GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF TERRITORIAL PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT
DIRECTORATE OF LOCAL MACROPLANNING / DESIGN AND COMPETITIONS SECTOR

INTERNATIONAL ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN COMPETITION

# RECONSTRUCTION OF THE TIRANA AQUATIC CENTER

# RECONSTRUCTION OF THE TIRANA AQUATIC CENTER

# Content

# PROCESS

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# Process

## 1.1 Introduction

The Tirana Aquatic Center and public swimming pools have always been an important part of the capital's life, serving as a hub for sports, cultural, and recreational activities for the local community and visitors. To revive this valuable space and adapt it to contemporary needs, an international architectural design competition is organized to bring a new vision to the Tirana Aquatic Center.
The aim of this competition is to enable the revitalization of the Aquatic Center, creating an environment that accommodates a variety of activities and visitor needs. The project must be connected to the context while introducing contemporary innovations to this complex.
The competition aims to create a multifunctional space that will serve a wide range of sports, cultural, and recreational activities throughout the year.
The project should consider various uses suitable for all seasons, making the Aquatic Center a vibrant and significant destination for the citizens of Tirana and other visitors.

## 1.2 Manifesto

Tirana is a developing city undergoing continuous transformation to define a new architectural and urban character. In new constructions, the approach to contemporary international architecture and its integration with art allows for a lively and creative city, suitable for younger generations.
Through the reconceptualization of the Tirana Aquatic Center, the goal is to recover a valuable public asset, an important reference point for generations that is closely connected to nature, sports, and leisure time in general.
The reconstruction project focuses primarily on young people: creating conditions suitable for developing their athletic skills and strengthening their sense of community and social connections.
This project also presents an excellent opportunity to rethink not only the architecture of the buildings but also the landscape and public space through innovative solutions that promote flexibility in use beyond the predefined function of the structure.
An essential aspect of this intervention is the updating of the technical conditions of the structure, a challenge that offers great potential in terms of industrial design and the graphic design of the technical elements and sports accessories of the facility.
For a valuable project that best utilizes

# Process

the creativity and innovation of local and international professionals and gathers the best architectural ideas, an international competition for architectural design ideas is being held.
For these reasons, we invite all interested architectural studios to participate in this competition and contribute with ideas and proposals that will bring a noticeable and sustainable change to this important public space of the capital. Let us build together the future of the Tirana Aquatic Center, creating a space that inspires, unites, and revitalizes our community.

## 1.3 Competition

The competition process will take place in two phases:

### Phase 1: Expression of interest, eligibility, and selection

### Phase 2: Submission of project design proposals

In Phase 2, the jury will carefully review the proposals of the selected teams and, based on the criteria of this phase, will select the winning proposal. At the beginning of this phase, the Municipality of Tirana will send an invitation to each selected team to submit their design proposals for the respective site. The jury will announce the winning team based on a careful selection of the best proposal. The Municipality of Tirana will award the winning team a contract for project implementation after bilateral negotiations regarding fees, deadlines, and submissions.

Selected studios for the second phase must submit their design proposal within 45 days of being notified of their selection and will be invited to present the project before the jury in a public presentation approximately 60 days after notification.

### Selection Criteria

The jury will select the winning team (Phase 2) based on the following criteria:

- Experience: The design team must have previous experience in designing public facilities with recreational functions and must have a portfolio of similar previous works.
- Creativity: The design team must demonstrate a creative and innovative approach to the design of the public pool complex.
- Technical Expertise: The architect and winning team must have technical expertise in designing complex spaces and must be able to develop detailed plans and specifications.
- Cost: The proposed fee must be in line with local market prices and competitively valued compared to other offers.

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## 1.4 Methodology

We encourage and support the participation of local and international professionals working together, believing that this reciprocal professional relationship best intertwines contextual knowledge and local creativity with international expertise.
The competition can serve as a valuable co-creative process where multiple actors of local and foreign culture, the local community, and experts with technical knowledge and international experience interact.

## 1.5 Phase Two: Required Application Materials

a) Detailed project idea proposal
b) Preliminary budget proposal for project implementation (implementation costs of the facility)
c) A portfolio of the studio's activities, with completed projects of the same nature..

**i. The required submission for Phase 2 must include at least the following list of documents.**

- Visual materials illustrating the proposal (Polystyrene/foam panels A1 - maximum 8 panels)
- Plans, sections, and various project views
- Functional diagrams
- Concept and design diagrams
- Urban planning concepts and plans
- Landscape design concepts and specifications
- Key technical specification diagrams
- Renderings and visualizations

**ii. The project proposal (in A4 or A3 format) should include:**

1. Design approach and methodology
2. Concept, inspirations, references
3. Context analysis
4. Identification of site and facility needs
5. Description and presentation of the proposal
6. Work plan
7. Space and capacity specifications (diagrams, descriptions)
8. Functional elements and specifications (diagrams, descriptions)
9. Preliminary budget estimate (implementation costs)

The above-mentioned documents will be submitted to the following postal address:

Tirana Municipality, Sheshi Skënderbej 1, Tirana 1001

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On the day of the public presentation, teams must also present the following additional materials:

iii. Project model at a scale of 1:200 or 1:500

iv. Presentation of the proposals in Powerpoint / Keynote (including video animations - optional).

## 1.6 Copyright

All submitted materials will become the joint property of the Organizing Authority - Municipality of Tirana, which acquires the right to publish, reproduce, and use them for various institutional purposes. The intellectual property of each submitted project remains with the author.

This document provides an overview of the competition and project requirements. Further details, including design standards, site specifications, and additional materials, will be available on the competition website.

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# Project

## 2.1 Context

The Public Swimming Pools of the Tirana Aquadrome are located in the southwest of the capital, in one of the most vibrant neighborhoods, near the Grand Park of the Artificial Lake. The complex is connected to the rest of the city thanks to its proximity to several main road arteries: the Fifth Ring Road, Sami Frashëri Street, Dëshmorët e Kombit Boulevard, etc.

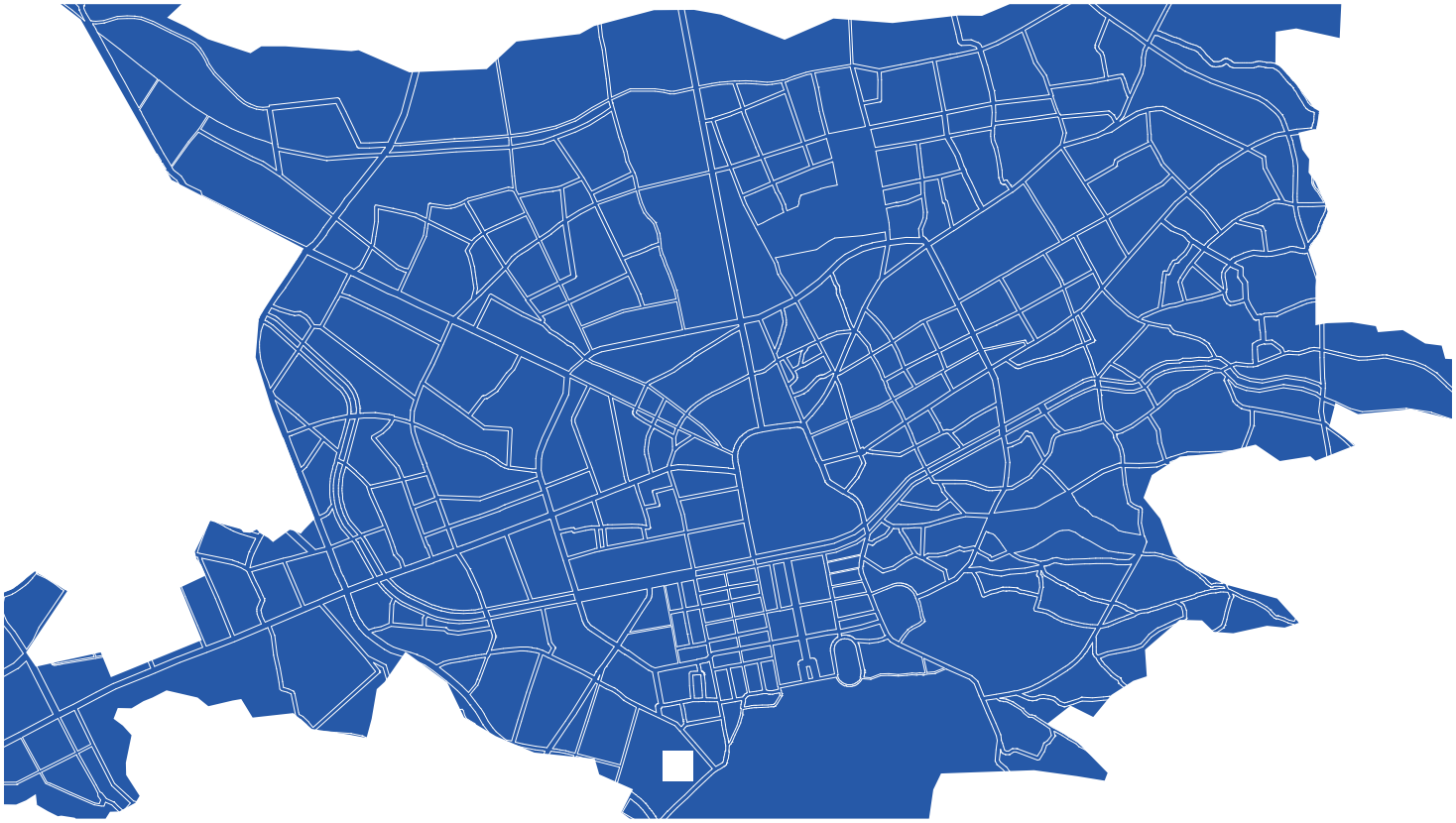
The surrounding area began its urban development during the socialist era, with the construction of residential blocks in New Tirana, the creation of the Grand Park nearby, sports fields, the Zoological Park, and the Botanical Garden. This space was pre-designated as the boundary between nature and the city, forming a kind of green belt where the citizens of Tirana could engage in sports and leisure activities.

Today, due to its convenient location—close to both the urban center and nature—the area surrounding the Aquadrome has become highly attractive for urban development projects in the capital.

The Public Swimming Pool Complex of Tirana (Aquadrome) forms an important recreational and sports hub for the community.

