

Supplementary Planning Guidance on  
**Access to Buildings  
and Spaces for People  
with Disabilities**



Wandsworth Unitary Development Plan  
non-statutory supplementary planning guidance

November 2003



# Introduction

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- 1 The built environment is inaccessible to many people, particularly those with disabilities. The planning and building control process has a major role in extending accessibility. The Council in promoting the objectives of achieving a more accessible and better quality environment, has included planning policies to achieve this in its Unitary Development Plan.
- 2 These guidelines provide non-statutory supplementary planning guidance to the Wandsworth Unitary Development Plan (UDP), and are a material consideration in determining planning applications. The guidelines are based on:  
Building Regulations 1999 Approved Document M  
British Standards Institution (Codes of Practice)  
Government Circulars and PPGs (planning policy guidance)  
Royal National Institute for Deaf People (RNID) and Royal National Institute for the Blind (RNIB) guidance  
Government Guidance on the Use of Tactile Paving.
- 3 The guidelines indicate the minimum required to ensure adequate access for people with disabilities. Development should aim to provide the highest standard possible if full access is to be achieved. Nearly accessible is not really accessible, e.g. a toilet which is too small for a wheelchair user to be able to close the door will be unusable, whilst a ramp which has a gradient of more than 1:12 will be too steep for independent use by wheelchair users. A well designed, more hospitable environment which incorporates the advice in these guidelines will be of benefit to everyone. Access designed in a scheme at the beginning and incorporated at the planning stage will avoid later problems of compliance with the Building Regulations, and is far more cost effective than adapting buildings at a later date.
- 4 It was estimated that at the beginning of 2002 there were over 10,500 disabled people in the Borough. This includes people who are physically disabled i.e. people who use wheelchairs or are ambulant disabled; people with sensory impairments such as being blind or partially sighted, deaf or hard of hearing; and people with learning disabilities and mental health problems.
- 5 In addition however, many people may suffer a temporary or occasional disability through accident, injury or illness, such as a heart condition, or with old age, and would benefit considerably from a more hospitable and well-designed environment. People with children, pushing a pram or carrying shopping or luggage would also benefit. An environment designed to be accessible to disabled people will be more accessible and user friendly for everyone.

# Legislation, Government Policy and Guidance

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- 6 Increasing attention and priority has been given to disability issues by Government legislation. The process of introducing legislation on access to buildings for disabled people began in 1970 with the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act 1970.
- 7 Section 76 of the Town and Country Planning Act 1990 places a duty on local planning authorities when granting planning permission to draw the attention of applicants to the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act 1970 and the British Standards Institution Code of Practice for Access for the Disabled into Buildings (BS 5810:1979). The Government issued a good practice guide Planning and Access for Disabled People (2003) with the objective to ensure that the planning system successfully and consistently delivers an environment that can be used by disabled people and that this is an integral part of the development process.
- 8 Government Planning Guidance has further defined the considerations and provisions relating to access for people with disabilities.
- 9 Government planning advice in PPG1 General Policies and Principles (1997). Paragraphs 33 and 34 state that: "Proposals for the development of land provide the opportunity to secure a more accessible environment for everyone, including wheelchair users, other people with disabilities, elderly people and those with young children. Local planning authorities, both in development plans and in determining individual planning applications, should take into account access issues. These will include access to and into the buildings, and the need for accessible housing...". "When a new building is proposed or when planning permission is required for the alteration or change of use of an existing building, the developer and local planning authority should consider the needs of people with disabilities at an early stage in the design process. They should be flexible and imaginative in seeking solutions, taking account of the particular circumstances of each case. Resolving problems by negotiation will always be preferable, but where appropriate the planning authority may impose conditions requiring access for disabled people..."
- 10 Paragraph 2.36 of PPG6 June (1996) on Town Centres and Retail Development states "...When existing shops are being refurbished, they should wherever possible install access, unless there are valid conservation reasons or the difference in level cannot reasonably be overcome".
- 11 Paragraph 3.28 of PPG15 (1994) on Planning and the Historic Environment states "It is important in principle that disabled people should have dignified easy access to and within historic buildings. If it is treated as part of an integrated review of access requirements for all visitors or users, and a flexible approach is taken, it should normally be possible to plan suitable access for disabled people without compromising a building's special interest. Alternative routes or re-organising the use of spaces may achieve the desired result without the need for damaging alterations".
- 12 Part M of the Building Regulations 1999 requires that reasonably safe and convenient provision is made to enable people with disabilities to gain access into and within new non residential buildings, and to use them; and to visit new dwellings and to use the principal storey. Part M applies only to new buildings, or those which are reconstructed following substantial demolition and extensions which include a ground floor. There is no requirement to improve access and facilities when a building is altered but the level of provision should not be worsened. It provides guidance on the minimum level of provision. Provision is required for people with impaired hearing and sight as well as wheelchair users and those with walking difficulties.

- 13** The Government published "Guidance on the Use of Tactile Paving Surfaces" in 1999. This provides guidance on the use of textured paving surfaces in the pedestrian environment. Tactile paving can be used to convey important information to visually impaired people e.g. hazard warning, directional guidance or the presence of an amenity. Blister paving at controlled and uncontrolled pedestrian crossing points is the most commonly seen.
- 14** The Disability Discrimination Act 1995 (DDA) introduced measures aimed at ending discrimination against disabled people through phased implementation with final rights coming into force in October 2004. The Act:
- gives disabled people new rights in employment, access to goods, facilities and services and buying or renting land and property;
  - requires schools, colleges and universities to provide information for pupils, students and parents;
  - allows the Government to set minimum standards so that disabled people can use public transport easily; and
  - sets up the National Disability Council to advise the Government on discrimination against disabled people.
- 15** The duties introduced by the Act are in stages with the intention of allowing time to plan ahead.
- 16** Since October 1999 employers and people who provide goods and services to the public have had to take reasonable steps to ensure that they are not discriminating against disabled people.
- 17** Service providers also have a duty to make adjustments to their service. Since October 1999 service providers have had to take reasonable steps to change policies, practices and procedures and provide auxiliary aids and services (e.g. induction loops, information in braille or on tape) where a disabled person has found the use of a service impossible or unreasonably difficult. By 2004 service providers will be required to remove physical barriers, so that a disabled person can use the service.
- 18** Reasonable adjustments will be determined by case law as disabled people bring claims against employers and service providers to make provision for disabled people as part of alterations or other improvement programmes.
- 19** Employers and service providers are encouraged to plan ahead by undertaking an access audit to evaluate whether or not physical improvements are necessary. An access audit is a systematic appraisal of a building against an agreed set of standards, such as those set out in this document. The audit should include not only an assessment of the internal features of a building, but also the external surroundings and facilities such as car parking and pedestrian routes.
- 20** The Special Educational Needs and Disability Act 2001 has made it unlawful for education providers to discriminate against disabled pupils, students and adult learners and places a duty on education providers to plan systematically to increase the accessibility of schools for disabled pupils. Access arrangements and facilities for disabled people to educational buildings are covered by Design Note 18: 'Access for Disabled People to Educational Buildings' 1984 which contains guidance on making educational buildings accessible to disabled people. The guidance identifies minimum requirements for essential areas of provision which will enable disabled people to enter and move around the building and have access to WC facilities designed for their use.
- 21** The Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992 aim to ensure that workplaces meet health, safety and welfare needs of each member of the workplace, including disabled people. Several of the Regulations require traffic routes, facilities and workstations which are used by disabled people to be 'suitable' for them.

## Other Guidance

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**22** English Heritage's publication "Easy Access to Historic Properties" 1995, sets out its policy to encourage owners and managers of listed buildings to provide easy and dignified access where this can reasonably be achieved, and where this is consistent with the special architectural, historic or archaeological

character of the property. It promotes the concept of independent access whereby disabled people can avoid being carried, lifted or assisted. Wherever possible listed buildings should be as easily used by disabled people as by others, in an easy and dignified manner.

## Wandsworth Council Planning Policies

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**23** Proposals for development will be decided in relation to policies in the Wandsworth Unitary Development Plan (UDP) adopted in August 2003. The UDP contains a general policy applying to all development as well as certain other policies covering different circumstances where it is considered appropriate to specifically address the issue of provision for disabled people (Appendix 1).

**24** The general policy (RDP6) states "Development will only be permitted if it provides appropriate access and facilities for people with disabilities and does not reduce the existing standard of provision".

## Further Information and Advice

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**25** Further information on these guidelines can be obtained from the, Policy and Information Group, telephone 020 8871 6649, minicom 020 8871 8403; and Building Control, telephone 020 8871 7620.

**26** There are many groups who can provide further advice and practical experience which will help to ensure that designs are relevant, practical and appropriate. A list of useful contacts is provided in Appendix 2 and list of publications in Appendix 3.

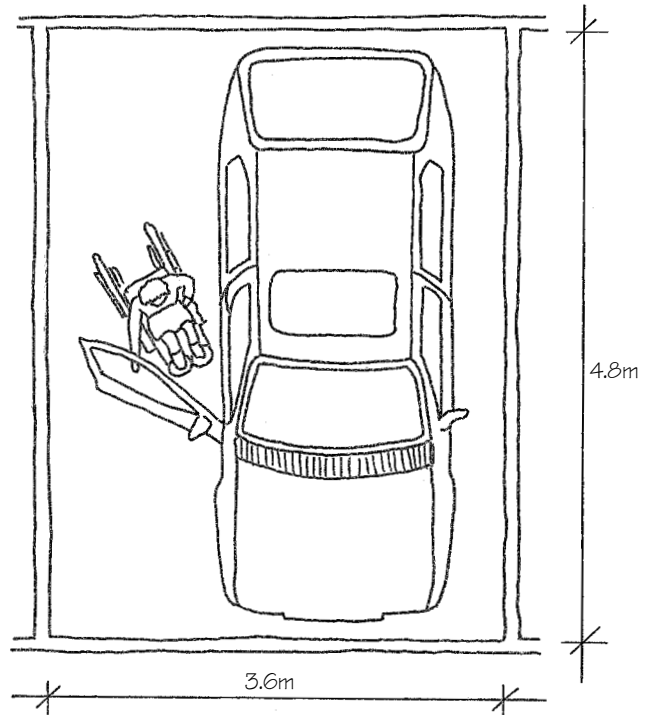
# Access Design Guidelines

## Car Parking

- 27 4% of spaces in permanent off-street car parks of a capacity greater than twenty five spaces should be reserved specifically for people with disabilities with at least one space reserved in smaller car parks.
- 28 Reserved parking spaces should be on the level and 3.6 metres wide to allow transfer from a wheelchair into a car. Alternatively a shared 'transfer' space 1.2 metres wide can be provided between two standard car-parking bays (2.4 metres wide).
- 29 Bays in line should be 6.6 metres long to allow access to the car boot where a wheelchair may be stowed.

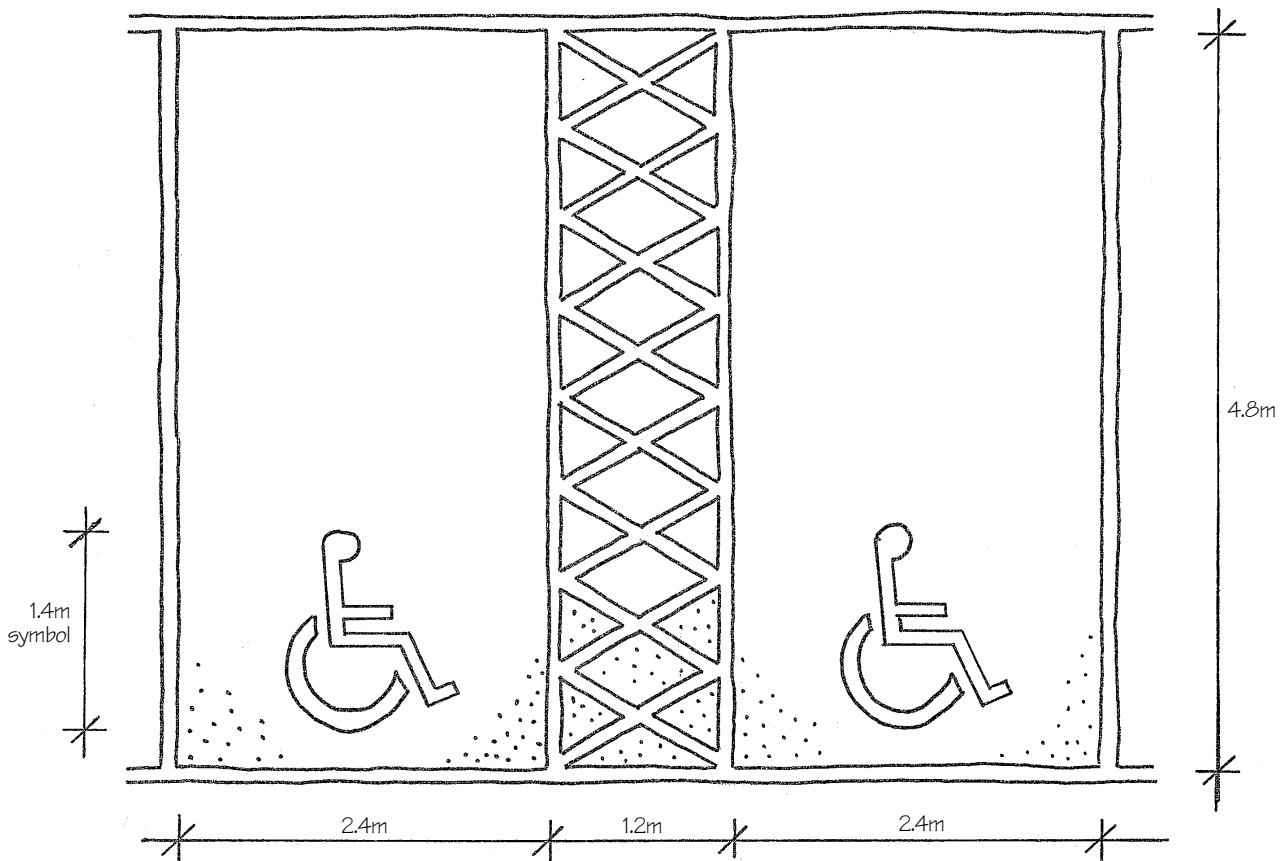
- 30 Reserved parking spaces should be located as near as possible to the main entrance of the building or car park lift to minimise the travel distance. Level access should preferably be provided between reserved parking spaces and the footpath; where this cannot be provided dropped kerbs should provide access onto the footpath (see para 47).

