

Successful school design

Questions to ask



Introduction

Since starting work in July 2007, CABE's schools design panel has reviewed over 175 schemes. We assess the schemes we see against 10 criteria. These criteria are used to evaluate the quality of both sample and non-sample schemes.

The 10 headline criteria have proved robust and we intend to keep using them. However, we have refined the key questions that we ask under each of the criteria and this clarified list is included in this document. This refinement of the detailed priorities in school design has been based on feedback from all schemes that we have reviewed to date and our aim is to strengthen schemes submitted to the panel in future.

This document will help consortia and design teams to prepare their schemes. Local authorities and head teachers can also use the criteria in the development of their briefs and to evaluate the schemes presented to them by bidding consortia.

It is important to remember that not all criteria will apply equally to all schemes. The appropriate application will vary according to, for example, the type of site, the area in which the school sits and whether the school is new build or refurbishment, amongst others. We are looking for specific design responses for each school.

You will find examples of schemes that did well in each of the criteria at the schools design panel on the CABE website. These illustrate the type of evidence you might prepare to show how a scheme meets each criteria.

Please visit:
www.cabe.org.uk/design-review/schools

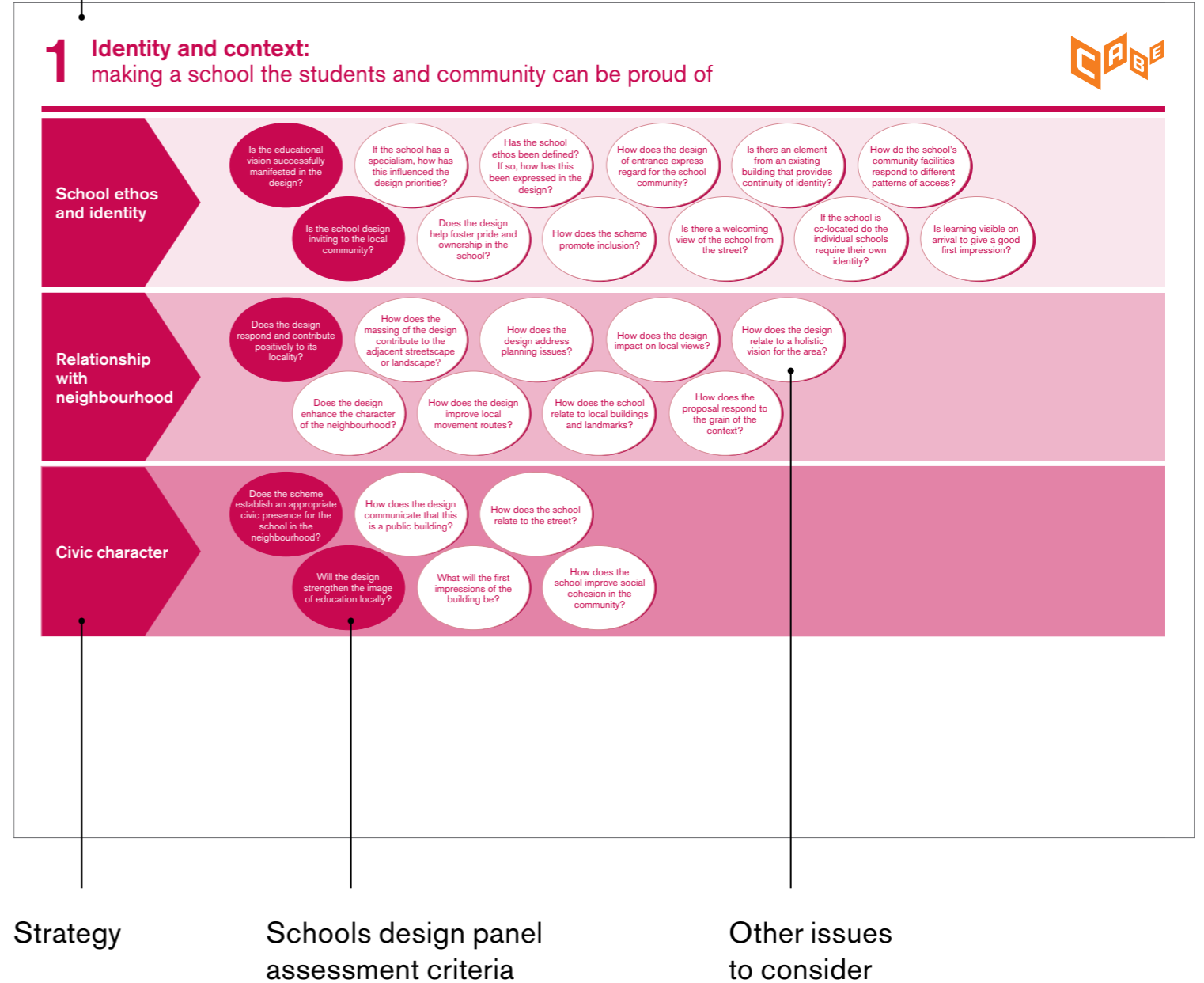
Using this guide

We have defined key strategies for each of the criteria that we would expect consortia and design teams to have addressed when coming into review. The questions under each strategy include those that will be judged by the panel as well as those that will not. The questions that are not judged are seen as points to be considered by design teams as schemes are developed. Criteria 10 is a synthesis of all the other points and therefore includes only the questions that will be judged by the panel.

The following pages detail the assessment criteria and other points to consider for the schools design panel and diagram opposite illustrates how to use this document. Please remember that, while checklists have an obvious value, they do not in themselves lead to good design: this is the result of the successful synthesis of these key points.

Key

Criteria heading



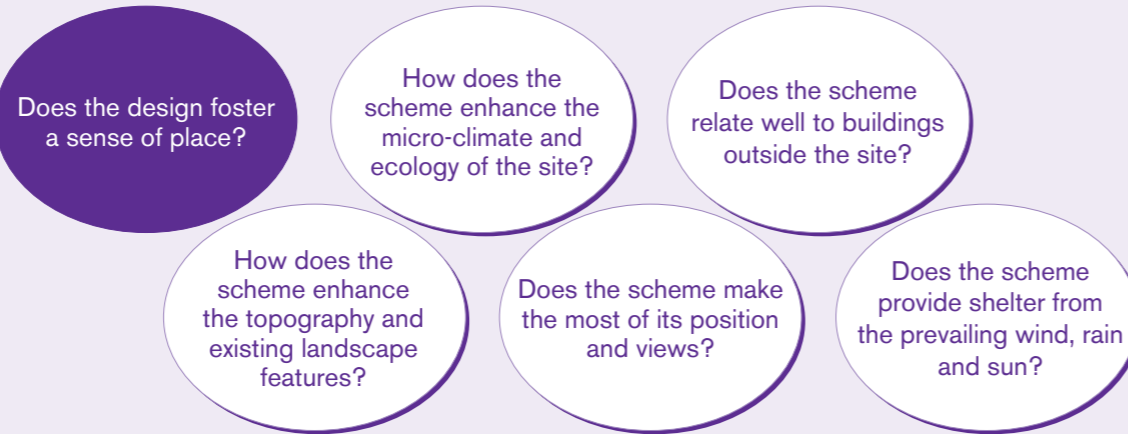
1 Identity and context: making a school the students and community can be proud of