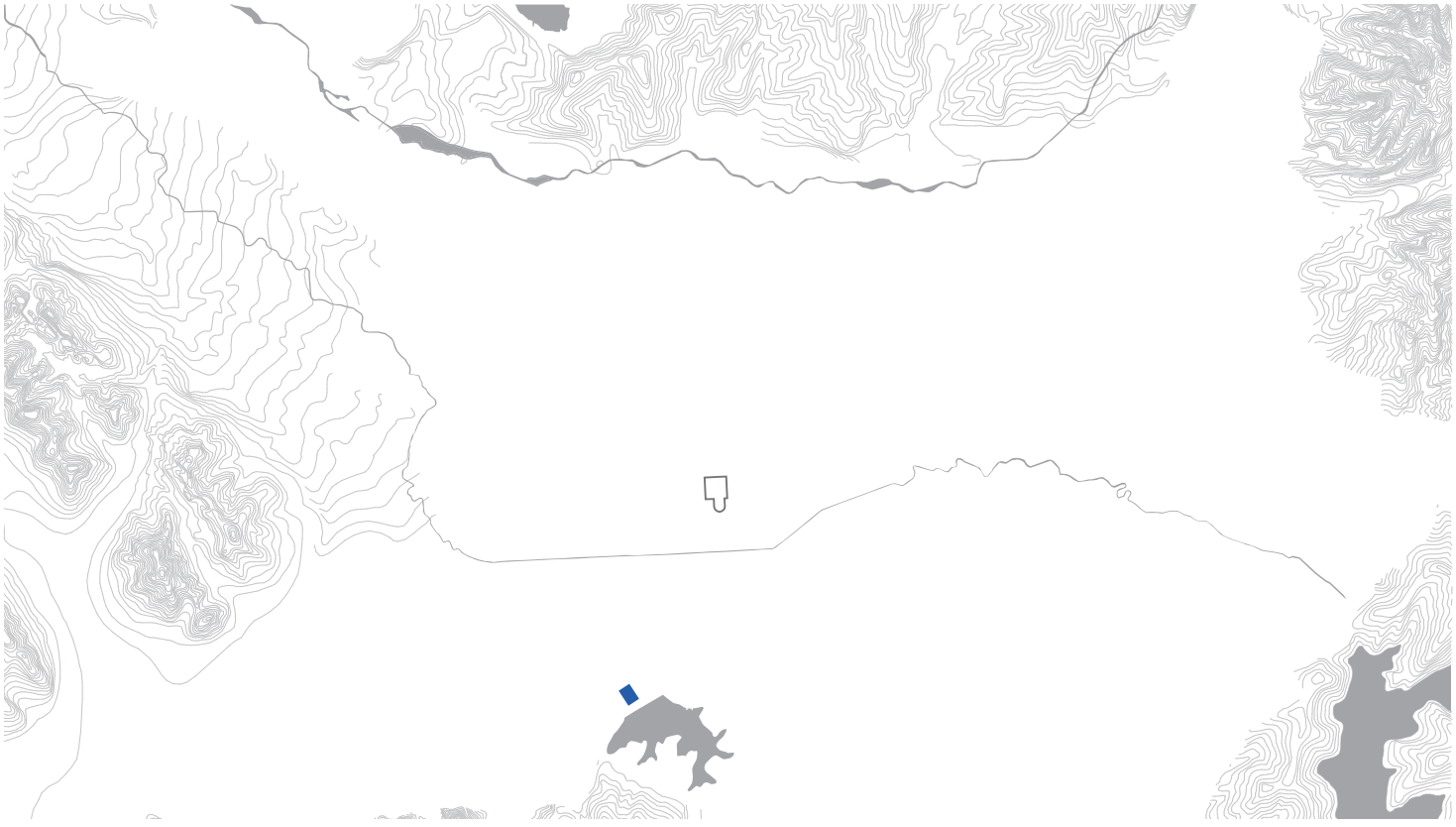
# Project

*City context*



# Project

*Positioning of the Aquadrome complex on the city map*



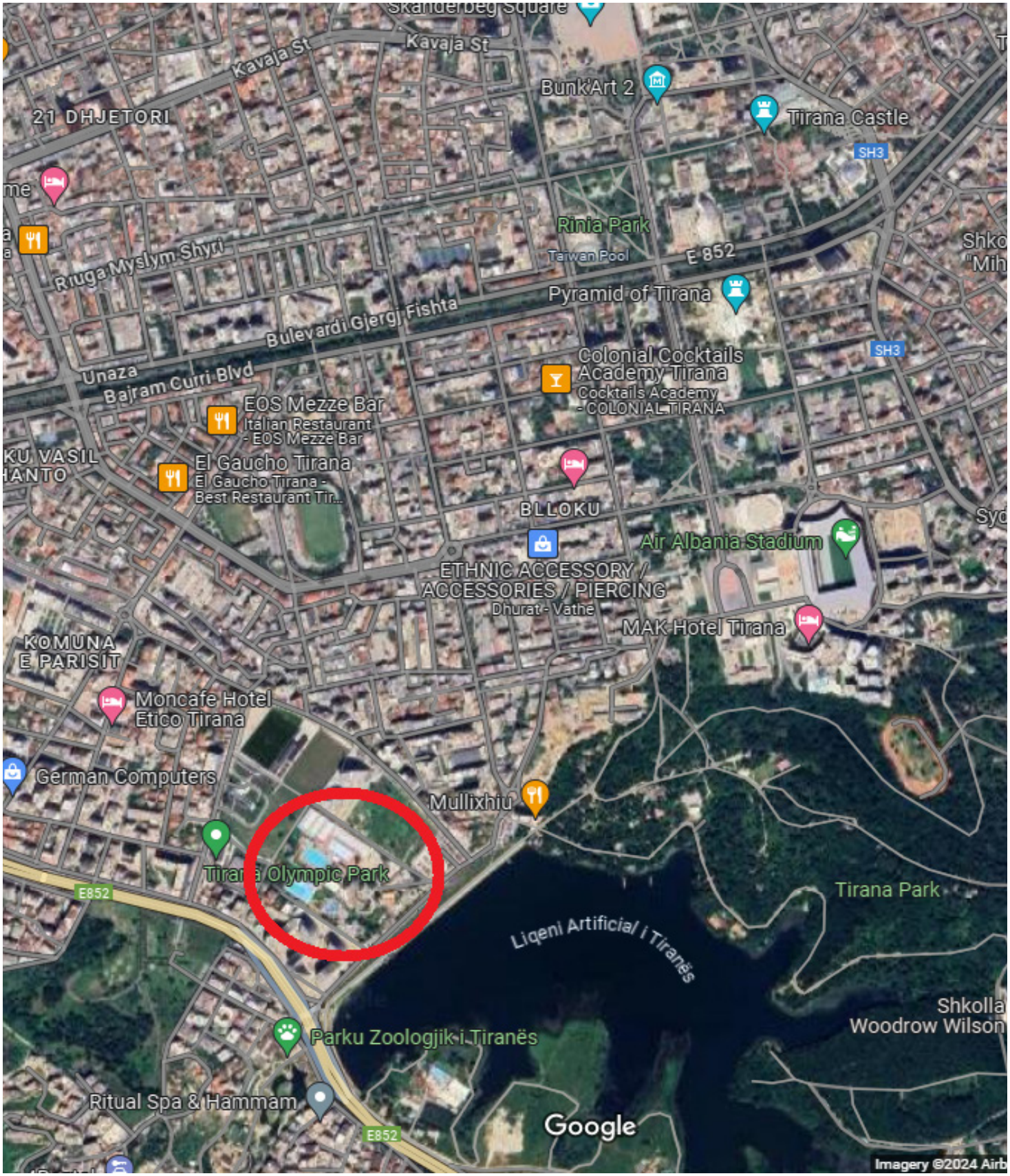
# Project

## 2.2 Current Condition

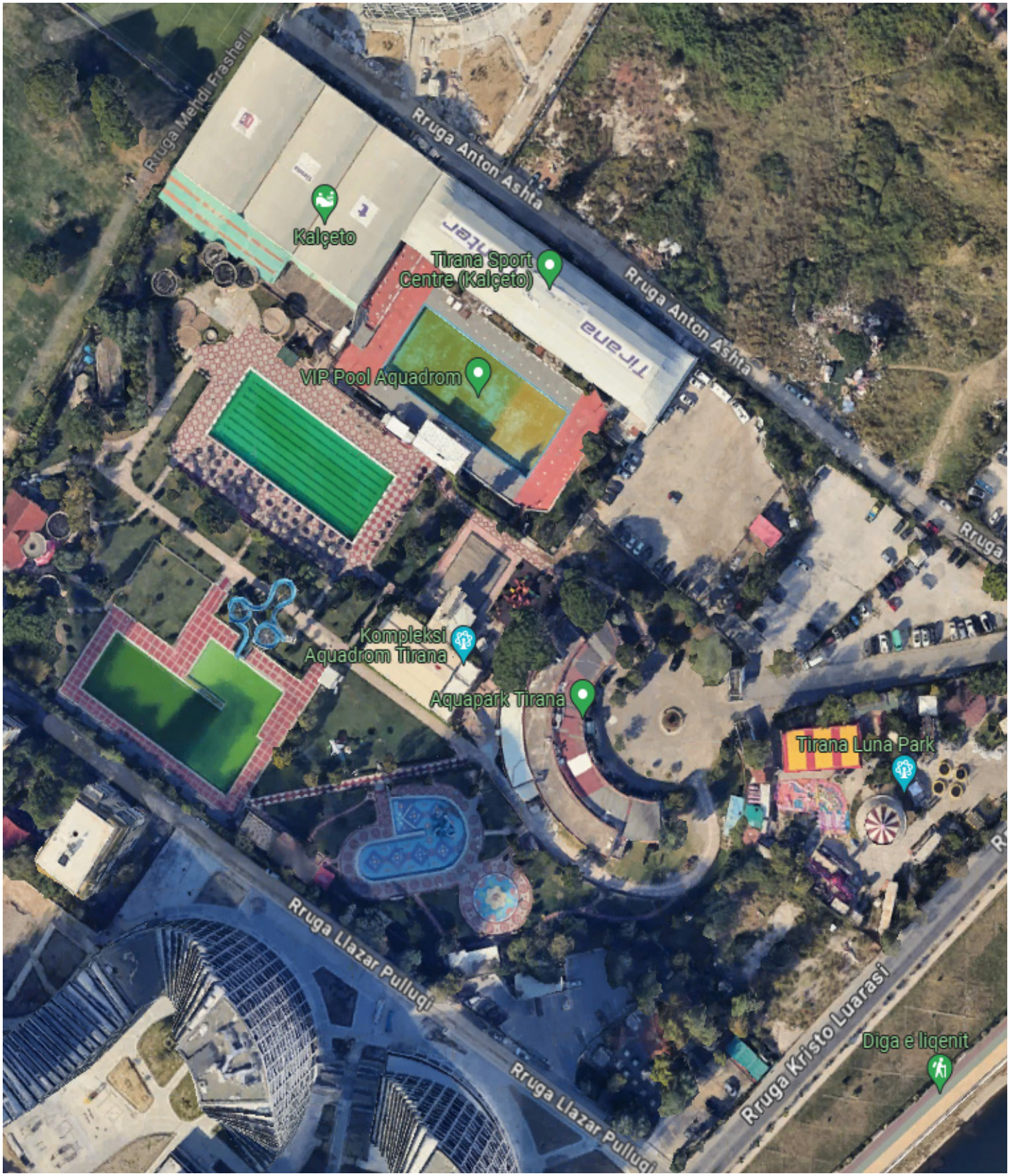
Currently, the Tirana Aquadrome consists of six pools, two of which have Olympic dimensions, one for adults featuring water games, one with a trampoline structure, and two others for children, categorized by age groups. The main entrance is positioned at the end of the access road, which originates from the intersection of “Kristo Luarasi” and “Anton Ashta” streets. There are two parking areas in front of the entrance—one public and one private—serving the aquadrome and the sports corner located in the northwest of the complex. The main access route is through “Kristo Luarasi” Street, which runs along the dam of Tirana’s Artificial Lake.
At the entrance of the Aquadrome, there is an information office and a ticket booth. Further in, there is a circular plaza that serves as a supply and vehicle access point. The plaza is outlined by a single-story, arc-shaped building that houses changing rooms and visitor service facilities, providing access to the pool area.
The walkways in the Aquadrome area are paved with tiles, while the rest of the space consists mainly of green areas covered with grass, along with various plants and trees. In the northwesternmost part of the complex, there is another area designated for relaxation, organized with several concrete structures. The tallest structure within the aquadrome is a concrete tower used as a diving platform.
The current state of the Public Swimming Pools of Tirana (Aquadrome) appears degraded and abandoned. For this reason, an architectural and infrastructural redesign is needed to reconstruct the complex.

