



Part 4 Education



Part 4 - Education

- Provision was excluded from DDA but covered in Education Act 1996
- Special Education Needs and Disability Act 2001 amends Part 4 Education Act and the DDA to bring Education into line
- Private Schools covered by Part 3



Part 4 - Education

Non-educational activities covered under Part 3

- Meetings of Governing Body
- Parents evenings
- Activities organised by PTA
- Community Use
- Public use



Part 4 - Education References

- Code of Practice for Schools
- Code of Practice Post 16
- Building Bulletin 91 Access for Disabled People to School Buildings
- Building Bulletin 94 Inclusive School Design
- Building Bulletin 95 Schools for the future
- Accessible Schools: Planning to increase access to schools for disabled pupils



Part 4 - Education

Timetable for SENDA (Pre 16 Education)

- Code of Practice (Schools) brings in new duties from September 2002 not to discriminate against disabled pupils and prospective pupils in the provision of education and associated services in schools and in respect of admissions and exclusions
- No requirement to alter physical features



Part 4 - Education

Disabled pupils now have three sources of support in schools

- The SEN framework
- The planning duties
- Disability Discrimination duties



SEN Framework

Section 312 of Education Act

- Child has greater learning difficulty than the majority of children of his/her age
- Has a disability which prevents or hinders him/her from making use of the facilities
- Is under the age of 5 and is/would be if no special educational provision were made for him/her likely to fall within definitions above when over that age.
- **Not all disabled children have SEN.**



The Planning Duties

- Schools are not under a reasonable adjustment duty, however, LEA's and schools are required to draw up accessibility strategies and accessibility plans respectively to improve access to education at schools over time
- Maintained schools required to publish information about their plan in the governors' annual report



The Planning Duties

- Should have been in place by April 2003 and run for an initial period of three years
- LEAs and schools are under a duty to implement, review and if necessary, revise their strategies and plans during the three year period



The Planning Duties

Three elements must be addressed

- Improvements in access to the curriculum
- Physical improvements to access to existing buildings
- Improvements in the provision of information in a range of formats for disabled people
- Enforcement is through regular inspections of the plans by OFSTED



The Planning Duties

- Access audit and review current activities
- Identify actions
- Set goals and targets
- Consult on the plan
- Publicise the plan
- Implement the plan
- Evaluate the plan

Annex E

Creating an Accessibility Plan

This is an example of a plan that a school might produce after reviewing existing plans (in particular refurbishments and arrangements and SEN policy), looking at options for improving accessibility within existing arrangements and an audit of the school site for accessibility. The school should monitor the implementation of the plan and to keep under review the access needs of the school.

	Targets	Strategies	Outcome	Timeframe	Goals Achieved
Short Term	Availability of written material in alternative formats.	The school makes itself aware of the services available through its LEA for converting written information into alternative formats.	If needed the school can provide written information in alternative formats.	Term 3 2002/03	Delivery of information to disabled pupils improved.
Medium Term	Incorporation of appropriate colour schemes when refurbishing to benefit pupils with visual impairments and install window blinds. Training for teachers on differentiating the curriculum.	Seek advice from LEA sensory support service on appropriate colour schemes and blinds.	Several classrooms are made more accessible to visually impaired children.	Term 1 2003/04	Physical accessibility of school increased.
		After an audit the school decides that some teachers would benefit from training on differentiating the curriculum	Teachers are able to more fully meet the requirements of disabled children's needs with regards to accessing the curriculum.	Term 2 2003/04	Increase in access to the National Curriculum.
Long term	School plans to improve access to designated areas over successive financial years. The school decides which of its entrances and exits have priority, and plans to fit ramps and handrails to all of these.	Planned use of minor capital delegated resources and discuss with the LEA using Schools Access Initiative funding.	Having secured capital resources from the LEA, over a three year period the school's entry areas, will be fully accessible.	Term 3 2004/05	Physical accessibility of school increased.



The Disability Discrimination Duties

Limited to:-

- Not discriminating against existing or prospective disabled pupils without justification in their admission arrangements in education and associated services (teaching and learning, school trips, school sports)

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→ Home > The Law > DRC Legal Cases > Part IV Education - Schools > Reasonable adjustment

Part IV Education - Schools

In this section

- The DDA
- DRC Act
- Codes of Practice
- Regulations
- DRC Legal Cases
 - Type of Impairment
 - Part II Employment
 - Part III

Boy with eczema not allowed to wear cotton trousers to school - DRC/02/6592

Summary

The client is a 6 year old boy with severe eczema who had been advised by his GP and consultant to wear 100% cotton clothing. The school he attended had a school uniform policy which required all pupils to wear a particular type of trousers that were not 100% cotton. When he attended school in his cotton trousers he was told that he should not wear them and must wear the specified uniform trousers. Following meetings with the headteacher his mother decided to remove him from the school and he now attends another school where he is allowed to wear 100% cotton trousers. The school claim that they did not know that the boy had eczema and therefore did not discriminate against him. The boy's mother has asked for an apology from the school, a change to school uniform policy and staff training in disability awareness.

Interest

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'Scrooge' school left out disabled schoolboy from Christmas play

Monday, December 15, 2003

A 6 year old boy who was left out of his school Christmas play because of his disability has won an apology from his school for discrimination (1). His case was supported by the Disability Rights Commission (DRC).

Last December, Lee Buniak, who has learning disabilities, was left out of the Christmas play at Jenny Hammond Primary School, Leytonstone, London, even though all his classmates were taking part. Lee had to stay behind in the classroom whilst his schoolmates went to rehearsals.

Lee was also not allowed to take part in any of the other school's Christmas activities; including making the scenery for the Christmas play, making decorations and was not invited to the school Christmas disco. He was the only child in his class not to bring home a homemade Christmas card.

However, this was the tip of the iceberg. Lee, who started at Jenny Hammond Primary School in September 2002, had a statement of Special Educational Needs, and the school was given funding for a fulltime Learning Support Assistant (LSA). For most of the time that Lee attended the school it failed to appoint a suitable full time support worker. This meant that Lee could only join in class for 2 hours a day when the support worker was there.

