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FORMATION AND CLASSIFICATION OF WATER ENTERTAINMENT HEALTH CENTERS

Ph.D, Samarkand state university of architecture and construction named after Mirzo Ulugbek, Republic of Uzbekistan

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Annotation. The article deals with the formation and classification of water entertainment centers (water parks) and architectural and recreational environment of water objects. A typological classification by main characteristics is given.

Keywords. water Park, water object, architectural environment, swimming pool, urban structure, water entertainment, cultural leisure, recreation.

Introduction and relevance of research. Caring for the health of the population is one of the main social tasks of our state and is constantly in the focus of attention of the President of the Republic and the government.

Analysis of the basic term "water park" reveals diversity and inconsistencies in the formulations used: such concepts as "water park", "swimming pool", "aquatic complex", "aquatic center" and "aquatic facility" do not have a clear differentiation [1].

There are already more than a thousand structures called water parks in the world. Despite the fact that most facilities are equipped with a wide range of technological equipment and have a developed infrastructure, they are all built according to "empirically" developed rules, which subsequently leads to a number of problems associated with their creation and operation:

- today there are very few successful examples of environmental formation and operation of water parks taking into account local natural and climatic conditions;
- when implementing water and recreational health centers, insufficient attention is paid to the conditions of perception of the object in the structure of the spatial environment;
- in Uzbekistan there is no proper control over the process of creating water-entertainment health centers (water parks) and its regulation by government agencies, there are no generally accepted standards for their construction and operating rules;
- there is a lack of specialized specialists in aquatic objects who fully represent the problems of the topic.

"Water park" is a special type of sports and entertainment complexes with a dominant component of active leisure on the water, requiring a direct visual and functional connection with the natural environment; architecturally solved as an "environmental object", the appearance of which is made up of typological elements that determine direct interaction with the external space and are combined into a structural system. Consequently, the specifics of constructing these structures, first of all, depend on the environmental factors of the external environment and on the requirements for the internal one, which has individual microclimatic parameters (Figure 1).

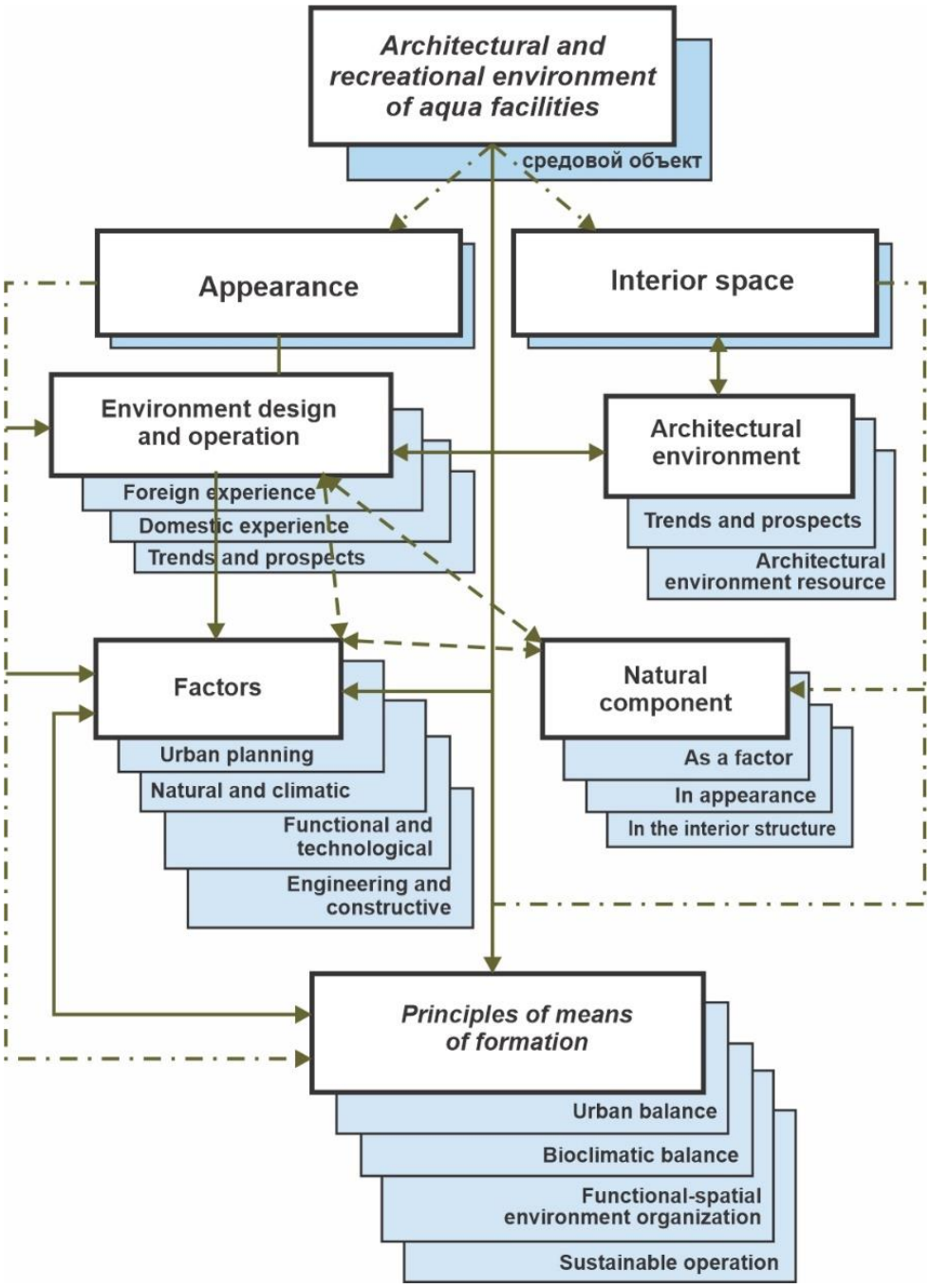

Figure 1. Model of environment formation of aquatic objects.

Object and methodology of research. The following types of buildings and structures are considered in this work:

- outdoor and indoor swimming pools, artificial wave pools, pool complexes for recreation and entertainment, water complexes for mass active recreation and sports;
- bathhouse – health complexes;

Research methodology is determined by the purpose and objectives of the study, includes the study of domestic and foreign literary sources, design and regulatory and instructional materials, field surveys of more than 10 water and entertainment centers in the cities of Tashkent, Samarkand, Navoi, etc., as well as the use of the comparative analysis method.

The pool acts as an integral component of all water structures and can be considered as a proven analogue of structural, technical and engineering solutions.

Based on the buildings of sports swimming pools, a regulatory and legal framework for leisure aquatic centers is being created.

Classification of water parks. Typological classification according to main characteristics [1].

By type of structure, there are: open (seasonal), closed (year-round) and combined entertainment water complexes (RVC), which are a universal solution for combining the first two types. It should be noted that it is quite difficult to define a clear line between indoor and combined water parks.

Based on their location relative to the urban structure, water complexes are divided into urban, peripheral, suburban and located at a considerable distance from the city.

By size: “mini-water parks” with an area from 500 to 1500 m2, “medium” - buildings occupying from two hectares of territory, “large” - water parks of combined or open types with a total area of 15 to 30 thousand m2 and RVK over 30 thousand m2 – “giant”.

In terms of interaction with the surrounding buildings: built-in and attached (mini-water parks), independent objects and those created as part of a larger multifunctional leisure center.

According to functional zoning: the water park itself, a water complex and an aqua entertainment facility as part of a structure with a related function.

Based on the range of additional services provided in the water park, preference is given to a specific function: entertainment, cultural leisure, health improvement, sports. Water centers with a priority of equal functionality are also possible, when each component is assigned an autonomous zone of equal planning and social significance.

According to the environmental filling of the aqua zone with a predominance in the compositional solution of the internal space of the water park: play equipment, landscaping, or small architectural forms that act as artistic accents and enrich the impression of the “basic” compositional frame.

Research results. A comparison of the work of various types of entertainment water complexes showed that the discrepancy lies precisely in the climatic characteristics of the area where they are located: the load of indoor facilities is relatively uniform throughout the year; The use of open seasonal periods of lowering the average daily temperature is not practiced.

In this regard, it seems most appropriate for our country to create water park complexes in the form of closed and open buildings. Strict regulation and stability of operating modes of the latter make it possible to create optimal operating conditions that meet the interests of all consumer groups, which is the key to high profitability.

Discussion and conclusion of the studies.

1. As a result of a comparative analysis of existing aquatic facilities, it was determined that the most effective (from an economic and aesthetic point of view) is a ventilated curtain façade, both as blank or glazed sections of walls, and as a roof covering.
2. In aquatic facilities, hydraulics and water treatment are added to the standard set of systems necessary to maintain the operating condition of leisure centers.
3. The given architectural and recreational typology of water parks as environmental objects performs several functions: describes their structure, defines a list of tasks in the design process, illustrating possible solutions, and most importantly, suggests the most appropriate direction in working with a specific type of environment.

Literature:

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