Rethinking sports facilities and architecture

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Play the Game
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Key questions

• What are the challenges of tomorrows sport for all – and the facilities?
• In what way can we meet the new demands for flexible and differentiated facilities?

• How can sport facilities be a part of an active cultural policy?
New sport and exercise habits

- Flexible facilities are needed but also attention towards the different patterns between adults and children
- Outdoor facilities are "the new black"
- Self organized must be considered as well as organized
- Bringing people together creates the need for shared facilities
- Attention towards differences between boys and girls and the "social challenge" in sport for all
In what way can we meet the new demands for flexible and differentiated facilities?
Knowledge and visions

• The "Why?"
And by challenging each other
- new issues, new possibilities
Creating “new” spaces...
In summary

• By combining knowledge with visions new ideas can arise
• Giving facilities a whole new perspective
• And thereby establish possibilities for new target groups
• Involving people in creating new facilities rather than handing it over
• By taking chances once in a while!
• And learning from it...
How can sport facilities be a part of an active cultural policy?
Sport to All or Sport for All or...

1) Thesis:

•) Sport is one, universal phenomena
•) Sport has developed from "ancient times" up till today
•) Its history is based on "development" and "improvement"
•) From "primitive forms" of sports disciplines to "cultivation" and "perfection"
•) Sportification is a "natural" process
2) Antithesis:

- Sport is not an universal phenomena
- It’s a specific, historical way of displaying the body
- Bound to a certain cultural and social context, i.e. the industrialized, western society
- Its history is not a continuum, but a result of struggles and distribution of power

- The history of sport is a part of the history of democracy
Implications (1)

• The concept of sport is a universal phenomena, bound to specific sports disciplines

• Elite sports and sport for all are deeply connected – the ”same” just on different levels

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• We need to build sport facilities based on standardization

• Plan for and create places for competition and standards of reference
Implications (2)

• The concept of sport is not an universal phenomena, therefore it's much broader than sports disciplines

• Elite sports and sport for all are not each others basis

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• We need to build sport facilities ”for all” by recognizing the diversity of culture and movements

• Plan for and create places for competition (not standardization), bodily experience and social interaction
In summary

• By recognizing sport as a historical phenomena, a critical aproach is possible
• It’s a question of diversity and not unity
• And the distribution af power in sport and space can be questioned
• And therefore the sports facilities must be diversified rather than exclusively standardized
• Acknowledging the difference between elite sports and sport for all
Thank you

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