As a consequence, Lee was often timetabled to spend most of his time at school on his

Done Internet



Part 4 - Education

Timetable for SENDA (Post 16 Education)

- Code of Practice (Post 16) brings in new duties to be introduced in three stages;-
- September 2002 it is unlawful to discriminate against disabled people or students by treating them less favourably than others. Responsible bodies will be required to provide certain types of reasonable adjustments



Part 4 - Education

- From September 2003, responsible bodies will be required to make adjustments that involve the provision of auxiliary aids and services
- From September 2005 responsible bodies will be required to make adjustments to physical features of premises where these put disabled people or students at a substantial disadvantage



Legislation & Guidance



Building Regulations

- Approved Document Part M already discussed, New Part M to be dealt with later in this presentation
- Approved Document B: Fire Safety
'It may not be necessary to incorporate special structural measures to aid means of escape for the disabled. Management arrangements to provide assisted escape may be all that is necessary'



Occupiers' Liability Act 1957 & 1984

- Safety of visitors to premises
- Places duty of care on an occupier to take reasonable care for their safety
- A stricter duty of care is imposed in relation to children who may visit premises



Workplace Regulations 1992

- Requirements currently in place
- Employers duty to ensure workplace complies
- Includes Environmental measures as well as general welfare



Construction (Design & Management) Regulations 1994

- Designers responsible for Health and Safety implications of their designs
- Contractors must ensure any temporary facilities comply



Town & Country Planning Act 1990

- DDA does not override planning requirements
- Can impose conditions requiring access provisions
- Does not include internal layouts

**Fire
Exit**



Means of Escape



Fire Precautions

- The Building Act 1984 & Building Regulations parts B, K & M
- Fire Precautions Act 1971
- The Health & Safety (Safety Signs & Signals) Regs 1996
- Fire Precautions (Workplace) Regs 1997 (amended 1999)
- Health & Safety at Work etc Act
- The Management of Health & Safety at Work Regs 1992 revised 1999



Fire Precautions

- Employers must undertake a fire risk assessment of the workplace
- Includes provision of fire alarms, suitable emergency routes and exits
- It is not the responsibility of the Fire Brigade to evacuate people from buildings



Fire Precautions

Must consider:-

- Evacuation procedures – can be to place of safety – Hospitals, Elderly Persons Homes
- Evac chairs – Manual Handling Regs and suitability for users.
- Stair climbers – only used with ‘safe refuge’
- Provision of evacuation lift – Fire protected with alternative power supply.
- Provision of ‘Safe Refuge’



Fire Precautions

Provision of 'safe' refuge!

- *Such a strategy would leave these people entirely at the mercy of the proximity and availability of the local fire station, traffic conditions, a slow rate of development of the fire and the ability of fire doors to hold back fire and smoke*
- Refuge must be accompanied and in communication with others





Fire Precautions

The responsibility for the evacuation of disabled people lies fairly and squarely with the owners/occupiers of the building

In one example , prior to their departure, able bodied people helpfully shut a disabled person in a cupboard on the top floor of the building , to which with great compassion a fire resisting door had been fitted'

Letter in 'Fire Engineer' dated November 2001

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Latest News

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Disabled People Suffer Consequences of Fire Strike

Friday, November 22, 2002

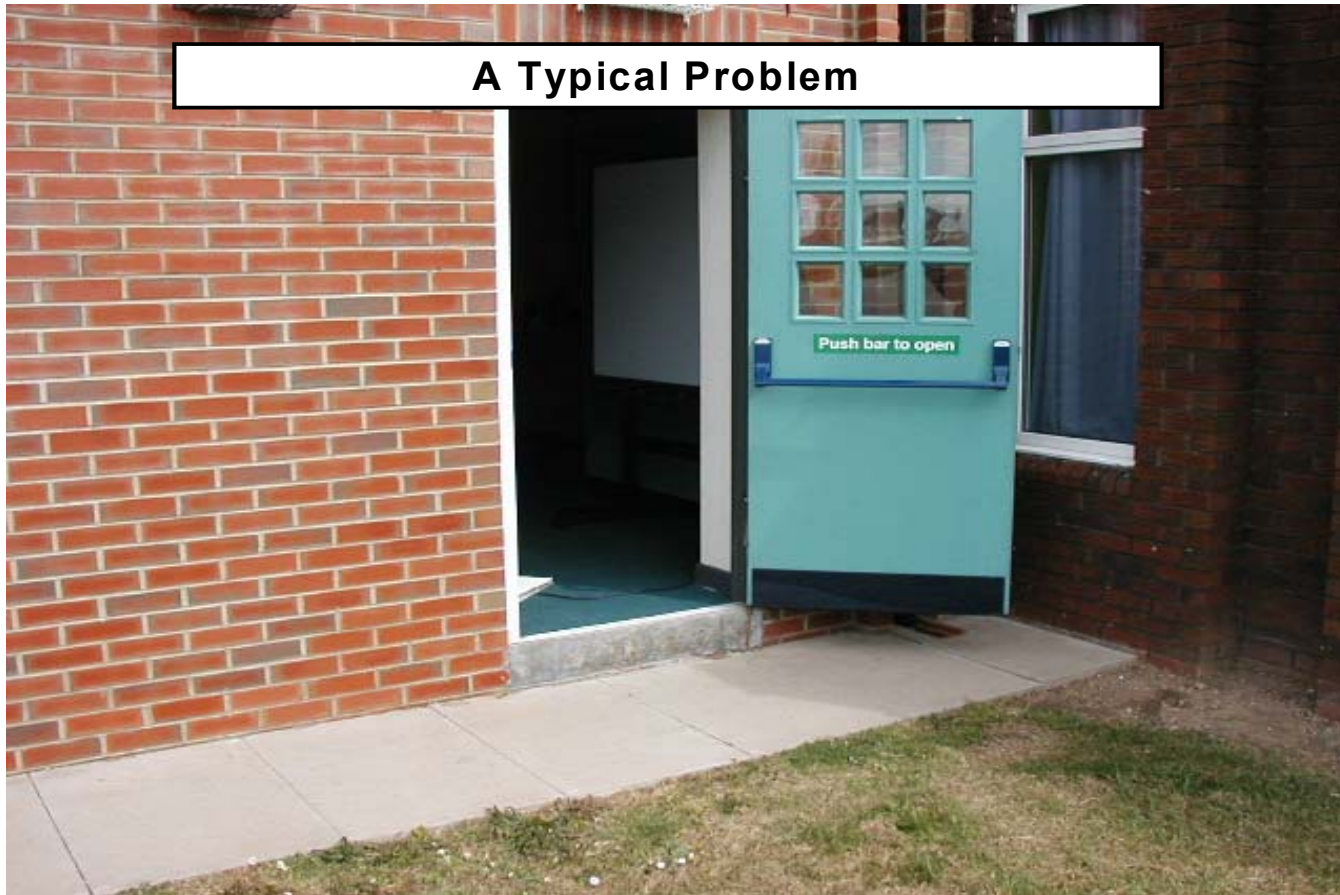
The firefighters' strike is having unnecessary and negative consequences for disabled people, says the Disability Rights Commission (DRC), due to employers and service providers failing to consider alternative arrangements.