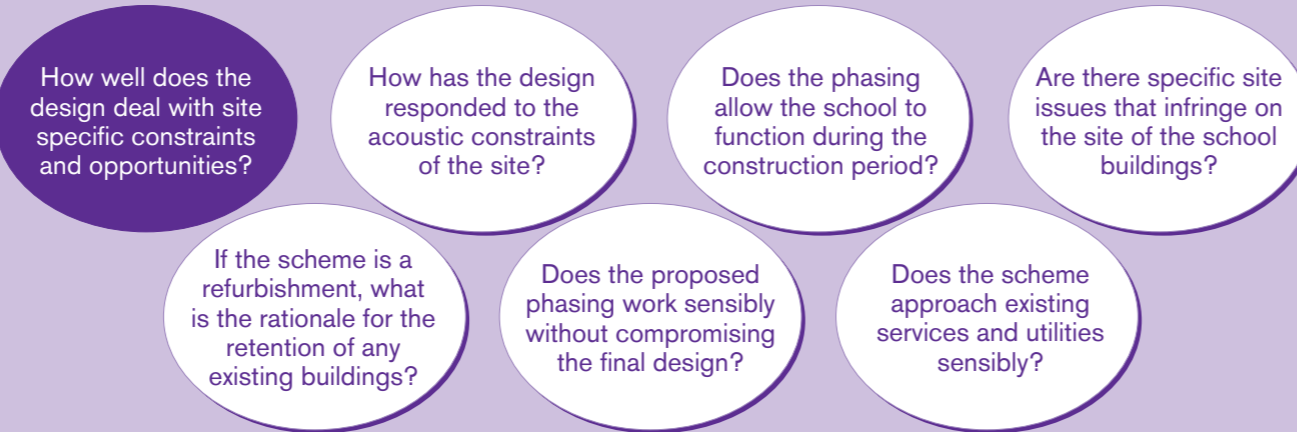
2 Site plan: making the best use of the site



Enhancing the character of the site



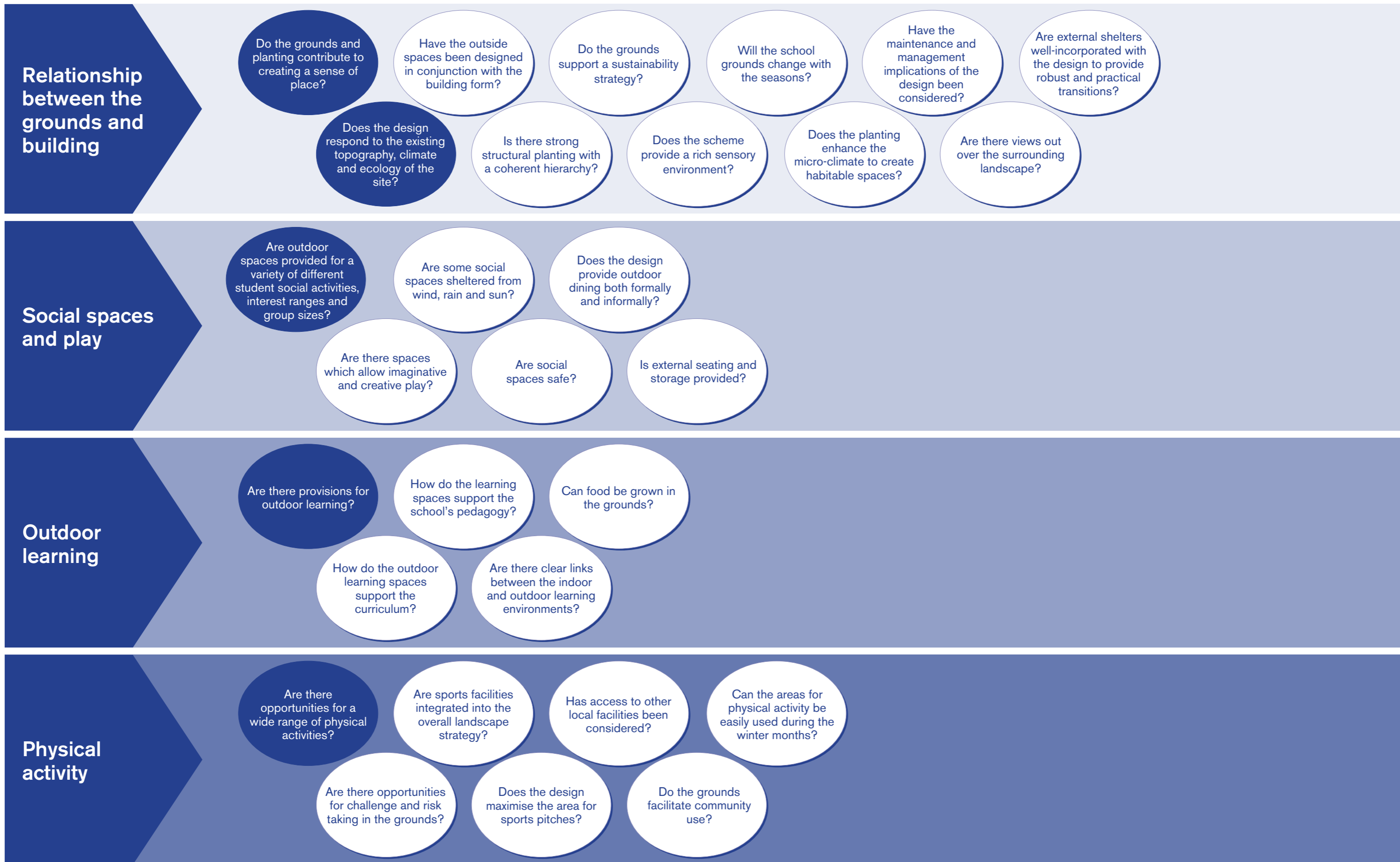
Working with existing site constraints and opportunities



