

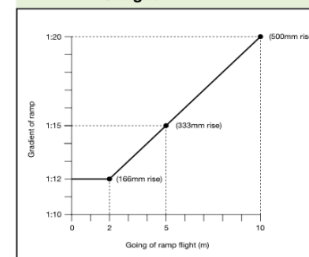
Thornton Accessibility Action Plan April 2023


4.1 - ACTION TABLE

COSTS - **N** = NONE **M** = MINIMAL **OG** = ONGOING MAINTENANCE **ST** = STRUCTURAL CHANGE **EX** = MAJOR STRUCTURAL CHANGE

Item Ref.	Details / Issue	Recommendation	Est Cost	Action Taken
PRIORITY A				
3.1	<p>Thornton School is located on a sloping site; various ramps were identified throughout the school.</p> <p>The ramps located at the main entrance, the rear sixth form entrance, and towards the gates that separate the school from the leisure centre, were suitably graded.</p> <p>The ramp leading towards the sports fields, near to the main pedestrian gate, was steep and uneven, which may not be suitable for a wheelchair user.</p> <p>The ramp to the front of the canteen was slightly steep and may not be suitable for all wheelchair users.</p>	<p>The external ramps identified should be subject to remedial works to reduce the gradient to a reasonable slope that can comply with BS8300 and ADM-2:1.26 requirements.</p> <p>Any permanent ramp must be a maximum 1:12 over a maximum going of 2m, it should be a minimum 1.2m wide and feature 1.2m landings at head and foot, handrails to both sides and a contrasted sloped surface.</p>	M	

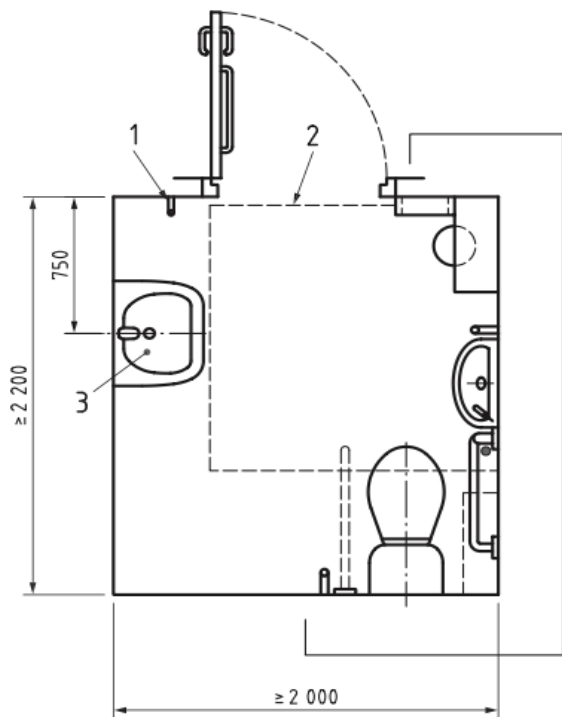
Diagram 3 Relationship of ramp gradient to the going of a flight



3.4	<p>Edging was not provided to the ramp leading towards the sports field, along the sloped area leading towards the main entrance or towards the gates between the school and the leisure centre.</p> <p>Ramped surfaces without suitable edging could lead to a wheelchair veering off the ramp.</p> <p>Edging may be required for the sloped section from the pedestrian route towards the leisure centre.</p>	<p>There should be a kerb on the open side of any ramp or landing, at least 100mm high, which contrasts visually with the ramp or landing, in addition to any guarding required.</p>	M	
6.5	<p>Signage for an induction loop was not identified.</p> <p>Auxiliary aids can assist people who are Deaf or who have hearing loss.</p> <p>There is no induction loop provided to the reception desk in the leisure centre to accommodate hearing aid users who struggle when there is background noise.</p> 	<p>Install an induction loop to the reception desk. Install signage indicating the availability of the facility and ensure that staff members are aware of how to use the system.</p> <p>Direct Access has its own bespoke desk induction loop for people with hearing impairments. We are able to supply, install and provide brief training. Please see here and contact us for more information - https://directaccessgp.co.uk/induction-loops-and-hearingenhancement-systems/</p> <p>BS8300 - A hearing enhancement system, using induction loop, infrared or radio transmission, should be installed at service or reception counters where the background noise level is high.</p>	M	Purchased awaiting install and training for staff.