Modernization Plan
This intervention should focus on modernizing the swimming and water sports facilities of the Aquadrome to meet global standards (FINA).

# Project


Kavaja St
Bunk'Art 2
Tirana Castle
21 DHJETORI
SH3
Rinia Park
Taiwan Pool
E 852
Rruga Myslym Shyri
Pyramid of Tirana
Bulevardi Gjergj Fishta
Unaza
Bajram Curri Blvd
Colonial Cocktails Academy Tirana
Cocktails Academy - COLONIAL TIRANA
EOS Mezze Bar
Italian Restaurant - EOS Mezze Bar
El Gaucho Tirana
El Gaucho Tirana - Best Restaurant Tir...
BLLOKU
Air Albania Stadium
ETHNIC ACCESSORY / ACCESSORIES / PIERCING
Dhurat - Vathe
MAK Hotel Tirana
KOMUNA E PARISIT
Moncafe Hotel Etico Tirana
German Computers
Mullixhiu
Tirana Olympic Park
E852
Tirana Park
Liqeni Artificial i Tiranës
Parku Zoologjik i Tiranës
Shkolla Woodrow Wilson
Ritual Spa & Hammam
Google
Imagery ©2024 Airb

# Project


Rruga Mehdi Frasheri
Rruga Anton Ashta
Rruga Anton Ashta
Kalçeto
Tirana Sport Centre (Kalçeto)
VIP Pool Aquadrom
Kompleksi Aquadrom Tirana
Aquapark Tirana
Tirana Luna Park
Rruga Llazar Pulluqi
Rruga Llazar Pulluqi
Rruga Kristo Luarasi
Diga e liqenit

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# Project

## 2.3 Similar Contexts in Tirana

The Aquadrome Pool Complex is the only public swimming pool facility in Tirana. However, the city has dozens of private swimming pool structures that citizens use for recreation and sports. The location of private pool facilities in relation to the Aquadrome Complex is illustrated in the following map.

## 2.4 Location/site (urban context)/ownership

The “Tirana Aquadrome” is located in the southern part of the city, near the dam of Tirana’s Artificial Lake. Its boundaries are as follows:

**North: “Anton Ashta” Street**
**South: “Llazar Pulluqi” Street**
**East: “Kristo Luarasi” Street**
**West: “Mehdi Frashëri” Street**

The Aquadrome area is surrounded by two residential zones, located in the northeast and southwest. To the southeast, there is a playground, while to the northwest, there is a sports area.
Ownership details of the Aquadrome have been provided by the General Directorate of Legal Affairs, Municipality of Tirana, through official letter No. 1664, dated May 21, 2024, based on documentation from the State Cadastre Agency.
According to the official records, the Aquadrome area includes the following properties:

1. Property No. 8/72, ZK 8270, Map Index TR-U-10, classified as “Land”, with a land area of 33,778.2 m² and a building area of 2,064.1 m², owned by the Municipality of Tirana.

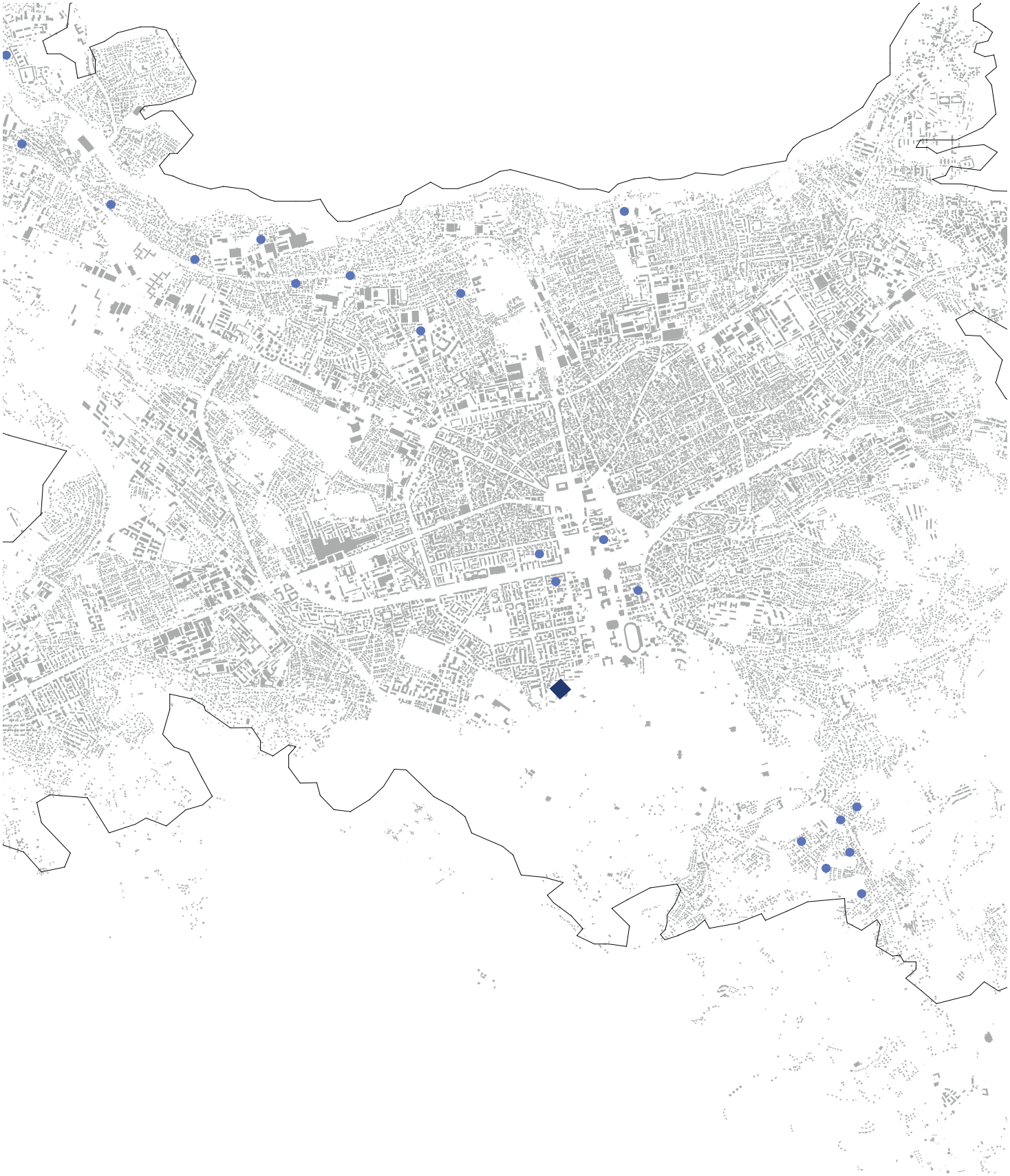
2. Property No. 8/637, ZK 8270, Map Index TR-U-10, classified as “Land”, with a land area of 2,400 m², owned by the Municipality of Tirana.

3. Property No. 8/637, ZK 8270, Map Index TR-U-10, classified as “Land”, with a land area of 23 m², owned by the Municipality of Tirana.

Thus, the total current area of the Aquadrome property is 36,201 m², officially registered as an asset of the Municipality of Tirana.