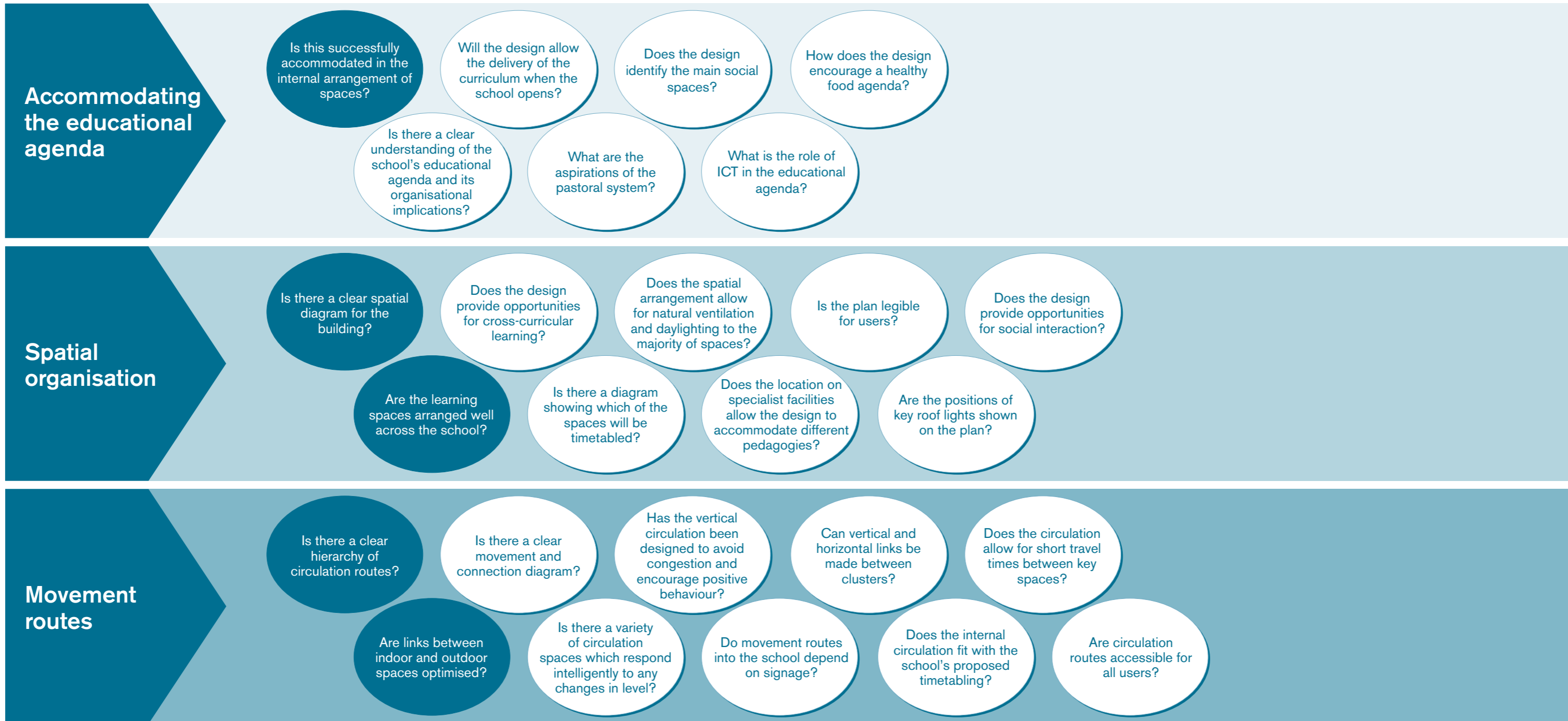
Strategic site organisation



3 School grounds: making assets of the outdoor spaces



4 Organisation: creating a clear diagram for the buildings



5 Buildings: making form, massing and appearance work together



Concept

- Is there a coherent design idea that relates plans, sections and elevations?
- In refurbishment schemes, do the new elements relate well to existing buildings and make the school into a coherent whole?
- Has the organisation diagram been convincingly translated into a coherent building?

Form and massing

- Are the building's form and massing appropriate to the site?
- How does the massing support the daylighting strategy?
- How do the buildings on the site relate to one another?
- Does the building create well proportioned internal and external spaces?
- Has the height of the building been considered from educational and massing perspectives?