6.9	<p>The auditor was not asked. This school has split levels. Is there a procedure to ask visitors, prior to their visit, if they have any access requirements?</p>	<p>Site management need to ensure that the appropriate procedures are implemented. Procedures must be in place to ask any visitors/clients/participants in advance if they have any access requirements.</p> <p>When asking about access requirements ensure that forms and information is available in accessible formats and electronically by email and phone etc.</p> <p>Ask for forms to be completed prior to any visit to the premises. Booking forms will ask "Do you have any access requirements? (Level Access, Induction Loop, BSL)"</p> <p>Any access limitations of the premises and the alternatives must be communicated via the website.</p>	N	Completed.
6.10	<p>When signing in, the auditor was not asked if they required assistance during an evacuation.</p> <p>The auditor was informed of where to go, should the fire alarm be activated.</p>	<p>Site management need to ensure that the appropriate procedures are implemented to ensure that visitors can be provided with assistance in the event of a fire evacuation, if required. This could be implemented as a question within the sign-in procedure.</p> <p>Refer to 6.9, 18.5, 18.6.</p>	N	Completed.

7.3	<p>Step free access was not provided to the Old Building externally or internally via the link corridors. This building featured unique features such as the main school hall, a gymnasium and the staffroom. Classrooms were provided to this building, many of which, such as cookery rooms and science rooms, were replicated in the New Building.</p> <p>Step free access was not provided to D or E Floor. Level access could be achieved into C Floor via classrooms, where Design Technology workshops were positioned.</p>	<p>A feasibility study should be taken to providing a platform lift, along the link corridor, to create level access from the new building towards A Floor of the old building. If a platform lift is not possible, the feasibility of providing a wheelchair stairlift should be considered.</p> <p>Providing a lifting appliance will enable staff, students and visitors to gain level access towards key areas of the school, such as the main hall and staffroom.</p> <p>In regard to gaining access to upper floors, such as B Floor, D Floor and E Floor, any service offered in these areas must be replicated, relocated or offered in alternative accessible locations on an equal basis when it is required by disabled people.</p> <p>Any alternative location used must be subject to review in response to access requirements and user need to ensure that accessible facilities are provided.</p>	ST	
13.2	<p>Facilities were provided to the newer building of the school, on H and F Floors, as well as in Horizon.</p> <p>Further facilities were not provided to C Floor, where level access could be gained, or A Floor. This building required stepped access. Refer to section 7.3.</p> <p>The accessible facility is on the first floor in the leisure centre. No accessible facility is available on the ground floor.</p>	<p>Should level access to the old building be provided, an architectural feasibility study should be undertaken to provide a BS8300 compliant accessible WC facility within this area. A potential area location for this could be within the WC facility next to the quiet room.</p> <p>BS8300, Figure 41, should be referred to for the suggested layout and guidance.</p> <p>An alarm should be installed within the facility and the fittings should be well contrasted.</p>	M/ST	



Key

- 1 Two clothes hooks, one at 1 050 mm and the other at 1 400 mm above the floor
- 2 Wheelchair turning space (1 500 × 1 500) mm
- 3 Large washbasin with its rim at 780 mm to 800 mm above finished floor level, with a mirror above and a paper towel dispenser and a soap dispenser alongside
- 4 See [Figure 40](#) for details of fittings on this side of the room

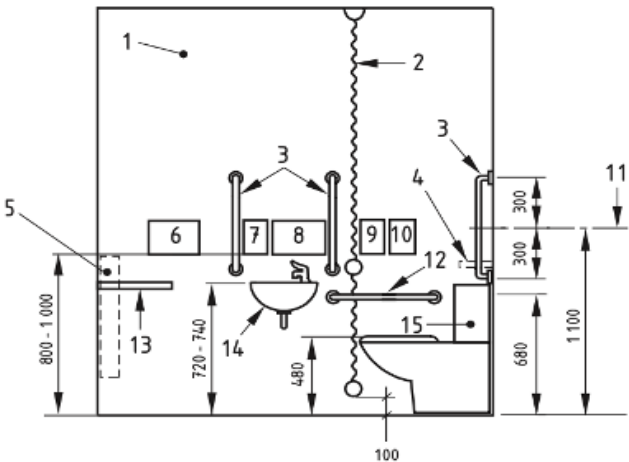
NOTE 1 Examples shown are for right-hand transfer to WC.