**Recommended single parking bay.**



**Well marked out spaces in Homebase, Wandsworth.**

- 31 Reserved parking spaces should be under cover where possible with covered access to building entrances to give all-weather protection.
- 32 Reserved parking spaces should be denoted by painting the internationally recognised symbol on the ground and on a signpost or wall at eye level, and by clear sign-posting at the entrance to the car park.
- 33 Pedestrian routes from parking spaces to the main entrance of a building or lift should be clearly defined, well lit, level and/or with dropped kerbs to facilitate access to adjacent footpaths where necessary.
- 34 In large scale developments open to the public e.g. supermarket, shopping centre and leisure centre, a parking space (minimum 2.5 metres by 8 metres) should wherever possible be provided as close as possible to the building entrance, as a setting down/picking up area for dial-a-ride and other such transport. At picking up points seats should be provided under cover.
- 35 The management of the parking bays should ensure that abuse of the reserved spaces does not occur.



**Marked out shared space between 2 standard sized parking bays allows space to transfer from a wheelchair into a car.**

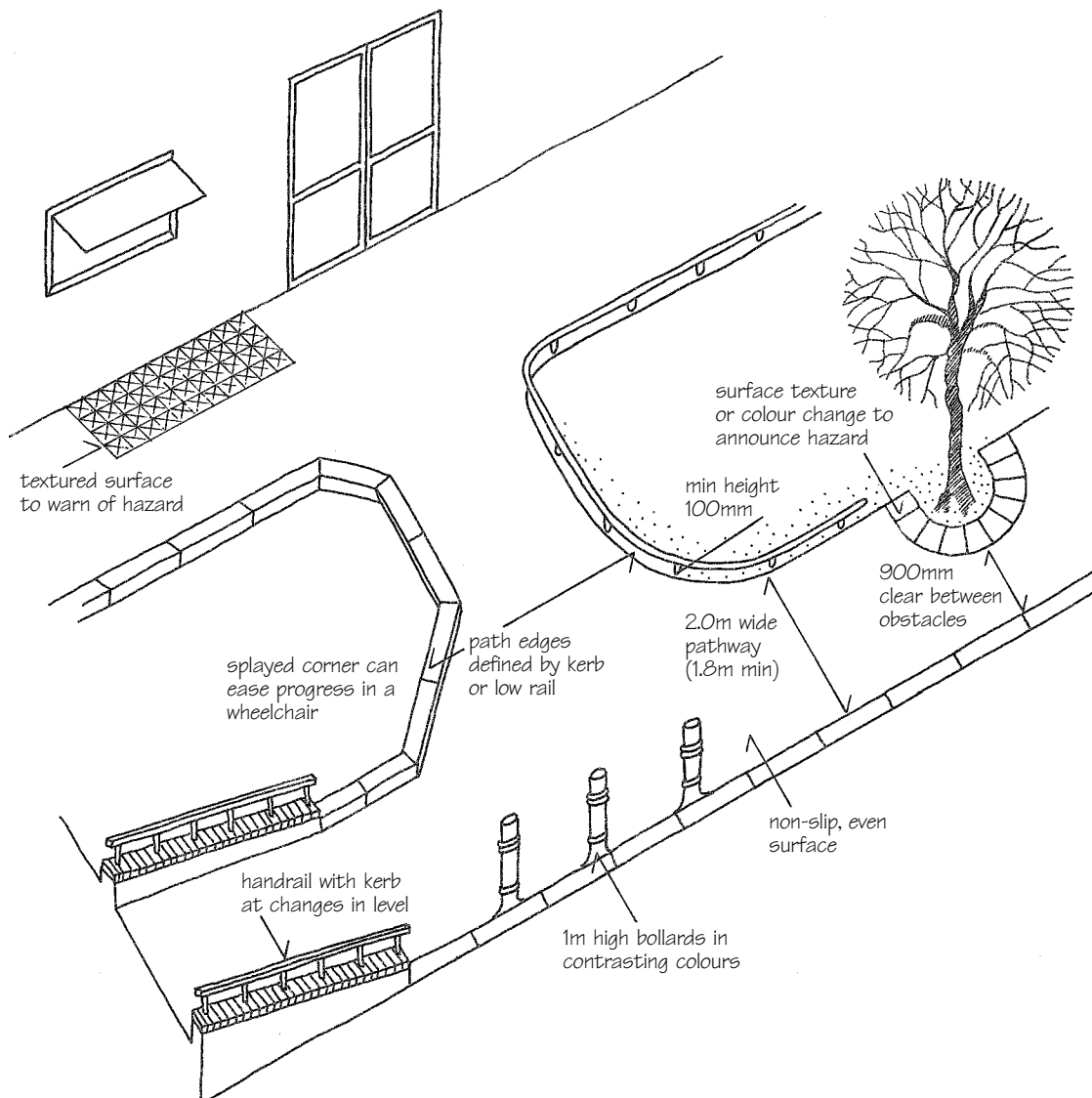
## Surfacing

- 36 Internal and external surfaces (in wet and dry conditions) should be even, firm, and non-slip.
- 37 Changes in surface texture, raised kerbs and the use of contrasting colours should be used to warn people with visual impairments of possible dangers or hazards such as street furniture, changes in level and crossing places. Patterned surfaces should not however look like steps.
- 38 Channel cover gratings, etc. should be flush with the surface. Gratings should be at right angles to the line of pedestrian flow so as not to trap small wheels etc.

- 39 Glare from surfaces should be avoided in all lighting conditions.
- 40 Surfaces should be durable, as cracked and uneven surfaces can be dangerous.

## Pathways

- 41 Pathways should be a minimum of 1.8 metres wide and preferably 2 metres wide to allow wheelchairs and prams to pass. They should be free of obstacles. A greater width may be required in some circumstances (for example where there are large pedestrian flows). Pathways 3 metres wide are recommended at transport pick-up points and 3.5–4 metres at shops. Paths may narrow to 900mm to pass an isolated obstruction.



- 42 Path edges, kerbs, railings, flower beds, trees and other potential hazards e.g. windows and doors which open outwards over a path, should be clearly defined with a textured surface, colour contrast or, where appropriate, an upstand kerb or guard rail, a minimum of 100mm high, for detection by people using canes
- 43 Freestanding pavement display boards ('A' boards,) menu stands or other display material should not be located on the footway because they cause an obstruction and are a hazard for people with a visual impairment.
- 44 Splayed corners should be considered as they can ease progress in a wheelchair and can aid visibility.

- 45 Pedestrian routes particularly from adjacent roads, bus stops and car parks should be clearly defined and well lit continuing up to entrances of buildings.



*Easily visible Bollard with a colour contrasting collar, Wandsworth Plain*



*Clearly defined path and guard rails for outward opening windows, Pocklington Court, Roehampton.*

- 46 Bollards 1 metre high should be used where appropriate to prevent parked cars obstructing pathways. Bollards should be easily visible by the use of a collar of contrasting colour.

### Dropped Kerbs

- 47 Dropped kerbs, flush with the carriageway allowing a ramp gradient of 1 in 20, (maximum of 1 in 12), should be used where possible, subject to the detailed design and drainage requirements, at all junctions and designated crossing points. All dropped kerbs at crossing points of roads should have a tactile surface to ensure the safety of blind and partially sighted people. The tactile surface should be extended the entire width of the dropped kerb. Dropped kerbs should be located directly opposite one another across the carriageway.
- 48 To allow easy movement for wheelchairs, road cambers should not slope into dropped kerbs at an acute angle. A camber between 1 in 25 and 1 in 40 is recommended in new developments depending on circumstances.

### Landscaping

- 49 Plant species carefully chosen to emphasise colour, aroma and texture assist orientation for blind people and people with partial sight, especially near sitting areas.



*Tactile paving at a dropped kerb at a signal controlled crossing, Wimbledon Park Road, Southfields*



*Tactile paving at a raised crossing point, St Ann's Crescent, Wandsworth.*

50 Overhanging tree branches should not be low enough to cause a hazard and care should be taken to keep low branches trimmed as necessary to ensure this.

## Street Furniture

51 All street furniture should be located so as not to obstruct the main pedestrian route and should be clearly distinguishable from the background. Bollards should be 1 metre high.

52 All street furniture e.g. bollards, seats, bicycle racks and litter bins should be distinguished by the use of contrasting colours, textured surfacing and, where appropriate, raised kerbs or protective handrails.

53 Mobile, free standing or projecting obstacles, such as low shop blinds, or jutting steps can be dangerous and should be avoided.

## Seats

54 Seats should be provided along pedestrian routes and where possible in areas where waiting is likely e.g. in entrance halls, beside lifts, telephones, information desks, checkouts and shop counters. A variety of seating can provide flexibility and accommodate a range of different needs. Some seating should have with armrests on both sides to give support to people when sitting or rising.

55 Seats should be positioned in a safe, clearly visible and well-lit area, with adjacent space for wheelchairs and pushchairs.



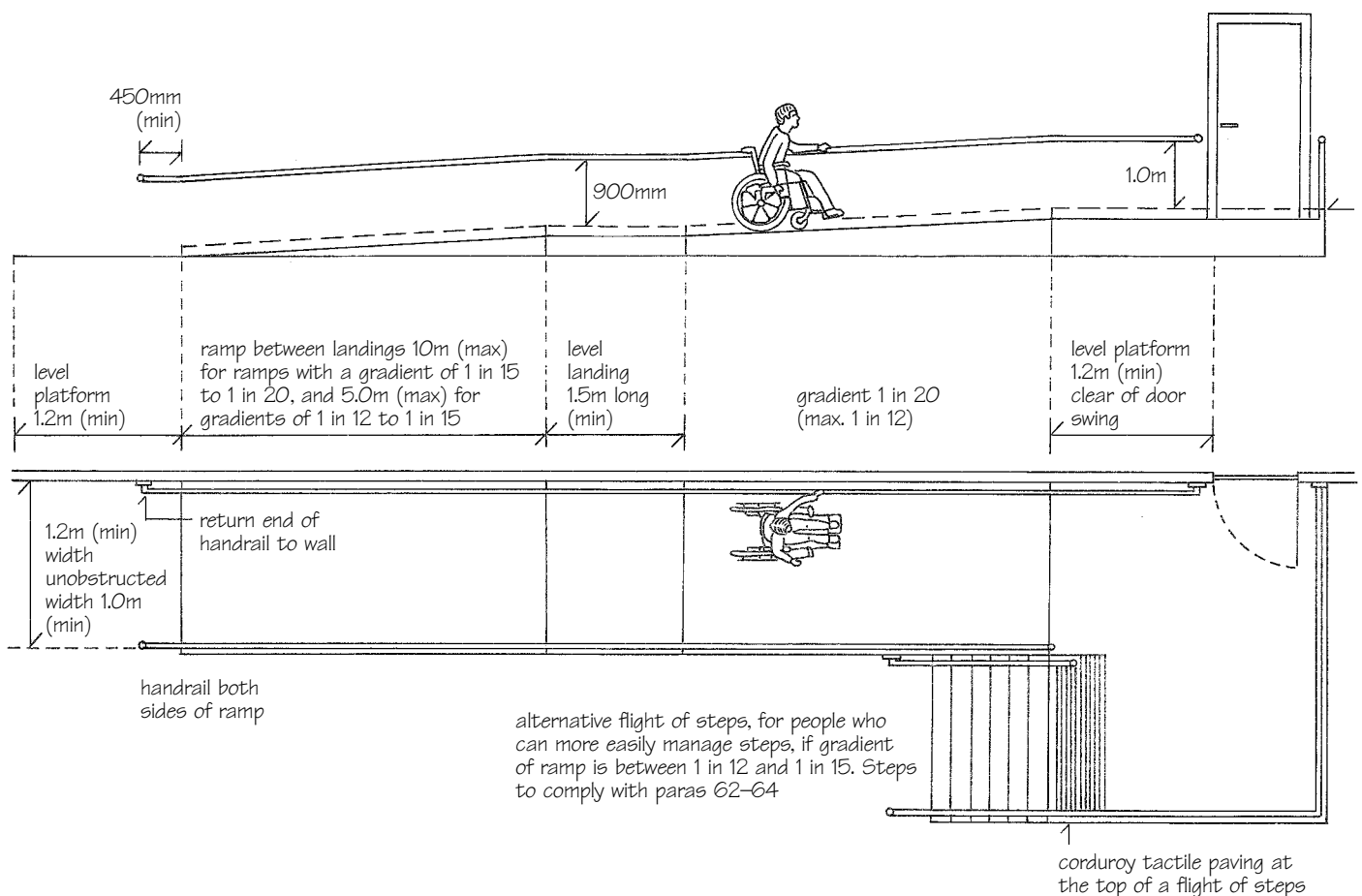
*Bicycle Racks, Wimbledon Park Road, Southfields.*

## Ramps

**56** Changes in level should be avoided, especially at entrances and exits to buildings. However where a change in level is necessary a short ramp of a gentle gradient (no steeper than 1 in 20) is preferred. Short and shallow ramps minimise difficulties for wheelchair users for both ascent and descent, and reduce the likelihood of slipping for people with walking difficulties. If site constraints are such that a steeper ramp is necessary the steepest permissible gradient of a ramp is 1 in 12 and should only be used if unavoidable. Ideally gradients should be between 1 in 15 and 1 in 20. Ramps between 1 in 12 and 1 in 15

should have as an alternative a flight of steps, for people who can more easily and safely manage steps. Stepped ramps (i.e. ramps broken at intervals by steps) should not be used.