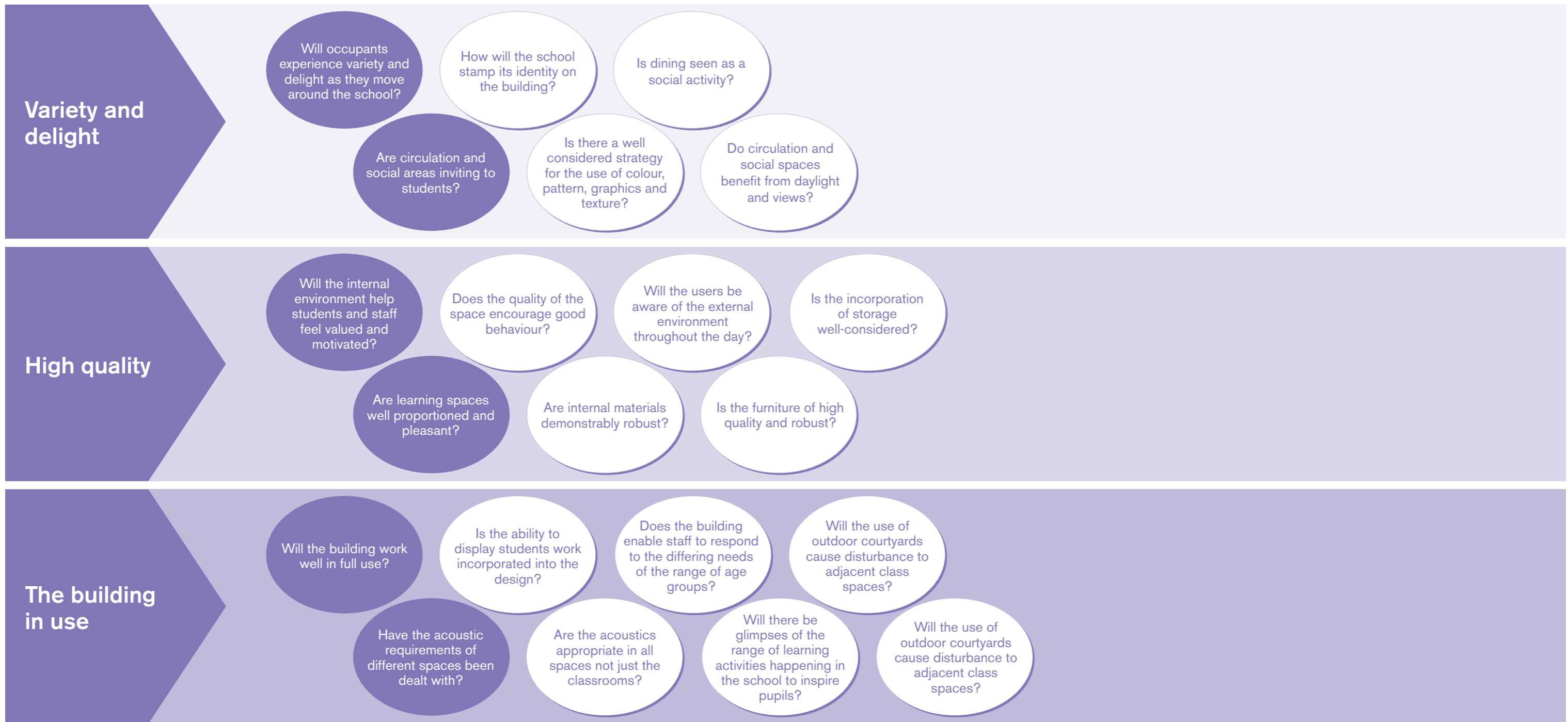
Appearance

- Do the elevations reflect the design concept to create an inspiring building?
- How is the spatial organisation of the school expressed in the elevations?
- How is the fenestration designed and detailed?
- Does the roof plan support the resources strategy?
- How do the elevations respond to orientation and site constraints?
- How are colour, pattern, graphics and texture integrated?
- Is the building good architecture in its own right?
- How is any exposed structure detailed?
- How have the entrances been defined through the building design?
- Is there elevational co-ordination of services and lighting?
- How do the elevation help deliver a low-energy internal environment?

Construction and materials

- Do the materials contribute positively to the quality of the scheme?
- Which details give the design value?
- Has the maintenance strategy been addressed?
- How do the materials used support the sustainability strategy?
- Will the fabric of the buildings be durable and easy to maintain?
- Are any modern methods of construction used?
- How do the materials contribute to the character of the scheme?

6 Interiors: creating excellent spaces for learning and teaching



7 Resources: deploying convincing environmental strategies



Orientation

- Has the optimum orientation for different types of spaces been considered?
- Does the building form allow daylight into all spaces?
- Has the orientation informed the choice of materials or detailing of elevations?
- Does the design of the elevations respond to different orientations?
- Do the room proportions allow good daylight and ventilation?

Ventilation

- Does the ventilation strategy provide a comfortable environment in which to learn in all seasons?
- Are mixed mode systems proposed? If so, where and why?
- How, if applicable, is night time ventilation achieved securely?
- Is the environmental strategy resilient to increased heat gain or the effects of climate change?
- How is the ventilation controlled, especially in the design of window openings?
- How will the ventilation strategy function if different plan layouts or pedagogies are adopted?
- Where possible, are spaces naturally ventilated?
- Is ventilation maintained when blinds are in use?
- How is summer time overheating avoided?
- How are the effects of external noise dealt with?
- Are opportunities for cross-ventilation exploited?