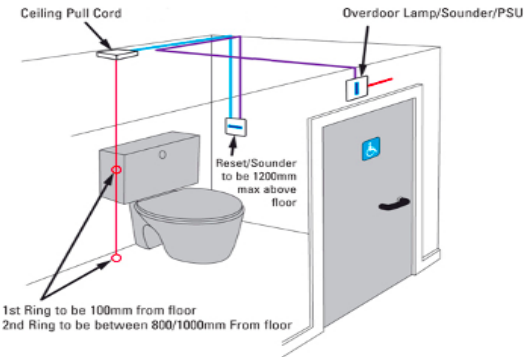
NOTE 2 [Figure 42](#) shows the location of appliances, fixtures and fittings. For the location of the mirror and associated fittings, see [Figure 43](#). [Figure 29](#) gives further details of transfer techniques. For door widths, see [Table 2](#).

NOTE 3 The overall dimensions shown exclude such items as heat emitters and boxing in of pipework, and adjustments in room size will be needed to accommodate these items.


13.3	<p>The door for the facility in Horizons was suitable.</p> <p>Closers were provided to the compartments on H and F Floor. A closer positioned on an accessible WC facility may limit the time required to pass into the facility and also increase the pressure required to open the door.</p> <p>This could knock a wheelchair user or someone with reduced mobility off balance.</p> <p>The door opens outwards for the leisure centre and has suitable controls, but door opening is obstructed by furniture outside of it.</p>	<p>A closer fitted to an accessible toilet can cause difficulty for disabled people in an area where specific manoeuvrability and access is required. The closer should be removed to improve access to the facilities.</p> <p>Accessible WC doors should provide a light opening action 30N from 0° (the door in the closed position) to 30° open, and not more than 22.5N from 30° to 60° of the opening cycle.</p> <p>Implement a management procedure to ensure that access to the accessible WC facilities is maintained free from obstruction. Items should not be positioned by the entrance doors.</p>	M/N	
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13.5	<p>The soap and tissue dispenser in the facility on H Floor were marginally high from ground floor level and were not well contrasted against the surrounding.</p> <p>The towel dispenser in the F Floor facility was high from ground floor level and were not well contrasted against the surrounding.</p> <p>The hand wash basin in the Horizon's facility was positioned too far from the toilet basin.</p> <p>The soap dispenser was also high from ground floor level.</p> <p>Fittings that are high from ground floor level may not be accessible for wheelchair users.</p> <p>The sink is not fitted near the WC pan in the leisure centre facility. This facility is set up peninsular style but with some corner style grab rails.</p>	<p>The soap, tissue and towel dispensers should be relocated at a height of between 800mm and 1000mm above finished floor level where applicable. Refer to BS8300, Figure 42 below.</p> <p>Greater contrast should be considered for the fixtures and fittings within the accessible WCs. This can be achieved by having light sanitary ware seen against a dark background or vice versa.</p> <p>⌚</p> <p>According to BS8300 - to help blind and partially sighted people identify key objects within sanitary accommodation, support rails and grab rails should contrast visually with the wall, the WC seat and cover should contrast visually with the WC pan and cistern, and sanitary fittings and accessories should contrast visually with the background against which they are seen.</p>	M	
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13.5 cont.	 <p>Height of drop-down support rails to be the same as the other horizontal grab rails.</p> <p>Key</p> <table><tr><td>1 Wall A (see Figure 40)</td><td>8 Paper towel dispenser</td></tr><tr><td>2 Alarm pull cord with two red bangles</td><td>9 Toilet paper dispenser</td></tr><tr><td>3 Vertical grab rails (those above the hand rise basin should be set 500 mm to 700 mm apart centred on the basin)</td><td>10 Alarm reset button</td></tr><tr><td>4 Colostomy bag changing shelf at 950 mm above finished floor level, where a high or low level or reduced flush cistern is used ^{A)}</td><td>11 Centre line of vertical grab rails</td></tr><tr><td>5 Sanitary dispenser, on wall adjacent to door, with coin slot between 750 mm and 1 000 mm above the floor</td><td>12 Horizontal grab rail</td></tr><tr><td>6 Automatic hand dryer</td><td>13 Shelf</td></tr><tr><td>7 Soap dispenser</td><td>14 Hand rinse basin with tap on side of basin close to the WC pan</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>15 Flat-topped close-coupled cistern providing a back rest and a colostomy bag changing surface for standing users ^{A)}</td></tr></table>	1 Wall A (see Figure 40)	8 Paper towel dispenser	2 Alarm pull cord with two red bangles	9 Toilet paper dispenser	3 Vertical grab rails (those above the hand rise basin should be set 500 mm to 700 mm apart centred on the basin)	10 Alarm reset button	4 Colostomy bag changing shelf at 950 mm above finished floor level, where a high or low level or reduced flush cistern is used ^{A)}	11 Centre line of vertical grab rails	5 Sanitary dispenser, on wall adjacent to door, with coin slot between 750 mm and 1 000 mm above the floor	12 Horizontal grab rail	6 Automatic hand dryer	13 Shelf	7 Soap dispenser	14 Hand rinse basin with tap on side of basin close to the WC pan		15 Flat-topped close-coupled cistern providing a back rest and a colostomy bag changing surface for standing users ^{A)}	
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13.10	<p>Frontal transfer may be required in the compartment on H Floor due to the position of the basin.</p> <p>Sanitary bins were positioned in the compartment on F Floor and Horizons. Items within the transfer zone can deny wheelchair users from adopting the transfer techniques required to access the facility.</p> <p>On the day of the survey, the sanitary bins were stored within the transfer area of the accessible WC in the leisure centre, denying wheelchair users the appropriate transferring techniques in which an accessible WC is designed to provide.</p>	<p>It is vitally important and is strongly recommended that a management procedure be implemented to ensure that accessible WC facilities are always kept clear.</p> <p>☐ This will enable wheelchair users to adopt the many transfer techniques available to them in which an accessible WC is designed to provide. Without a free transfer area, a wheelchair user is highly unlikely to be able to use a facility.</p>	N															