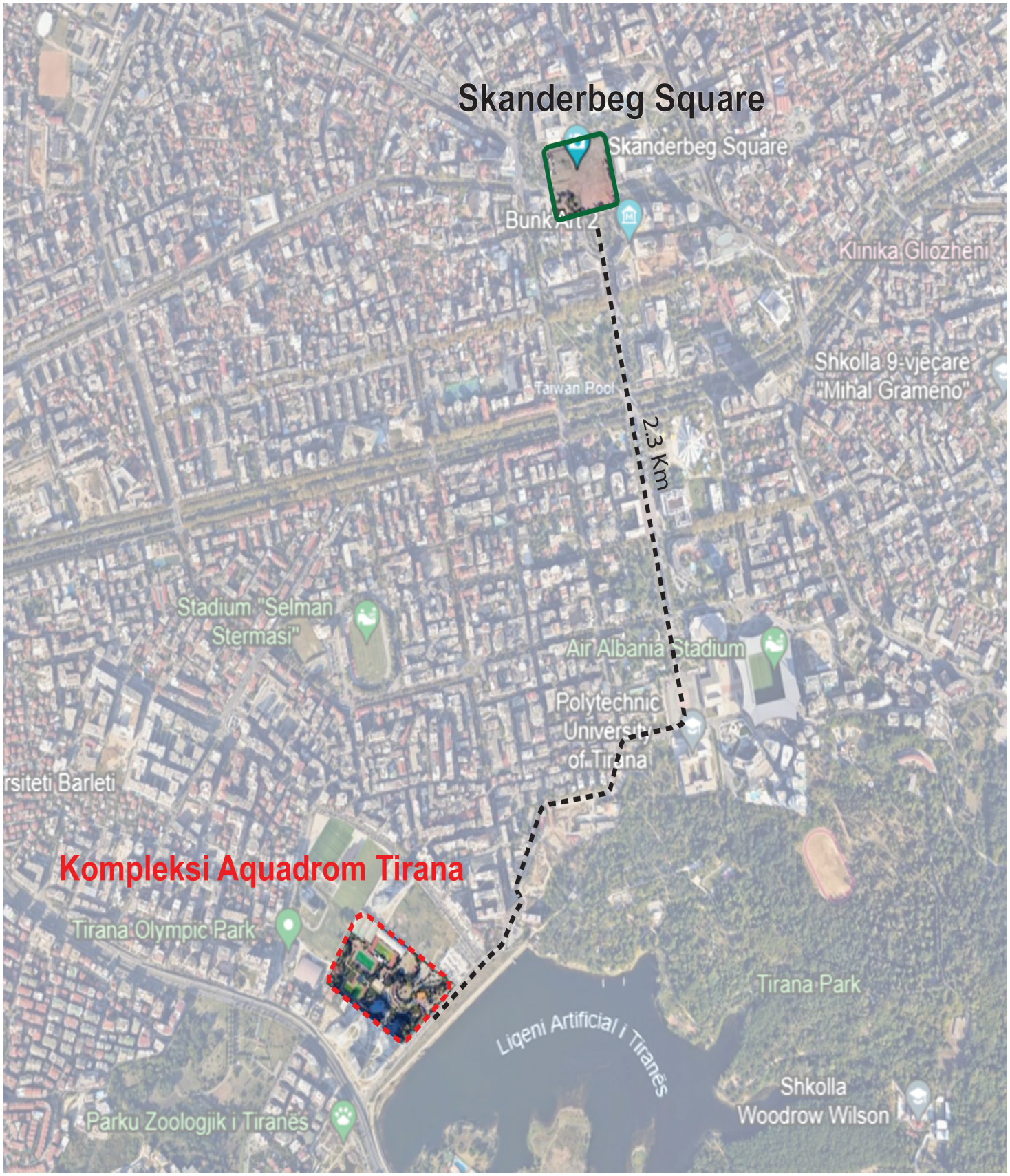
# Project

*Private swimming pool complexes in Tirana*



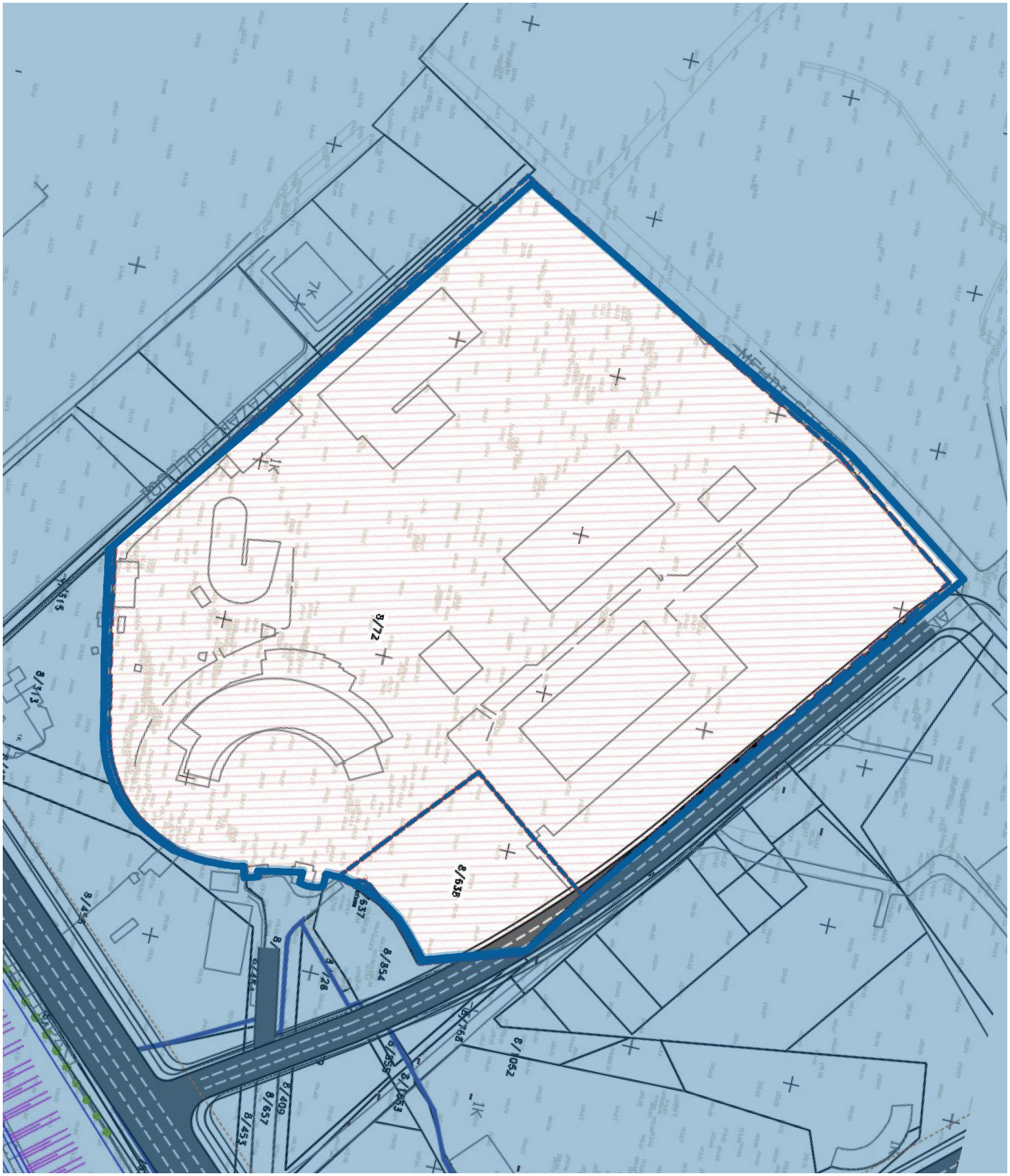
# Project

*Positioning of the Aquadrome complex on the city map*



# Project

*Survey plan of the Aquadrome area*

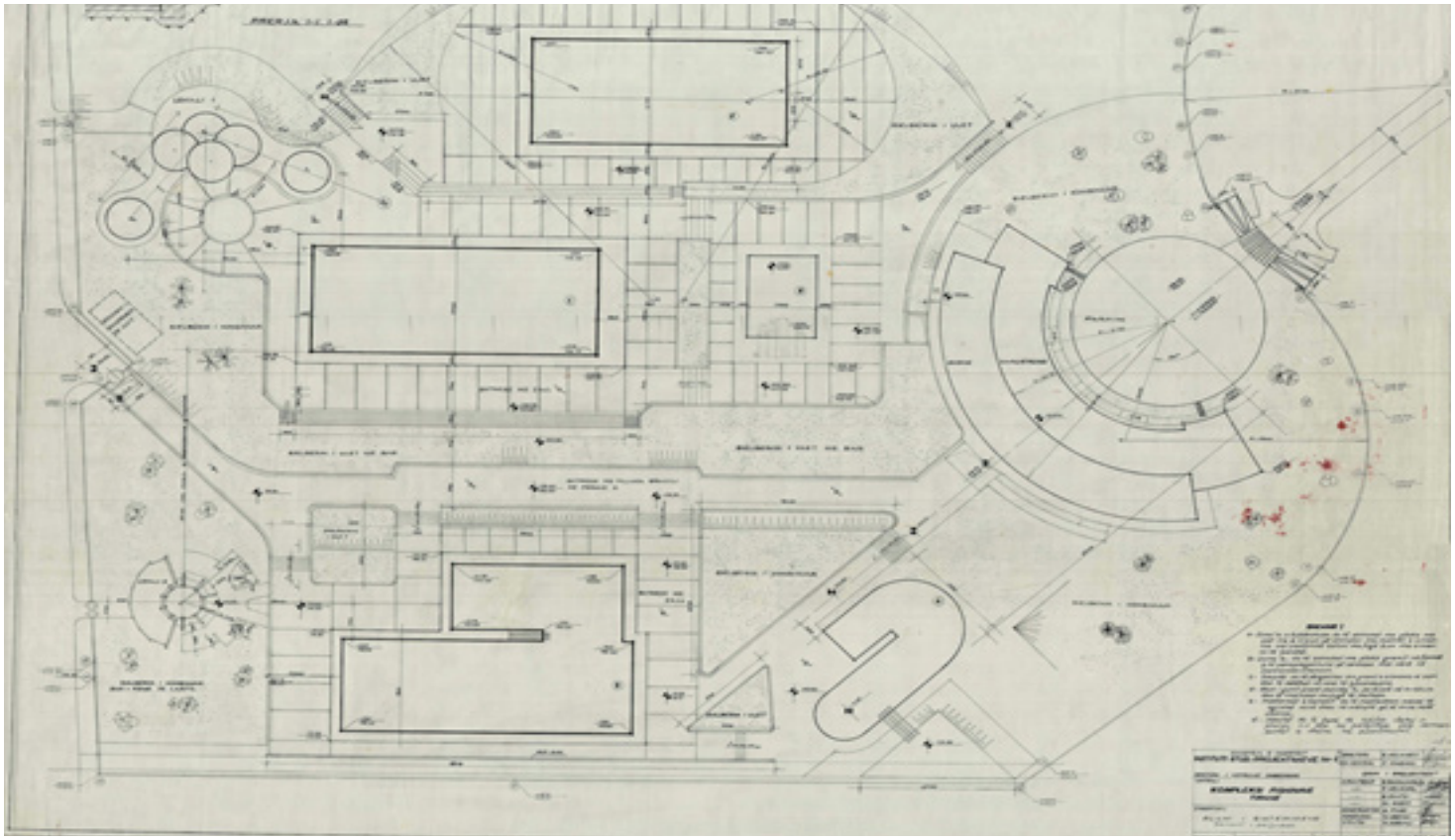


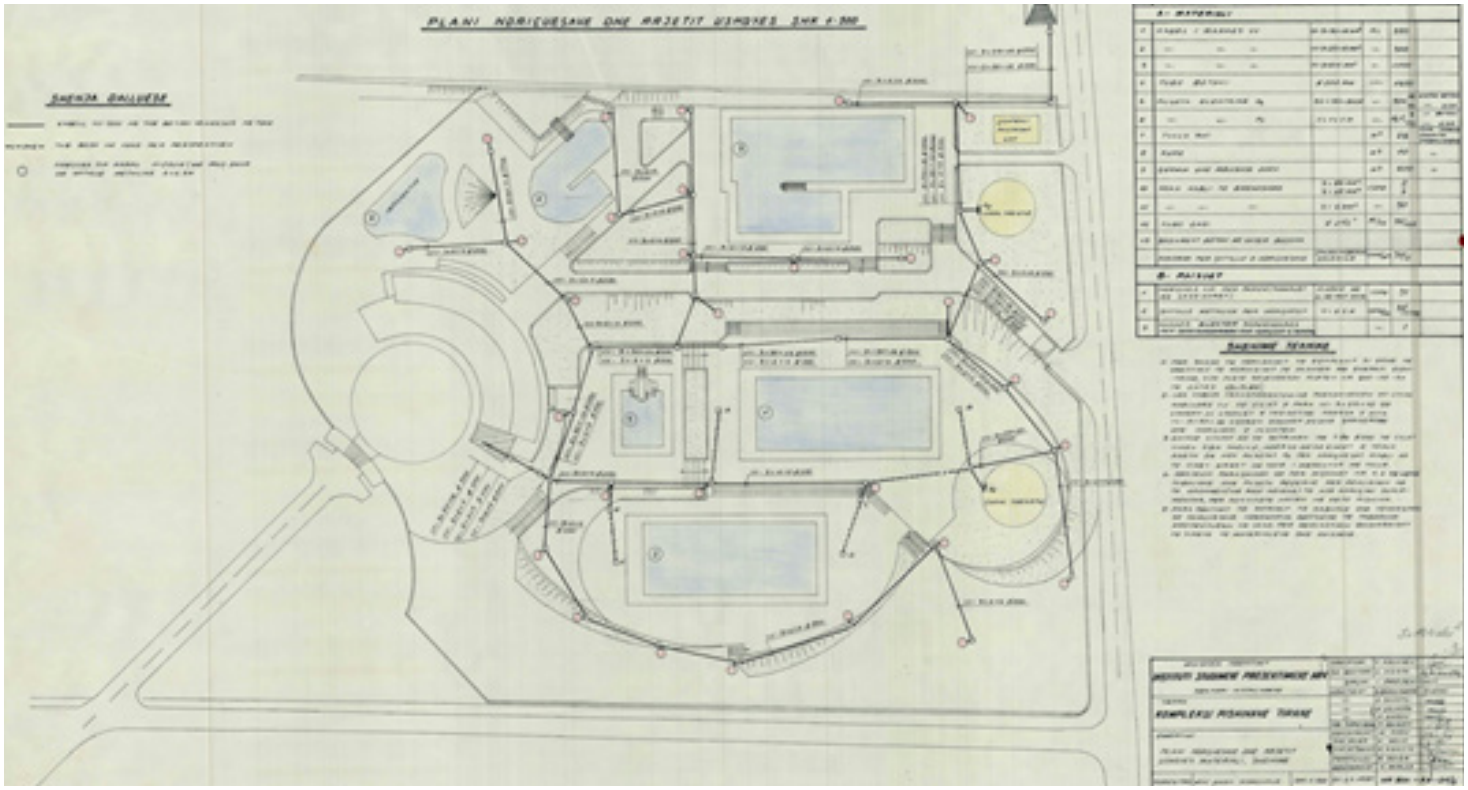
## 2.5 Initial Project

Historical data and information regarding the initial project of the Tirana Public Swimming Pool Complex have been provided by the Central Technical Archive of Construction (AQTN). The project dates back to 1987 and was authored by the Institute of Studies and Designs No. 1. Despite renovations carried out in the 2000s, the general layout of the complex has remained unchanged in terms of function distribution, the positioning and shape of the pools, as well as access to them.
The modifications made included the construction of sports fields (mini football), the repair and resurfacing of outdoor areas, exterior and interior refinements, fencing, the replacement of lighting fixtures, the rehabilitation of grass and planted areas, the redesign of the bar/restaurant, and other complementary elements.

