

O.M. Beketov National University of Urban Economy in Kharkiv
(full name of university)

School of Architecture, Urban Planning and Design
(full name of institute or faculty)

Department of Architecture of Buildings and Constructions
(full name of the department)

Explanatory note

for the diploma project (work)

Bachelor

(educational scientific level)

on the topic of:

«Beauty Center in Kharkiv»

Completed by: student of the 4th year,
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Kharkiv - 2026

O.M. BEKETOV NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF URBAN ECONOMY IN KHARKIV

Educational and scientific institute School of Architecture, Urban Planning and Design

Department Architecture of Buildings and Constructions

Educational and scientific level Bachelor

Educational program Architecture

(code and name)

Specialty 191 Architecture and urban planning

(code and name)

APPROVE

Head of ABaC department

Olga V. Smirnova

"17" March 2026



T A S K

FOR THE STUDENT'S DIPLOMA PROJECT (WORK)

Kiyak Sude Naz

(full name of the student)

1. Theme of the project Beauty Center in Kharkiv

supervisor(s) of the project (work): Borysenko A. S. assist. prof., PhD

(прізвище, ім'я, по батькові, науковий ступінь, вчене звання)

approved by order of higher educational institution No. 255-03, issued on March 17, 2026

2. The deadline for student submission of the project (work) June 18, 2026

3. Initial data for the project: diploma design task, results of the computer pre-diploma practice, topographic maps of territory, analytical studies analysis of analogues of office center, grapho-analytical materials

4. Contents of the explanatory note (list of questions to be developed): CHAPTER 1. «ANALYSIS OF ANALOGUES OF BEAUTY CENTER», CHAPTER 2. «ARCHITECTURAL PLANNING AND SPATIAL SOLUTION OF BEAUTY CENTER», CHAPTER 3. «TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF BEAUTY CENTER », CHAPTER 4. « OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY »

5. A list of graphic materials (with exact indications of mandatory drawings): Schemes of urban planning analysis of the site for design, reference plan (S 1:1000), master plan (S 1:500), floor plans of the architectural object (S 1:200), elevations S (1:200), section (S 1:200), 3D spatial model of the architectural model, perspective projections of the building.

6. Consultants of chapters of the project (work)

Chapter	Surname, initials and position consultant	Signature, date	
		task published	task accepted
1	Borysenko A. S., PhD, assist. prof. of AbaC department	 17.03.2026	 04.04.2026
2	Borysenko A. S., PhD, assist. prof. of AbaC department	 15.04.2026	 30.05.2026
4	Seryogina D.O., Assoc. prof. of the department of EaM	 01.05.2026	 8.06.2026
5	V.V. Malysheva, Ph.D., Assoc. prof. of OHaLS	 01.05.2026	 01.05.2026

7. Date of issuance of the task **17 May, 2026**

CALENDAR PLAN

No	Name of stages of the diploma project (work)	Term of completion of stages of the project (work)	Note
1	Determining the topic of the diploma project, justifying the choice of the chosen object. Introduction	March 2026	Done
2	Analysis of analogues of the selected design object. Information collection and analysis	March 2026	Done
3	Urban planning analysis of the project area (analytical schemes, reference plan, master plan)	April 2026	Done
4	Architectural and planning solution of the selected design object (graphic design of plans, facades, section)	April 2026	Done
5	Volume-spatial solution of the selected design object (graphic design of perspective projections, 3-D models, perspective angles)	April 2026 May 2026	Done Done
6	Development of an explanatory note (chapter 1)	May 2026	Done
7	Development of an explanatory note (chapter 2)	May 2026	Done
8	Completing the tasks of adjacent chapters of diploma projects (chapters 3-4)	May 2026 June 2026	Done Done
9	Completion of the explanatory note (all chapters of the work) - check for plagiarism	June 2026	Done
9	General exposition of graphic material	June 2026	Done
10	Defense of the qualification work	June 2026	Done

Student



Kiyak Sude Naz

Supervisor of the project (work)



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INTRODUCTION

The rapid development of the beauty and wellness industry has significantly influenced the formation of modern public service facilities. Today, beauty centers are no longer limited to traditional hairdressing or cosmetic services. They have transformed into multifunctional spaces that combine beauty treatments, wellness procedures, relaxation areas, fitness activities, and social interaction. As a result, the requirements for the architectural organization of such facilities have become more complex, requiring a combination of functionality, comfort, aesthetic quality, and modern technological solutions.

The growing pace of urban life, increasing attention to personal well-being, and the popularity of healthy lifestyles have led to a greater demand for high-quality beauty and wellness services. Visitors expect not only professional services but also a comfortable and attractive environment that promotes relaxation and positive emotional experiences. Therefore, the architectural design of beauty centers plays an important role in creating spaces that meet the physical, psychological, and social needs of users.

Kharkiv is one of the largest scientific, educational, and cultural centers of Ukraine. Despite the difficult conditions caused by recent events, the city continues to develop and gradually restore its infrastructure. The creation of modern public facilities remains an important task for the improvement of the urban environment and the enhancement of the quality of life of its residents. Beauty centers represent one of the types of public buildings that contribute to the development of the service sector and create comfortable spaces for recreation, communication, and self-care.

Many existing beauty salons and wellness facilities are located in adapted premises that were not originally designed for such functions. This often results in inefficient functional organization, limited opportunities for expansion, insufficient accessibility for people with disabilities, and a lack of recreational spaces for visitors. These challenges highlight the necessity of designing specialized beauty centers that can provide a high level of comfort, efficient circulation, flexible planning solutions, and an attractive architectural appearance.

An important aspect of designing contemporary beauty centers is the creation of a harmonious architectural environment that combines functionality with aesthetics. Special attention should be given to the organization of interior and exterior spaces, natural lighting, landscape design, accessibility, and the integration of the building into its urban context. The use of modern materials, sustainable design principles, and energy-efficient technologies also plays a significant role in the formation of contemporary public buildings.

The main problem addressed in this bachelor's project is the development of an architectural solution for a beauty center that responds to the growing demands of modern users while ensuring comfortable and efficient conditions for the provision of beauty and wellness services. The project seeks to create an environment that supports visitors' comfort, staff productivity, and the formation of a recognizable architectural image within the urban structure of Kharkiv.

The purpose of the bachelor's project is to develop the architectural design of a modern Beauty Center in Kharkiv that meets contemporary functional, planning, aesthetic, and technological requirements, provides a comfortable environment for visitors and staff, and contributes to the improvement of the city's public service infrastructure.

1. ANALYSIS OF ANALOGUES OF BEAUTY CENTERS

1.1 Analysis of Eutierria Wellness Centre, Karjat, India

Eutierria Wellness and beauty Centre is a contemporary wellness and beauty complex located in Karjat, Maharashtra, India. The project was designed by the architectural studio Urban Circle and completed in 2024. The building occupies a site surrounded by dense tropical vegetation and was developed as part of the Oleander Farms complex. The total area of the project is approximately 1373 m² [1].

The project represents a modern approach to the design of wellness and beauty architecture, where the building becomes closely connected with the natural environment. Unlike traditional beauty salons or spa facilities located inside urban commercial buildings, Eutierria Wellness Centre was designed as a separate architectural environment focused on relaxation, emotional comfort, and communication with nature.

The name “Eutierria” reflects the main design philosophy of the project. According to the architects, the term describes a feeling of unity with nature and the earth. This concept became the basis for the architectural and planning solution of the complex [1].