13.11	<p>The facility on H Floor was hanging within a suitable distance of the floor; however, the top bangle and reset button were high from ground floor level.</p> <p>The facility on F Floor was tied and not within a suitable distance of the floor. Should someone using the facility fall, their distress call could go unnoticed if they cannot reach the alarm.</p> <p>Bangles at two heights were not provided to the facility in Horizons. This facility also featured a reset button that was high from ground floor level.</p> <p>On the day of the survey, the cord alarm within the accessible WC of the leisure centre was obstructed by the changing bed hence should someone stumble on the floor they would not be able to reach it.</p> <p>There is no alarm cord next to the WC and the reset button is located next to the WC.</p>	<p>Implement a management procedure to ensure that cord alarms are always kept loose and not tied up.</p> <p>According to BS8300 - An emergency assistance pull cord should be sited so that it can be operated from the WC and from an adjacent floor area. The emergency assistance pull cord, coloured red, should be provided with two red bangles of 50 mm diameter, one set at a height between 800 mm and 1000 mm and the other set at 100 mm above floor level.</p> 	N	
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16.6	<p>Induction loops were not identified in the school, which could benefit people who are Deaf or have hearing loss in areas such as meeting rooms and the main hall, where assemblies and performances take place.</p> <p>The Sunderland Suite on G Floor was approximately 6000mm by 8200mm.</p> <p>The main hall was measured to be approximately 11900mm by 15790mm, exclusive of the stage area.</p>	<p>Install an induction loop to benefit hearing aid users. An induction loop or similar should be present at the premises where visitors are likely to experience presentations, meetings, training etc.</p> <p>It is a legal requirement under the Equality Act 2010 to provide auxiliary aids.</p> <p>Direct Access has a partnership with a world leading induction loop manufacturer to provide auxiliary aids for people with hearing impairments. Please contact the Direct Access Implementation Team for more details at info@directaccess.group or read more at https://directaccessgp.co.uk/induction-loops-and-hearing-enhancement-systems/</p> <p>According to BS8300 - A hearing enhancement system, using induction loop, infrared or radio transmission, should be installed in rooms and spaces used for meetings, lectures, classes, performances, spectator sport or films, and at service or reception counters where the background noise level is high or where glazed screens are used.</p>	M	Purchased awaiting install and training for staff.
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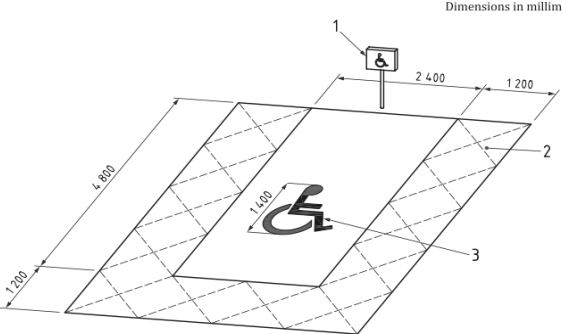
17.3	<p>This site has a sloping topography. Steps are positioned from various exit routes. The accessible egress routes were not clearly signposted within the main building.</p>	<p>Ideally, permanently ramped exits should be provided. It is acceptable in the short-term to provide suitable evacuation equipment, which is available on demand with appropriate assistance.</p> <p>Any equipment and assistance must be part of an escape plan, see 18.5, 18.6, 18.7.</p> <p>The appropriate signage should be provided to direct people to accessible exits from the school.</p> 	M	
17.4	<p>No signage was provided to the lift to state whether it could be used in the event of an evacuation. The auditor was informed that it could not.</p> <p>Refuge areas were not clearly signposted in the new building.</p> <p>No refuge area was seen to the upper floor/ stairwell of the leisure centre.</p>	<p>Whether or not the lift is an Evacuation Lift should be clearly identified by appropriate Fire Safety signs.</p> <p>Refuges should be provided on every storey of each protected stairway providing an exit from that storey. In a lobby or stairway, a sign should also feature mandatory sign worded "Refuge - Keep Clear".</p>	M	