# Project

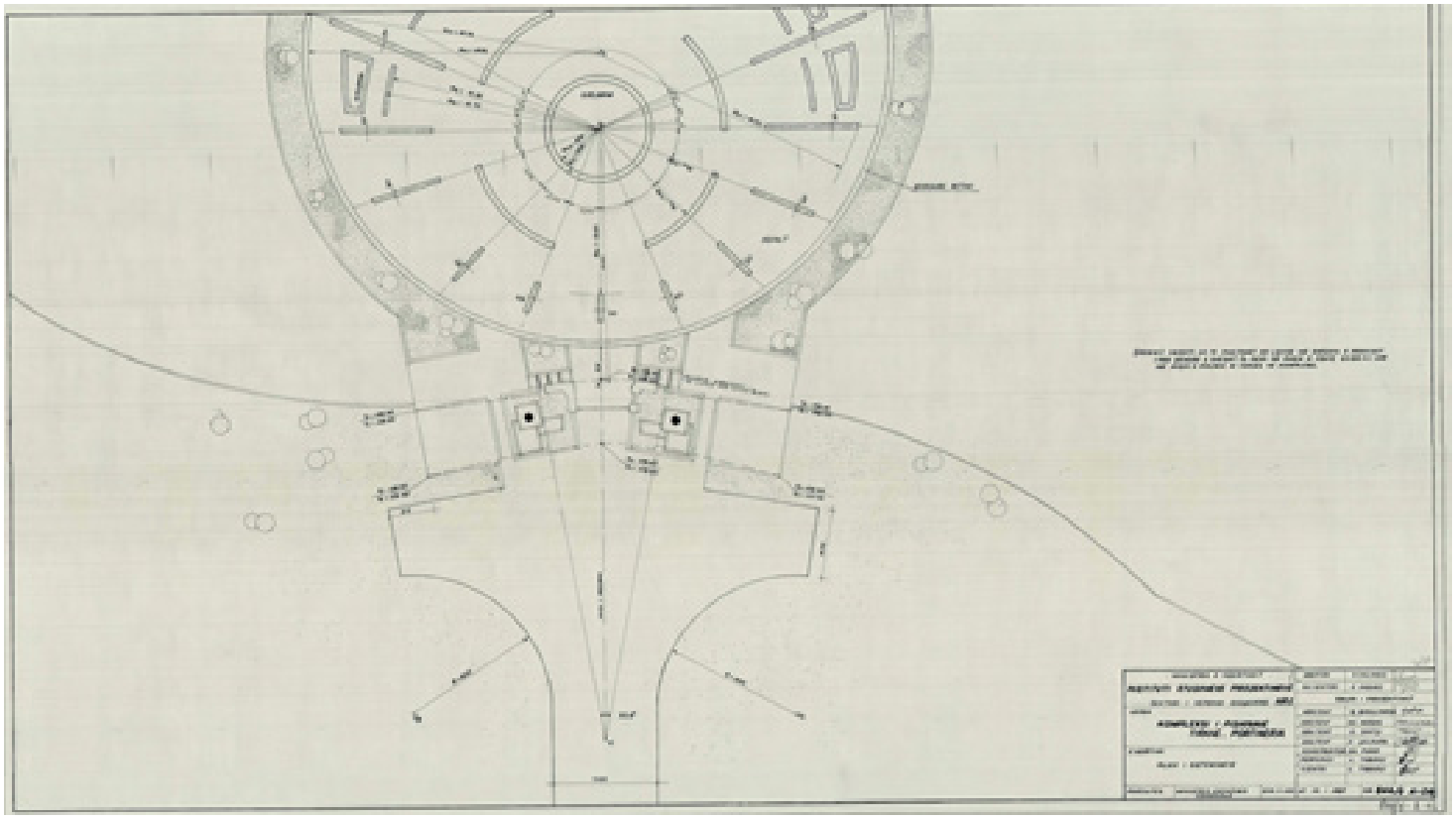
*Tirana Public Swimming Pool Complex Project Sheets (surce: AQTN)*

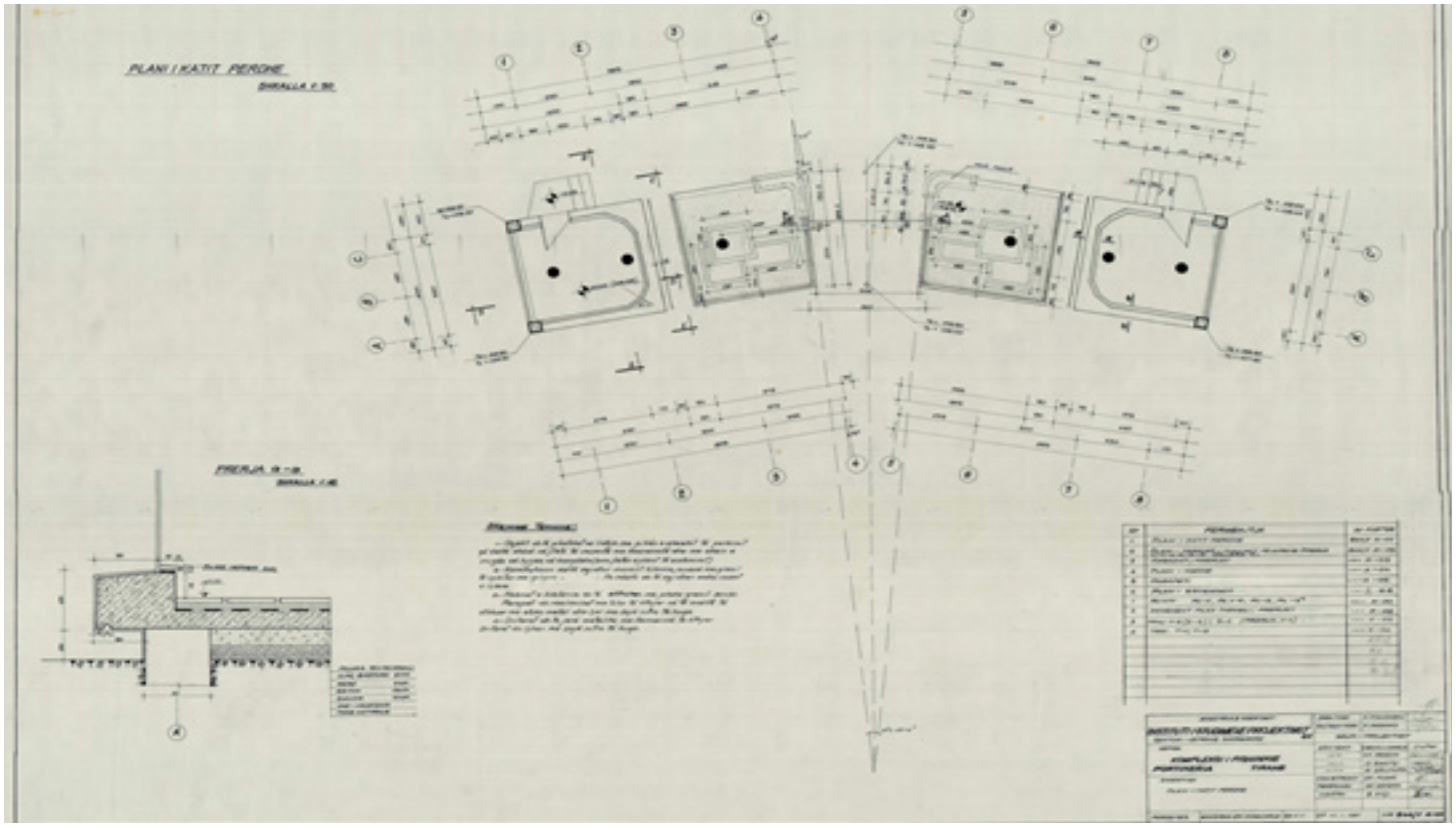




# Project

*Tirana Public Swimming Pool Complex Project Sheets (surce : AQTN)*





## 2.6 Purpose of the Competition

This competition aims to generate new ideas and proposals for the complete redesign of the current Aquadrome site, transforming it into a water sports, recreation, and social hub for the capital's community, in line with modern technical and design standards for similar complexes.

The main focus is on the architectural revision of the Aquadrome's landscape, including:

- The design of public spaces and greenery
- Pool accessories such as diving boards
- Play areas
- Redesign of pathways and surrounding plazas to create a welcoming oasis between nature and water.

A key necessity is the restructuring of infrastructure to enable year-round use of the sports pools.

A fundamental requirement is the inclusion of accessibility elements for people with disabilities (PAK) in all frequented areas of the swimming complex.

The new swimming pool project must ensure the safety of the pools, water games, and auxiliary accessories.