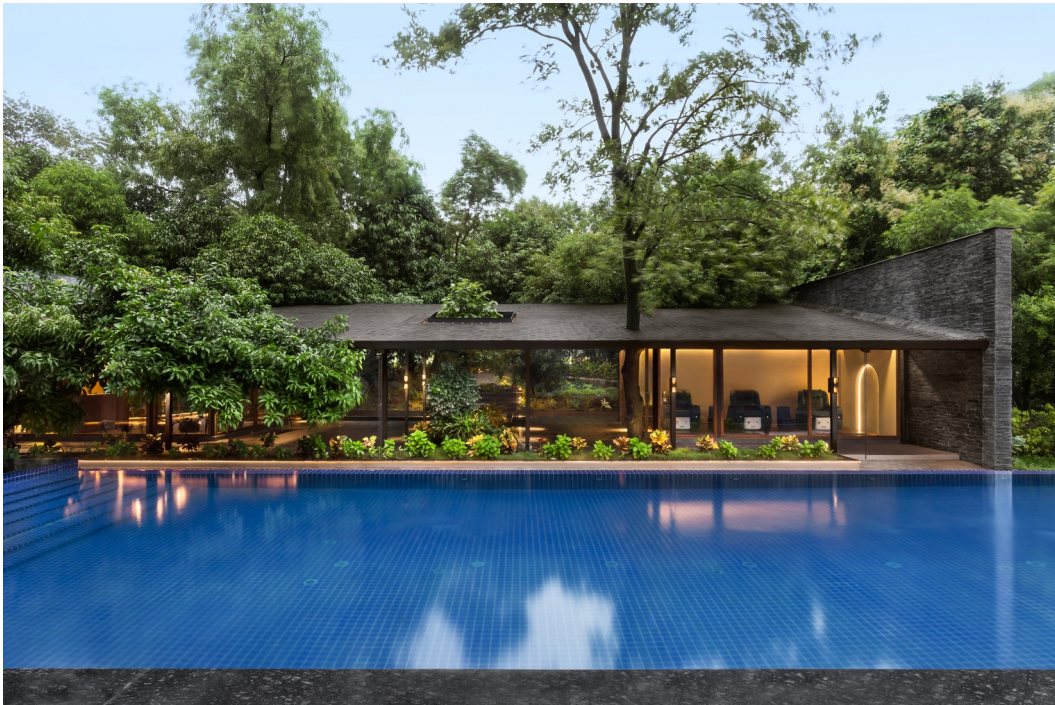


Figure 1.1 . General view of Eutierria Wellness Centre

The project Eutierria Wellness and beauty Centre demonstrates modern tendencies in the architecture of wellness facilities, including biophilic design principles, integration of landscape elements, the use of natural materials, and the creation of psychologically comfortable spaces. The architectural composition focuses not only on the functionality of the building but also on the emotional experience of visitors.

The architectural composition of the complex is based on the principle of integration with the natural landscape. The architects intentionally avoided creating a dominant architectural volume and instead designed several separate pavilions that are carefully integrated between the existing trees and greenery [1].

One of the most important aspects of the project is that the existing natural environment was preserved during construction. According to the project description, not a single tree was removed from the site. Some trees even pass through openings in the roofs and become part of the architectural composition [1].

The Eutierria Wellness and beauty Centre volumes have simple geometric forms combined with lightweight metal and glass structures. Large panoramic glazing provides strong visual connections between interior and exterior spaces. The architecture avoids excessive decorative elements and instead focuses on natural textures, light, shadow, and materiality.

The roofs have soft sloping forms directed inward toward the central courtyard. This solution creates a feeling of enclosure and psychological calmness. The architectural language of the project is minimalist, but at the same time emotionally expressive due to the interaction between architecture, water, vegetation, and natural lighting[1].

The material of Eutierria Wellness Centre palette includes wood, stone, glass, metal structures, textured plaster, and water elements. Warm neutral colors dominate throughout the project and support the relaxing atmosphere of the wellness and beauty complex (fig1.2).



Figure 1.2 .Architectural composition and integration with landscape

The project demonstrates how modern architecture can create harmony between built and natural environments. The building does not visually compete with the landscape but instead becomes part of it.

The master plan organization of Eutierria Wellness and beauty Centre is based on preserving the existing landscape structure of the site. The complex occupies approximately two acres of land covered with dense vegetation [1].

The planning solution organizes the complex around a central swimming pool and open recreational courtyard. Four independent wings are arranged around this central space. Such organization creates clear functional zoning while maintaining visual and physical connections between different parts of the complex [1].

The entrance pavilion is designed as a transparent lightweight structure that visually opens toward the landscape. Upon entering the complex, visitors immediately experience views of greenery, water, and open space. This planning approach creates a gradual transition from the external world into the calm atmosphere of the wellness environment (fig1.3).



Figure 1.3 . Site plan and organization of the complex

Pedestrian circulation plays a dominant role in the site organization. Pathways between the pavilions pass through landscaped areas and small gardens, creating a meditative movement experience. Water features and green courtyards are integrated into the circulation routes: [2].

An important feature of the master plan is the relationship between open and enclosed spaces. The project includes semi-open terraces, courtyards, outdoor showers, relaxation platforms, and landscaped recreation zones. This creates continuous interaction between interior and exterior environments.

The complex demonstrates a human-oriented planning structure where the scale of the spaces remains comfortable and intimate despite the relatively large site area.

The internal planning organization of the complex is based on functional zoning and the gradual transition from public to private spaces. The building is divided into several independent wings with different functions [1].

The entrance wing contains the reception area, waiting spaces, and transition zones. This pavilion acts as the main public element of the complex and visually connects visitors with the central courtyard and landscape.

The two side wings contain separate male and female wellness facilities, including changing rooms, saunas, steam rooms, and relaxation areas [1]. This separation allows for comfortable organization of visitor flows and ensures privacy .

The fourth pavilion contains spa treatment rooms and wellness spaces for individual and couple procedures. These rooms are organized around small private courtyards and open-air shower spaces, strengthening the relationship between architecture and nature [1] (fig1.4).

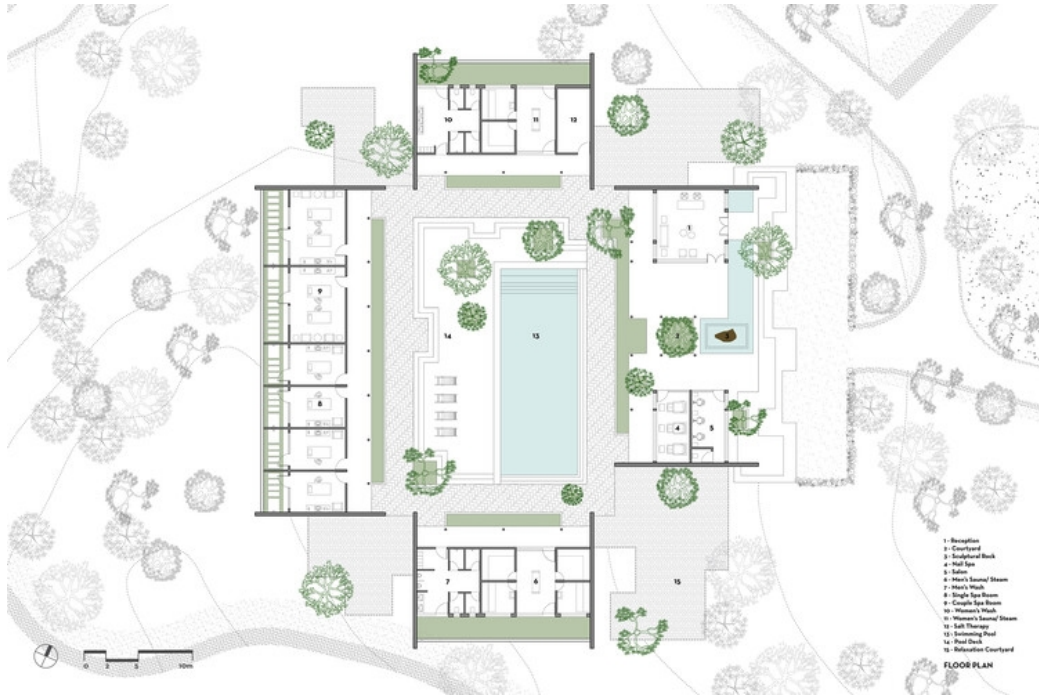


Figure 1.4. Functional floor plan of the complex

The planning solution pays significant attention to sensory experience. Visitors move through a sequence of open, semi-open, and enclosed spaces that gradually change in scale, lighting conditions, and atmosphere. This creates a calm and emotionally balanced environment [2].

The functional structure of the complex demonstrates efficient organization of visitor circulation, service areas, and wellness functions while maintaining visual openness and spatial comfort.

One of the most interesting architectural features of the project is the sculptural composition located in the entrance pavilion. The architects created a large floating stone element positioned above a shallow water basin with circular ripples [3].

This sculptural installation acts as both a visual focal point and a symbolic element representing calmness and emotional balance. The sound of moving water becomes part of the sensory architectural experience.

Another important feature is the integration of trees directly into the architectural composition. Openings in the roofs allow existing vegetation to penetrate the built volumes, creating a blurred boundary between architecture and landscape.

The project also demonstrates the successful use of biophilic design principles. Natural ventilation, daylight, water features, vegetation, and natural materials contribute to visitor comfort and psychological relaxation.

1.2 Analysis of termalija family wellness, Podčetrtek, Slovenia

Termalija Family Wellness is a modern wellness and recreation complex located in the town of Podčetrtek, Slovenia. The project was designed by the architectural bureau Enota and completed as part of the larger thermal resort complex Terme Olimia. The building is considered one of the most significant contemporary wellness facilities in Europe and has received international recognition for its innovative architectural design and integration with the surrounding landscape [3].