Examples known to the DRC include:

- An LEA has asked a school for a list of all disabled pupils so that they can write to their parents and advise them that their children cannot attend school during the strike.
- A cinema is reluctant to allow disabled people admittance because of concerns over the evacuation procedure.
- An employer on the first floor of a building wants to ask all disabled people not to come in during the strike due to concerns about the use of the lift.

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A Typical Problem







British Standard 8300:2001

Design of Buildings and
their approaches to
meet the needs of
Disabled people –

Code of Practice

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Is a disabled person only half a person?

Half as likely to go to university
Half as likely to get qualifications
Half as likely to get a job

DRC Campaign begins 10.3.03

Half as likely to go to university
Half as likely to get qualifications
Half as likely to get a job

It doesn't have to be this way. You might not have
had an education, but you can get it now.
An award for guide dog
owner...

Disability Rights Commission

Our vision: a society where all disabled people can participate fully as equal citizens

[Easy Read pages](#) [Change your accessibility settings](#)

Explore	Interactive	Latest News	Features
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> About the DRC DRC Scotland DRC Wales / CHA Cymru Educating for Equality <p>Publications</p> <p>Welcome Video 1</p> <p>Welcome Video 2</p>	<p>Disabled people are half as likely to get qualifications. Should there be targets to narrow the gap?</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="radio"/> No</p> <p>VOTE</p> <p>PAST POLLS</p>	<p>11/03/2003 Posthumous discrimination award for guide dog owner...</p> <p>11/03/2003 Office star joins DRC in nationwide education equality campaign...</p> <p>MORE NEWS</p>	<p>Anna Jackson, wheelchair basketball star, speaks to the DRC</p> <p>We asked Anna about her sporting career and the obstacles disabled people face in everyday life.</p> <p>READ ON</p>

http://www.drc-gb.org/

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CENTRE FOR *Accessible* ENVIRONMENTS®

The Centre for Accessible Environments is an information provider - not a campaigning group - and a forum for collaborative dialogue between providers and users on how the built environment can best be made or modified to achieve inclusion by design.

As a charity we have a mission to share our expertise on the practicalities of designing accessible buildings and places. Our services include information, training and consultancy. Our clients and services users are disabled people, their families and advisers, including occupational therapists, construction professionals, businesses large and small, health trusts, schools and colleges, community projects and many others.

Founded in 1969, registered as a charity in 1976, the Centre is experienced in advising on the accessibility of new buildings and in identifying workable, cost-effective and aesthetically appropriate solutions to the access problems of older buildings.

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National Register Access Consultants

Register Manager: Mary Noble MSc BSc Hons
Nutmeg House 60 Gainsford Street London SE1 2NY
Tel: 020 7234 0434 Minicom: 020 7357 8182 Fax: 020 7357 8183
marynoble@nrac.org.uk

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Planning and Access for Disabled People

A Good Practice Guide

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Department for Transport

Code of Practice for the Co-ordination of Street Works and Works for Road Purposes and Related Matters Consultation Paper

Consultation document and letter issued 25 April on the proposed revision to the Code of Practice for Co-Ordination of Streetworks & Works for Road Purposes & Related Matters

[Consultation Letter](#) (*Adobe Acrobat 28kb*)

[Code of Practice for the Co-ordination of Street Works and Works for Road Purposes and Related Matters](#) (*Adobe Acrobat 471kb*)

The above documents have been made available in *Adobe Acrobat* format for downloading.
The *Adobe Acrobat Reader 5* can be freely [downloaded](#).
Viewers with visual difficulties may find it useful to investigate services provided to improve the accessibility of Acrobat documents --
<http://access.adobe.com>
A free online PDF to HTML or text conversion service is also available at
http://www.adobe.com/products/acrobat/access_onlinetools.html

Published 13 May 2003

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- ▶ Buildings
- ▶ Transport
- ▶ Education

Search the entire Code of Practice through the [search facility](#)

Code of Practice on Access and Mobility

An advisory document reflecting best practice and current statutory requirements for the design of buildings, structures, highways and transportation.

Acknowledgements

The Code of Practice was originally compiled and produced by Merseytravel and the five Merseyside Metropolitan Councils of Knowsley, Liverpool, St. Helens, Sefton and Wirral in February 1999. It was updated in 2001 and 2002 to take account of changes in legislation and good practice documentation. It has been made available on the web by [SURFACE](#) (Salford University Research Focus on Accessible Environments).