17.5	<p>Evacuation equipment was identified in stairwell 2 and along one of the link corridors, on the top floor. Signage was not identified.</p> <p>The auditor was informed that designated members of staff were trained on the use of this equipment.</p> <p>An Evacuation Chair is provided in the leisure centre, but this is stored in the accessible WC/ Shower area. No signage was seen indicating its location.</p>	<p>In order to evacuate disabled people from upper floors suitable equipment should be available within fire refuges. This equipment is often an evacuation chair that requires disabled people to transfer to the evacuation chair before safely descending a protected stairway to a final exit. It is important that the quality of the equipment is high and that there is enough equipment to cater for the expected use of the building by disabled people.</p>	M/N	
18.4	<p>How frequently is the lift checked for proper working function?</p>	<p>All lifts must be subject to regular inspection, maintenance and servicing at manufacturer prescribed intervals to ensure that they are continually available for use. Maintenance and servicing schedules should be scheduled to avoid peak times where the lift will be required most by disabled people.</p>	M	Regular monthly checks via sla with specialised contractor in place and auditor advised of this on visit.
18.5	<p>Most exits routes were clear from obstruction on the day of the survey.</p> <p>The sixth form common room featured a bin and a chair in front of both side exit routes, which could slow egress from this area.</p> <p>A bin was positioned by one of the exit routes within the main school hall, which could slow egress.</p> <p>Signage was identified to state how frequently the alarm system was checked, does this include those in WC facilities?</p>	<p>Exit routes should be regularly checked to ensure that level access is provided, where appropriate, and the routes are free of obstructions.</p> <p>Systems must be regularly checked to ensure that the sounders and visual alarms are working and responded to.</p>	N	
18.7	<p>How frequently are the general and person escape strategies tested for efficiency and effectiveness?</p>	<p>Site management need to ensure that both the general escape strategy and personal emergency egress plans are regularly checked for efficiency and effectiveness.</p>	N	