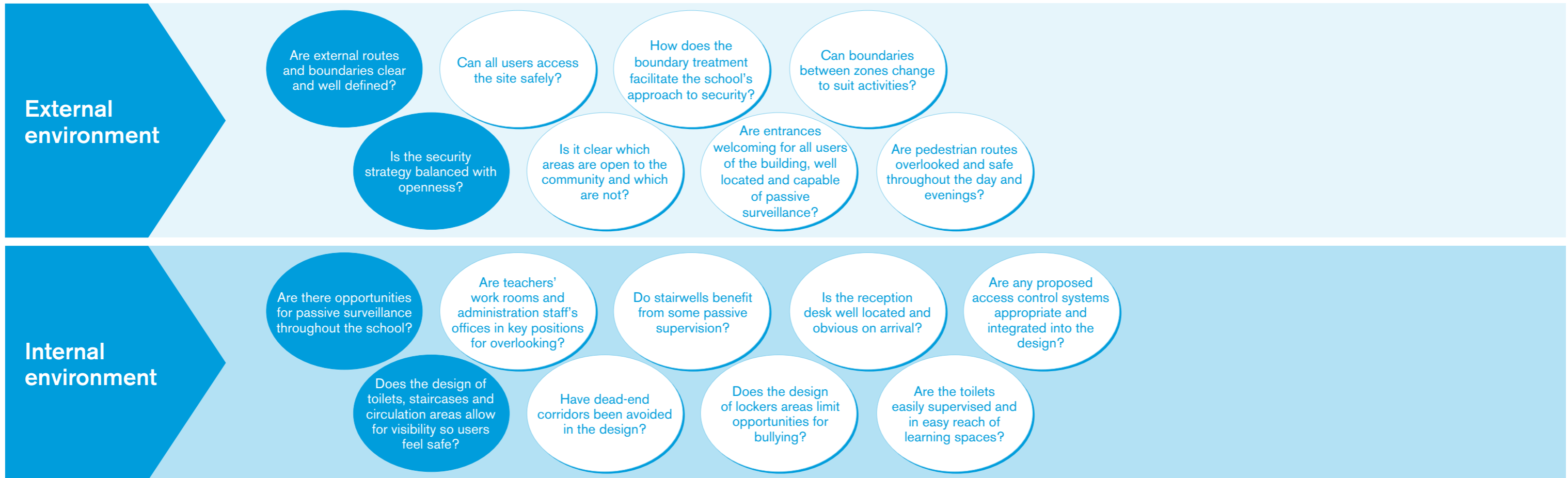
Daylighting

- Are key spaces daylit for most of the year?
- Are solar glare and solar gain well controlled?
- Are halls and circulation areas well day-lit?
- How will the day-lighting and solar control strategy be affected if different layouts are adopted?
- Is there an imaginative use of daylight to create uplifting spaces?
- Are opportunities for roof-lights utilised?
- Are rooms located to maximise appropriate use of available daylight? (eg. art rooms on top floor or making use of rooflights)