It is intended to update the Code of Practice on Access and Mobility every 6 months to reflect changes in better practice. The Steering Committee for the Code meets on a regular basis and will consider material for inclusion and decide what areas to update. Notice of areas that have been changed will be highlighted on this home page. An electronic discussion list has been created to allow people interested in developing new material for the Code of Practice to debate issues prior to publication and it is called Accesscode. Open a new window by clicking on [Accesscode](#) where you can apply to join this discussion list and be involved in the Code of Practice on Access and Mobility, or you can contact Marcus Ormerod by e-mail at m.ormerod@salford.ac.uk.

Updates

This version is based on the 2002 revisions and was last updated in January 2003. To find out what has been updated in the last period of consultation then go to [updates](#) section under **Introduction**.

Internet



Action plan

- **Do nothing!**
- Compliance with the DDA is a non-negotiable - in employment and service delivery.
- How you achieve compliance is open to discussion



Action plan

- Instigate audits and review
- Need to examine buildings from all users perspectives e.g. signage for people with learning difficulties, tactile markings for visually impaired people.
- Also need to examine building management e.g. accessible loos used as cleaning storage areas.



Action plan

- Consult disabled users
- Train staff
- Ensure maintenance procedures encompass good practice (BS 8300)
- Ensure refurbishment procedures encompass good practice (BS 8300)
- Ensure New Buildings encompass good practice (BS 8300)
- Monitor



Access Solutions

- **Management** – Change the service delivery/ manage the service to avoid problems.
- **Built Solutions** – Carry out reasonable adjustments
- **Estate Solutions** – Dispose of difficult, unviable, poorly located property



Action plan

Having audited, sought advice and consulted,
decide what can be done

- Immediately,
- In the short term and
- In the long term.

Record your decision making.

Be prepared to make this public



Funding

Gradual funding over a period of time as part of;-

- Routine maintenance
- Planned maintenance
- Repairs and replacements
- Capital projects system
- Grant aided work



The rush to Comply

- In the frantic rush to do the impossible-Make buildings 'comply' with the DDA, many service providers are missing the point

Access solutions mean

- Reviewing the way services are delivered
- Finding innovative responses to a variety of user needs



Compliance Certificate

Disability Discrimination Act 1995	
Approved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>





BS 8300

&

Part M

David Brindley
FRICS FEng NRAC
Head of Property Services
Licensed DRC Trainer
National Register *of* Access Consultants





British Standard 8300:2001

Design of Buildings and
their approaches to
meet the needs of
Disabled people –

Code of Practice



BS 8300:2001

Commissioned in 1997 as a comprehensive ergonomic study on the access needs of disabled people and is the result of 4 years research

Issued on 31st October 2001 and replaces BS5619:1978 and BS5810:1979



BS 8300:2001 Introduction

- Guide to how the built environment can be designed to anticipate and overcome restrictions
- Covers a wide range of impairments
- Recommends good management and maintenance



BS 8300:2001

Recommends further research

- Colour contrast
- Door & window furniture
- Travel distances to accessible WC's
- Design of stairs currently being undertaken under part K of Building Regs



BS 8300:2001 Scope

- Recommendations for the design of new buildings and their approaches
- Standards for assessing the accessibility and usability of existing buildings and the basis for their improvement



BS 8300:2001 Building types

- Transport & industrial
- Administrative and commercial
- Health & welfare
- Refreshment, entertainment & recreational
- Religious
- Educational, cultural & scientific
- Dwellings and other residential



BS 8300:2001 Building types

- Does not include dwellings or residential buildings designed exclusively for disabled people or the use of buildings by children



BS 8300:2001 Covers

- Car parking, setting down points & garaging
- Access routes to and around buildings
- Entering a building
- Horizontal circulation
- Vertical circulation
- Surfaces and communication aids
- Facilities in buildings
- Assembly areas
- Individual rooms



BS 8300:2001

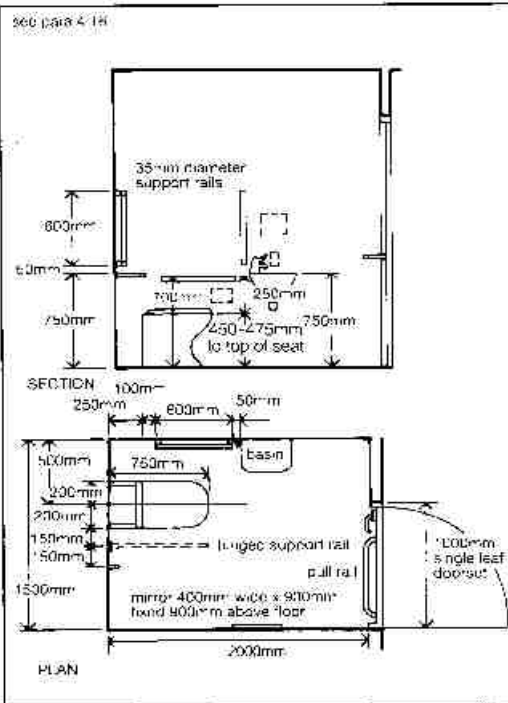
- Contains 74 Figures giving dimensions & standards
- Contains 17 Tables of information
- Gives full information on each element including signage, surface finishes, dimensions etc including a commentary on why these standards are required.