18.8	<p>The cord alarms identified on the day of the survey were hanging freely but were not always within a suitable distance of the floor. How frequently are these alarms checked for working function?</p> <p>There were no induction loops on site to test for working function during the audit.</p>	<p>All Accessible WC alarms should be subject to regular inspection to ensure that the alarm is in working order and that the alarm cord remains located in the correct position.</p> <p>This should be implemented and recorded as appropriate.</p> <p>Should a legal complaint be made as a result of a distress call going unnoticed, the log book may be requested.</p>	N	
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PRIORITY B

1.1	<p>Beckfoot Thornton School and leisure centre are located on Leaventhorpe Lane and is situated on a sloping site, where the topography of the site is sloped between the school buildings and levels.</p> <p>The school features a car park with two accessible bays near to the rear entrance. Faded bays were provided near to the main entrance and a further carpark was identified near to the sports fields. Further accessible bays were identified next to the recreation centre. The auditor was informed that although owned by the school, the recreation centre is leased by the council.</p> <p>Local transport links include bus stops along Leaventhorpe Lane and Thornton Road, within less than 0.1 miles of the school.</p> <p>The school's website includes a link to Google maps where directions to the school can be gained. No further information on how to arrive at the school is provided.</p>	<p>Options on how to arrive at the site should be clearly illustrated on literature and on the website.</p> <p>The information regarding the site on the internet should be fully accessible for persons with reading disabilities through enlargement capability and screen readers, combined with synthetic speech or Braille displays. A clear and logical design that includes written explanations for visual or audio content. Text and graphics should be easily understood without use of colour.</p> <p>The new revision of the BS8300 highlights the importance of communication prior to a site visit. BS8300 states that clear and accurate pre-visit information via websites, literature, social media, telecommunications that is easy to access and understand and available in alternative formats, including details of modes of transport, parking, drop-off and what level of accessibility to expect on arrival should be provided.</p>	N	
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<p>2.1</p>	<p>Two accessible bays were provided to the school's carpark by the sixth form entrance.</p> <p>Bays were identified opposite the main school entrance; however, items were positioned on these bays which did not appear to be in use.</p> <p>Two further, faded bays were identified within close proximity to the main entrance. These bays did not appear to be used as designated accessible bays.</p> <p>There are four accessible bays provided within the leisure centre car park for blue badge holders.</p>	<p>Providing bays within close proximity to the main entrance may be beneficial and should be considered.</p> <p>Site management to ensure that all designated accessible parking bays are clearly marked out with at least 2.4m wide x 4.8m long plus a 1.2m side transfer zone at the side and end of the bay.</p> <p>Install a sign to the front of any accessible parking space. According to BS8300 - Sign should be present with its lower edge 1000 mm above the ground, to identify parking space when road markings are obscured, e.g. by snow or fallen leaves, with the words "Blue Badge holders only".</p>  <p>The diagram illustrates the layout of an accessible parking bay. It shows a central rectangular area with a blue wheelchair symbol (labeled 3) and a blue 'P' with a wheelchair symbol (labeled 1). The bay is surrounded by a 1.2m wide access zone (labeled 2). The overall dimensions are 4.8m by 2.4m. A sign (labeled 1) is positioned at the front of the bay, with its lower edge 1.0m above the ground. The diagram is titled 'Dimensions in millimetres'.</p> <p>Key</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 Sign, with its lower edge 1 000 mm above the ground, to identify parking space when road markings are obscured, e.g. by snow or fallen leaves, with the words "Blue Badge holders only" 2 1 200 mm wide access zone between designated accessible parking spaces 3 International Symbol for Access (see BS 8300-2:2018, Figure 9) 	<p>OG</p>	<p>Completed.</p>
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2.4	<p>The bays provided to the lower car park were within a suitable distance to the sixth form entrance.</p> <p>It was unclear if the bays by the main entrance were designated and in use.</p> <p>The parking spaces at the leisure centre are located within the immediate vicinity of the main entrance.</p>	<p>Refer to 2.1.</p> <p>Accessible parking bays should be located as close as possible to the main accessible entrances.</p>		
3.2	<p>The ramps leading towards the main entrance and the sixth form entrance featured handrails that were exposed metal, which could be cold to the touch.</p> <p>Handrails were not provided to the ramp leading towards the sports fields.</p> <p>The sloped area between the school buildings did not feature handrails.</p> <p>The remaining ramps featured suitably positioned and coated handrails.</p> <p>For the Leisure Centre: Main ramps outside the entrance only have handrails on one side or no handrails.</p> <p>Sloped route from the school has handrails on both sides but parts are worn exposing bare metal making parts of them cold to touch.</p>	<p>Wheelchair users do not normally need to use handrails to negotiate a ramp. However, in slippery conditions on long and/or steep ramps, handrails can help wheelchair users to steady themselves.</p> <p>Some people with an ambulant mobility impairment might be weaker on one side and, therefore, a handrail on each side of the flight is essential for support, for ascending and descending.</p> <p>A handrail should be provided on each side of the ramps, throughout their length. The top surface of the handrail should be between 900 mm and 1 000 mm from the surface of a ramp or pitch line of a stair and between 900 mm and 1 100 mm from the landing. The handrails should be coated with nylon or a suitable alternative to ensure that they are not cold to touch.</p>	M	