**57** Ramps should be a minimum of 1.2 metres wide, with an unobstructed width of at least 1 metre. 1.8 metres wide is preferred as this would allow prams and wheelchairs to pass. They should have a non-slip surface, a 100 mm kerb to denote the edge of the ramp, and handrails on each side of flights and landings if the length of the ramp exceeds 2 metres, in contrasting colour (see paragraphs 67 & 68).



**Ramps – example illustrates ramp with alternative steps, and level landings.**

58 A level platform at least 1.2 metres long clear of any door swing should be provided at the beginning and end of the ramp. Ramps with a gradient between 1 in 20 and 1 in 15 should have a level platform a minimum of 1.5 metres long at 10 metre intervals. For ramps with a gradient steeper than 1 in 15 a level platform should be provided every 5 metres.

59 Ramps and steps should be well lit and ideally protected from the weather.



60 A ramped approach to an existing building can often be achieved by recessing the entrance door. Where site characteristics prevent ramping it may be possible to raise the level of the external footway.

### Steps

61 Single steps can be dangerous especially where sited adjacent to a doorway, so should be avoided. If a single step is necessary it should be made apparent by the use of contrasting colour.

62 A flight of stairs should have a minimum unobstructed width of 1 metre and a maximum width of 1.8 metres between handrails and have a non-slip surface. A level platform at least 1.2 metres long clear of any door swing should be provided at the beginning and end of the stairs. A level platform should also be provided every 1.2 metre vertical rise of a flight of steps. Handrails should be provided on both sides in a contrasting colour.



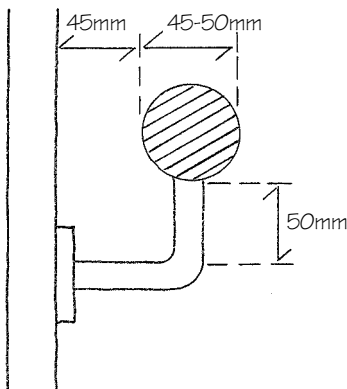
*Ramps at Tooting Leisure Centre and Battersea Mission, York Road.*



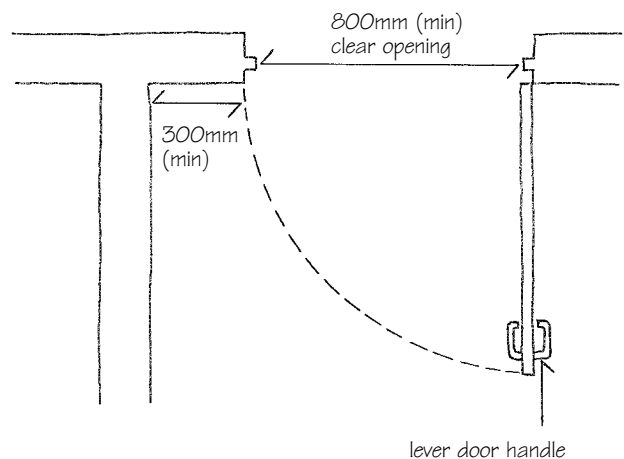
## Entrance Doors

- 68 The approach to a door should be unobstructed, well lit and the door itself should be clearly defined, especially if recessed.
- 69 Revolving doors should be avoided. Revolving doors present problems for many wheelchair users and ambulant disabled people. Where revolving doors are installed an alternative entrance door should be provided for people who cannot negotiate revolving doors.
- 70 Where self-closing doors are required gentle closures usable by people with disabilities should be employed for safety reasons. Automatic sliding doors are the most convenient form of access for disabled people. They should remain open long enough for people who move slowly to go through the door safely.

- 71 Entrance doors must have a minimum clear opening width of 800mm. For double doors, one door should have a clear opening width of 800mm, so that only one leaf need be opened. There should be 300mm of unobstructed space beside the leading edge of a door to allow a wheelchair user to manoeuvre easily up to and reach the door handle (unless the door is opened automatically). A glazed panel giving a zone of visibility of 900mm to 1500mm above floor level should be provided in doors to allow people approaching from the other side of the entrance to be seen.



**Handrail.**



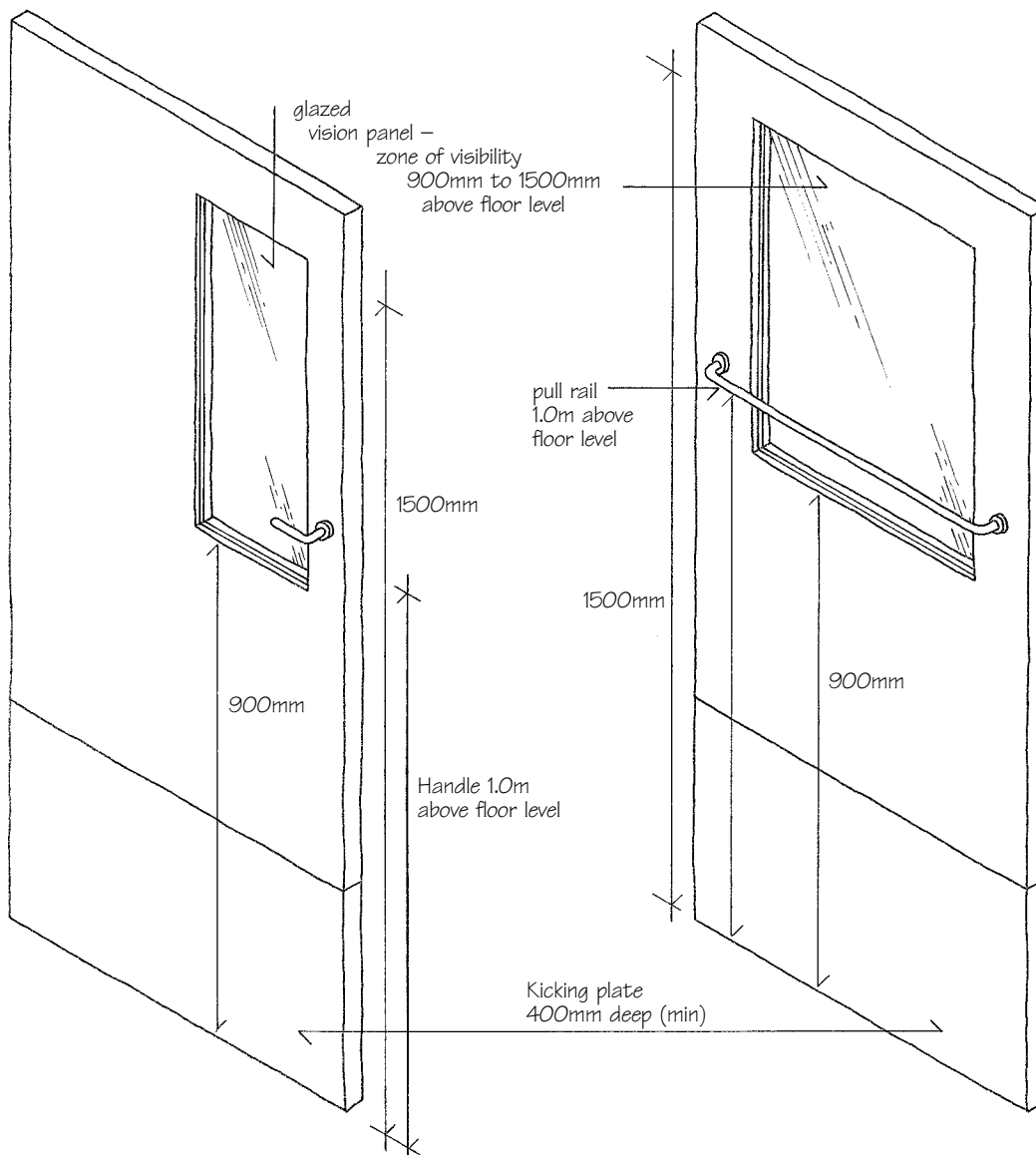
**Door opening.**

- 72 Thresholds should be flush.
- 73 Plate glass doors should be easily discernible, to prevent people accidentally walking into the glass. This can be achieved by incorporating permanent banding across the glass in contrasting colours, 1.5 metres above floor level. Large handles or push plates can also improve the visibility of a fully glazed door. As partially sighted people may have difficulty in detecting the edge of a fully glazed door a clearly visible frame should be provided around the door.

- 74 Easy to grasp lever door handles are preferred. Handles should be approximately 1 metre above floor level.
- 75 Doors should be located away from hazards, and should avoid opening directly onto pathways.

## Entrance Halls

- 76 Entrance halls should be spacious, well lit and provided with generous seating.
- 77 Routes from the entrance door to lifts, stairs, enquiry desks and toilets should be clearly defined and unobstructed.



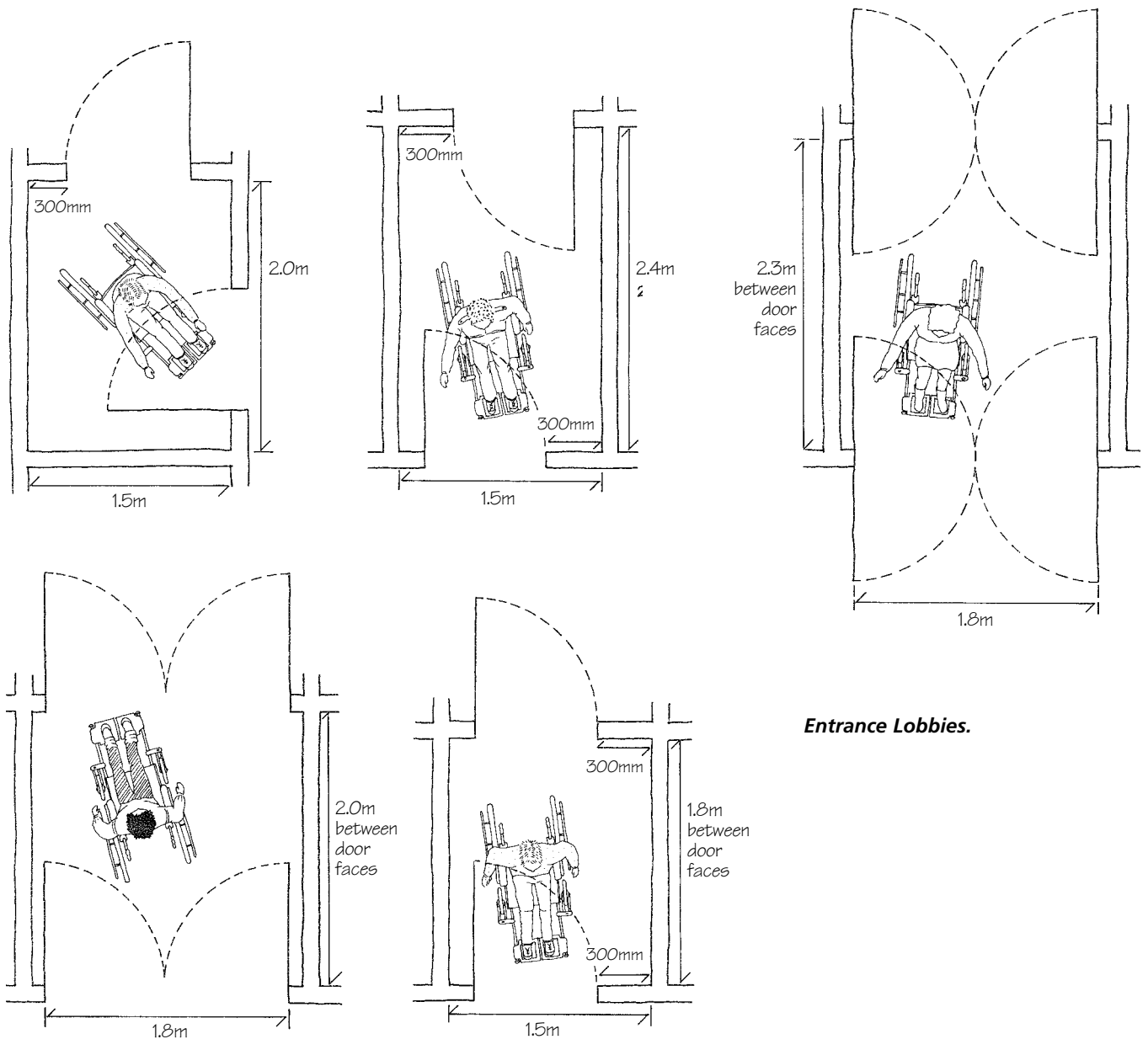
**Doors.**

## Entrance Lobbies

**78** A wheelchair user should be able to move clear of one door before using the next one. There should also be space for someone assisting the wheelchair user and for someone passing in the opposite direction. Lobbies should be a minimum of 1.5 metres by 1.8 metres.