The complex was designed as a multifunctional wellness center intended for visitors of different age groups, including families with children. The facility combines swimming pools, wellness and spa zones, relaxation areas, saunas, recreation spaces, restaurants, and various leisure functions. Unlike traditional wellness centers, the project was conceived not only as a place for health and relaxation but also as a unique architectural attraction.

The project reflects modern tendencies in the design of public wellness facilities. The architecture focuses on creating a comfortable and memorable environment through expressive forms, natural materials, transparency, and a strong connection with nature. The building demonstrates how architecture can become an important component of the visitor experience rather than simply a container for functional spaces (fig1.5).



Figure 1.5 .General view of Termalija Family Wellness

The architectural concept of Termalija Family Wellness is based on the idea of creating a building that visually merges with the surrounding landscape. The architects sought to avoid the appearance of a large conventional structure and instead designed a dynamic composition inspired by natural forms and topography [6].

The most distinctive feature of the project is its large curved roof. The roof consists of a series of organic wave-like forms that appear to float above the building. These flowing geometries create a recognizable architectural image and establish a visual connection with the surrounding hills and natural environment.

The building is characterized by extensive glazing, which allows natural light to penetrate deep into the interior spaces. Transparent façades create visual continuity between indoor and outdoor environments and allow visitors to enjoy views of the surrounding landscape from almost every part of the complex.

Wood is the dominant finishing material throughout the project. Large timber structural elements support the roof and create a warm atmosphere inside the building. The use of natural materials contributes to visitor comfort and reinforces the wellness concept of the complex (fig1.6).



Figure 1.6 . Architectural composition and roof structure

The architectural composition avoids rigid geometric forms and instead uses flowing lines and organic shapes. This design approach helps create a relaxed environment and strengthens the relationship between architecture and nature.

The complex is located within the Terme Olimia resort area, surrounded by green landscapes, forests, and recreational zones. The site organization was developed to maximize the relationship between the building and its natural context [1].

The main entrance is positioned to provide clear access from the existing resort infrastructure. Parking areas and service zones are located on the perimeter of the site, while pedestrian movement is prioritized near the building.

One of the key planning principles is the integration of interior and exterior recreational spaces. Outdoor swimming pools, terraces, relaxation gardens, and sunbathing areas are directly connected with indoor wellness facilities. This creates a continuous recreational environment that extends beyond the building envelope.

The landscape design plays a significant role in the overall composition of the project. Existing vegetation was preserved whenever possible, while additional landscaping was used to create visual connections between the building and the surrounding natural environment (fig1.7).

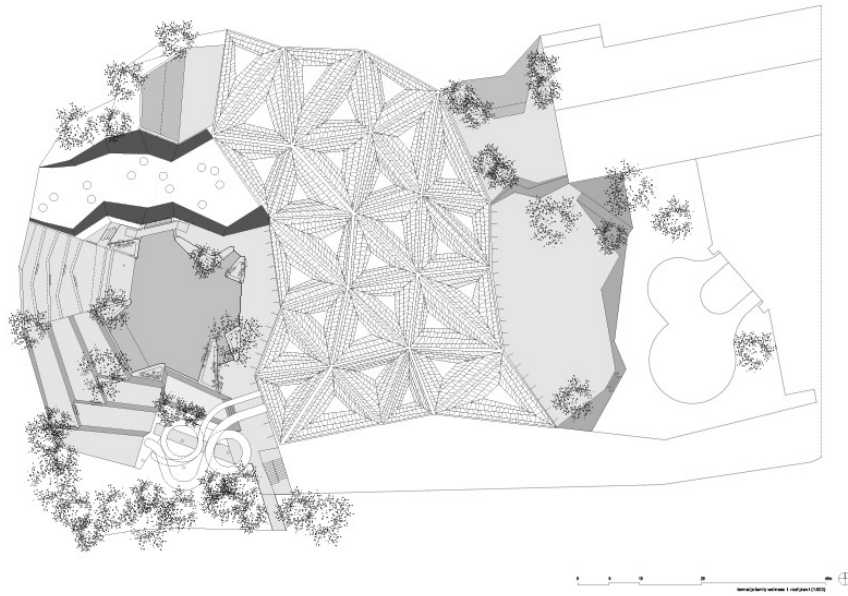


Figure 1.7. Master plan of the complex

The open spaces around the building are organized to support various recreational activities. Visitors can move freely between interior wellness zones and exterior relaxation areas, enhancing the overall experience of the complex.

The planning structure of Termalija Family Wellness is organized around a large central atrium space. This central volume serves as the main orientation point and distributes visitors to different functional zones throughout the complex [6].

The building contains several interconnected functions. These include family swimming pools, thermal pools, wellness facilities, saunas, relaxation lounges, children's recreation areas, restaurants, and technical service spaces.

The central part of the building is occupied by the main pool zone, which features various water attractions and recreational functions. Around this space are arranged wellness facilities, treatment rooms, and quieter relaxation areas.

The circulation system is designed to be intuitive and easy to navigate. Open visual connections between different zones help visitors orient themselves within the

building. The large central space also contributes to a sense of openness and spaciousness (fig1.8).

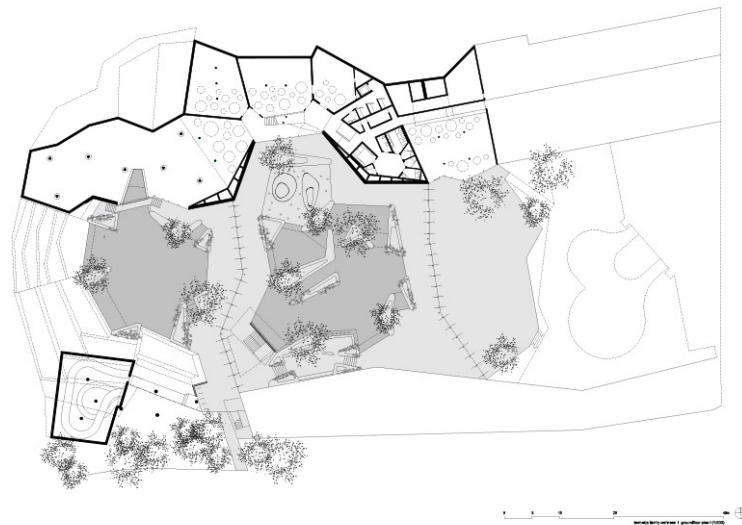


Figure 1.8 .Functional floor plan

Special attention was paid to creating separate areas for different user groups. Families with children can enjoy active recreation zones, while adults seeking relaxation have access to quieter wellness and spa facilities. This functional zoning improves comfort and operational efficiency.

Natural lighting is extensively used throughout the building. Large glazed surfaces reduce the need for artificial lighting during the day and create a pleasant interior atmosphere.

The most remarkable architectural feature of Termalija Family Wellness is its innovative roof structure. The roof consists of a complex timber construction that forms a series of curved organic surfaces resembling waves or natural landforms [5].

This roof not only defines the visual identity of the building but also contributes to the quality of interior spaces. The flowing geometry creates dynamic ceilings, varying spatial heights, and interesting light effects throughout the complex (fig1.9).

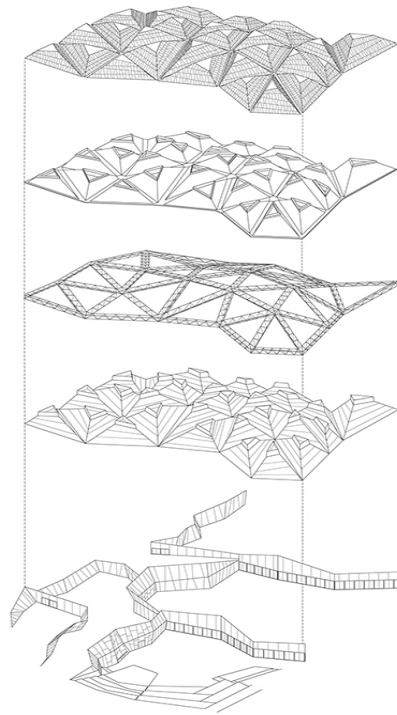


Figure 1.9. Interior space and timber roof structure

Another important feature is the seamless transition between indoor and outdoor spaces. Large glazed façades, terraces, and landscape elements create visual continuity and strengthen the connection with nature.

The project also demonstrates sustainable design principles through the use of natural materials, energy-efficient technologies, daylight utilization, and landscape integration.

The architectural solution shows how a public wellness facility can become a landmark while maintaining harmony with its surroundings.

