Design and Access Statement
(from Inception to Completion)

Inclusive design places people at the heart of the design process and acknowledges human diversity and difference. It offers choice where a single design solution cannot accommodate everyone's needs and provides for flexibility in use. Above all inclusive design is about the provision of buildings and environments that are safe, convenient, equitable and enjoyable to use by everyone, regardless of their age, ability or gender.

This Access Statement form should be submitted as part of the Planning and Building Regulation Application. The completed document is to be included in the building users/occupiers manual.

Essential information in this document should be repeated on the plans to ensure that contractors adopt the inclusive design principles you have detailed in this statement.

Project Name:	The Wavell School – SCOLA Recladding & Classroom Extension	TMS Code:	C6330
Project Officer:	Mo Neligan		
Consultation (Planning): Access Officer:	Kim Walsgrove	Date	TBA
Consultation (Building Control): Access Officer:		Date	
Consultation (Detailed Design): Access Officer:		Date	
Revision dates:			

1) Project summary

Summarise the project regarding the access for disabled people and inclusive design principles.

The extension is proposed for pupils with learning disabilities rather than physical disabilities and the new facility will not be for community use.

Notwithstanding the above:

New external doors to have a clear width of 850mm
Door colour to contrast 30 points LRV difference from frame
Internal doors to have clear width of not less than 850mm
Ironmongery to contrast door colour 15 points LRV difference
All new doors to have level access.

2) Sources of advice and consultation

Planning Officers, Conservation Officers, Access Officers, historic buildings advisors, highways department.

Evidence of consultation with existing/planned building users.

The extent of input from local Access Groups or local organisations reflecting the views of disabled people.

Initial client briefing – 10.01.11
HCC Fire Safety Officer – TBA
Building Control – TBA
HCC Access Officer – TBA

3) Design standards and guidance

☒ Approved Document M

☒ BS8300 (2009)

☐ BB102 designing for disabled children and children with special educational needs (DFES website)

☐ School inclusion design brief http://www3.hants.gov.uk/property-project-procedures/property-project-procedures-practicenotes/pbr-propertyprocedures-access.htm

☐ BT Countryside for all

☐ English Heritage easy access to historic buildings/landscapes http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/upload/pdf/EAHL_tagged.pdf

☐ Other, please detail below

4) Pedestrians & cyclists travelling to the site

Describe the accessibility/safety of the journey to the site for pedestrians and cyclists in the local area. What reasonable measures are included within the design to improve this (include people using mobility scooters/ wheelchairs, parents with pushchairs, cycle storage) Critical issues: path widths, surface materials, gradients, dropped kerbs, tactile paving, lighting, safe crossing routes, seating) May need to reference back to Green Travel Plan

No Change

5) Public Transport

Describe the distances and accessibility of routes from bus stops and other major public transport modes to site (consider regularity of public transport services, low-floor buses etc pedestrian routes as (4)) May need to reference back to Green Travel Plan

No Change

6) Vehicle approach & parking

What approach has been taken to parking on site; for staff, visitors etc? Type of gate? If electrical is there audio/visual warning? Describe controls? How many designated parking bays provided for disabled persons. Size of bays? What are the travel distances from these to relevant entrances? How is vehicular traffic versus pedestrian movement managed? Have dropped kerbs been provided? Are there drop-off zones for cars/taxis/mini-buses?

No Change

7) Pedestrian approach to the site

Have catchment areas, different approach routes, gradients, barriers, dropped kerbs, signage etc been considered?

No Change

8) Pedestrian routes <u>within</u> the site

What measures are included within the design to provide safe, independent and dignified access for people with mobility, sensory impairment? Describe widths of paths, passing places, gradients, dropped kerbs and materials used, lighting, seating, signage. Where hazards such as the swing of doors project onto access routes are unavoidable then barrier protection should be provided.

Internal doors weights to give a maximum opening pressure on the leading edge no greater than 20KN
Hoop barriers provided to external doors to protect site users from door swing

9) External steps and ramps

Steps: Detail the use of tactile paving (corduroy), step nosing, handrails and rise and going. Ramps: Detail the use of colour contrast between ramp surface and level landings, gradients, handrails. Note: when providing ramped access, complimentary steps are beneficial.