4.2	<p>The external steps leading towards the sports field and in front of the canteen featured suitable handrails.</p> <p>The remaining steps on site featured either exposed handrails, which could be cold to the touch, a handrail to one side or no handrails at all.</p> <p>Handrails may be required for part of the steps before the exit door of the leisure centre.</p>	<p>BS8300 compliant handrails should be installed to both sides of the external steps. These should be well contrasted and not cold to touch.</p> <p>The handrails need to be one with a suitable profile (circular: 40 – 45mm, oval 50mm, in diameter)</p> <p>The handrail should be installed at a height of 900mm and needs to continue horizontally at least 300mm beyond the top and the bottom and should not project into the route of travel at final landings.</p>	M	
4.5	<p>Many of the external steps feature contrasted nosings; however, some of which are beginning to fade, including those by the main entrance and those leading towards the sixth form entrance.</p> <p>There are steps leading into the Old Building, which do not feature contrasted nosings.</p> <p>The external steps for the leisure centre do not have suitable colour contrast provided to the edge of the step nosings, or the current nosings are faded which does not provide sufficient contrast.</p> <p>Contrast to the edge of step nosings can assist people who are partially sighted.</p>	<p>Bright colour contrast needs to be painted to the edge of the step nosings to clearly highlight their presence.</p> <p>BS8300 - Each step nosing should incorporate a durable, permanently contrasting continuous material for the full width of the stair on both the tread and the riser to help people who are blind or partially sighted appreciate the extent of the stair and identify individual treads. The contrasting material should extend 50 mm to 65 mm in width from the front edge of the tread and 30 mm to 55 mm from the top of the riser, and should contrast visually with the remainder of the tread and riser.</p>	OG	Completed.

5.3	<p>A level threshold was provided to the main entrance.</p> <p>A raised threshold was provided into the canteen, which could be a trip hazard or a barrier for wheelchair users.</p> <p>A level threshold is provided through the main entrance for the leisure centre.</p>	<p>Remedial works should be undertaken to the threshold to ensure a flush entrance threshold is provided. This will aid wheelchair users as well as remove a potential tripping hazard.</p> <p>In exceptional circumstances where the provision of a raised threshold is unavoidable, it should have one or more upstands, provided the cumulative height of such upstands is not more than 15 mm. If raised, the threshold should have as few upstands and slopes as practicable. Any upstand more than 5 mm high should have exposed edges chamfered or pencil rounded.</p>	M	
5.7	<p>The main entrance door required slightly heavy opening pressure.</p> <p>Multiple entrance doors leading into the Old Building, along A Floor, required heavy opening pressure that could knock someone with reduced mobility off balance.</p> <p>Doors are automatic for the leisure centre but can be opened manually if required.</p> <p>The push pads are at suitable heights and sensors are provided.</p>	<p>Implement maintenance to de-tense and recalibrate the hinges. Ensure doors can be opened with less than 30 Newtons of force.</p> <p>If the force required for opening doors is greater than wheelchair users and people with limited strength can manage, they will be unable to continue their journeys independently. If the force of the closing device is too great or its speed too fast, disabled people risk being pushed off balance.</p>	M/N	