1.3 Analysis of Beauty Center, Hévíz, Hungary

The Beauty Center in Hévíz, Hungary, designed by ZSK Architects, is a contemporary public building that combines beauty, wellness, healthcare, and recreation functions within a single architectural complex. The project is located in the famous spa town of Hévíz, known internationally for its thermal lake and health tourism. The building was developed as part of the city's wellness infrastructure and serves both local residents and visitors seeking beauty and wellness services [7].

The project represents a modern interpretation of beauty center architecture. Unlike traditional beauty salons, the building functions as a specialized wellness facility where architecture becomes an important element of the visitor experience. The center combines beauty treatment rooms, wellness facilities, consultation spaces, relaxation areas, and administrative functions within a carefully designed architectural environment (fig1.10).

One of the main goals of the project was to create a contemporary and recognizable building that would reflect the concepts of beauty, transformation, and well-being through architectural form. As a result, the project has become one of the most distinctive examples of modern beauty-center architecture in Europe.



Figure 1.10. General view of the Beauty Center in Hévíz

The building demonstrates how architectural design can support the identity of a wellness and beauty facility while simultaneously creating comfortable and functional spaces for visitors.

The architectural composition of the Beauty Center is based on the idea of movement and transformation. According to the architects, the façade design was inspired by the changing qualities of human skin and the concept of beauty enhancement. This idea is expressed through the dynamic arrangement of façade elements that create varying patterns of light and shadow across the building envelope [7].

The building consists of several interconnected volumes organized into a unified architectural composition. The overall form is contemporary and sculptural, with curved surfaces and flowing lines that soften the appearance of the structure.

The façade serves as the main visual feature of the project. A system of perforated panels and layered exterior surfaces creates depth and visual complexity while also providing solar protection. The façade changes appearance throughout the day depending on sunlight conditions, making the building visually dynamic.



Figure 1.11. Architectural composition and facade design

The material palette includes glass, metal panels, concrete surfaces, and modern composite materials. The combination of these materials creates an elegant and technologically advanced appearance appropriate for a contemporary beauty and wellness center.

Large glazed areas provide natural lighting to the interior spaces and establish visual connections between indoor functions and outdoor landscapes. Transparency is used as an important architectural tool to create openness and accessibility.

The project demonstrates how architectural form can become part of the branding and identity of a beauty-oriented facility.

The Beauty Center is located within an urban recreational area of Hévíz, surrounded by hotels, wellness facilities, and landscaped public spaces. The master plan solution was developed to ensure convenient access for visitors while maintaining a comfortable and attractive environment around the building [7].

The main entrance is clearly emphasized and connected to pedestrian pathways leading from nearby streets and public spaces. Visitor parking is organized around the perimeter of the site to minimize conflicts between vehicles and pedestrian movement.

Landscape design forms an important component of the project. Green areas, decorative planting, and recreational spaces help integrate the building into its surroundings and improve the overall quality of the environment.



Figure 1.12. Site plan and landscape organization

The open spaces surrounding the building serve both functional and aesthetic purposes. They provide areas for relaxation and create an attractive setting for visitors before entering the facility.

Special attention was given to accessibility. The site is designed to accommodate visitors of different age groups and physical abilities through barrier-free routes and convenient circulation systems.

The master plan demonstrates how landscape design can enhance the architectural image of a public building while supporting user comfort.

The planning structure of the Beauty Center is organized according to the principle of functional efficiency and visitor comfort. The building contains several interconnected zones that support different aspects of beauty and wellness services [7].

The entrance level includes the reception area, waiting spaces, information desks, and visitor services. These public functions are located near the main entrance to ensure easy access and intuitive orientation.

The central part of the building accommodates beauty treatment rooms, cosmetic service areas, consultation spaces, and wellness facilities. The arrangement of these functions provides efficient circulation while maintaining privacy for visitors.



Figure 1.13. Functional floor plan

Additional spaces include administrative offices, staff facilities, technical rooms, and service areas. These support functions are separated from visitor circulation routes to ensure efficient building operation.

The planning solution emphasizes flexibility and adaptability. Rooms can accommodate various types of beauty treatments and wellness services, allowing the facility to respond to changing operational requirements.

Natural lighting is used extensively throughout the building. Large windows and glazed façades improve interior comfort while reducing the dependence on artificial lighting.

The circulation system is simple and clearly organized, allowing visitors to move easily between different functional zones.

The most significant architectural feature of the project is its innovative façade system. The façade was designed as a symbolic representation of beauty and transformation. Layered panels create a constantly changing visual effect that responds to sunlight, weather conditions, and viewing angles [7].

This dynamic architectural skin serves multiple functions. It enhances the visual identity of the building, improves environmental performance by providing solar shading, and contributes to the overall comfort of interior spaces.



Figure 1.14. Detail of the facade system

Another important feature is the integration of architecture and branding. The building itself communicates the values of beauty, wellness, elegance, and transformation, making architecture an active participant in the visitor experience.

The project demonstrates how contemporary architectural technologies can be combined with aesthetic concepts to create memorable public buildings.

2. ARCHITECTURAL PLANNING AND SPATIAL SOLUTION OF BEAUTY CENTER IN KHARKIV

2.1. Urban analysis of the territory of the beauty center

The proposed site for the Beauty Center is located in the central part of Kharkiv, an important cultural, educational, and commercial center. The location of the site within the city structure is highly advantageous due to its proximity to the historical center, major public spaces, commercial facilities, and transportation routes.

The territory is situated near the Kharkiv River, which forms an important natural element within the urban environment. The riverfront creates attractive visual views, improves environmental quality, and contributes to the formation of recreational spaces within the city center. The site benefits from its proximity to both active urban zones and natural landscape elements, creating favorable conditions for the placement of a beauty and wellness facility.

The central location ensures convenient accessibility from different districts of Kharkiv. The territory is surrounded by residential neighborhoods, public buildings, office facilities, restaurants, hotels, and commercial establishments. Such a mixed-use urban environment creates a constant flow of people and increases the attractiveness of the future Beauty Center.

The analysis of the city structure demonstrates that the territory occupies an important position within the urban framework and has significant potential for the development of a modern public building.

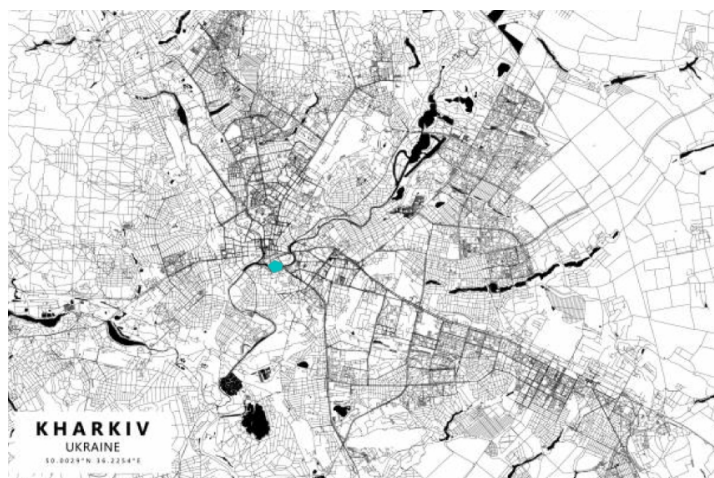


Figure 2.1. Situation Map

The selected site occupies a prominent corner position within the urban quarter. The territory is bounded by the Kharkiv River on the southern side, which creates a strong visual connection with the waterfront and recreational areas. On the western side, the site is bordered by Lopatynskyi Lane, while Kuznechna Street forms the northern boundary of the territory. The eastern side is connected to the surrounding urban development and local street network.

Such a location provides excellent visibility of the future building from several directions and creates opportunities for forming a recognizable architectural image. The corner position allows the organization of convenient access points and contributes to the integration of the facility into the surrounding urban environment.

The quarter is characterized by a relatively dense urban fabric consisting of residential, commercial, and public buildings. Most of the development follows the perimeter block structure typical of the central districts of Kharkiv. This creates clearly defined street spaces and active pedestrian environments.

The presence of the river significantly influences the character of the territory. Open views towards the waterfront improve the visual quality of the site and provide opportunities for landscape design and outdoor recreational areas associated with the Beauty Center.

The configuration of the plot allows for efficient placement of the building, pedestrian routes, landscape elements, and supporting infrastructure. The site possesses sufficient area to accommodate the main building volume and external public spaces.