## Internal Doors

**79** Internal doors must have a minimum clear opening width of 750mm. For double doors, one door should have a clear opening width of 750mm, so that only one leaf need be opened. There should be 300mm of unobstructed space beside the leading edge of a door (unless the door is opened automatically). A glazed panel giving a zone of visibility of 900mm to 1500mm above floor level should be provided in doors across circulation routes.



**Entrance Lobbies.**

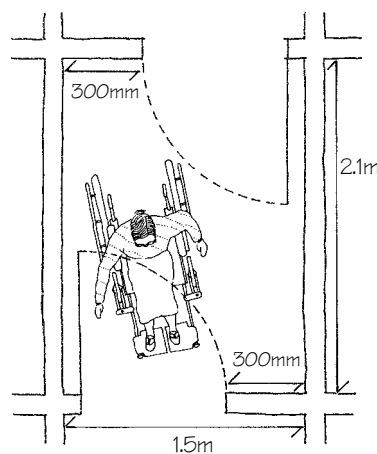
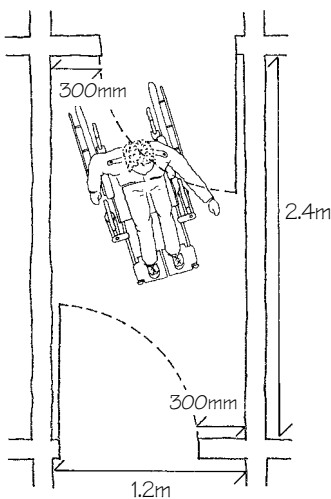
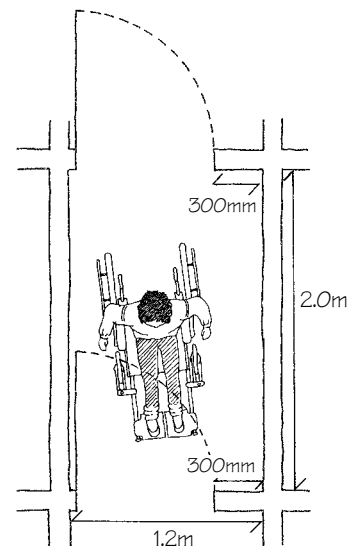
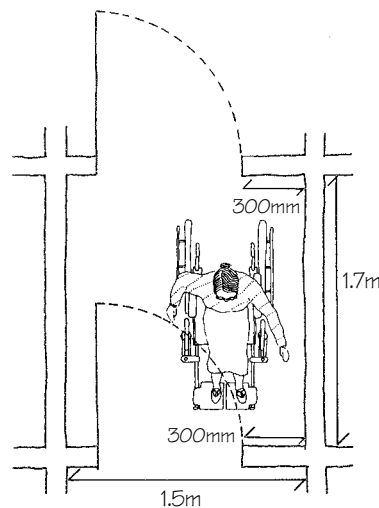
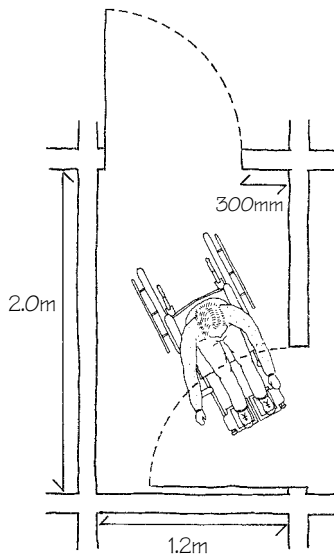
## Internal Lobbies

- 80** Internal lobbies are less likely to be in demand by several people at the same time, and can therefore be smaller than entrance lobbies. A wheelchair user should still be able to move clear of one door before using the next one.

## Corridors

- 81** Corridors should have an unobstructed width of at least 1.2 metres with appliances (e.g. fire extinguishers and radiators) recessed to avoid projecting into unobstructed circulation space. Corridors which are accessible by a staircase alone should be a minimum of 1 metre wide.

- 82** Splayed or rounded corners in corridors should be considered as they allow easier wheelchair manoeuvring.
- 83** Seats should be generously provided along corridors especially beside lifts where waiting is likely.
- 84** Continuous handrails 1 metre high extending along corridor walls can assist ambulant disabled people, and help to announce hazards.



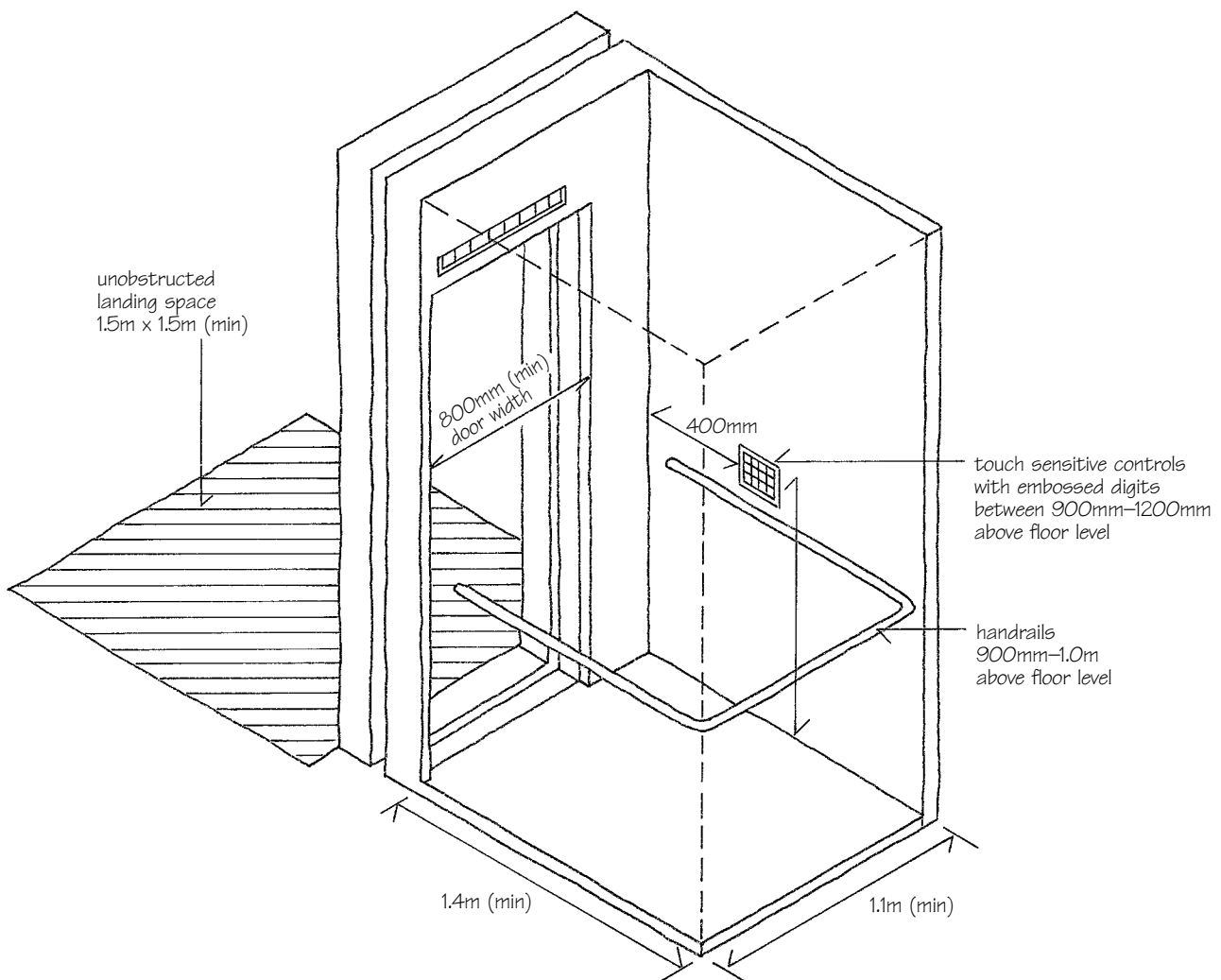
**Internal Lobbies.**

## Internal Stairs

- 85 Internal staircases should be suitable for people with walking difficulties and for visually impaired people.
- 86 Stairs should have an unobstructed width of at least 1 metre. The rise and going of each step should be uniform. The rise should be no more than 170mm, and the tread no less than 250mm. Risers should not be open. Landings should be provided at the top and bottom and every 1.8 metres of stair rise at least 1.2 metres long clear of any door swing. A continuous handrail should be provided on both sides. All step nosings should be distinguishable through contrasting brightness.

## Passenger Lifts

- 87 The Building Regulations require the provision of passenger lifts in certain sizes of new premises. Lifts must be provided in a two storey building with more than 280sq.m of net floor area or in buildings of more than two storeys with more than 200sq.m of net floor area. However lifts should be installed wherever feasible to enable people in wheelchairs to have access throughout a building to the same extent as able-bodied people. In some buildings movement between floors could be provided by a stairlift e.g. for a small building (under 280sq.m) containing a unique facility, although conventional lifts are preferred.



**Lift.**

- 88** Lifts should stop precisely at floor level and the entrance door should have a minimum 800mm clear opening width.
- 89** The internal dimensions of a lift should be a minimum of 1.1 metres wide by 1.4 metres deep of unobstructed space. A lift 1.5 metres by 1.5 metres or greater (e.g. a standard 12 person general-purpose lift) would allow a standard sized wheelchair to be turned through 180 degrees. There should be 1.5 metres by 1.5 metres of unobstructed space in front of the lift entrance.
- 90** Door closing mechanisms should allow doors to stay open for at least 5 seconds before they begin to close. A voice system should be installed, ideally in all lifts to announce the arrival at each floor. The Building Regulations requires this where a lift serves more than 3 floors.
- 91** Lift controls should be between 900mm-1200mm above floor level and at least 400mm from the front wall to ensure that they are within easy reach of all lift users. Call buttons both inside and outside the lift should be illuminated and with raised or embossed digits identifiable by blind people.
- 92** The Building Regulations require that a tactile indication on the landing adjacent to the call button and on or adjacent to the lift buttons within the car to confirm the floor selected should be provided where a lift serves more than 3 floors.



*Lift, Battersea Park Library, Battersea Park Road.*

- 93 A handrail, 900mm above floor level, along both sides and the back wall can be helpful to people who need support. Seats are recommended inside and outside the lift.

## Platform Lifts

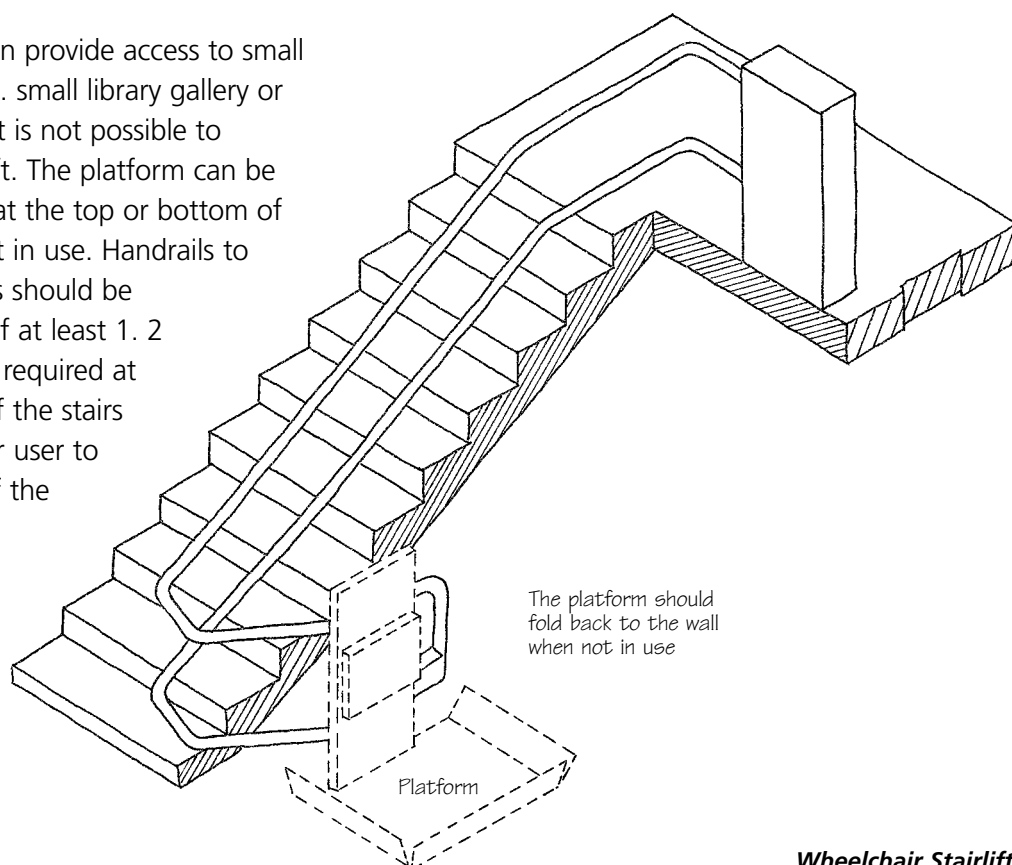
- 94 Platform lifts can be used to complement stair access where there is insufficient space to install a ramp at a suitable gradient. Platform lifts are restricted to a rise of 4 metres (BS6440: 1999). Platform lifts should be easy to use independently with automatic push button controls.
- 95 There are a variety of platform lifts to suit different situations. A minimum of 1.2 metres, preferably 1.5 metres, space clear of the gates/doors should be provided to ensure sufficient space is available to manoeuvre on and off the lift.



