

# OUR TOP CONSIDERATIONS

FOR A NEW SWIMMING POOL BUILD

DEEP END POOLS

SINCE 1988



Since 1999 when Deep End Pools was established, the owners Robert Coombs and Paul Woodhead along with the team, have learned a great deal and take pride in offering you their top swimming pool build considerations.


Whether we are involved or not when you decide to proceed, best of luck with one of the most exciting projects of your life!

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Rob".

Rob

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Paul".

Paul

An aerial photograph of a stone patio area. In the center is a large, rectangular swimming pool with a dark blue tint. To the left of the pool are two sets of white patio furniture. Above the pool is a smaller, square-shaped pool or hot tub. The patio is surrounded by lush greenery and a stone wall. The text "POOL SIZE" and "What's right for you?" is overlaid on the large pool.

# POOL SIZE

What's right for you?

## **Questions, questions...**

When deciding what size pool you need, you will have to ask yourself some practical questions. How many people will use the pool? Who will use it most often? Will the pool be needed for regular swimming practice (i.e. completing laps)? Where will the pool be located? How large is your garden? Will you have a patio and furniture surrounding it?

The answers you give to these questions will all directly affect the size of pool you require.

## **Size ranges**

The standard outdoor pool size you can have built will generally measure 11×4 metres and 1.5 metres deep. Smaller and larger sizes can be built on request, although you have to remember that the bigger the pool the higher the heating costs. This size is a good trade-off between running costs and usefulness.

If your property has a smaller garden then your options for a pool are less. The smallest pool size is usually 6×3 metres, but if you are a keen swimmer, lengths will not be satisfactory. However a pool of this size is generally very economical to run. A smaller pool will also allow you to have a larger patio with more space for furniture and BBQ's. You should also remember that there should be enough space in your garden for diggers and other machinery to operate safely as they dig out the foundations for the pool.

Indoor pools are generally slightly smaller, measuring roughly 9×4 metres, but will also be dependent on the building in which it is housed. Therefore you will need to consult with the people who are building your pool on which size will make the best fit.

## **Usage**

The right pool size is also dependent on what you need the pool for. If you intend to use it for exercise then a pool of around 11 metres in length is advisable. If space is not available for this length, then swim jet systems are available that enable you to swim against a water current, allowing you to exercise more effectively in a smaller size pool.

If your children are going to be the main users of the pool then you may want to have a smaller size than that of the 11×4 metre standard.

Finally, when considering the size of your pool, you should also work out how much space it should take up. You must decide how much of your garden you want to give over to the pool and strike a balance.



# RUNNING COSTS

What should you budget for maintenance?

## **Heating**

It is in the owner's best interests to ensure their swimming pool heating system is kept in good working order. This will maximise heat transfer to the pool and keep your running costs low. Good maintenance is also important due to the need to comply with the statutory regulations for heating systems, as well as the threat to safety should your system fall into disrepair.

## **Winter cover**

Most outdoor swimming pools are closed by their owners during Autumn and Winter. Lack of use and harsh winter weather can damage the pool's pipework, finish, shell and the equipment in the plant room. The water will also need to be treated to protect it and a cover placed securely over the pool for safety reasons. It is recommended that you get a professional to prepare the pool for the colder weather as leaving the pool as it is will cause damage and incur greater costs in repairs.

## **Maintenance**

Regular pool maintenance may cost money, but it will save you in the long run from spending out on expensive repair work. In fact, regular servicing will eventually pay for itself as the increased efficiency of your pool will reduce your monthly running costs. Deep End Pools can carry out maintenance work for you at agreed regular periods.

In addition to standard maintenance work, there are statutory servicing requirements that you must adhere to by law. These include the servicing of gas and oil boilers, the inspection of electrical trips and water leakage devices, as well as annual leak checks for heat pumps.

## **Power**

Electricity or gas is used to power the heating system of your swimming pool. This will apply during the summer when the pool is being used all the time, until the autumn when it is closed down during the winter months.



## **Parts**

Replacing parts are an obvious running cost that is inescapable. Items such as heat pumps and sand filters wear out and need changing from time to time. Leaving them as they are can cause damage to your pool and heating system. Purchasing better quality parts may cost more in the short term, but they will often last longer, reducing the frequency of breakage and having to pay for more replacements. You should also remember that the water needs to be regularly topped up with chemicals such as chlorine, which should also be factored into your monthly spend.