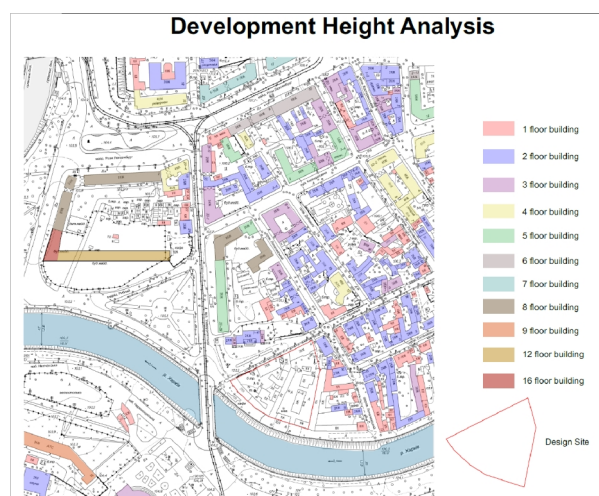


Figure 2.2 .Planning Territory Analysis

The functional analysis demonstrates that the surrounding area has a mixed-use character. Residential functions occupy a significant part of the quarter and form the primary user base for the future Beauty Center. The presence of nearby residential buildings ensures a constant demand for beauty and wellness services.

Commercial facilities are concentrated along the main streets surrounding the site. Shops, cafes, restaurants, service facilities, and small businesses create active street life and contribute to the attractiveness of the area. These functions generate pedestrian activity throughout the day and support the development of public services.

Office and administrative buildings are also present within the surrounding territory. Employees working in these facilities represent an additional group of potential visitors to the Beauty Center. The proximity of workplaces creates favorable conditions for the use of beauty and wellness services during lunch breaks and after working hours.

Green spaces and recreational areas are located along the riverfront. These territories contribute to environmental quality and create opportunities for recreation and outdoor activities. The river corridor functions as an important ecological and landscape element within the city structure.

The analysis also indicates the presence of cultural, religious, and public facilities within walking distance of the site. Such diversity of urban functions contributes to the vitality of the area and increases its attractiveness for the location of a public service facility.

Overall, the territory can be classified as a multifunctional urban environment where residential, commercial, recreational, and public functions coexist. This creates favorable conditions for the successful operation of the Beauty Center.

The analysis of the surrounding building heights indicates a diverse urban environment characterized by buildings ranging from one to sixteen storeys. The predominant building heights within the immediate vicinity of the site are two-, three-, and four-storey structures typical of the historical central districts of Kharkiv.

Several higher buildings are located within the broader urban context, contributing to the formation of the city skyline. However, the immediate surroundings of the site are

characterized by medium-rise development, which creates a comfortable human-scale environment.

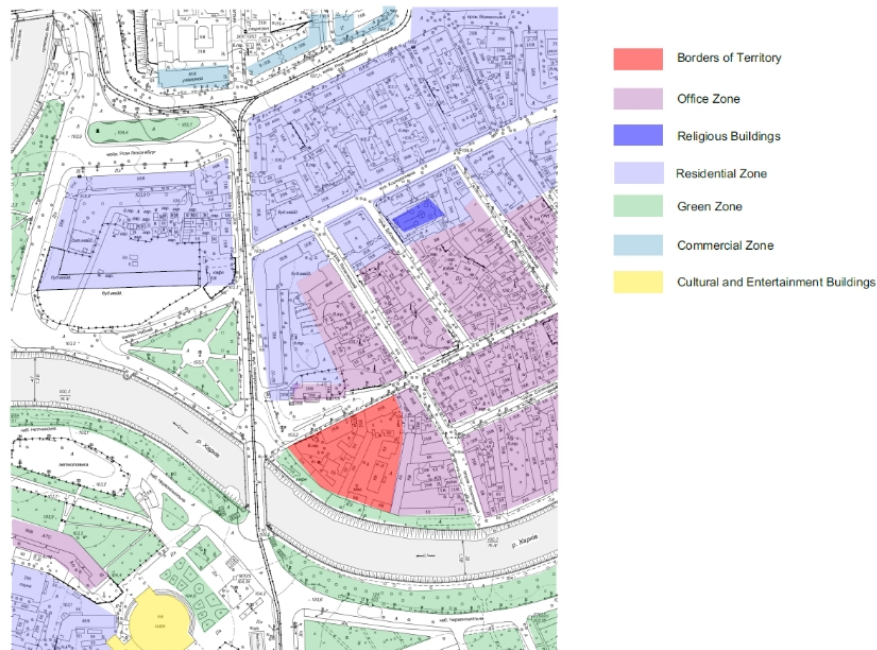


Figure 2.3. Functional Analysis Scheme

The variation in building heights contributes to visual diversity and creates opportunities for the development of an expressive architectural composition. At the same time, the future Beauty Center should respect the existing urban context and maintain compatibility with the surrounding scale of development.

The height analysis demonstrates that the site is not visually dominated by high-rise structures, allowing the future building to become a noticeable architectural element within the quarter while maintaining harmony with its surroundings.

The transport analysis indicates a high level of accessibility of the site. The territory is connected to the city's transportation network through several important streets and local roads. Lopatynskyi Lane and Kuznechna Street provide direct access to the site and connect it with the surrounding districts of the city.

Vehicle circulation around the site is well organized due to the existing street network. The territory can be accessed from several directions, which improves convenience for visitors and service vehicles. The location within the central district ensures short travel distances from many parts of the city.

Public transportation accessibility is another important advantage of the site. Bus stops and public transport routes are located within comfortable walking distance, allowing visitors to reach the facility without the use of private vehicles. This increases accessibility for different user groups and supports sustainable urban mobility.

The pedestrian infrastructure surrounding the site is highly developed. Sidewalks connect the territory with nearby residential areas, commercial facilities, offices, and public spaces. Existing pedestrian routes generate continuous movement throughout the day and contribute to the vitality of the area.

The proximity of the Kharkiv River embankment creates additional pedestrian activity associated with recreational walking routes. These pedestrian flows can be integrated into the concept of the future Beauty Center through the creation of attractive public spaces and landscaped areas.

The corner location of the site enables the organization of multiple pedestrian entrances and improves the permeability of the territory. Such conditions are particularly beneficial for a public building intended to attract a large number of visitors.

The analysis demonstrates that the territory possesses excellent transport and pedestrian accessibility and can efficiently serve visitors arriving by private vehicles, public transport, bicycles, or on foot.



Figure 2.4 . Traffic and Pedestrian Analysis Scheme

The urban analysis demonstrates that the selected site possesses favorable conditions for the development of a modern Beauty Center. The territory occupies a strategically advantageous location within the central part of Kharkiv and benefits from proximity to the Kharkiv River, developed transportation infrastructure, active pedestrian routes, and a multifunctional urban environment.

The surrounding area combines residential, commercial, office, recreational, and public functions, creating a stable base of potential visitors. The riverfront location enhances the environmental quality of the territory and provides opportunities for landscape integration and the creation of attractive outdoor spaces.

The analysis confirms the suitability of the selected site for the placement of a Beauty Center and provides a strong foundation for the development of the architectural and planning concept of the project.

2.2. Master plan solution and landscape design of the beauty center territory

The master plan solution of the Beauty Center was developed considering the urban characteristics of the site, its location along the Kharkiv River embankment, and the need to create a comfortable environment for visitors. The main objective of the project was to integrate the building into the existing urban structure while simultaneously creating attractive recreational and landscaped spaces that enhance the quality of the surrounding environment.

The territory occupies a triangular site bordered by the Kharkiv River, Lopatynskyi Lane, and adjacent urban development. Such a location creates a unique urban situation and provides extensive visual connections with the waterfront. The master plan solution takes advantage of these conditions by orienting the main public spaces toward the river and organizing pedestrian routes that connect the building with the embankment.

The Beauty Center building is positioned in the central part of the site, creating a balanced relationship between the architectural volume and the surrounding open spaces. The placement of the building allows for convenient access from all sides of the territory and ensures clear functional zoning of the site. The building acts as the

compositional center of the entire complex while maintaining visual openness toward the riverfront landscape.



Figure 2.5. Master Plan of the Beauty Center

The main entrance to the Beauty Center is located on the side facing the urban street network and customer parking area. Such a solution provides convenient access for visitors arriving by private vehicles or public transportation. The entrance plaza is designed as an open public space that serves as a transitional zone between the city environment and the beauty center.

A customer parking area is organized in the northern part of the site near the main entrance. The parking zone is designed to ensure convenient vehicle circulation and direct access to the building. The location of the parking area minimizes conflicts between pedestrian and vehicular movement while maintaining the visual quality of the site.

An unloading and service area is located adjacent to the building and separated from the main visitor routes. This solution ensures efficient operation of the facility without

disrupting the comfort of visitors. Service circulation is organized independently from public spaces, improving the functionality of the complex.