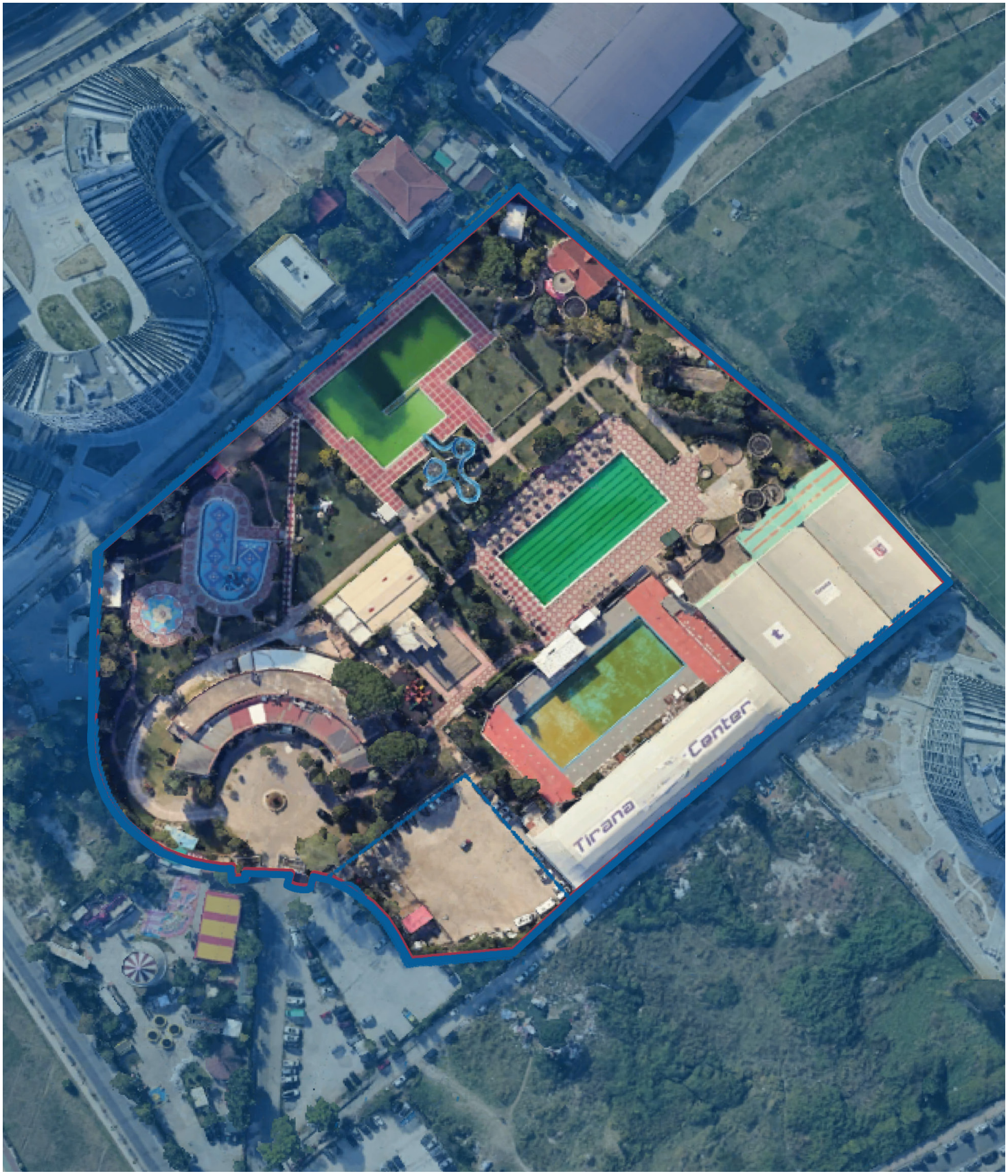
Designers must also incorporate a sustainable energy system in the planning of technical installations.

Regarding auxiliary functions, the creation of high-quality service areas is necessary, including:

- Entrance/reception areas
- Changing rooms and showers
- First aid and medical facilities
- Dedicated spaces for youth sports education and skill development

From this perspective, the renovation of the Tirana Public Swimming Pools (Aquadrome Complex) presents an excellent opportunity to establish a modern, well-equipped venue for social and recreational activities for the capital's community.

# Project



## 2.7 Key Objectives

The outcome of this competition will be design solutions for the reconceptualization of the current Aquadrome site, integrating innovative yet context-sensitive approaches that align with modern technical standards for similar complexes.

Each competitor is required to address and synthesize the following key aspects during the design process:

Site Analysis:
Conduct a thorough study of the competition site and its surroundings.
Provide an in-depth analysis of the proposed area based on documentation review, expert consultations, and site visits to reflect existing conditions and justify the proposal.

Architectural and Landscape Design:
Develop an architectural and landscape proposal that creates a distinctive exterior appearance while ensuring flexibility in both indoor and outdoor spaces to accommodate various community gatherings and activities.

Functional Synergies:
Explore functional synergies in designing the pool complex layout by incorporating new facilities and infrastructure suitable for indoor spaces that can be used year-round.

Visitor Comfort and Event Accommodation:
Emphasize the provision of diverse amenities to meet visitor needs and support various event types.

Sustainable and Green Energy Solutions:
Maximize green and renewable energy production to power pool facilities.
For indoor structures, aim to create a carbon-neutral or carbon-reducing building.

Universal Accessibility:
Ensure accessibility for all through the inclusion of ramps, elevators, and designated spaces that enhance comfort and safety.

Innovation, Cost Efficiency, and Compliance:
All solutions should prioritize high creativity, the use of cutting-edge technology, cost efficiency, compliance with Albanian legislation, and the adoption of best practices in the design of such facilities.

## 2.8 Design Program

The purpose of this competition is to re-define the functions of the Tirana Public Pools (Aquadrome), transforming them into a multifunctional entertainment and relaxation complex for the entire community. The design program is structured according to key functional areas that the new complex is expected to accommodate:

Function 1: Swimming Pools

1. Indoor Olympic-sized sports pool
2. Outdoor Olympic-sized sports pool
3. Outdoor recreational pool with water play features (for children aged 8+ and adults)
4. Outdoor sports pool with a diving platform
5. Outdoor recreational pool for children aged 4-7
6. Outdoor recreational pool for toddlers aged 1-3
7. Green or shaded relaxation areas for visitors

Function 2: Support Services

1. Facilities for the indoor pool (toilets, showers, changing rooms, etc.)
2. Facilities for outdoor recreational pools (toilets, showers, changing rooms, etc.)
3. Facilities for children's pools (toilets, showers, changing rooms, etc.)

Function 3: Wellness & SPA

1. SPA area (sauna, steam room, jacuzzi, etc.)

Function 4: Café / Bar / Restaurant

Function 5: Gym

Function 6: Administration & Reception

1. Administrative offices, main entrance, and reception

Function 7: Parking

1. Open-air or underground parking

Required Interventions Based on Spatial Standards & Existing Conditions

1. New construction for the indoor pool- 6,300 $m^2$

2. Reconstruction of outdoor pools- 3,134 $m^2$ (total surface area of pools)

3. New support structures for outdoor pools -626 $m^2$
Includes entrance, ticketing, changing rooms, showers, and restrooms.

4. New indoor bar/restaurant - 600 $m^2$

5. Underground parking facility- 5,177$m^2$

6. Redesign of outdoor spaces - 23,846 $m^2$

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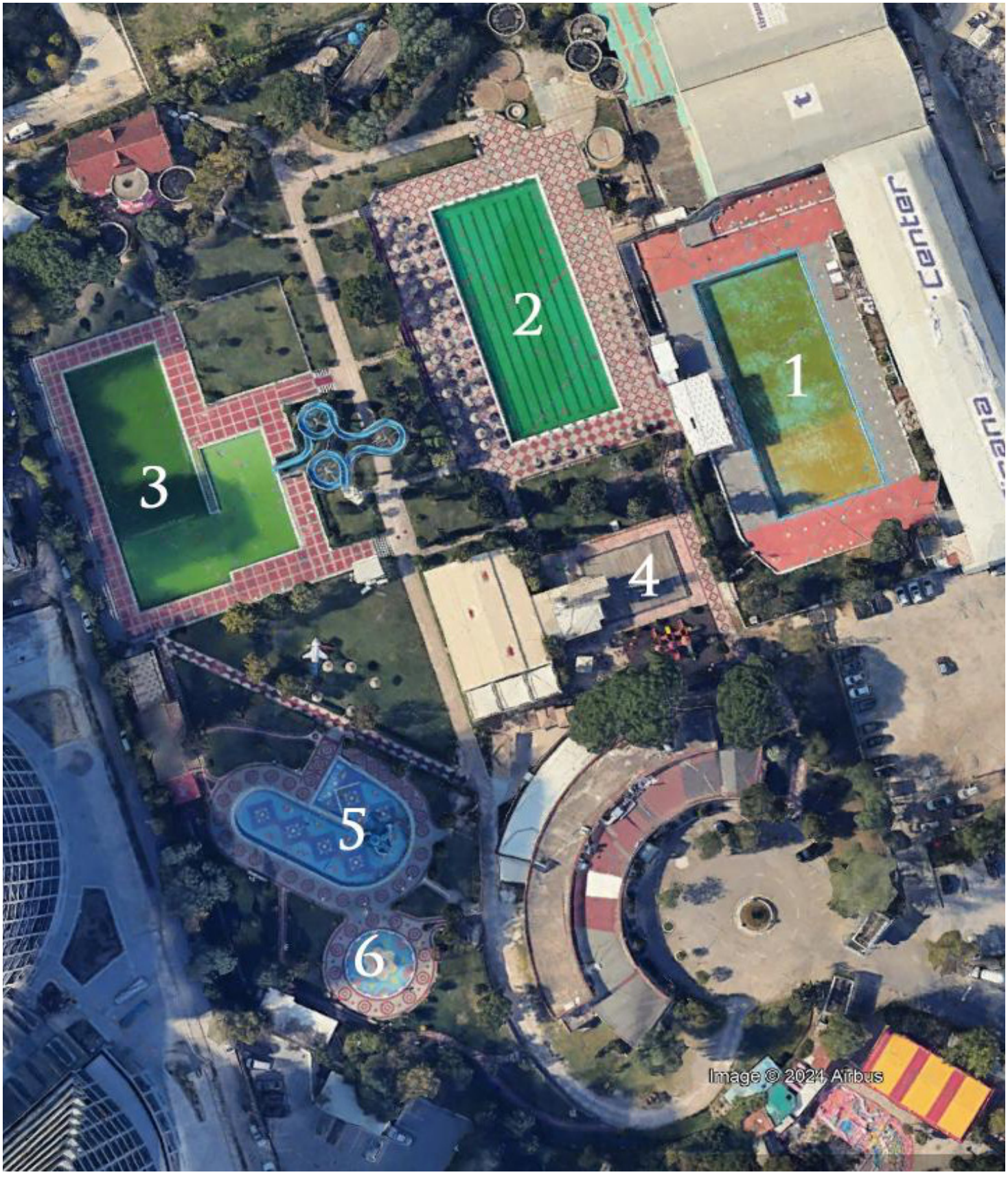
Includes pedestrian infrastructure, access roads, landscaping, children's playgrounds, diving platform redesign, and additional water play features.
(Total area allocated to outdoor pools: 25,072 $m^2$ - Closed structures: 626 $m^2$ - Restaurant: 600 $m^2$ = 23,846 $m^2$)

# Project

*Aerial photo of the current condition of the Aquadrome complex*



# APPENDIX

3

# 1: Design Standards Appendix

## 4.1 Design Standards

Calculation of Areas for Pools (basins + service areas)
The calculation of areas for the pools (basins + service areas) is carried out according to the Neufert Standards Manual, an extract of which is provided in Annex No. 01 of this document.
For calculating the necessary areas according to the standards, the existing water areas are used as a basis (the existing state of the Tiranë Aquadrome and the current areas of the pools), based on which all the areas of other necessary functions related to the service spaces of the complex are determined.