*Platform Lift, South Thames College, Wandsworth.*

## Wheelchair Stairlifts

- 96 Wheelchair stairlifts can provide access to small areas of a building e.g. small library gallery or staff restroom where it is not possible to provide a passenger lift. The platform can be folded up and stored at the top or bottom of the staircase when not in use. Handrails to both sides of the stairs should be maintained. A space of at least 1.2 metres x 1.2 metres is required at the top and bottom of the stairs to enable a wheelchair user to manoeuvre on and off the platform. Wheelchair stairlifts fitted with a fold down seat and a handrail can be used by people with walking difficulties as well as wheelchair users.

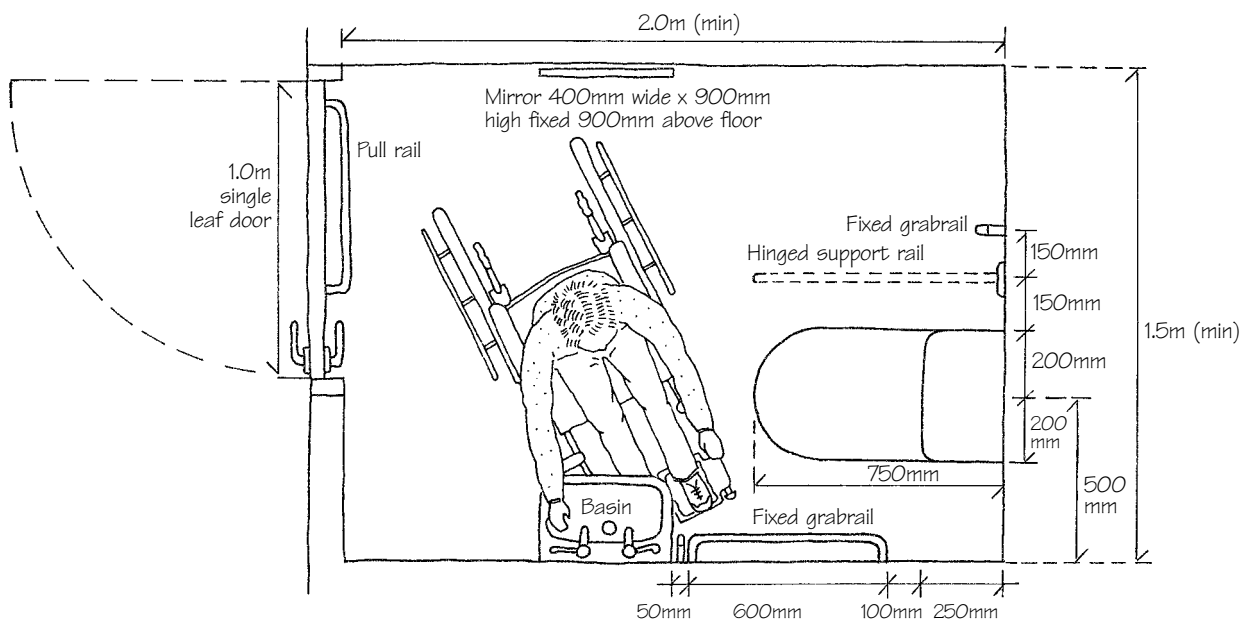
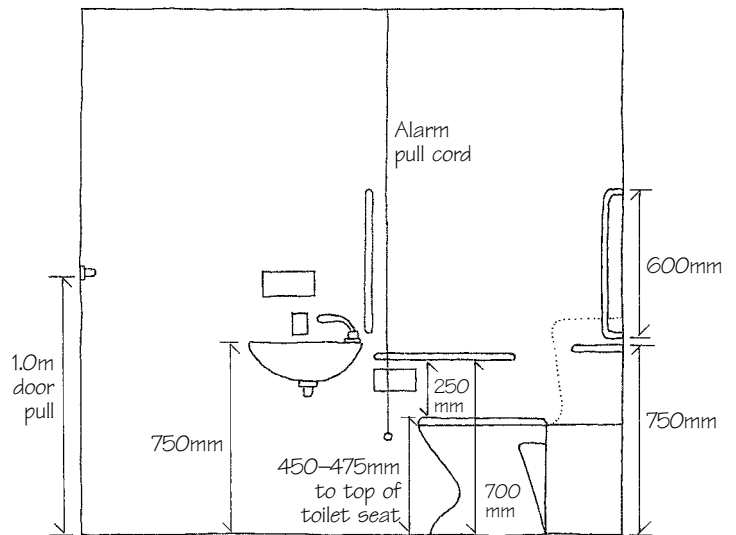


*Wheelchair Stairlift.*

## Toilet Provision for Wheelchair Users

- 97 The availability of accessible toilets is crucial to the ability of a wheelchair user to use a building. Unisex accessible toilets are preferred. Toilet facilities should be no less available for disabled people than for able-bodied people. Part M of the Building Regulations requires accessible WCs on at least every other floor, with cumulative horizontal travel distance not more than 40 metres.
- 98 The internal dimension of a toilet cubicle should be a minimum of 2 metres by 1.5 metres, with a 1 metre wide single leaf doorset, providing an outward opening or sliding entrance door with an 850mm clear opening width; and a non-slip floor.
- 99 The internal layout of a toilet and the provision of support rails and other fittings should allow convenient use by people in wheelchairs. Facilities for washing and drying hands should be within easy reach of the WC, so that they can be used prior to transferring back into the wheelchair. Care should be taken to ensure that paper, towel and soap dispensers are

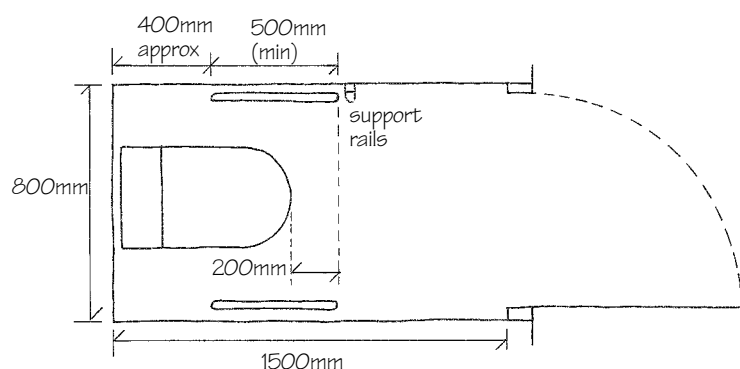
located within easy reach of the WC while not obstructing the use of any handrail or projecting into the manoeuvring space. Uniformity of layout is a great benefit to people with visual disabilities. An alarm should be provided so that disabled people may call for assistance if necessary. The alarm cord should extend down to low level thereby being useable from the floor should someone fall. Basin taps must be located nearest to the WC and should ideally be mixer taps with a lever handle. The top of the toilet seat should be 450-475mm above the floor level.



**Wheelchair accessible toilets.**

The toilet flush should be located on the transfer side (away from the wall) of the toilet cistern beside the hinged dropped down rail to ensure it is within easy reach of wheelchair users. If the flush handle is not on the transfer side then some disabled people may not be able to stretch far enough over the pan to flush the toilet. Door locks should be large and easy to use for people with limited dexterity. The floor surface should be non-slip. Good use of colour contrast e.g. fittings and grab rails contrasting with wall tiles, can assist visually impaired people.

- 100 Where more than one toilet is to be provided the opportunity should be taken of providing both left handed and right handed transfer layout.

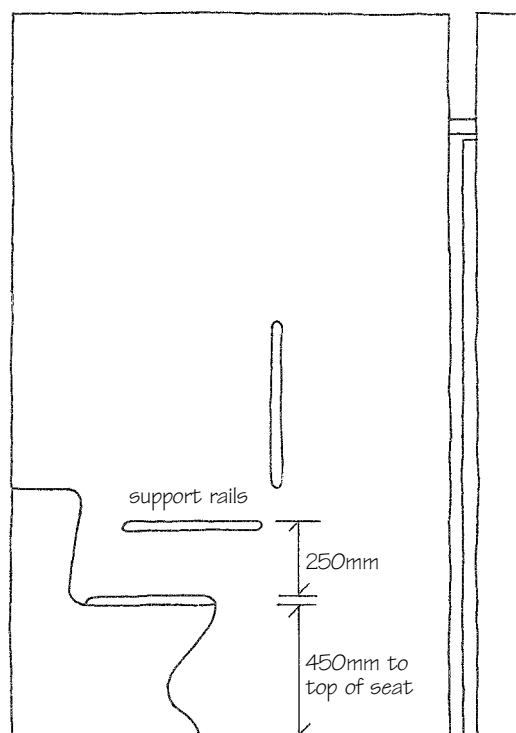


**Toilet for ambulant disabled people.**

- 101 RADAR administers the National Key Scheme, which allows accessible WCs throughout the UK to be locked by a common key. This can help safeguard such facilities against vandalism and misuse.

## Toilet Provision for Ambulant Disabled People

- 102 On floors with no lift or access for wheelchair users toilet provision should be made for people with walking difficulties. The internal dimension should be 800mm by 1.5 metres with an outward opening door to provide manoeuvring space within the cubicle for stick and crutch users. Grab rails should be provided on both sides of the WC. Good use of colour contrast e.g. fittings contrasting with wall tiles, can assist visually impaired people.



## Changing Facilities

- 103** The changing rooms and showers associated with recreational facilities, sports and health clubs should be designed to be fully accessible. Sufficient manoeuvring space should be provided for a wheelchair. Suitably designed grab rails and fold down seats should be fitted in showers and changing rooms. Floor surfaces need to be non-slip and laid to fall to a drain; raised shower trays should not be installed.
- 104** A shower cubicle should be a minimum of 1000mm x 900mm with an unobstructed approach 1200mm deep. A changing cubicle should be at least 1600mm x 1400mm with a curtain and an unobstructed approach of 900mm.

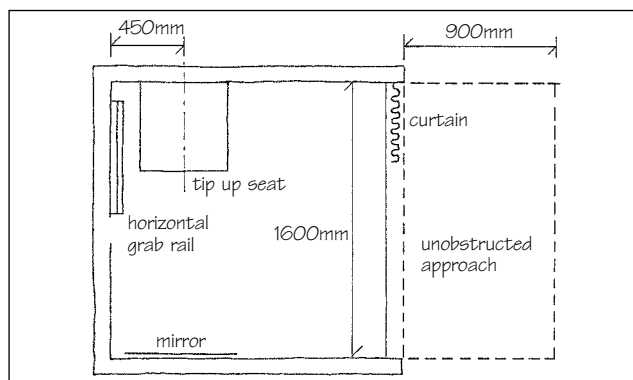


**Showers at the Millennium Arena, Battersea Park.**

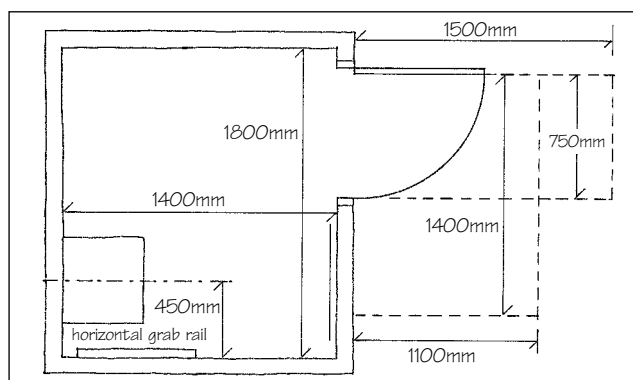
## Sign-Posting

- 105** All signs should be clear, legible and distinguishable from the background by use of strong contrast, and be readily visible.
- 106** Wherever access and facilities are provided for people with disabilities they should be clearly and consistently sign-posted e.g. ramps, car parking spaces, toilets, lifts, accessible routes and entrances.
- 107** Tactile signs, numbers, letters and floor plans should be used, supplemented by the use of braille, and located within reach (i.e. 1.2 metres to 1.5 metres above floor level).

Plan of cubicle with curtain



Plan of cubicle with door



**Dressing cubicle.**

**108** Standard symbols should be used where appropriate to indicate facilities. Symbols and pictorial signs can particularly help people who do not read or understand English. Signs in other languages may be appropriate some circumstances.

## Lighting

**109** All access routes, signs, facilities such as car parking spaces and seats, and hazards such as steps, ramps, street furniture and door entrances should be lit at all times at least to the standards laid down in the British Standard Code of Practice BS 5489.

**110** Lighting should be designed to prevent glare, and should be even to avoid shadows. Good indoor lighting is important for people who rely on lip reading.

## Entry-Phones

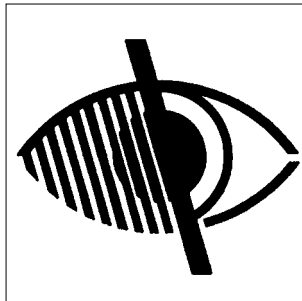
**111** Entry-phones and other security systems should be installed in such a way as to allow use by people with disabilities. Any bell or intercom system should be within reach of a wheelchair user, no higher than 1.2m above floor level. It should be in the line of sight of someone in the building, or a camera installed so that a person can indicate they are deaf and cannot speak. Ideally it should be under cover. It should include audible and visible instructions for hearing and visually impaired people. Any controls should have raised or embossed digits to enable independent use by visually impaired people.