# INSPIRATION

Shapes & Design Ideas

## **Shapes of swimming pools**

At this stage, you should also consider what you will be using your pool for. Will it be used for training (swimming lengths etc.)? Or will it be used simply for your children to have fun in? A rectangular pool shape will enable you to undertake traditional swimming training, whereas a pool intended for fun and relaxation can take many forms.


It is also worth bearing in mind that your choices of pool shape will be wider if you want an outdoor pool rather than an indoor one. This is due to the size constraints of the room into which the pool will be installed. We can build swimming pools in a variety of shapes, from the standard rectangular format to unusual layouts such as L-shaped and kidney-shaped pools.

## **Great design ideas**

By working with our in-house design team, you can ensure that the finished pool design meets your requirements. You can choose which type of pool construction you want, as well as its size and design; even right down to how it looks! You may wish to have your pool set in your garden or as an integral part of your patio. On the other hand, you may want it built indoors, allowing you to take a swim whatever the weather. We can also build plunge pools that can be used with saunas and steam rooms. The choice is yours.

For those customers who wish to have a quality pool that is both robust and economical, we can create a design that uses liner construction. Take your pick from a choice of liner colours, patterns and styles. A liner pool can be built in many sizes and shapes, allowing it to fit in with the look of your property and its grounds.

Alternatively, to take advantage of a wide choice of pool designs and materials, why not choose a tiled pool? This type of pool construction is great for both indoor and outdoor use, with many design options open to you. These include tile patterns, pool shape, location and style such as Roman and Grecian.



# BUILDING REGS

What you need to know

Before undertaking any building work on your new pool, you should contact the planning office at your county or city council. You can discuss your project with them and they will advise you on what you can and cannot build on your land.

You can find your closest local authority in this list here <https://bit.ly/2wV5QN8>

## **Outdoor pools**

Building regulations and planning permissions do not usually apply to outdoor swimming pools. An outdoor pool is considered by planning authorities to be a 'garden project'. However, it is always recommended that you check with your local planning authority just in case. This is because there maybe planning permissions and building regulations that need to be addressed if your property, or the surrounding area, is classified as one of the following:

- National park
- Greenbelt land
- Conservation area
- Designated land
- A listed building

The building regulations for outdoor swimming pools only stipulate that they must be unenclosed with no heated air surrounding the pool.

## **Indoor pools**

The building that houses an indoor pool is classed as a 'permitted development', which does not need a planning application, however several aspects of the development will be subject to the following conditions:

**The building:** Outbuildings must be a single storey. The eaves should have a maximum height of 2.5 metres and a four metre maximum overall height if there is a dual pitched roof, or three metres for any other roof. No verandas, balconies or raised platforms (a platform must be no higher than 0.3 metres) are allowed on the building.

**Dimensions:** The building has to have a maximum height of 2.5 metres. It should be within two metres of a boundary of the main properties' curtilage. The outbuilding cannot be situated on land forward of a wall forming the principal elevation.

**Location:** Different regulations apply if your property is situated in a National Park, an Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty, the Broads or a World Heritage Site. The maximum area covered by any buildings and pools that are situated more than 20 metres from the house is restricted to 10 square metres. If it is situated at the side of a property, you will require planning permission. Additionally, should the outbuilding be within curtilage of a listed building, planning permission is also required.

**Your land:** Only half the area of land surrounding your house should be covered by buildings or other additions.

The building regulations for indoor pools are more involved than that of an outdoor pool. The floor and walls of the pool must be insulated in order to minimise heat loss into the ground. This heat loss should be reduced to  $0.25\text{W/m}^2/0\text{C}$ , which equates roughly to a pool heated to  $28\text{C}$  and the ground with a temperature of approximately  $10\text{C}$ .



A photograph of a swimming pool with a tiled deck and a stainless steel handrail. The pool water is a deep blue color. The deck is made of large, light-colored tiles. The handrail is made of polished metal and has two curved sections. The background shows a grassy area and a concrete wall.

# DEEP END POOLS

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If you have any other questions,  
please don't hesitate to call us on  
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