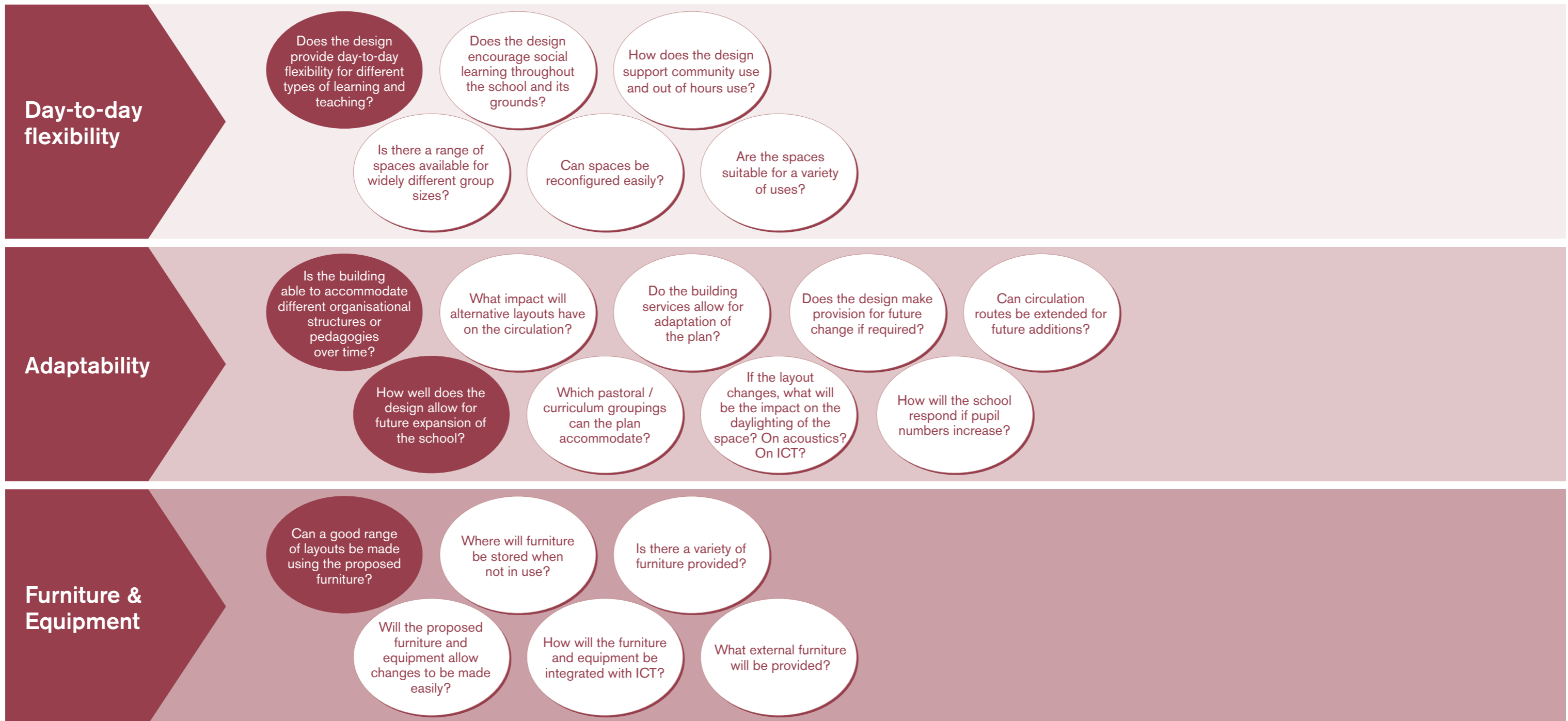
Energy and services strategies

- Does the whole design help to minimise energy use and carbon emissions?
- Will the design provide an environment with a comfortable temperature for learning throughout the year?
- How, if applicable, will biomass be delivered and handled?
- Is there a clear strategy for reduction of energy use and CO2 emissions?
- Does the services strategy allow effective zoning for out of hours use?
- How does the services strategy support flexible ICT and specialist spaces?
- Is any on-site energy generation appropriate and meaningful?
- How can CO2 emissions and water saving be used in the curriculum and community engagement?
- How is waste reduction approached on a whole life basis?
- How are energy, water and waste minimised, particularly from out of hours and equipment use?
- How does the heating and ventilation strategy allow for the expected use of the building? And what are the implications on flexibility?
- How are plant areas and main services routes accessed for maintenance?

8 Feeling safe: creating a secure and welcoming place



9 Long life, loose fit: creating a school that can adapt and evolve in the future



10 Successful whole: making a design that works in the round



Appropriateness

Does this design as a whole offer a thoughtful, coherent and convincing response to the key issues of the site and brief?

Does the whole design add up to more than a sum of its parts?

Delight

Will it be a pleasure to work, eat, learn, play, teach and socialise in this school?

Timelessness

Is this school set to become a cherished part of its locality?

Fulfilling user intentions

Does the architectural approach successfully meet the aspirations of the client and community?

Will the school's design help to deliver educational transformation?

Acknowledgements

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Successful school design: questions to ask has been produced to help bidders and designers prepare their schemes. It is also for local authority clients when developing their briefs and evaluating the schemes presented to them by consortia. It sets out the key issues to consider when designing secondary schools. It highlights the key strategies for each of the criteria that CABA expects consortia and design teams to have addressed when coming into review. The document is part of a suite of publishing by CABA, called *Successful school design*, downloadable from www.cabe.org.uk/design-review/schools.

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CABA is the government's advisor on architecture, urban design and public space. As a public body, we encourage policymakers to create places that work for people. We help local planners apply national design policy and advise developers and architects, persuading them to put people's needs first. We show public sector clients how to commission projects that meet the needs of their users. And we seek to inspire the public to demand more from their buildings and spaces. Advising, influencing and inspiring, we work to create well-designed, welcoming places.

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