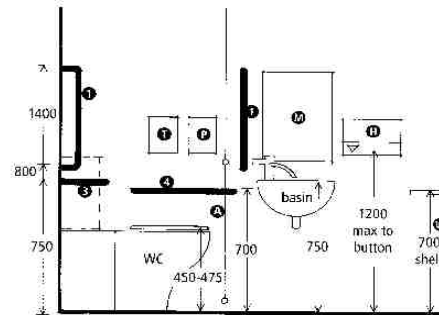


BS 8300:2001

- Gives far more detail than existing Approved Document to Part M
- Until part M is revised in May the Approved Document is the only standard which can be enforced by Building Control
- Will be up to Clients to Specify that work is to be to new BS

Diagram 16 Wheelchair WC compartment

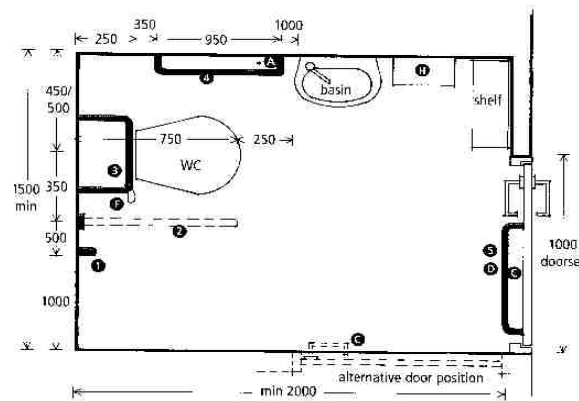




Grab rails:

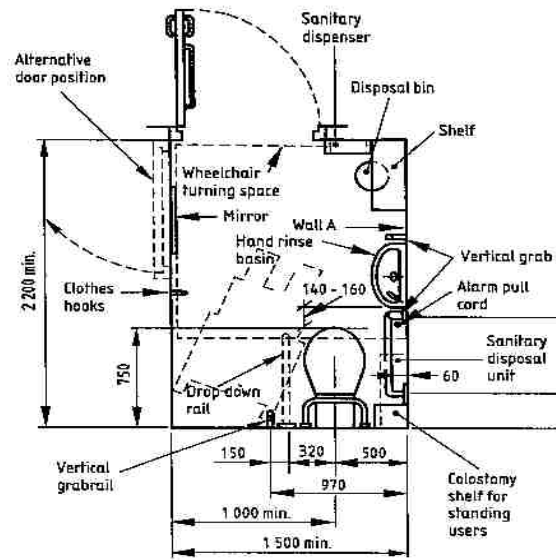
35mm diameter, good grip when wet, well fixed, contrast with walls

- 1 fixed vertical rail
- 2 drop-down rail (easy to use from seated position)
- 3 fixed horizontal rail behind WC
- 4 fixed horizontal rail
- 5 horizontal door pull (to enable door to be closed when entering)



- 1 lever flush (to transfer side)
- 2 paper towel dispenser
- 3 toilet paper dispenser
- 4 mirror
- 5 hand drier (electric)
- 6 alarm cord (distinguish from light pull)
- 7 coat hooks (1200-1400 high)
- 8 sealed container for incontinence pads and other disposables
- 9 shelf
- 10 doorset
- 11 basin

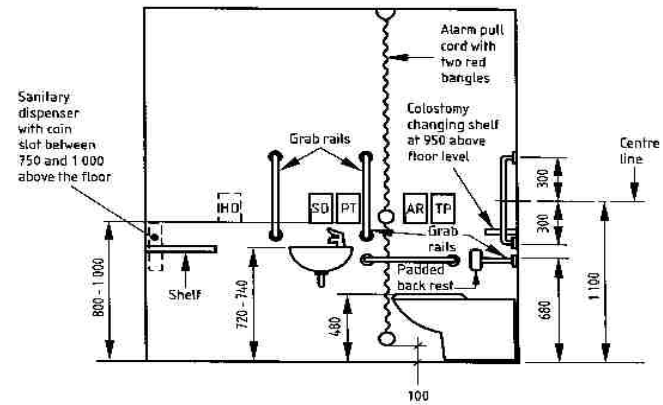
Figure 29 Part M unisex layout WC



For the location of the mirror and associated fittings see Fig 58

NOTE: Figure 56 gives further details of transfer techniques.

Figure 55 — Unisex accessible corner WC layout



- HD: Possible position for automatic hand dryer (see also figure 58)
- SD: Soap dispenser
- PT: Paper towel dispenser
- AR: Alarm reset button
- TP: Toilet paper dispenser

Height of drop down rails to be the same as the other horizontal grab rails.

Figure 57 — Heights of fittings and fixtures on wall "A" for corner WC layout



Recommendations

- All new works should be specified to comply with BS 8300 although be mindful of new Part M
- All maintenance works should be specified to comply with BS 8300
- BS 8300 used as benchmark standard for Access Audits



BS 8300:2001

- Available on interactive CD ROM
- Hyperlinked to other legislation including BS5378 Safety signs, BS6300 Glossary of terms, BS EN 81-1 Safety rules for lifts.
- Contact BSI Customer Services

Tel 020 8996 9001

Fax 020 8996 7001

Email orders@bsi-global.com



Building Regulations The New Part M



Revisions to Part M

- Major revision of the legislation covering Means of Access to and use of, Buildings.
- Launched November 2003.
- Implementation 1st May 2004

2001 regulations specify exemption only applies to features constructed with 1992 or 1999 editions of ADM – Currently being considered.



Building Regulation

- Amendments to omit specific references to and definition of, disabled people but to include:-

'buildings are accessible and usable by all those who could be expected to use the building'



Building Regulation

- Means of Escape is unchanged – reference is made to Part B and BS 5588 -8
- Stairs and Ramps – Part M reflects most recent research – until Part K is revised new Part M takes preference for those areas relevant to staircases.
- No change to requirements for Domestic Property



Building Regulation

- Reference made and is complimentary to BS 8300
- BS covers extra material not part of AD as not appropriate for a regulation
- Compliance with BS is therefore not equivalent to compliance with Part M



Building Regulation - Application

- New buildings or building where only external walls remain after demolition
- Independently used extensions
- Any access route to an extension
- Entrance to access route if no alternative access to extension



Building Regulation - Application

- An alteration to an existing non domestic building and the route to the alteration
- Access route to any sanitary facilities and any entrance on the route
- Applies to the fullest extent that is reasonable
- No obligation to make remainder of building more accessible than before
- The alteration should not adversely affect existing access



Building Regulation - Application

- Changes of use to a hotel, institution or public building and now shops which includes Restaurants, Bars and Public Houses
- Education
- Student accommodation to comply as hotels
- Historic Buildings – where conservation officers and access officers can balance conservation requirements and accessibility????



