness and leisure activities but also meets the World SPA standards.

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