International access symbol for routes and facilities giving full accessibility



Wheelchair accessible unisex toilet



facilities for blind or partially sighted people



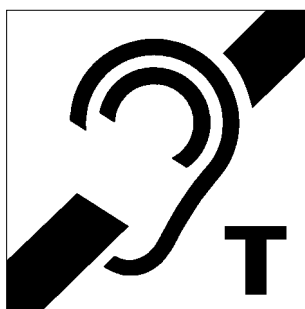
World Federation of the Deaf sign to indicate facilities for deaf people



Parking for badge holders



Provision for guide dogs



Induction loop installed

## Means of Escape

- 112** Consideration should be given to the measures that enable the safe evacuation of people with disabilities in the event of fire, in accordance with BS 5588 Part 8 1988. Some disabled people will be able to evacuate a building independently along with other building users. Others may need to be assisted down stairs, or prefer to wait in a fire resisting refuge until they can be assisted. A fire resisting refuge accessible to wheelchair users, a minimum size of 900mm by 1400mm, should be provided for each protected stairway on every storey to provide a temporary safe place for people to await assistance.
- 113** Fire alarm systems should be visible as well as audible.



*Counter at the Brocklebank Centre, Garratt Lane with lower section to allow use by wheelchair.*

## Counters and Shop Checkouts

- 114** The height of counters, information desks, and shop checkouts should, at least in part, be a maximum of 800mm high to allow use by people in wheelchairs.
- 115** Ideally all checkouts should be a minimum of 900mm wide to allow wheelchair and pram access. At least one checkout in every shop should be 900mm wide.

## Cash Dispensers

- 116** Bank, building society, post office, and other cash dispensers should be accessible from a wheelchair with an unobstructed approach.



*Cash dispensers, Wimbledon Park Road, Southfields. Absence of low recessed space requires sideways use by wheelchair users.*

Controls need to be within reach both horizontally and vertically and need to be legible. The card slot and dispenser should be no higher than 1.3 metres, preferably 1.2metres maximum. The display panel needs to be angled so that it is easily seen and usable from a wheelchair. Push buttons which are well spaced, colour contrasted and with tactile numbers can assist visually impaired people. A recessed area below the machine creates space for wheelchair footplates.

## Telephones

- 117 Where public telephones are to be installed at least one should be accessible to people in wheelchairs i.e. the overall height should be no higher than 1200mm above floor level with an acoustic enclosure and an adjacent support rail and well lit.

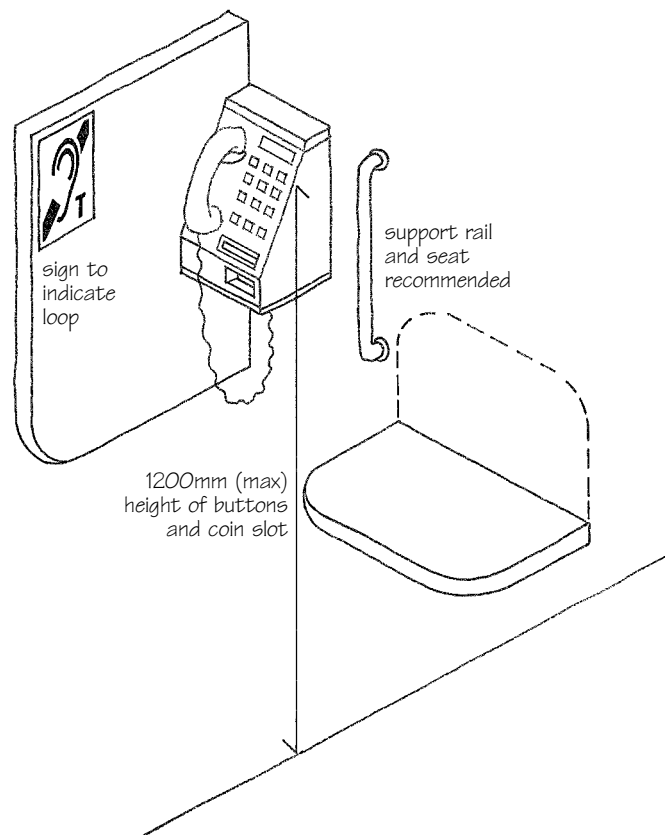


**Telephone in St George's Hospital accessible to wheelchair users.**

- 118 Telephones should be equipped with amplifiers and induction couplers to assist hearing aid users.
- 119 A support rail with an adjacent seat is recommended for at least one public telephone.

## Aids to Communication

- 120 Halls and meeting rooms over 100 square metres, information counters, booking and ticket offices and other appropriate places should be fitted with an aid to communication. The two most commonly used systems are an induction loop and infra red system. An induction loop is an insulated cable laid around a listening area with a microphone or other input source such as a T.V. or loop amplifier.

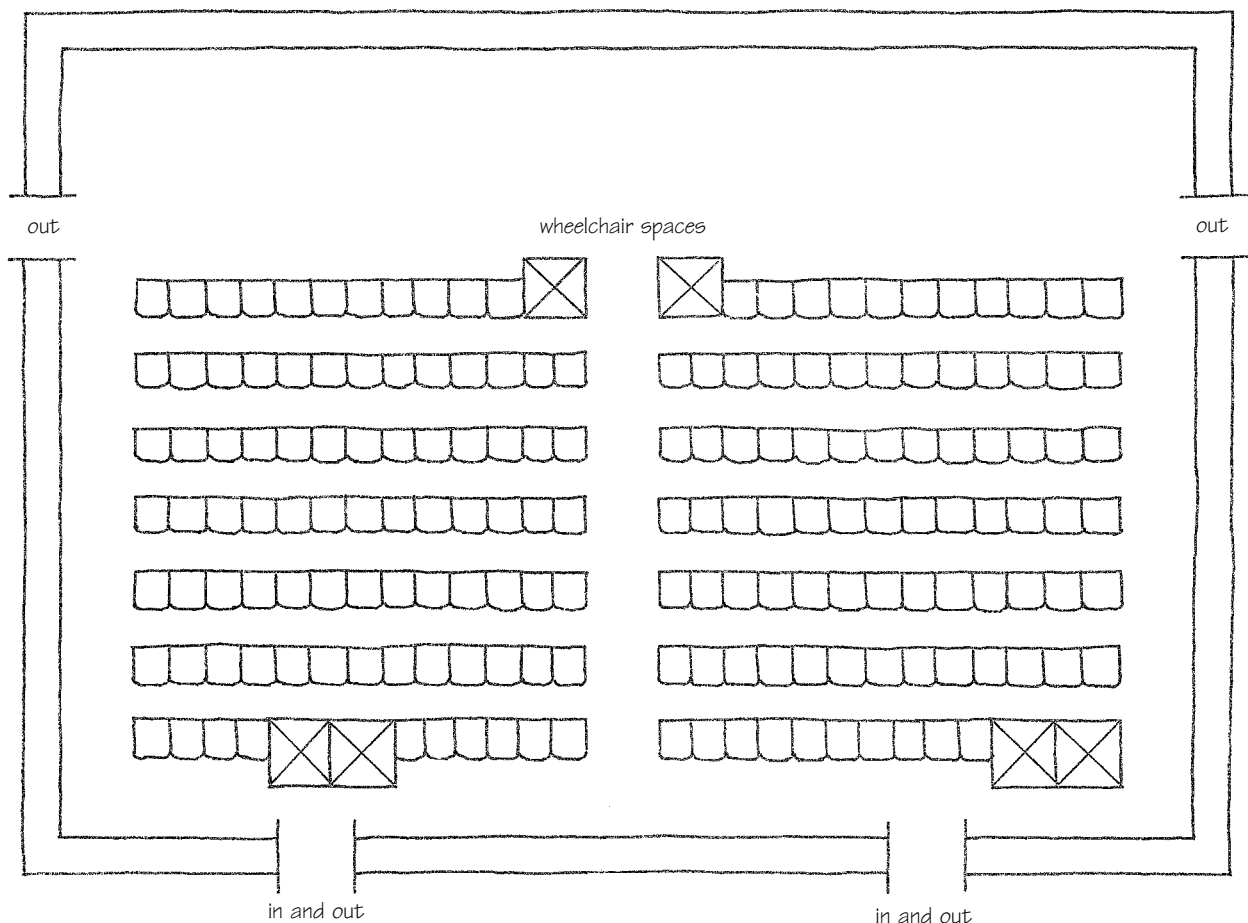


**Public telephone with drop-down seat and support rail.**

The loop sets up a magnetic field so that a person using a hearing aid placed in the 'T' position can receive sound without loss or distortion through bad acoustics or extraneous noise. An infra red system radiates light waves across a room which are picked up by a personal receiver. Infra red systems are often used in theatres and cinemas. The system requires the listener to wear a receiver for reception.

## Audience and Spectator Seating

- 121** In theatres, cinemas, concert halls, sports stadia etc. a minimum of 6 or one-hundredth (whichever is the greater) of fixed seating spaces should be wheelchair spaces. A wheelchair space should be a minimum of 900mm wide and 1400mm deep, on a level which is accessible to wheelchair users and provides a clear view. These spaces should be dispersed so that disabled people may sit next to able bodied companions or next to another wheelchair user.



***Distribution of wheelchair spaces in theatres, cinemas etc.***

# Guidelines for Specific Uses – Housing

## Objectives

- 122** The Building Regulations apply only to new dwellings with the objective of making reasonable provision to enable a disabled person to approach and gain access into the dwelling from the boundary of the site; to facilitate access within the entrance/principal storey to habitable rooms and a WC; to provide a WC in the entrance storey; to locate wall mounted switches and sockets at appropriate heights from floor level; and to make provision for disabled people to visit people living in blocks of flats.

## External Approach

- 123** An accessible approach should be provided from the edge of the site. A level firm and

even approach to the principal entrance with a gradient of up to 1 in 20 is preferred. Path widths should be at least 900m.

- 124** If the site gradient is between 1 in 15 and 1 in 20 a ramp can be provided with a gradient up to 1 in 12. A ramped approach should have an unobstructed width of 900mm. Individual flights should be longer than 10 metres for gradients of 1 in 15 to 1 in 20 and 5 metres for gradients of 1 in 12 to 1 in 15. A level landing at least 1.2 metres long clear of any door or gate swing should be provided at the top and bottom of the ramp and where necessary at intervals along the ramp. Handrails and edge kerbs are not required.



*Low level kitchen units and appliances in a housing development.*

**125** For sites with a plot gradient exceeding 1 in 15 a stepped approach is acceptable. A stepped approach should have an unobstructed width of at least 900mm, the rise of flights between landings should be no more than 1.8 metres. A level landing at least 900mm long should be provided at the top and bottom of the flight of stairs and where the flight of stairs exceeds 1.8 metres intermediate landings should be provided. Stair treads should be a minimum of 280mm and the rise of each step should be uniform and between 75-150mm. Handrails should be provided where there are 3 or more steps, between 850mm and 1000mm above the pitch line of the flight, extending 300mm beyond the top and bottom nosings (see para 66 for the design of handrails).

## Access

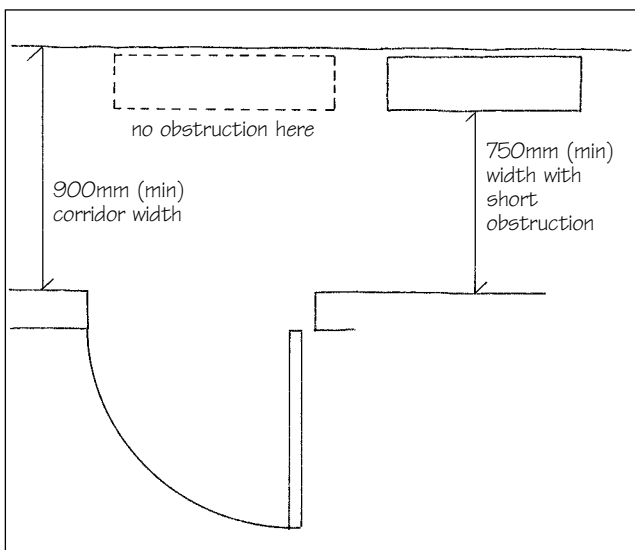
**126** The entrance door should have a clear opening width of at least 775mm and an accessible threshold should be provided.

## Internal circulation

**127** Corridors and passageways in the entrance storey should be sufficiently wide to allow circulation by a wheelchair user. The circulation space required is based on the arc scribed by a wheelchair. The width of a door is determined by the width of the adjacent corridor. See table.

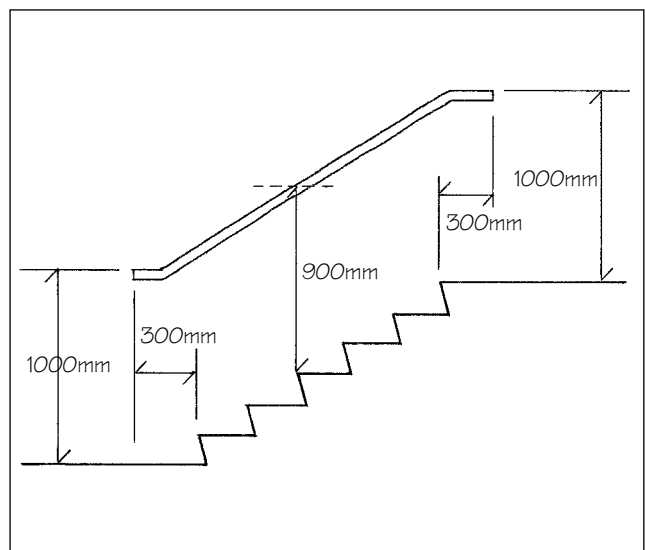
<b>Minimum widths of corridors and passageways for a range of doorway widths</b>	
Doorway clear opening width (mm)	Corridor/passageway width (mm)
750 or wider	900 (when approach head on)
750	1200 (when approach not head on)
775	1050 (when approach not head on)
800	900 (when approach not head on)

Corridors, passages and internal doors



**Internal circulator.**

Common stairs and handrails



**128** As long as a clear width of 750mm is maintained, short obstructions, such as radiators can obstruct passageways. Permanent obstructions should not be placed opposite a door to a room.