The project includes several commercial units integrated into the site structure. These retail spaces complement the functions of the Beauty Center and contribute to the creation of an active public environment. Their location near the entrance area enhances visitor convenience and increases the attractiveness of the complex.

A significant element of the master plan is the large terrace located adjacent to the building. The terrace functions as an outdoor recreational space where visitors can relax before or after beauty and wellness procedures. The open design of the terrace provides views toward the landscaped gardens and the riverfront, creating a pleasant and relaxing atmosphere.

Landscape design plays a major role in the overall concept of the project. Green spaces are distributed throughout the territory and create a continuous recreational environment. The landscaping includes decorative trees, shrubs, flowering plants, lawns, and seasonal vegetation that contribute to the visual diversity of the site.

Several garden areas are organized within the territory. These gardens function as recreational zones where visitors can spend time outdoors in a calm and comfortable environment. The gardens are integrated with pedestrian pathways and seating areas, encouraging relaxation and social interaction.

Particular attention was given to the riverfront zone. The embankment area was transformed into a landscaped public space that strengthens the relationship between the project and the Kharkiv River. Pedestrian pathways along the waterfront create opportunities for walking, recreation, and visual enjoyment of the river landscape. The riverfront becomes an important component of the visitor experience and contributes to the overall attractiveness of the complex.

The pedestrian circulation system is organized as a network of interconnected pathways that link all functional zones of the site. The routes provide convenient movement between the entrance area, parking spaces, terraces, gardens, seating zones, and riverfront promenade. The pathway system follows the geometry of the site and contributes to the dynamic composition of the landscape design.

Several outdoor seating areas are distributed throughout the territory. These spaces are equipped with benches and shaded resting places surrounded by vegetation. The seating zones encourage social interaction and provide opportunities for relaxation within the landscaped environment.

The project also incorporates sustainable landscape design principles. Extensive green areas help improve the microclimate, reduce surface overheating, and increase rainwater absorption. Trees provide natural shading for pedestrian routes and recreational spaces, contributing to visitor comfort during warm seasons.

An important architectural feature of the project is the green roof located above the main building volume. The green roof enhances the environmental performance of the building, improves thermal insulation, and visually integrates the architecture into the surrounding landscape. When viewed from adjacent buildings and elevated viewpoints, the roof becomes an additional landscape element within the urban environment.



Figure 2.6 – 3-d visualization of the beauty center territory

The overall master plan composition is based on the integration of architecture, landscape, and public space. The project seeks to create not only a functional beauty center but also an attractive urban environment that contributes to the improvement of the riverfront area and the quality of life within the surrounding district.

Conclusion

The master plan solution of the Beauty Center successfully integrates the building into the urban and natural context of the site. The project combines functional efficiency, accessibility, landscape design, and recreational opportunities within a unified architectural composition. The proximity of the Kharkiv River, the organization of gardens and terraces, the creation of pedestrian routes, and the use of extensive landscaping contribute to the formation of a comfortable and attractive environment for visitors. The proposed solution enhances the visual quality of the territory and creates a contemporary public space that responds to the needs of modern urban users.

2.3. Functional planning solution of beauty center

The functional and planning solution of the Beauty Center is based on the creation of a multifunctional public building that combines commercial, beauty, wellness, recreational, and administrative functions. The building is organized on three main levels. Due to the terraced character of the site, different floors have connections with different levels of the territory. This makes the building more open and accessible from the parking area, pedestrian terraces, and landscaped spaces.

The planning structure is formed around a system of corridors, stairs, and an elevator, which provide convenient vertical and horizontal circulation. The main reception area is located on the first floor, because this level is connected with the parking area and the main visitor entrance. From this point, visitors can easily reach the beauty service zones, administrative rooms, wellness spaces, and upper-floor treatment rooms.

The ground floor has a mixed functional character. It includes commercial premises, wellness functions, recreation areas, service rooms, and technical spaces. This

floor is connected with the lower level of the territory and the landscaped terraces, so it works as an active public and recreational level of the complex.

The commercial part of the ground floor includes several shops: Store 1, Store 2, Store 4, and Store 5. These premises are intended for the sale of cosmetics, beauty products, care products, accessories, and other goods connected with the function of the Beauty Center. Their location on the ground floor is convenient because visitors can enter the shopping area separately or use it before and after beauty procedures.

Near the commercial premises, storage rooms for the shops are provided. These rooms are necessary for keeping goods, equipment, and packages. The unloading area is also placed on this level. It allows products and materials to be delivered to the building without disturbing the main visitor flows. This is important for the normal operation of the shops and the beauty center.

The wellness zone of the ground floor includes the indoor pool, sauna, hot tub, massage room, yoga room, showers, changing rooms, and solarium. These rooms form a complete relaxation and wellness block. The indoor pool is one of the main spaces of the floor and creates the central recreational function. The sauna and hot tub are placed close to the pool and showers, which is logical for visitor comfort. The massage room and yoga room provide quieter functions and support the concept of health, relaxation, and body care.

The solarium area is also located on the ground floor. It is placed separately from the active pool zone, which helps to create a more private and calm atmosphere. The solarium expands the range of beauty and wellness services and supports the general idea of the building as a combined Beauty Center and Spa.

The relaxation bar is located near the recreational part of the floor. It gives visitors the opportunity to rest, communicate, and spend time after wellness procedures. This space increases the comfort of the center and makes the building not only a service facility but also a place for relaxation.

The ground floor also includes toilets, corridors, storage rooms, storage for the Beauty Center, and a dye mixing room. The dye mixing room is an important supporting space for hair and beauty services, because it allows staff to prepare

materials separately from public areas. The corridor system connects all rooms and provides clear movement between commercial, wellness, and service zones.

In general, the ground floor combines public, commercial, service, and spa functions. Its planning solution creates convenient access to shops and wellness facilities while separating service processes from visitor movement.

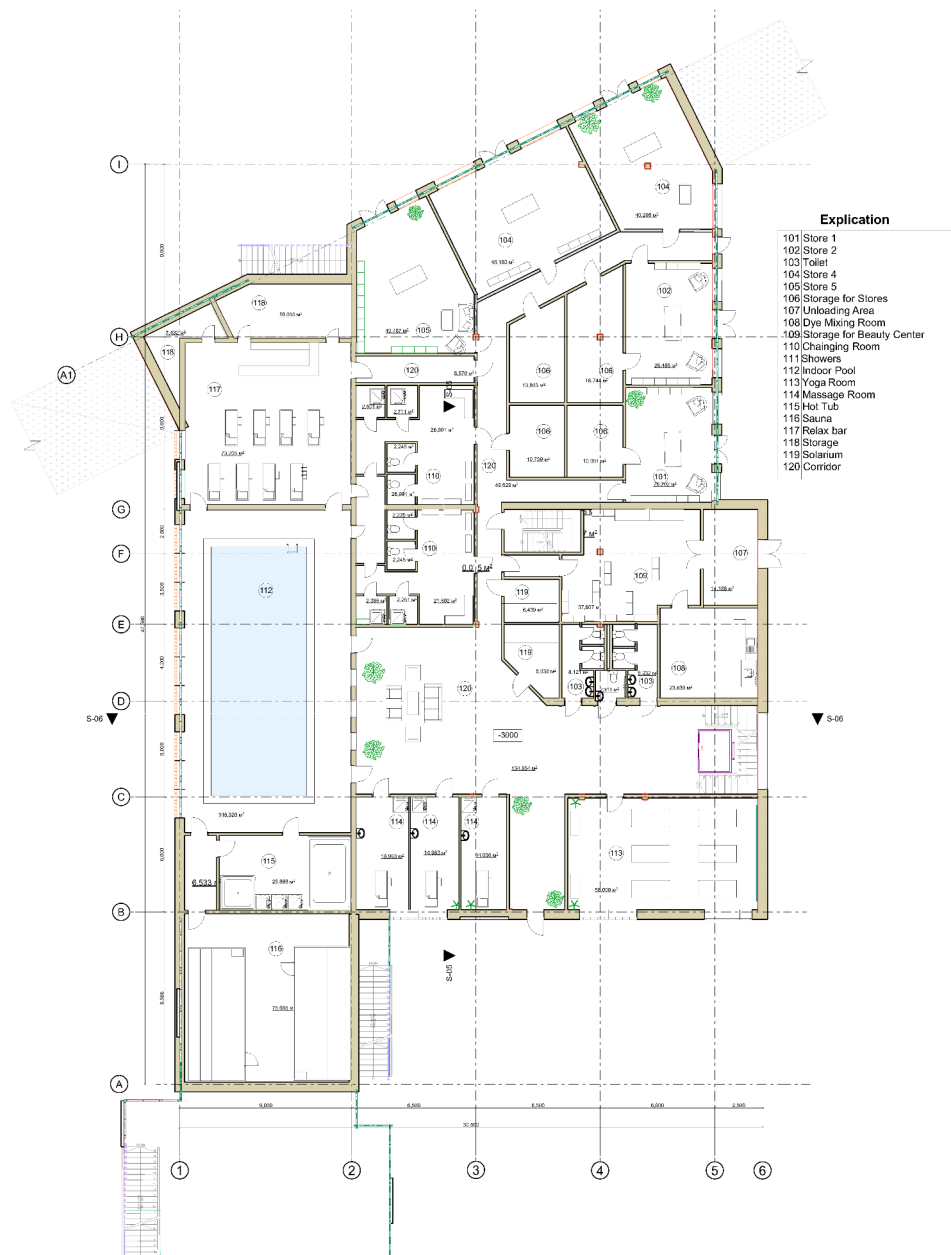


Figure 2.7. Ground Floor Plan

The first floor is the main entrance and organizational level of the Beauty Center. Visitors can enter this floor from the parking level and through the accessible ramp. Therefore, the reception area is located here, in the main part of the building, where it can control and organize the visitor flows.