Water areas according to the existing pools:

Area = 1050 m²
Area = 1050 m²
Area = 1240 m²
Area = 215 m²
Area = 492 m²
Area = 137 m²
The total water area is 4184 m².
The area of the space for the outdoor pools is calculated with 8 m² to 16 m² per square meter of planned water area (based on the calculation formula from the Neufert Manual for the design standards for new complexes).

For the indoor pool, 6 m² of indoor space is suggested per square meter of the planned pool area (excluding parking). Consequently, the calculated area for this will be:
S = 6 m² × 1050 m² = 6300 m² (this includes all service areas: showers, changing rooms, staff rooms, bar/restaurant, sauna, etc.)

Since the indoor pool and outdoor pools are part of the same complex, it is suggested that the entrance area be shared.

Regarding parking, the calculation for the number of parking spaces for cars and bicycles is expressed according to the ratio:
1 car and 2 bicycles for a minimum of every 200 m² of the pool complex land.
Therefore, 36,201 m² (the area currently available) ÷ 200 m² = 181 cars and 180 × 2 = 362 bicycles.

Referring to the necessary parking area for vehicles, with a standard of 25 m² per parking space, a total of 181 parking spaces would require an area of 4,525 m². Similarly, for bicycle parking, with a requirement of 1.8 m² per space and a total of 362 spaces, the necessary parking area would be 652 m². Therefore,the total required parking space for both ve-

# 1: Design Standards Appendix

hicles and bicycles amounts to 5,177 ².

Considering the total area of the Aquadrome site, which is 36,201 m², and subtracting the footprint of the enclosed Olympic pool (6,300 m²), the remaining available space for water surfaces, calculated based on an allocation of 8 m² per user, results in a minimum water surface area of 3,090.5 m².

For the entrance area of the outdoor pools, Neufert standards recommend 200 m² per 1,000 m² of water surface, of which 50 m² should be designated for ticketing and access control. Additionally, an area of 20 m² is allocated for staff rooms. In this case, the entrance space is calculated as (3,090.5 m² / 1,000 m²) × 200 m² = 618 m², with 50 m² specifically designated for ticketing and access control.

It is also important to note that each parking space corresponds to 5–10 lockers in the changing rooms. Based on this, the estimated number of daily visitors ranges between 900 and 1,800.

Furthermore, a total area of 600 m² is allocated for a bar/restaurant, accommodating 200 people at a minimum of 1.5 m² per person. This includes 300 m² for customer seating and an additional 300 m² for service areas dedicated to restaurant operations.

Summary of the above calculations in approximate values:

| NR. | OBJEKTI | SIPERFAQE (m2) |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Ndertim ne funksnion te pishine se mbyllur (perfshin siperfaqen e pishines 1050 m2) | 6926 |
| 2 | Ndertim Pishina | 3134 |
| 3 | Ndertim Bar Restorant | 600 |
| 4 | Parkim nentokesor | 5177 |
| 5 | Rehabilitim I Hapesires se Jashtme | 23846 |

Extract from the Design Standards Used for Calculating the Necessary Areas for the Pool Complex (Source: Neufert Architects Data 4th Edition)

# 1: Design Standards Appendix

Combined Indoor and Outdoor Pools

"A combined complex of indoor and outdoor pools, under certain circumstances, can be created by adding an indoor pool or an outdoor pool to an existing facility. However, in new projects, the indoor pool section should be the first to be built.
The design should aim to connect the outdoor pool area with the indoor pool area. This leads to better use during off-season periods and allows for more economical and sustainable management and technical servicing.
The proximity of the indoor and outdoor pool areas also makes usage more flexible and easier.
The connection between the two pools (preferably connecting the shallow ends) can be made via a swimming channel. This should have an entrance covered by a warm air curtain or sealing doors. Such a connection allows users to access the outdoor pool from the indoor areas without coming into contact with the cold outdoor air.
In the leisure area of the service spaces (bar/restaurant), users should be given a good view of both pool sections.
Access to the outdoor pool should be made through the same entrance hall as the indoor pool. However, during peak hours, access should also be possible through a second covered entrance zone, ideally served by the same ticket offices and control areas as the main entrance hall."

General Planning Principles

Large complexes combining indoor and outdoor pools, depending on the design type, offer more flexibility than separate facilities and are ideal centers for family leisure activities. However, the constraints imposed by local seasonal weather models require careful consideration of the separation of indoor and outdoor water areas.
The design should distinguish between the type of use during summer and winter, as well as the transition periods between them.

The following types of use can be considered:

• Inclusive use of all indoor and outdoor water areas simultaneously, with unlimited swimming time, for the standard entry fee;

• Special use of indoor and outdoor water areas during different opening hours, perhaps with unlimited swimming only in the outdoor pool, and different entry fees;

# 1: Design Standards Appendix

• Seasonal use, for example, when one of the facilities (indoor or outdoor section) is closed.

Considerations for the design type:

• The surface area of both indoor and outdoor pools should match the size of the catchment area;

• Additional water area in one or both sections, which may be required to meet the growing demand from tourism;

• Additional water area in one or both sections required by specific circumstances (e.g., in bath resorts or for sporting events, etc.)."

Indoor Pools

"Reference figures for estimating the required size of indoor pools should consider the needs of residents, schools, and sports clubs within the catchment area."

Plot Sizes (excluding parking)

"When evaluating the size of the required plot for an indoor pool, 6-10 $m^2$ per square meter of planned pool area (excluding parking) should be allowed. The larger the pool area, the smaller the figure that will be sufficient. If additional outdoor space is planned (passages, loungers, garden areas), an additional 10-20% should be added to the calculated plot size.
Flat areas and gently sloping areas (up to 15 degrees) simplify the planning of indoor pools on one level, which is a prerequisite for an optimal, economical, and functional design. Areas with steeper slopes are usually associated with higher construction costs and operational disadvantages."

Parking

"Parking space for each car is 25 $m^2$, and one space should be planned for every 5-10 lockers in the changing rooms of the pool complex.
If spectator areas are included, an additional parking space should be provided for every 10-15 spectator seats.
Bicycle parking spaces should be planned according to local needs, using about 1.8 $m^2$ per bicycle."

Planning Basics

"All larger pools must include at least two common changing rooms.
For the calculation of required spaces, the following figures can be used:

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10% of the space in the changing rooms should be allocated for families and persons with disabilities.
The ratio between changing room cabins and wardrobe lockers should be 1:4. A common changing room requires at least 30 lockers, and the bench should be at least 7.50 meters long.
The ratio of changing room space to lockers varies up to 1:8.
Additionally, within the changing room, a service room with cleaning materials should be planned, occupying 1-2 $m^2$.
All rooms should have a minimum clear height of 2.50 meters.
For integrated cabins within the changing room, the following minimum dimensions apply:

General dimensions: 1.00 m wide, 1.25 m deep, 2.00 m high.
Family cabins should be at least 1.50 m wide, 1.25 m deep, and 2.00 m high.
Changing rooms for wheelchair users need general dimensions of 2.00 m wide, 1.00 m deep, and 2.00 m high, with a clear door width of no less than 0.8 m.
Lockers are 0.25 m or 0.33 m wide and 1.80 m or 0.90 m high, with a depth of 0.50 m.
The pool complex must provide separate sanitary zones for males and females, which include showers and toilets. These should be located between the changing rooms and the pool area. Toilets should typically be located in such a way that the pool user must re-enter the shower room before entering the pool area. Direct access to toilets from the pool area is not permitted!
It is recommended to ensure a direct route from the pool to the changing rooms.
For pools with water surface areas of 100-150 $m^2$, one separate shower room with five shower cabins for each gender is sufficient. For larger pools, there should be at least ten shower cabins for each shower room.
The basic contents of a typical toilet in the sanitary area are two toilets for females, one toilet, and two urinals for males."

Suggested Minimum Dimensions for Sanitary Services
• Standard shower cabin without partition: general dimensions 0.80 m x 0.80 m
• Shower cabin with a double T-shape partition, spray, and privacy screen: general dimensions 0.95 m x 0.80 m and 1.45 m high.
The circulation space between rows of showers should be no less than 1.10 m.
• Toilet cabin with a door opening inward: general dimensions 0.90 m wide x

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1.40 m deep and 2 m high.
• Toilet cabin with a door opening outward: general dimensions 0.90 m wide x 1.20 m deep and 2 m high."

Catering Services Area

"The space required for each cashier position varies from 0.5 to 0.8 $m^2$ per seat (café/restaurant), with at least 50 seats, each requiring 1-2 $m^2$ per seat.
The service area and auxiliary rooms are expressed as follows: for cafes, around 60% of the seating area; for restaurants, about 100% of the seating area, of which 20-25% is for storage and cold rooms, 15-20% for open shelving, and the rest for the kitchen, service, office, and staff.
For hydrosanitary blocks, the ratio should include: 1 WC for females, 1 WC for males, and 1 urinal."

Technical Facilities Area

"The total surface area of the facility (excluding water storage, warehouses, transformer room, and gas meter room) is up to 1 $m^2$ per square meter of planned water surface. For large indoor pools, a reduction of up to 30% may be possible.

Diving pools are typically equipped with two types of diving platforms:

Solid platforms, which must be level, (1, 3, 5, and 10 meters high) and trampolines (1 and 3 meters high). Heights are measured from the water surface.
The trampolines are made of aluminum, wood, or plastic. Both the platforms and trampolines should have non-slip surfaces.
Ladders are generally used to reach the platforms and various levels, though lifts should be considered for high facilities.
All levels and platforms are located on one side of the pool.
To help divers see the water surface more clearly, surface agitators or sprinklers are used."

This translation covers the main details of planning and managing indoor and outdoor pool complexes, including design considerations, space requirements, parking, sanitary facilities, catering services, and technical facilities.