## Lifts and Stairs in Blocks of Flats

**129** Lifts are the preferred method of access in blocks of flats to allow disabled people to visit occupants living in any storey. Where a lift is provided it should be suitable for an unaccompanied wheelchair user.

**130** "Easy-going" stairs designed to meet the needs of ambulant disabled people are an acceptable alternative and should be provided where there is no passenger lift. Stair treads and the rise of each step should be uniform, risers should not be open. The stair tread

should be a minimum of 250mm and the rise not more than 170mm. A suitable continuous handrail should be provided on both sides where there are 2 or more steps (see para 66 for the design of handrails.)

## Switches and Sockets.

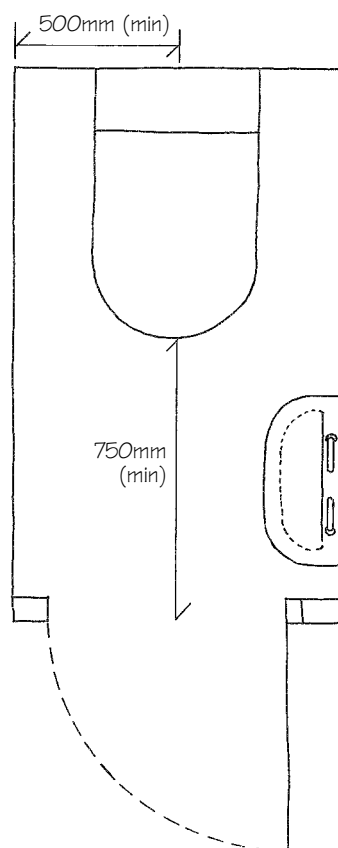
**131** Switches and sockets should be located at a height of between 450-1200mm above floor level.

## Toilets

**132** A WC should be provided in the entrance storey, with an outward opening door. The WC compartment should provide a clear space for wheelchair users to access the WC. The washbasin should be positioned so as not to impede access.



*Switches and sockets in wheelchair accessible housing.*

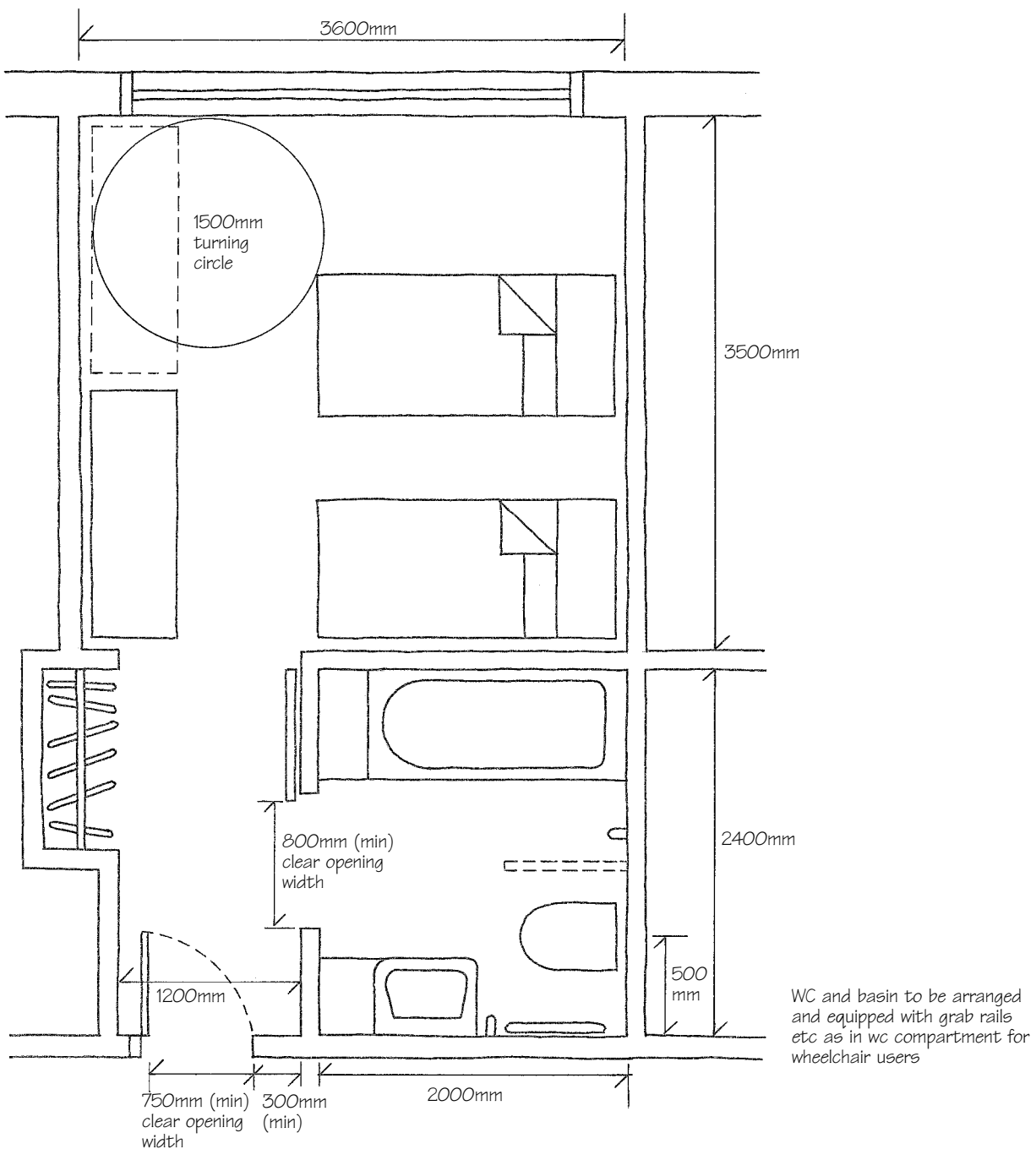


# Hotels

**133** One guest bedroom out of every twenty should be suitable in terms of size, layout and facilities for a wheelchair user. To be accessible a bedroom should have an entrance door with a minimum of 750mm clear opening width and an unobstructed space of 300mm next to the leading edge and 1500mm of clear turning space within the room. The en suite bathroom should be a minimum of 2.4 metres by 2 metres, a doorway with a clear opening width of 800mm.

**134** Wheelchair users need a bedroom which is accessible and is large enough to provide manoeuvring space for a wheelchair. All bedrooms should have an entrance door which is wide enough to allow a wheelchair to pass through to enable wheelchair users to visit others staying in the hotel.

**135** The entrance door to any other guest bedroom must have a clear opening width of 750mm but with the option to dispense with the 300mm at the side of the door.



# New Shopfronts

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**136** New shopfronts should be designed to be accessible to people with disabilities.

**137** Entrance Doors: (see paragraphs 68-75)

- Entrance doors should have a clear opening width of at least 800mm.
- An unobstructed space of at least 300mm next to the opening edge of the door unless the door is automatic opening
- Plate glass doors should be easily distinguishable e.g. highlighted with prominent signs, logos, etc.
- Automatic sliding doors provide easy access for people with disabilities.
- Revolving doors should be avoided.

**138** Level access or a ramped approach should be provided as well as a flush threshold. It may be possible to achieve level access by lowering the floor level. (Advice on how to achieve flush thresholds can be obtained from Building Control Service tel: 020 8871 7620)

**139** Ramped Approaches: (see paragraphs 56-60)

- A ramped approach to an existing building can often be achieved by recessing the entrance door.
- Where site characteristics prevent a ramp being constructed it may be possible to raise the level of the external footway.
- Ramped approaches should have:
  - a) a gradient of 1 in 12 or greater
  - b) a level platform 1.2 metres clear of any door swings at the top and bottom of the ramp
  - c) handrails on both sides if the ramp is longer than 2metres. Handrails should be in good contrasting colour.



*Accessible shopfronts, Citizens Advice Bureau.*



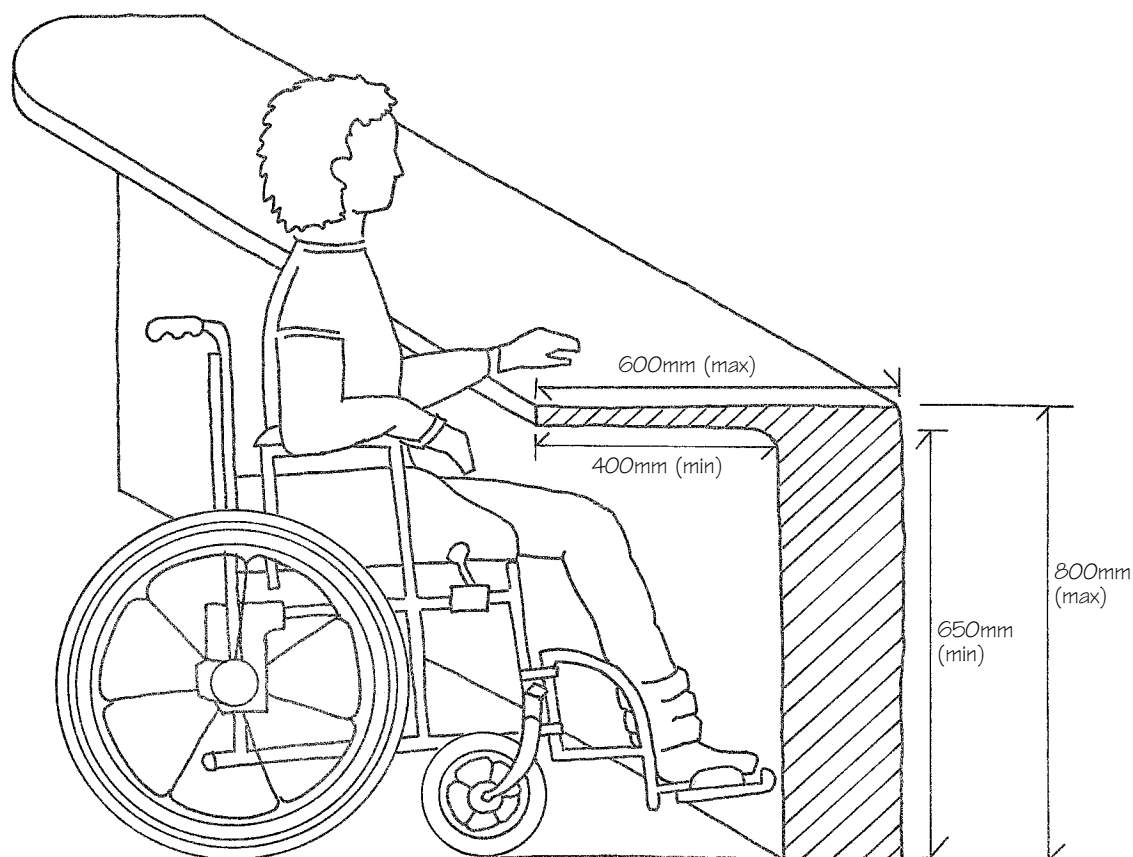
*Accessible shopfronts, Greggs, Putney High Street.*

## A3 (Food and Drink) Uses

140 Applications for A3 uses should provide easy access into the premises (see new shopfronts), and should:

- Provide a toilet for people with disabilities (see paragraphs 97-101)
  - Avoid fixed seating as it is inaccessible to wheelchair users
  - Avoid changes in level as this restricts access for wheelchair users (Part M requires that at least half the area where seating is provided is accessible to wheelchair users)
- Provide bars and self service counters which are accessible to wheelchair users. Counters should be a maximum of 800mm high
  - Ensure seating placed outside pubs, wine bars, restaurants, etc is carefully sited out of the line of pedestrian travel to ensure it does not represent a potential hazard to people who are blind or partially sighted (see paragraphs 54-55)
  - Include an aid to communication e.g. an induction loop (see paragraph 120) at serving counters.

well rounded corners



**Counter accessible to wheelchair users.**

## Medical and Health Care Facilities

**141** New and existing medical and healthcare facilities should be designed or adapted to be accessible to people with disabilities. Reception and clinical accommodation should be provided at ground floor level and easy access should be provided into the premises (see new shopfronts). Proposals for medical and healthcare facilities should:

- Provide a toilet for people with disabilities (see paragraphs 97-101)
- Provide a reception counter accessible to wheelchair users a maximum of 800mm high
- Provide reserved parking space(s) for people with disabilities 3.6m wide (see paragraphs 29-34)
- Include an aid to communication e.g. an induction loop (see paragraph 120) at the reception counter and in consulting rooms.



*Toilet.*



*Brocklebank Health Centre received an Access Award in 2001.*

# Appendix 1

## Wandsworth Unitary Development Plan Policies relating to Provision for People with Disabilities

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### Part I

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#### Development Principles:

**GEN4** New development should be accessible for people with disabilities.

### Regeneration and Development Principles

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#### Creating Accessible Environments:

**RDP6** Development will only be permitted if it provides appropriate access and facilities for people with disabilities and does not reduce the existing standard of provision.

### Town Centres and Shopping

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#### Town Centre Strategies:

The strategy for all town centres includes to:  
introduce measures to improve the operation of, and access to, public transport, including more convenient bus stops, and measures to improve access, circulation and facilities for pedestrians, cyclists and people with disabilities including shopmobility schemes and other appropriate initiatives.