Paving around the new entrance door to the extension to be level. (not greater than 1:21)

10) Landscaping features

External steps to play areas: detail the use of step nosings, handrails, tactile paving, seating, Type of surface, planting, fencing & play areas.

No Change

11) Main entrances to buildings
Are entrances step-free (level access), if stepped what are the alternative entrances/routes in? Type of door (minimum clear opening width 1000mm). Door weight (Max 20 Newtons) if this cannot be achieved it should be powered? Thresholds; if unavoidable max height is 15mm. Is a canopy provided over the entrance? automatic door control options? barrier matting? Manifestation? Visual contrast?
No Change
12) Security & entry phone systems
Ensure these are accessible to deaf and hard of hearing people and people who cannot speak. Height of control should be easily reached by all. Should be clearly visible to all. Position should be 1400mm clear of leading edge of door.
No Change
13) External doors
Provide details of door weights, clear opening through single leaf, automatic door control options, manifestation of glass, door handles, barrier protection. Thresholds as (11). Detail of vision panels.
All new doors to have clear opening width not less than 850mm and low access thresholds. Where door swings into access route, barriers will be provided which contrast the door colour. Door and frame to have colour contrast of 30 points LRV difference.
14) Lobbies & lobby doors
Detail dimensions of lobby and door details, also barrier matting, lighting/glare.
No Change
15) Ironmongery
Height of door furniture, lever handles, colour contrast, pull handles (15 point LRV difference)
New Ironmongery to be SAA finish on dark doors. Colour contrast 15 point LRV difference. Door lever handles 1000mm from FFL
16) Reception
Heights and layouts of counters. Staff & visitor access. Knee space. Induction loops, seating arrangements.
No Change
17) Horizontal circulation
Circulation routes around building; corridor widths (pinch points); fire doors; 300mm to leading edge of manual doors, corridor doors – widths and weight.
Internal corridor doors to be fitted with hold open magnets
18) Internal ramps & steps
How are changes in level on circulation routes and into unique facilities dealt with? Internal ramp surface should contrast visually with level landings. Step nosings should be highlighted. Provision of handrail (if more than 2 steps)?
Not applicable
19) Vertical circulation
Lifts & stairs: handrails, contrasting nosings, rise & going. Any unique facilities not wheelchair accessible?
Not applicable
20) Accessible wc's
Overall provision & location. Please detail dimension of space, layouts, colour contrast, emergency alarms, door furniture. Specialist areas, eg Hygiene Rooms, therapy rooms. If the building is extended/altered with WC provision please provide an explanation if it is not to include a fully

accessible toilet. Please note: wheelchair accessible toilets should not be used for baby changing.
No Change
21) Standard wc's
Provision for ambulant disabled people, larger cubicle, urinal heights, lever taps, colour contrast, door furniture. If the building is extended/altered with WC provision please provide an explanation if it is not to include ambulant cubicles.
No Change
22) Egress
Means of escape from upper floors; refuge areas, evac lifts; evacuation chairs, audio visual alarm systems, communication systems. Management procedures/staff training. Exits from ground floor. Emergency exits – explain & detail emergency door release furniture i.e. push bar, thumb turn etc do these visually contrast with door background? (Min 15 points LRV contrast)
No change
23) Acoustics
Induction loops, soundfield systems, PA's, infra-red, passive acoustic treatment. Reverberation in teaching spaces. Sound absorption in corridors, entrance halls and stairwells. (Please refer to BB93 – Acoustic Design of Schools).
No Change
24) Signage
Follow Sign Design Guide as best practice document. Distinguish between information signs and directional signs. Entrance signage: there needs to be 70 point difference between lettering and board background and 70 point difference between board against wall or surrounding area (BS 8300 2009)
No Change
25) Colour contrast
Door furniture – LRV difference15 points Wall to floor LRV difference 30 points Skirting to wall same LRV Door and architrave different LRV to wall Signage – Letters to sign & sign to back ground LRV difference 70 points Light switches Please ensure this information is detailed on plans.
Refer to 1
26) Local management issues
Building elements needing regular maintenance: e.g. transfer space in wc's, overhead door closers. Are there specific procedures for means of escape: from upper floors, use of portable induction loops, alternative entrances, marking of accessible bays, high level reception desks.
Details to be included in handover documentation.

It is important that this document is completed in conjunction with the Access Team.

A final copy should be sent to the Access Team on submission to Building Control.
accessteam@hants.gov.uk