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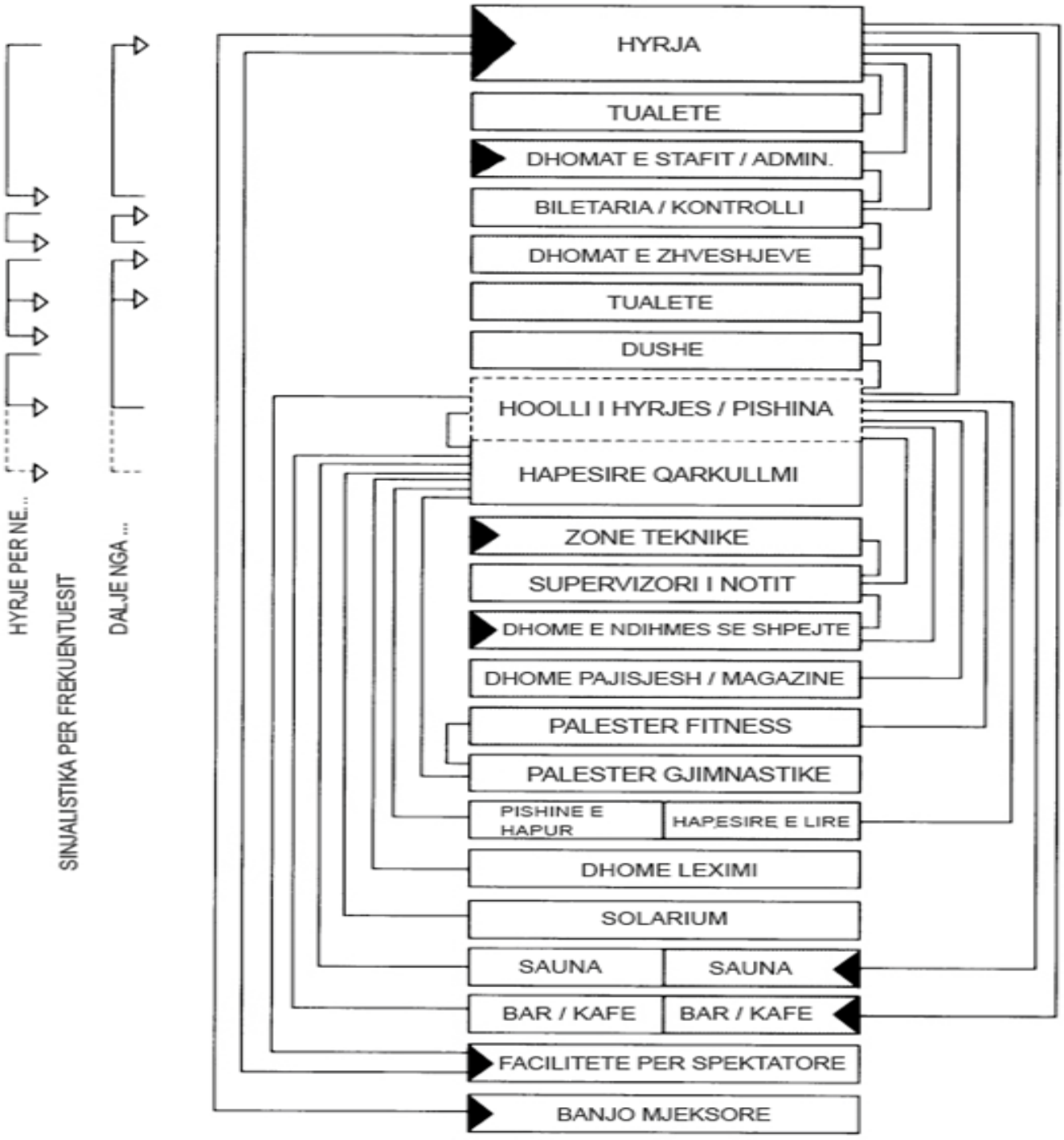
*Diagramë funksionale për pishinat e mbyllura*



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Sauna

“A sauna is more than just a method of washing: for many, it is a kind of physical cleansing, almost a ritual, and now it is an essential part of all modern sports facilities.
Washing sequence
The principle involves alternating the use of hot and cold air.
Visitors sweat in dry hot air and then in pure hot steam emissions, which are created every 5-7 minutes by pouring a quarter liter of water over the heated stones. The cycle between dry and wet results in a strong stimulation of the skin and strengthens resistance to diseases. The effect is intensified by periodic treatments with cold water, massage, and rest.”

Construction

The wooden block or wood construction is still the most common, and good thermal insulation of the exterior part is essential because the temperature difference between inside and outside can often exceed 100°C in winter.
The bathroom should be as small as possible (≤16m², <2.5 m high) and covered with dark-colored wood materials on the ceiling and walls to reduce heat radiation. The walls are made of soft solid wood, except in the furnace area. The steps and benches are made of wood to allow good air circulation and are at different heights, with the upper bench around 1 meter below the ceiling. The length of the benches is usually around 2 meters. All wooden elements are nailed from below so that the body does not come into contact with the hot metal heads. The benches should be easy to disassemble for easy cleaning. The floor should be made of non-slip material, not wooden slats.”

Smoke Sauna

“Large stones are piled up and heated strongly in a wood fire, with smoke escaping through the open door. When the stones glow, the fire is extinguished, and the last smoke is released by sprinkling water. Then, the door is closed, and after a short time, the sauna is ready for use. Residents can enjoy the wonderful aroma of smoked wood and the reliable quality of steam. Approximately half of the old Finnish saunas were built in this way.
At the end of the heating period, when the stones have reached about 500°C, the smoke channel of the stove is directed inward. The combustion gases burn completely without producing soot. The upper doors are then closed, even if there are still flames in the combustion room, and the temperature rises rapidly

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by several degrees. Before washing, the last smoke is released by opening the door for a short period and then water is poured over the hot stones."

Sauna with Doors

"These types of saunas use a stove coated with ceramics or metal, heated by the combustion gases that come from the fire room. Heating occurs through a fire door from the bathroom or hallway. Once the stones are hot, the fire door is closed, and the doors on top of the stove cover open as needed to release hot air before pouring water over the stones.
Washing involves three periods of 8-12 minutes in the sauna, followed by cooling with pouring cups, showers, or a pool.
The cooling process also includes air baths, which involve breathing fresh air as a counteraction to the hot air. The air bath area should be insulated, including the seating areas.
In public saunas, adequate changing areas should be provided, along with additional rooms for rest and massage. Saunas can be built in any size and shape according to individual preferences (e.g., triangular, round, hexagonal, etc.). Double-glazed windows may be included in the wall or front door.
Temperatures for the dressing room should be 20-22°C, cleaning room ≥24-26°C, cooling room (cold water) ≤18-20°C, resting room 20-22°C, and massage room 20-22°C."

Outdoor Pools

"It is generally recommended that the surface area for outdoor pools be between 8-16 $m^2$ for every $m^2$ of existing water surface.

For the service of attendees, parking space for one car and two bicycles should be provided for every 200-300 $m^2$ of land area.
For the access area, 200 $m^2$ should be allocated for every 1000 $m^2$ of water surface, of which 50 $m^2$ should be covered for ticket entry and access control.
A surface area of 10 $m^2$ should be planned for staff rooms in pool complexes with water surfaces up to 2000 $m^2$; above this, 20 $m^2$ should be planned for staff."

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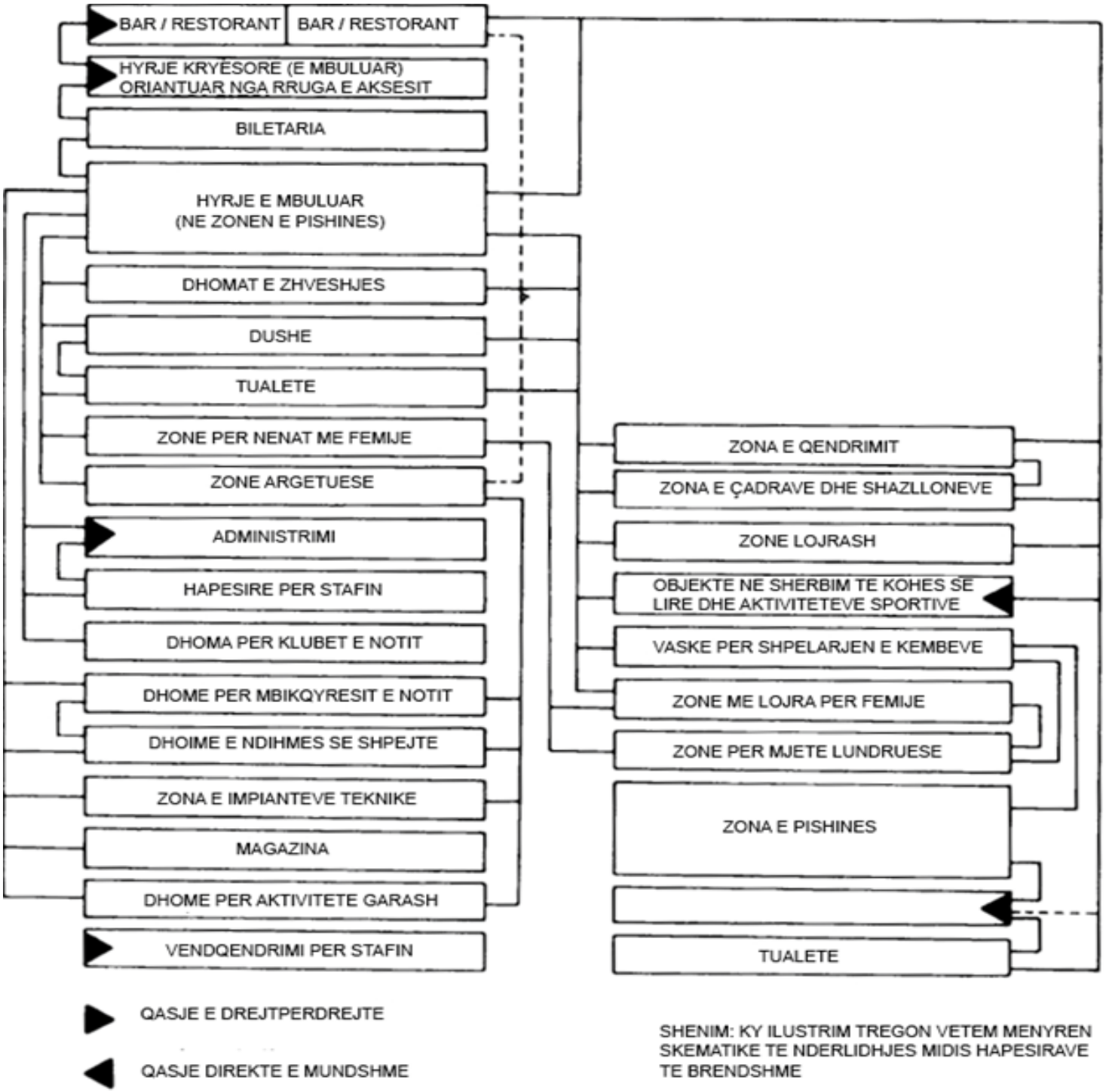
*Diagramë funksionale për pishinat e hapura*



# 2: Accompanying Materials

All necessary graphic documentation required for applicants to work will be made available for download on the competition page and in a shared online folder.

List of supplementary documents uploaded to the website: https://competitions.tirana.al/

• Documents for the competition site: Site plan (in editable Autocad dwg format); satellite images; orthophoto; photos (site and specific object photos); GIS information; specifications of the local general plan.

# Prepared by: