



Development Management Plan (Regulation 19)

Reigate & Banstead Open Space, Sport & Recreation Assessment

Appendix 11: Guidance for Design & Maintenance of Different Types of Indoor Sports Facilities

September 2017

Indoor Sport Typology	Guidance	
All	Accessible Sports Facilities (2010) ¹	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration needs to be given to the needs of parents with young children, older people and disabled people. • Consideration needs to be given to how people will find facilities, how they will reach facilities, how they will use facilities and how they will leave the facility.
All	Wayfinding and Signage for Sports Facilities (2013) ²	<p>Signage should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inform and provide reassurance • Be clear, simple and intuitive • Be consistent, using prescribed typefaces, colour and contrast • Not be excessive to avoid information being ignored or creating confusion and possible danger <p>Buildings should have a logical and efficient layout that will make wayfinding and general use of the building as intuitive as possible.</p>
All	Active Design: Planning for health and wellbeing through sport and physical activity (2015) ³	<p>Outlines 10 principles of active design:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Activity for all • Walkable communities • Connected walking and cycling routes • Co-location of community facilities • Network of multifunctional open space • High quality streets and spaces • Appropriate infrastructure • Active buildings • Management, maintenance, monitoring and evaluation • Activity promotion and local champions
Sports Halls	Sports Halls Design & Layouts (2012) ⁴	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sports halls should be durable and high quality buildings with good, attractive and easily maintained finishes as sports halls are open every day for long hours and take heavy wear. • Sports halls should be co-located with other community focus points in order to share car parking, access and reception facilities

¹ <https://www.sportengland.org/media/4508/accessible-sports-facilities-2010.pdf>

² <https://www.sportengland.org/media/4422/wayfinding-and-signage-2013.pdf>

³ <https://www.sportengland.org/media/3964/spe003-active-design-published-october-2015-high-quality-for-web-2.pdf>

⁴ <https://www.sportengland.org/media/4330/sports-halls-design-and-layouts-2012.pdf>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They should be easily accessible by foot, cycleways and public transport and be accessible for emergency services • They should be in prominent locations to encourage use of the facility • There should be sufficient space for future expansion • Sports halls should be well designed with a clearly identified entrance and prominent signage • They should be accessible for all disabilities, age, genders and religions • There should be adequate storage space • Valuable complementary facilities include studios for dance, exercise, martial arts and fitness equipment areas • Provides detailed guidance on the design, flooring and size of sports halls dependent on the primary use (i.e. badminton, basketball, netball, trampolining etc.)
Fitness and Exercise Spaces	Fitness and Exercise Spaces (2008) ⁵	<p>A well designed facility should take into account:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Site accessibility including proximity to roads and links to public transport • Accessibility for all • Vehicular circulation and parking provision for cars, bicycles, motorcycles and staff parking • Clearly defined, welcoming and attractive entrance • Need for overspill parking • Consideration of building access • Consideration of external factors such as security and environmental issues that may impact upon the location and orientation of the building and the overall design <p>Fitness suites should have a bright open design and circulation should be clear and simple. Consideration should be given to new trends such as pilates, spinning, kickboxing , youth gyms</p>
Indoor Bowls	Indoor Bowls (2005) ⁶	<p>Facilities should be built with good quality and easily maintained materials and finishes.</p> <p>Key requirements include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good accessibility • Space for car parking and possible expansion • Clear visibility from main access routes • Space for clear on and off-site signage • Ideally, the site should be level, free from major sub-surface problems and within easy reach of mains services • Coach parking for visiting teams