Building Regulation – Historic buildings

- Accessibility without compromising conservation or heritage
- Full access impractical/expensive
- Alternative routes/changing use may achieve desired result



Building Regulation – Access statements

- Where access is not practical an access statement may be made
- Can identify constraints posed by existing structure and propose compensatory measures
- Support a departure from Part M giving reasons and rationale
- To allow the identification of parts of the building where access may create unacceptable risks.



Impact on design



Reasonable provision

- People, regardless of disability, age or gender should be able to:-
 - a) gain access to buildings and to gain access within buildings and use their facilities, both as visitors and as people who live or work in them;
 - b) use sanitary conveniences in the principal storey of a new dwelling



Section 1

Access to buildings other than dwellings



Level Approach

- Surface width 1.5m free of obstructions to a height of 2.1m
- Passing place 1.8 wide 2m long within sight of each other and no greater than 50m
- Gradient less than 1:20 cross fall no greater than 1:50
- Surface is firm durable and slip resistant
- The route to either principle (or alternative access entrance) is clearly identified
- The risk of walking into a vehicular access route is identified by tactile paving



Car Parking

- 1 or more bays provided on firm level ground
- Accessibility zone and safety zone provided
- Surface of accessibility zone is firm, durable and slip resistant
- Ticket machines are adjacent to designated parking pays with controls between 750mm and 1200mm
- A clearly signposted setting down point is provided





Ramped Access

- Ramped approach is clearly signposted
- Gradient of flight is maximum of 1:12 for 2m length, 1:15 for 5m length, 1:20 for 10m length.
- No flight has a going of more than 10m or a rise of more than 500mm
- There is an alternative wheelchair access (lift) if rise is greater than 2m
- Surface width 1.5m
- Ramp surface contrasts and is slip resistant
- Friction of ramp and landings is similar
- Landings to foot and head of ramp at least 1.2m clear of any door swings or obstructions



Ramped Access

- Intermediate landings 1.5m clear of any door swings or obstructions
- Intermediate landings at least 1800mm wide and 1800mm long act as passing places when not possible for a wheelchair user to see one end of ramp from other or ramp has three flights or more
- Landings are level
- Handrail both sides
- When no handrail on open side adjacent landscaping is level or 100mm kerb in addition to guarding to comply with Part K









Stepped Access

- Level landing to top and bottom of each flight
- Length of landing not less than 1200mm
- Corduroy hazard warning surface 800mm deep used at top and bottom
- Corduroy hazard warning surface used at intermediate landings where there is access from other areas
- No doors swing across landing
- Unobstructed width of 1.2m
- No single steps
- No more than 12/18 risers to a flight (going)



Stepped Access

- Nosing contrast visually 55mm wide to tread & riser
- Projection of step nosing is not more than 25mm
- Rise and going is consistent
- Rise of each step is between 150mm & 170mm (150mm schools)
- Going is between 280 & 425mm (280 schools)
- Risers are not open
- Continuous handrail on each side of flight and landings
- Additional handrails divide the flight into channels not less than 1m and not more than 1.8 where width is greater than 1.8





Handrails

- Vertical height between 900mm on a ramp and between 900 and 1000mm on stairs and between 900mm and 1100mm on a landing
- Continuous across flights and landings of ramped or stepped access
- Extends at least 300mm beyond top and bottom of a ramped access or top and bottom nosing of a flight while not projecting into an access route
- Contrasts visually with the background against which it can be seen without being highly reflective
- Slip resistant but not cold to the touch
- Terminates in a way that reduces the risk of clothing being caught



Handrails

- Profile is either circular with diameter between 40 – 50mm or oval with a width of 50mm
- Protrudes no more than 100mm into the surface width of the stair
- Clearance of between 60-75mm between handrail and adjacent wall
- Clearance of between 50mm between cranked support and handrail
- Inner face is located no more than 50mm beyond the surface width of the ramp or stepped access





Hazards on Access Routes

- a) Windows and doors (excluding fire escape doors) that swing outwards towards an access route, or other projecting features, are either guarded or incorporate a deterrent surface at ground level to direct people around the potential hazard or enable the hazard to be detected along the access route by the use of a cane.
- b) Areas where soffit is less than 2.1m are protected





Section 2

Access into buildings other than dwellings



Accessible Entrance

- Clearly signposted incorporating International Symbol
- Where provided as an alternative accessible entrance an accessible internal route is provided to the spaces served by the principal or staff entrances
- They are easily recognised among the other elements of the building and the immediate environment
- Structural supports do not present an obstruction for visually impaired people
- Area in front is level (1500 x 1500) and of a material which does not impede wheelchairs





Accessible Entrance

- The threshold is level, or if unavoidable no more than 15mm with minimum number of upstands no greater than 5mm and chamfered or rounded
- Internal floor surface adjacent to the threshold do not impede movement.
- Door entry systems are accessible to deaf and hard of hearing people, and people who cannot speak.
- Weather protection is provided at manual entrance doors







Automatic doors

- Sliding, swinging or folding action controlled –
Manually by push pad, card swipe, coded entry or remote control
Automatically by motion sensor or proximity sensor
- Proximity sensors are set to allow safe entry
- Swing doors are provided with visual and tactile and audible warnings
- Safety stops are provided
- Manual control available in event of a power failure
- Manual controls are located between 750 and 1000mm











Automatic doors

- Revolving doors are not considered accessible
- Acceptable only if used with powered or automatic door as previously described



Glass doors

- Clearly defined with manifestation on the glass at between 850 to 1000 mm and 1400mm and 1600mm above the floor, contrasting visually with the background seen through the glass in all light conditions
- Logo of sign at least 150mm or decorative bands 50mm
- Where adjacent to or part of a glass wall they are clearly differentiated by contrasting strips top and sides
- Where capable of being held open guarding is provided.