The reception is the central point of the Beauty Center. From this space, visitors receive information, register for procedures, wait for services, and move to different functional zones. The waiting area is located near the reception and creates a comfortable public space for visitors.

The first floor contains the main hair care zone. This includes the hair wash area and hair design room. These rooms are placed in the main part of the plan and are designed for everyday beauty services. The hair wash area supports the work of the hair design room and provides the necessary functional connection between preparation and service.

A children's waiting area is also provided on this floor. This solution is useful because visitors may come with children, and the center becomes more comfortable for different user groups. The children's waiting area improves the social and family-oriented character of the building.

The first floor includes administrative and staff premises. These are the staff room, accounting office, director's office, and other support rooms. Their location near the main public level is convenient for management and daily organization of the center. At the same time, these rooms are separated from the main visitor areas, which helps to maintain a comfortable working environment.

Sanitary facilities are also located on this floor, including a toilet for people with disabilities. This supports the principles of barrier-free design and makes the building accessible for all visitors. The elevator and staircase connect the first floor with the ground and upper floors.

The first floor can be considered the main functional level of the building because it contains the entrance, reception, waiting area, beauty services, and administration. It organizes the work of the whole Beauty Center.

cosmetology room, podology room, laser epilation room, body bar, therapy room, and sanitary rooms.

The eyelash area, make-up room, and make-up studio are intended for decorative beauty services. These rooms are grouped in the upper part of the building to create a quieter and more comfortable atmosphere for clients. The nail room is also located on this floor and forms part of the general beauty-service block.

The skin care room, hardware cosmetology room, injection cosmetology room, and laser epilation room create the medical-cosmetology part of the Beauty Center. These rooms need more privacy and a more controlled environment, so their placement on the second floor is logical. This zoning separates specialized procedures from more public and noisy functions on the lower levels.

The podology room expands the functional program of the center and provides care services connected with foot health and aesthetics. The therapy room supports the wellness direction of the building and can be used for individual procedures, body care, or relaxation treatments.

The body bar is included as an additional service and recreation space. It can be used as a small relaxation zone connected with body care programs and wellness services. The waiting area on this floor provides comfortable conditions for clients before procedures.

The second floor also includes toilets, including a toilet for people with disabilities, and corridors that connect all rooms with the vertical circulation core. The plan is organized so that visitors can easily find the necessary room while staff can work efficiently.

In general, the second floor is the most specialized level of the Beauty Center. It contains individual treatment rooms, cosmetology spaces, and private beauty services. This floor completes the functional structure of the building and allows the center to provide a wide range of services.



Figure 2.9 Second Floor Plan

The functional and planning solution of the Beauty Center is organized according to the principle of gradual transition from more public and active spaces to more private and specialized areas. The ground floor includes shops, wellness, spa, sauna, pool, solarium, and service rooms. The first floor works as the main entrance level with reception, waiting area, hair services, administration, and staff rooms. The second floor includes specialized cosmetology, make-up, nail, skin care, laser, injection, podology, and therapy rooms.

Such organization makes the building convenient for visitors and efficient for staff. The separation of commercial, wellness, beauty, administrative, and service functions helps to avoid conflicts between different flows. The central staircase and elevator provide clear vertical communication, while the terraced site allows comfortable access from different levels of the territory.

The proposed planning solution supports the multifunctional character of the Beauty Center and creates conditions for beauty services, wellness procedures, relaxation, shopping, and social communication within one architectural complex.

2.4. Volume-spatial and architectural-constructive solution of beauty center

The volumetric-spatial solution of the Beauty Center was developed based on the urban planning conditions of the site, its riverside location, and the functional requirements of a contemporary beauty and wellness facility. The architectural concept aims to create a recognizable public building that combines beauty, wellness, recreation, and commercial functions within a unified architectural composition.

The building is located in the central part of the site and serves as the dominant architectural element of the entire complex. Its placement creates a clear compositional center while preserving visual connections with the Kharkiv River and the surrounding landscaped areas. The volumetric composition is designed to respond to the irregular geometry of the site and to establish a strong relationship between architecture and landscape.

The overall architectural form consists of a compact three-storey volume with simple geometric lines and a contemporary appearance. The building has a predominantly rectangular configuration with carefully articulated façades that create visual rhythm and balance. The simplicity of the form emphasizes functionality while allowing the surrounding landscape and public spaces to play an important role in the overall perception of the project.

One of the defining features of the composition is the terraced organization of the site. Due to the difference in ground levels between the city streets and the river embankment, the project utilizes a system of terraces that integrate the building with the landscape. These terraces create a gradual transition between architecture and open spaces while providing opportunities for outdoor recreation and public activity.

The main architectural volume is positioned on the upper terrace, making it visible from surrounding streets and the riverfront promenade. Such positioning

enhances the visual prominence of the building and strengthens its role as a public landmark within the area.



Figure 2.10. General View of the Beauty Center Complex

The architectural image of the Beauty Center is based on contemporary principles of simplicity, transparency, and environmental integration. Large glazed surfaces are used throughout the façades to maximize natural lighting and establish visual connections between interior spaces and the surrounding landscape. The extensive use of glass creates an open and welcoming appearance while improving the quality of interior environments.

Vertical glazing elements emphasize the height of the building and create a dynamic façade composition. Corner glazing is used in several areas of the building, enhancing transparency and providing panoramic views toward the river and landscaped gardens.

The façades are finished with light-colored materials that create an elegant and modern appearance. The soft pink-beige tone selected for the exterior surfaces contributes to the distinctive identity of the building and provides visual warmth. The neutral color palette also harmonizes with the greenery of the surrounding landscape and the blue tones of the river.

A significant architectural feature of the project is the use of vegetation as an integral component of the façade composition. Climbing plants and green elements are incorporated into selected façade zones, softening the appearance of the building and strengthening its connection with nature. These vertical landscape elements contribute to the environmental performance of the project while enhancing its aesthetic quality.



Figure 3.11. Main Entrance Facade

The main entrance is emphasized through a central glazed opening and a clearly defined entrance canopy. The entrance area functions as an important transitional space between the public exterior environment and the interior of the Beauty Center. The use of transparent materials creates a welcoming atmosphere and visually connects the reception area with the surrounding landscape.

The building is designed with a flat roof system that supports the overall simplicity of the architectural form. The roof is partially utilized as a green roof, providing environmental and visual benefits. The green roof contributes to thermal insulation, improves rainwater retention, and enhances the ecological performance of the building. It also creates an attractive view when observed from surrounding higher points and adjacent buildings.

The volumetric composition of the project is further enhanced by the relationship between the building and the terraced landscape. Outdoor seating areas, terraces, pedestrian routes, and gardens extend the functional space of the building beyond its walls and create a continuous architectural environment.

The architectural solution places considerable emphasis on human scale. Despite its role as a public facility, the building maintains proportions that are comfortable and

inviting for visitors. The use of transparent façades, landscaped surroundings, and outdoor recreational spaces helps reduce the perceived scale of the building and contributes to a welcoming atmosphere.



Figure 3.12 . Perspective View from the Riverside Promenade

The structural system of the Beauty Center is based on a reinforced concrete frame. This solution provides flexibility in the organization of interior spaces and allows large open areas to be created without excessive structural constraints. The frame structure also enables future adaptation of interior layouts if functional requirements change.

The vertical load-bearing elements consist of reinforced concrete columns combined with reinforced concrete cores containing staircases and elevator shafts. These elements provide overall structural stability and ensure resistance to horizontal loads.