⁵ <https://www.sportengland.org/media/4203/fitness-and-exercise-spaces.pdf>

⁶ <https://www.sportengland.org/media/4235/indoor-bowls.pdf>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access for emergency vehicles • Internal storage • Club/ function room/ committee room/ refreshment area
Village Halls and Community Centres	Village and Community Halls (2001) ⁷	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village and community halls should be located in a central location with sufficient parking, close to shops and other well-used facilities and to public transport. • Sport's requirements are often best served where there is sufficient space for an outdoor multi-use games area to supplement activities taking place in the hall. Where this is the case, village and community halls can operate as club houses, changing facilities, pavilions and provide space for refreshments. • A hall should include as a minimum: main activity and assembly space; entrance foyer; equipment and furniture store; kitchen; toilets; changing provision; cleaner's store; and boiler or plant room. • Halls should be a minimum of 140sqm. The main activity space should conform to recognised sports dimensions (if the hall is to be primarily used for badminton then the main activity space should be an appropriate size for badminton).
Swimming Pools	Swimming Pools (2013) ⁸	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New community pools should cater for school needs: many existing school pools were built in 1960s/70s to poor standards and these pools are a drain on schools finances, require extensive health and safety checks and extensive staff training. • A swimming development strategy is essential to set out the context of sporting and management objectives for any new provision • Additional leisure facilities could include: varying water depths; wave pools; surfing pools; water slides and fumes; fast flowing river rides and rapids; water jets and water cannons; water features; spa facilities; children's wet play equipment; feature lighting and sound; and theming. • Consideration should be given to who the main user will be; what activities need to be accommodated; how many people will use the pool at any one time; will the pool be used for competitive events and if so which events and what requirements does this have; and will spectator viewing be required. • The exterior of the swimming pool should cater for all sections of society, for example pathways should be able to accommodate buggies and be suitable for disabled access.
Swimming Pools	ASA From Policy to Pool ⁹	Provides a framework for all publicly accessible pools e.g. major competition pools should be 50m, community pools should be 25m and school pools should be 20m

⁷ <https://www.sportengland.org/media/4336/village-and-community-halls.pdf>

⁸ <https://www.sportengland.org/media/4187/swimming-pools-dgn-2013.pdf>

⁹ <https://www.hniconsultants.co.uk/from-policy-to-pool.pdf>

		Says that all pools should meet a range of community needs irrespective of its primary use.
Swimming Pools and Sports Centres	Affordable Sports Centres with Community 50m Pool Options (2014) ¹⁰	Recognises that the development of a sports centre with a 50m pool will require a significant capital investment and therefore outlines three options for developing affordable sports centres with community 50m pools.
Swimming Pools and Sports Centres	Affordable Sports Centres with Community 25m Pool Options (2015) ¹¹	Recognises that the development of a sports centre with a 25m pool will require significant capital investment and therefore outlines four options for developing affordable sports centres with community 25m pools.
Sports Centres	Affordable Sports Halls (2015) ¹²	Outlines a number of approaches to developing the 'right sports hall' for the local community. It emphasises the need to gather information on the type of sports hall that is required, for example the type of sport activity (competition/ community/ education/ training), the level of performance (community/ club/ regional/ international) and the amount of activity (the number of hours it will be operational for a week).
Clubhouses	Clubhouses ¹³	Guidance on project management ¹⁴ , design ¹⁵ , refurbishment ¹⁶ and sustainability ¹⁷ .

¹⁰ <https://www.sportengland.org/media/4006/affordable-sports-centre-with-50m-pool-brochure.pdf>

¹¹ <https://www.sportengland.org/media/4025/asc25-brochure-march-2015.pdf>

¹² <https://www.sportengland.org/media/4647/affordable-sports-halls-main-document-2015.pdf>

¹³ <https://www.sportengland.org/facilities-planning/design-and-cost-guidance/clubhouses/>

¹⁴ <https://www.sportengland.org/media/10791/1-clubhouse-project-management.pdf>

¹⁵ <https://www.sportengland.org/media/10792/2-clubhouse-design.pdf>

¹⁶ <https://www.sportengland.org/media/10787/3-clubhouse-refurbishment.pdf>

¹⁷ <https://www.sportengland.org/media/10788/4-clubhouse-sustainability.pdf>