Lobbies

- Size determined by dimensions as detailed within the regs but at least $(d + 1570\text{mm})$ where d = door size with doors opening in the same direction and $2d$ when both doors open into lobby
- Width is at least 1200mm or 1800mm with double doors
- Glazing does not create reflections
- Floor surfaces do not impede movement
- Floor surface helps to remove rainwater from shoes and wheelchairs
- Projections are guarded





Section 3

Horizontal and vertical circulation within buildings other than dwellings



Entrance Hall & Reception

- Reception located away from the principal entrance (but visible from) if noise likely to be a problem
- Reception point is clearly identifiable
- Space for wheelchair approach
- Clear manoeuvring space in front of the reception desk, with knee recess
- The reception point is designed with at least one section at a lower level
- Provided with hearing enhancement system
- Floor is slip resistant





**COMPOSTERS
FOR
SALE**
DELIVERED TO
YOUR DOOR
CHECK IT OUT FIRST!
APPLY AT RECEPTION
FOR DETAILS



Internal Doors

- All as external doors
- Door frames to contrast with surrounding wall
- Manifestation of glass doors as previous
- Fire doors should be held open with electromagnetic device





Corridors

- Projections avoided but if necessary guarded
- Unobstructed width of 1200mm
- 1800mm at intervals to allow passing
- Level not to exceed 1:20
- Where gradient less than 1:20 no rise more than 500mm without resting place 1500mm long
- Sloping section to be full width of corridor
- Doors recessed
- Patterns avoided and finishes slip resistant
- Wider door leaf on same side throughout









Internal Lobbies

All as external



Lifts - General

- New developments have a passenger lift serving all storeys
- New developments where lift cannot be accommodated should have lifting platform
- In exceptional circumstances a wheelchair platform stairlift serving an intermediate level or single storey may be acceptable



Lifts – General Requirements

- Manoeuvring space of 1500 x 1500 or straight access route 900mm wide
- Call buttons 900mm and 1100mm high and 500mm from return wall
- Call buttons and control buttons are tactile
- Floor not dark and have similar friction as landing
- Handrail provided to at least one wall
- Emergency communication system is fitted.



Passenger Lifts

- Conform to current lift standards (Lift Regulations/BS EN 81/70 etc.
- Accessible from all areas
- Clear dimensions min of 1100mm x 1400mm
- Where car does not allow wheelchair to turn a mirror is provided
- Doors have clear opening of 800mm
- Provided with timing devices and re-opening activators
- Car controls between 900mm and 1200mm (1100mm preferred) and 400mm from return wall



Passenger Lifts

- Call buttons between 900mm and 1100mm and 500mm from return wall
- Lift landing and car doors are distinguishable from adjoining walls
- Audible and visual indication of lift arrival and location is provided both within car and lobby
- Areas of glass are identified
- Where used as part of escape strategy it conforms to BS 5588-8











Platform Lifts

- Platform Lifts comply with Supply of Machinery (safety) Regulations 1992 /BS's.
- Vertical travel is
 - not more than 2m where no enclosure
 - not more than 4m where there is enclosure
- Speed is no greater than 0.15m/s
- Controls are between 800mm and 1100mm and 400mm from return wall
- Call buttons are located between 900 and 1100 and 500mm from return wall



Platform Lifts

- Platform is
 - a) 800mm wide x 1250mm deep where not enclosed and user is unaccompanied
 - b) 900mm wide x 1400mm deep where enclosed and user is accompanied
 - c) 1100mm wide x 1400 deep where two doors are located at 90deg and platform is enclosed and provision made for accompanied use



Platform Lifts

- Doors have an effective clear width of 900mm for an 1100mm wide car and 1400mm deep platform and 800mm in all other cases
- Clear instructions for use provided
- Accessible from all areas
- Doors are distinguishable
- Audible and visual announcements are made