#### Design of Shopping Developments:

**TCS10** Proposals for new shopfronts and signs will be permitted provided that:  
(g) new shopfronts allow access for people with disabilities

#### A3 (Food and Drink) Uses:

**TCS13** Proposals for A3 uses ...will normally be acceptable provided that:  
(j) access and facilities for people with disabilities are provided where practicable.

**TCS14** The use of garden areas, forecourts and pavements in association with A3 uses will be permitted provided that:  
(b) in the case of the use of pavements, the width of the footway is adequate to allow this without obstructing or prejudicing satisfactory pedestrian flow, and the use is arranged so as not to be a hazard to people with disabilities (blind, partially sighted and wheelchair users) and other pedestrians. This may require a suitable means of enclosure to demarcate the extent of the use.

## **Petrol Filling Stations:**

- TCS15** Alterations to and the redevelopment of existing petrol filling stations and the development of new petrol filling stations on main road frontages will be permitted if:
- (e) the proposal meets the needs of people with disabilities.

## **Car Parking in New Housing Development:**

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### **Appendix 3 - relevant parts of UDP car parking standards**

- (a) Parking should be laid out to create a convenient, safe and secure environment for pedestrians and cyclists and for people with disabilities.
  
- (c) Shared parking areas serving residential areas must be close to the dwellings they serve.
  
- (d) Off-street non-residential car parks with a capacity greater than 25 spaces should have a minimum of 4% spaces reserved specifically for people with disabilities with at least 1 space reserved in smaller car parks.

## Appendix 2

### Contacts and Further Information

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#### Wandsworth Council Contacts

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Further advice on these guidelines and the Council's planning policies can be obtained from the Policy and Information Group Tel: 020 8871 6649 or write to:

Borough Planner's Service  
Technical Services Department  
Town Hall  
Wandsworth High Street  
London SW18 2PU

#### Planning Advice and Information

If you wish to discuss your proposals before submitting a planning application, or for advice on whether planning permission is required and whether proposals are in line with UDP policies, ring: 020 8871 8417 for SW15/18/19 areas  
020 871 8415 for SW11/12/17 areas

#### Building Regulations

For advice and information on building regulation matters, contact:  
Building Control  
Technical Services Department  
Town Hall  
Wandsworth High Street  
London SW18 2PU  
Tel: 020 8871 7620.

#### Highways

For advice on highways matters, including raising of the footway, contact:  
Highway and Traffic Manager  
Technical Services Department  
Town Hall  
Wandsworth High Street  
London SW18 2PU  
Tel: 020 8871 6659.

## **Parking for Disabled People**

For information about new and existing on-street disabled parking spaces contact:

Engineering Consultancy  
Technical Services Department  
Town Hall  
Wandsworth High Street  
London SW18 2PU  
Tel: 020 8871 8420

## **Occupational Therapy Services**

For information on eligibility of occupational therapy services and the services available contact:

Service Manager Physical Disabilities  
Social Services Department  
Wandsworth Borough Council  
Lyon House  
Wandsworth High Street  
London SW18 2PU  
Tel: 020 8871 6270

## Other Contacts

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### **Age Concern**

(Head Office)  
Astral House  
1268 London Road  
London SW16 4ER  
Tel: 020 8675 7200  
[www.ace.org.uk](http://www.ace.org.uk)

### **British Deaf Association**

1-3 Worship Street  
London EC2A 2AB  
Tel: 020 7588 3520  
Minicom: 020 7588 3529  
[www.bda.org.uk](http://www.bda.org.uk)

### **Disability Rights Commission**

222 Grays Inn Road  
London WC1X 8HL  
Tel: 08457 622 633  
Textphone: 08457 622 644  
[www.drc-gb.org.uk](http://www.drc-gb.org.uk)

**or**

### **DRC Helpline**

Freepost  
MIDO 2164  
Stratford Upon Avon  
CV37 9BR

### **Careline Wandsworth**

PO Box 33439  
London SW18 1XH  
Tel: 020 8875 0500  
Minicom: 020 8643 8985  
[www.careline.org.uk](http://www.careline.org.uk)

### **Centre for Accessible Environments**

60 Gainsford Street P.O. Box 183  
London SE1 2NY Nottingham  
Tel/Minicom: 020 7357 8182  
Nottinghamshire NG8 3RD  
Tel: 020 7357 8182  
Fax: 020 7357 8183  
[www.cae.org.uk](http://www.cae.org.uk)

### **Church Action for Disability (CHAD)**

50 Scrutton Street  
London EC2A 4XQ  
Tel: 0870 243 0678 or 07765 397 993

### **Disability Unit**

#### **Department for Work and Pensions**

Level 6  
Adelphi Building  
John Adams Street  
London WC2N 6HT  
Tel: 0800 882200  
Textphone: 0800 243355  
[www.disability.gov.uk](http://www.disability.gov.uk)

### **Disabled Living Foundation**

380 – 384 Harrow Road  
London W9 2HU  
Tel: 020 7289 6111  
Minicom: 020 7432 8009  
[www.dlf.org.uk](http://www.dlf.org.uk)

**GLAD****(Greater London Association of Disabled People)**

336 Brixton Road  
London SW9 7AA  
Tel: 020 7346 5814  
Minicom: 020 7326 4554  
[www.glad.org.uk](http://www.glad.org.uk)

**Independent Living Fund**

P.O. Box 7525  
Nottingham  
Nottinghamshire  
NG2 4ZT  
Tel: 0845 6018815

**Joint Mobility Unit**

105 Judd Street  
London WC1H 9NE  
Tel: 020 7391 2002

**Joseph Rowntree Foundation**

The Homestead  
40 Water End  
York  
North Yorkshire YO30 6WP  
Tel: 01904 629241  
Fax: 01904 620072  
[www.jrf.org.uk](http://www.jrf.org.uk)

**MENCAP****(Royal Society for Mentally Handicapped Children and Adults)**

Mencap National Centre  
123 Golden Lane  
London EC1Y 0RT  
Tel: 020 7454 0454  
Fax: 020 608 3254  
[www.mencap.org.uk](http://www.mencap.org.uk)

**MIND****(National Association for Mental Health)**

15-19 Broadway  
London E15 4BQ  
Tel: 020 8519 2122  
Fax: 020 8522 1725  
[www.mind.org.uk](http://www.mind.org.uk)

**RADAR****(Royal Association for Disability and Rehabilitation)**

(Head Office)  
12 City Forum  
250 City Road  
London EC1V 8AF  
Tel: 020 7250 3222  
Minicom: 020 7250 4119  
[www.radar.org.uk](http://www.radar.org.uk)

**RIBA****(Royal Institute of British Architects)**

66 Portland Place  
London W1N 4AD  
Tel: 020 7580 5533  
Fax: 020 7255 1541  
[www.architecture.com](http://www.architecture.com)

**Royal National Institute for Deaf People**

19-23 Featherstone Street  
London EC1Y 8SL  
Tel: 0808 808 0123  
Textphone: 0808 808 9000  
[www.rnid.org.uk](http://www.rnid.org.uk)

**Royal National Institute for the Blind**

105 Judd Street  
London WC1H 9NE  
Tel: 020 7388 1266  
Fax: 020 7388 2034  
Minicom: 0845 7585691  
Helpline: 0845 766 9999  
[www.rnib.org.uk](http://www.rnib.org.uk)

**RTPI****(Royal Town Planning Institute)**

41 Botolph Lane  
London EC3R 8DL  
Tel: 020 7929 9494  
Fax: 020 7929 9490  
[www.rtpi.org.uk](http://www.rtpi.org.uk)

**The Institution of Highways and  
Transportation**

6 Endsleigh Street  
London W1H 0DZ  
Tel: 020 7387 2525  
Fax: 020 7387 2808  
[www.iht.org.uk](http://www.iht.org.uk)

**The Partially Sighted Society**

9 Plato Place  
72-74 St Dionis Road  
London SW6 4TU  
Tel/Fax: 020 7371 0289

**Through the Roof**

PO Box 353  
Epsom  
Surrey, KT18 5WS  
Tel: 01372 749955  
Fax: 01372 737040  
Minicom: 01372 737041  
[www.throughtheroof.org](http://www.throughtheroof.org)

**Wandsworth Access Association**

Fitzroy Beckford  
10 Wayford Street  
London SW11 2TR

**Pocklington Resource Centre  
(support for people with sight loss)**

1C Yukon Road  
Balham  
London SW12 9PZ  
Tel: 020 8675 4246  
Fax: 020 8675 6677

**Wandsworth Hard of Hearing Group**

33 Headington Road  
London SW18 3PR  
Tel: 020 8946 9443  
Minicom: 020 8918 7312

**Wandsworth Interpreting Service  
(Wandsworth Borough Council)**

2<sup>nd</sup> Floor  
Bedford House  
215 Balham High Road  
London SW12 7BQ  
Tel: 020 8672 1043  
Fax: 020 8672 5523  
[www.wandsworth.gov.uk](http://www.wandsworth.gov.uk)

# Appendix 3

## Useful Documents

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### **Legislation / Circulars / Standards/ Other Guidance & Practice Advice**

Disability Discrimination Act 1995

The Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act 1970

The Town and Country Planning Act 1990 (Section 76)

Management of Health & Safety at Work Regulations 1999, SI 1999/3242

Building Regulations - Approved Document M – Access to and use of Buildings (2004 edition)  
(also contains many details of standards & sources of information)

Planning & Access for Disabled People – A Good Practice Guide ODPM 2003

PPG1 – General Policies and Principles DoE 1997

PPG6 – Town Centres and Retail Development DoE 1996

PPG15 – Planning and the Historic Environment DoE 1994

Special Educational Needs and Disability Act 2001

“Fire Precautions in the Design and Construction of Buildings. Code of Practice for means of Escape for Disabled People” British Standards Institution BS 5588 - 8: 1999

“Road Lighting British Standard Code of Practice” British Standards Institution BS 5489

“Inclusive Mobility - A Guide to Best Practice on Access to Pedestrians & Transport Infrastructure” - Department of Transport, 2002

“Guidance on the Use of Tactile Paving Surfaces” Department of the Environment Transport and the Regions 1997

Traffic Advisory Leaflet 5/95 “Parking for Disabled People” Department of Transport

“Accessible Thresholds in New Housing” DETR 1999

BS 8300:2001 Code Of Practice - “The Design Of Buildings For The Design Of Buildings And Their Approaches To Meet The Needs Of People With Disabilities”. British Standards Institution

## Other Documents

"Easy Access to Historic Properties" English Heritage 1995

Centre for Accessible Environments has a large number of guides on specific issues

"Designing for Accessibility – an essential guide for public buildings" – Andrew Lacey, Centre for Accessible Environments 1999

"Access Audits" – Centre for Accessible Environments 1999

"Good Loo Guide" – Stephen Thorpe, Centre for Accessible Environments 1998

Access to ATM's – UK Design Guidelines – Robert Finney, Centre for Accessible Environments, 1999

"Electrical Controls" – Tessa Palfrey, 1990

"Wheelchair Stairlifts and Platform Lifts" – Stephen Thorpe, 1993

"Automatic Door Controls" – Ann Sawyer, 1995

"Internal Floor Finishes: improving access for all" – Vin Goodwin, 1997

"Bringing the DDA to Life for Small Shops" – 4 practical guides -Department of Education and Employment (available from Disability Rights Commission)

"Widening the Eye of the Needle: Access to church buildings for people with disabilities" – John Penton 2001

"Sign Design Guide" – Peter Barker and June Fraser 2001

"Building Sight" RNIB 1995

"Reducing Mobility Handicaps - Towards a Barrier

Free Environment" – Institute of Highways and Transportation 1991

"Tourism for All – Providing Accessible Accommodation" English Tourist Board 1990

"Tourism for All – providing Accessible Visitor Attractions" English Tourist Board 1994

"Roofbreakers Guides" – Through the Roof

"Churches and the Disability Discrimination Act" – Through the Roof, 2000

"Meeting Part M and Designing Lifetime Homes" – Joseph Rountree Foundation 1999



**English**

If you have problems understanding this in English please contact

Wandsworth Interpreting Service  
Bedford House  
215 Balham High street  
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**Bengali**

এই লিফলেটটি বুঝতে অসুবিধা হলে  
দয়া করে যোগাযোগ করুন:

ওয়ান্ডসওয়ার্থ ইন্টারপ্রিটিং সার্ভিস  
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**Hindi**

यदि आपको इसे अंग्रेज़ी में समझने में  
कठिनाई होती है, तो कृपया सम्पर्क करें:

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**Punjabi**

ਜੇਕਰ ਇਸ ਨੂੰ ਅੰਗਰੇਜ਼ੀ ਵਿਚ ਸਮਝਣਾ  
ਤੁਹਾਡੇ ਲਈ ਮੁਸ਼ਕਿਲ ਹੈ, ਤਾਂ ਕਿਰਪਾ  
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**Gujarati**

જો આને અંગ્રેજીમાં સમજવી તમારા માટે  
મુશ્કેલ છે, તો મહેરબાની કરી સંપર્ક  
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**Urdu**

اگر اسے انگریزی میں سمجھنے میں آپ کو کوئی  
مشکلات ہیں تو برائے مہربانی رابطہ قائم کریں:

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Our Internet site is [www.wandsworth.gov.uk/planning](http://www.wandsworth.gov.uk/planning)

Borough Planner's Service

**Technical Services Department**



DTS.531 (11.03)