Floor structures are designed using reinforced concrete slabs supported by the frame system. This approach creates efficient spans and allows for flexible functional organization of the interior spaces.

The external walls are designed as non-load-bearing enclosure systems with thermal insulation layers that comply with contemporary energy-efficiency

requirements. The façade system combines insulated wall panels with large glazed sections, creating a balance between thermal performance and visual transparency.

Extensive glazing is achieved through aluminum curtain wall systems with energy-efficient double-glazed units. These systems provide high levels of daylight penetration while maintaining thermal comfort and reducing energy consumption.

The flat roof structure includes waterproofing layers, thermal insulation, drainage systems, and green roof components. The green roof contributes to environmental sustainability and improves the overall performance of the building envelope.

Special attention has been paid to accessibility and safety. The building is equipped with an elevator connecting all levels, barrier-free entrances, accessible sanitary facilities, and evacuation routes that comply with contemporary building regulations.

The volumetric-spatial solution of the Beauty Center creates a contemporary architectural image that responds to the unique characteristics of the riverside site. The compact geometric form, extensive glazing, green roof, and integration with the terraced landscape contribute to the creation of a recognizable and attractive public building.

The architectural-constructive solution is based on a reinforced concrete frame system that provides flexibility, durability, and efficient spatial organization. The combination of modern materials, environmentally responsible design strategies, and strong connections between architecture and landscape creates a comfortable environment for visitors and supports the multifunctional character of the Beauty Center.

The proposed solution successfully integrates architectural expression, functional efficiency, structural reliability, and environmental quality into a unified design concept.

3. TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF BEAUTY CENTER

№	Names of elements of the territory	Square, m ²	Specific weight, %	Specific indicator, m ² /person	Note
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Territory, total:	5,800	100.0	38.7	-
1.1	Building area	1,380	23.8	9.2	-
1.2	Roads, driveways and asphalt coverings	820	14.1	5.5	-
1.3	Pedestrian and recreational paved areas	1,720	29.7	11.5	-
1.4	Landscaping and green areas	1,620	27.9	10.8	-
2.	Servicing areas	260	4.5	1.7	-
					-
	Together within the boundaries of the plot:	5,800	100.0	38.7	-

3.2. TECHNICAL AND ECONOMIC INDICATORS

№	Name of indicators	Units of measurement	Quantity
1	2	3	4
1.	Territory of the plot	hectares	0.58
2.	Capacity	people	150
3.	Pressure on the area	People / hectares	259
4.	Building area	m ²	1,380
5.	Building thickness	%	23.8
6.	Planting level	%	27.9
7.	Degree of greening	m ² / People	10.8
8.	Net weight of road surfaces	%	14.1
9.	Value of road surfaces	m ² / People	5.5
10.	Area of open car parks	m ²	480
11.	Space of car parks	car place	16

3.3.VOLUME PLANNING INDICATORS ON THE BUILDING.

1. Floors, floor – 3
2. Building area, m^2 – 5,800
3. Capacity of the building, people. – 150
4. Total area of the building, m^2 – 2,420
5. The total area of the building per unit capacity, m^2 / people. –
6. Construction volume of the building, m^3 total: 8,470 m^3
7. Building volume of a building per unit of capacity, m^3 / people
- 56.5.
8. Usable area, m^2 – 1,815
9. Usable area per unit capacity, m^2 / people.- 12.1
10. Normalized area of the building, m^2 - 1,580
11. Normalized area per unit capacity, m^2 / people. – 10.5
12. $K1$ = normalized building area / total building area – 0.65
13. $K2$ = building volume of the building / total area of the
building – 3.5
14. $K3$ = area of external fencing / total area of the building – 0.90
15. $K4$ = perimeter of external walls / building area – 0.11

4. OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY

4.1 Regulation of occupational health and safety issues at the legislative level

Occupational health and safety are an important component of the design and operation of public service buildings, including beauty centers and spa facilities. The primary objective of occupational health and safety measures is to ensure safe and comfortable conditions for employees, visitors, and maintenance personnel.

The legislative regulation of occupational safety is based on international and national documents that establish requirements for safe working environments, risk prevention, and protection of human health.

The International Labour Organization (ILO) develops international standards aimed at improving working conditions and preventing occupational injuries. These standards regulate issues related to workplace safety, health protection, employee training, and risk management systems.

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals emphasize the importance of creating safe and healthy workplaces. Goal 8 focuses on decent work and economic growth, including the provision of safe working conditions for all employees.

The World Health Organization (WHO) provides recommendations concerning occupational health, indoor environmental quality, ergonomics, ventilation, hygiene standards, and psychological well-being. These recommendations are particularly relevant for beauty centers where employees work with cosmetic products, electrical equipment, and large numbers of visitors.

Compliance with occupational health and safety regulations contributes to the creation of a safe environment and improves the overall quality of services provided within the Beauty Center.

4.2 Identification of potential hazards related to the beauty center

The operation of a beauty center involves a number of potential hazards that may affect both employees and visitors.

Slips, Trips, and Falls

One of the most common risks is slipping on wet surfaces in spa areas, swimming pool zones, showers, saunas, and treatment rooms. Visitors may also be exposed to risks while moving through corridors, terraces, and outdoor recreational spaces.

Electrical Hazards

The beauty center contains a significant amount of electrical equipment, including hair dryers, cosmetic devices, laser systems, lighting fixtures, and spa equipment. Improper use or maintenance may result in electric shock or fire hazards.

Exposure to Chemical Substances

Beauty procedures involve the use of cosmetic products, dyes, disinfectants, cleaning agents, and other chemical substances. Incorrect storage or handling may negatively affect the health of employees and visitors.

Fire Hazards

Electrical equipment, cosmetic products, textiles, and decorative materials can increase fire risks. Therefore, fire prevention measures and emergency evacuation systems are essential.

Biological Hazards

High humidity levels in wellness areas may contribute to the development of microorganisms, mold, and bacteria. Poor sanitation can negatively affect indoor environmental quality and visitor health.

Ergonomic Hazards

Employees often perform repetitive movements and spend long periods in standing positions. Such conditions may cause musculoskeletal disorders and physical fatigue.

4.3 Risk assessment and measures for prevention

Risk assessment is a systematic process used to identify hazards, evaluate their severity, and determine appropriate preventive measures.

Hazard Identification

Potential hazards within the Beauty Center are identified through inspections of workplaces, equipment, circulation areas, and service zones.

Risk Analysis

Each hazard is evaluated according to the probability of occurrence and the severity of its consequences. The assessment allows the identification of priority areas requiring safety improvements.

Risk Evaluation

The risks are categorized as low, medium, high, or very high depending on their potential impact on human health and safety.

Risk Control Measures

To reduce identified risks, the following preventive measures are proposed:

- Installation of non-slip flooring in wet areas.
- Regular maintenance of electrical systems and equipment.
- Proper storage and handling of cosmetic and chemical products.
- Installation of fire alarm and fire protection systems.
- Provision of adequate ventilation in treatment rooms and spa areas.
- Regular sanitation and disinfection of wellness facilities.
- Ergonomic workplace design for employees.
- Staff training in occupational safety and emergency procedures.
- Development of evacuation plans and emergency response protocols.

Table 1 – Risk assessment matrix

Probability / Impact	1 Insignificant	2 Minor	3 Significant	4 Major	5 Severe
5 Almost certain	5	10	15	20	25
4 Likely	4	8	12	16	20
3 Moderate	3	6	9	12	15
2 Unlikely	2	4	6	8	10
1 Rare	1	2	3	4	5

Table 2 – Results of risk assessment for identified hazard

Hazard Type	Probability	Impact	Risk Level
Slips, trips, and falls	4	5	20
Electrical hazards	3	4	12
Exposure to chemicals	3	4	12
Fire hazards	3	5	15
Biological hazards	2	3	6
Ergonomic hazards	3	3	9

The assessment indicates that slips and falls in spa and pool areas represent the highest risk and therefore require particular attention during design and operation.

Conclusions

The purpose of this section was to analyze occupational health and safety issues related to the design and operation of the Beauty Center and Spa in Kharkiv.

The study identified the main hazards associated with the building, including slips and falls, electrical hazards, chemical exposure, biological risks, fire hazards, and ergonomic issues. A risk assessment was conducted, and appropriate preventive measures were proposed.

The implementation of modern safety systems, proper maintenance procedures, employee training, fire protection measures, and ergonomic workplace design will contribute to the creation of a safe and healthy environment for both staff and visitors.

The proposed occupational health and safety measures improve the overall quality, reliability, and sustainability of the Beauty Center and ensure compliance with contemporary requirements for public service facilities.

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