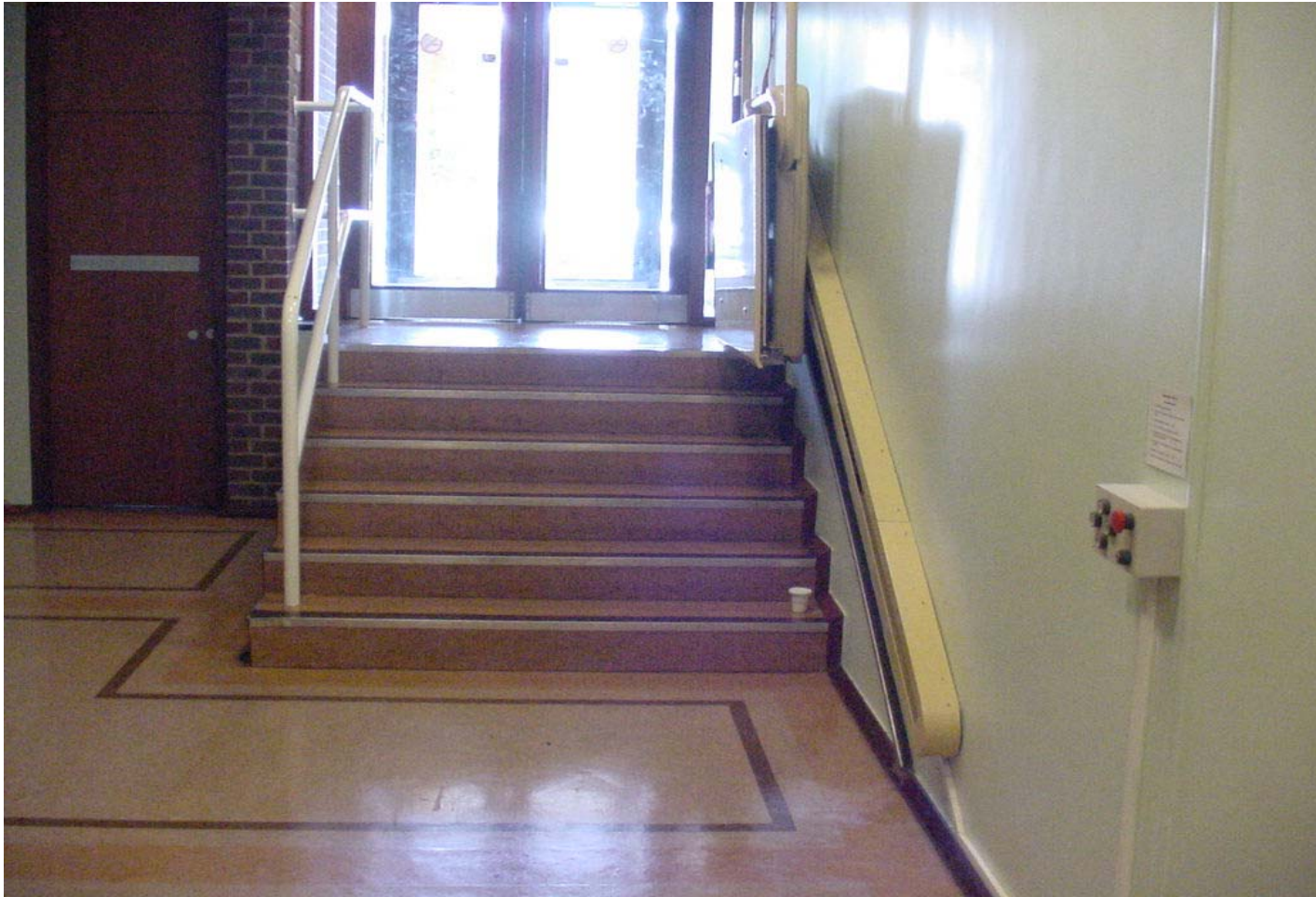






Wheelchair Platform Lifts

- Platform Lifts comply with Supply of Machinery (safety) Regulations 1992 /BS's.
- Means of escape is maintained
- Speed is no greater than 0.15m/s
- Continuous pressure controls provided
- Platform 800mm x 1250mm
- Clear instructions provided
- Access min of 800mm
- Controls designed to prevent unauthorised use







Lifts

Two new BSI Standards issued

- BS EN 81-70 2003 Safety rules for the construction and installation of lifts – Part 70 Accessibility to lifts for persons including persons with disability.
- BS EN 81-28 2003 Safety rules for the construction and installation of lifts – Part 20 Remote alarms on passenger and goods passenger lifts.



Internal Stairs

All as external except

- Flight contains no more than 12 risers - 16 allowed in some circumstances
- Risers 150mm – 170mm going min of 250mm
- For school buildings refuges are provided for all stairs where no other arrangement is in place



Internal Stairs

All as external except

- Where change in level is greater than 300mm 2 or more steps are provided with the ramp
- Where change in level is no greater than 300mm a ramp is provided instead of step

Handrails

All as external













Section 4

Facilities within buildings other than dwellings



Audience & Spectator facilities

- Audience seating generally
- Lecture/conference facilities
- Entertainment, Leisure and Social Facilities
- Sports Facilities



Audience & Spectator facilities Generally

- Accessible route to wheelchair spaces
- Stepped access routes provided with handrails
- Defined wheelchair provision (Table 3)
- Some wheelchair spaces provided in pairs
- Located to give a range of views
- Floors of each space level
- 900mm clear access space wheelchair space 900 x 1400mm
- Seats provided with space for assistance dogs
- Standard seats at ends of rows have lift up seats



Audience & Spectator facilities

For seating on a stepped terraced floor

- Spaced provided as compliant with AD diagram

For lecture/conference facilities

- Where podium of stage is provided wheelchair users have access either by ramp or lifting platform
- Hearing enhancement system is provided







Refreshment Facilities

- Access provided to all parts of the facility
- Part of work surface, bar or serving counter is permanently accessible and at a level not more than 850mm
- Worktop of a shared facility is at 850mm above the floor with a clear space at least 700mm
- An accessible threshold is provided





Sleeping Accommodation

For all bedrooms

- Clear width of door from access corridor complies with table 2
- Swing doors to w'robes open through 180
- Handles on hinged and sliding doors are easy to grip and contrast with doors
- Windows and window controls are easy to operate
- Bedrooms have visual fire alarm signal in addition to requirements of Part B
- Room numbers are tactile



Sleeping Accommodation

For wheelchair accessible bedrooms

- 1 accessible room for every 20
- Located on accessible routes leading to other facilities
- Designed to give a choice of location
- Doors to main and ensuite facilities comply with general requirements for doors
- Size allows for manoeuvre and transfer
- Door viewers provided at 1050 and 1500mm
- Balcony to be accessible with no obstructions
- Emergency alarm provided



Switches, Outlets & Controls

- Sockets, telephone points and TV points located between 400mm and 1000mm above floor
- Switched for permanently wired appliances between 400mm and 1200mm
- Switches requiring precise hand movement 750 and 1200mm
- Simple push button – no higher than 1200mm
- Pull cords for emergency alarms – coloured red and have two 50mm dia bangles at 100mm and between 800mm and 1000mm



Switches, Outlets & Controls

- Controls requiring close vision 1200mm – 1400mm
- Socket outlets located consistently in relation to doorways and no closer than 350mm from corners
- Light switches are push pads and align with door handles between 900 and 1100mm for ease of location
- Pull cords 900 – 1100mm (differ from emergency)
- Switches do not require two hands to operate
- Switched sockets indicated when 'off' or 'on'
- Mains and circuit isolators indicate 'off' or 'on'
- All switches contrast with background



Aids to Communication

- A clearly audible PA system is supplemented by visual information
- Hearing enhancement systems provided in rooms and spaces designed for meetings, lectures, classes, performances, spectator sport or films and at service or reception counters in noisy areas or screened
- The presence of a hearing enhancement system is indicated by standard symbol
- Telephones suitable for hearing aids suitably signed
- Artificial lighting designed to be compatible with other electronic installations





An infrared sound system is provided for the benefit of hearing aid users and to assist those who are hard of hearing. Please ask for information.

RND Sound Advantage

1 Minto Centre, Welbeck Way, Peterborough PE2 7LH
Tel: 01733 361199 Telephone: 01733 238020 Fax: 01733 361164

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