6.8	<p>The seating within the reception area did not feature armrests. Armrests can assist people who have ambulant disabilities.</p> <p>There are no chairs with armrests to aid people with ambulant disabilities in the leisure centre within the reception waiting area.</p>	<p>Provide some seating in the reception waiting areas which has armrests to aid ambulant disabled people. Ensure all seating is well contrasted against the background upon which they are seen.</p> <p>☐</p> <p>According to BS8300 - If a seat is too high or too low, or if there are no armrests or side supports, a person may experience considerable discomfort as a result of poor posture. A person may also have difficulty rising from a seated position if the seat is set too low, or if it has no armrests.</p>	M	Completed.
9.1	<p>Two internal ramps were identified, between the lift and the Common Room on the bottom floor of the New Building, as well as by B21.</p> <p>Short steep ramps are provided to enter the Studio Hall which have no contrasting to their surfaces. Without the forewarning, the gradient could take someone by surprise and cause a potential stumbling hazard.</p>	<p>Ideally, the ramps should be subject to remedial works to reduce the gradient to a reasonable slope that can comply with BS8300 and ADM-2:1.26 requirements.</p> <p>In the short term, colour contrast should be added to the surface of the ramps.</p> <p>☐</p> <p>According to BS8300 - The surface of a ramp should contrast visually with the landings and the edge protection so that its presence is discernible by people who are blind or partially sighted.</p>	M	

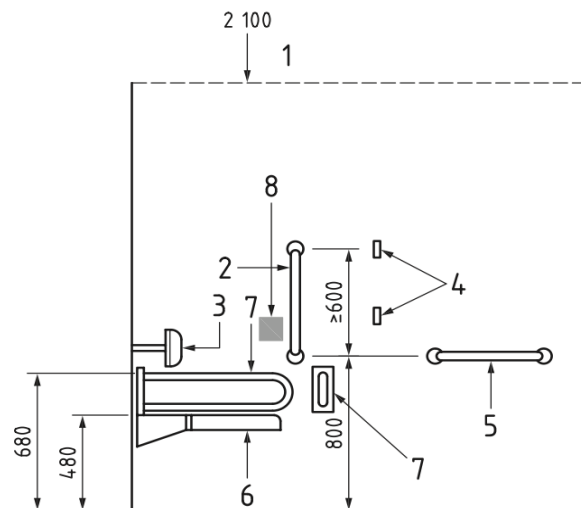
9.4	<p>Handrails were provided to one side only of the ramp leading towards the Common Room.</p> <p>Handrails were not provided to the ramp by B21.</p>	<p>Install handrails to aid ambulant disabled persons when using the ramps. Ensure that the handrails are well contrasted against their surround. The handrails should provide the required 300mm horizontal landing extensions with the entire handrail located at a height of 900mm from the slope and landing surface.</p> <p>According to BS8300 - Many ambulant disabled people find it easier to negotiate a flight of steps than a ramp and, for them, the presence of handrails for support is essential.</p>	M	
10.2	<p>Nosings on stairwell 2, opposite B24a, D Floor, by A21 and near to Sports in B Floor, were clearly contrasted and identifiable.</p> <p>The stairwell by G9, in stair 1, featured varying nosings that were not consistent. This could cause confusion. The dark blue tread nosings on the stairwell by reception may not sufficiently contrast the tread.</p> <p>The nosing to the riser of the steps that lead down towards sixth form, near to reception, provided minimal contrast.</p> <p>The steps near to B11 featured nosings that were not well contrasted as they were black against dark grey steps.</p>	<p>Where applicable, new nosing strips should be installed to the edge of the steps. All nosing strips should be uniform in colour.</p> <p>BS8300 - Each step nosing should incorporate a durable, permanently contrasting continuous material for the full width of the stair on both the tread and the riser to help people who are blind or partially sighted appreciate the extent of the stair and identify individual treads. The contrasting material should extend 50 mm to 65 mm in width from the front edge of the tread and 30 mm to 55 mm from the top of the riser, and should contrast visually with the remainder of the tread and riser.</p>	OG	Completed.

10.2 cont.	<p>Nosings were not provided to the steps leading onto the stage.</p> <p>Step nosings in the dining hall were well contrasted to the tread, but not the riser.</p> <p>The nosings behind the gymnasium, leading towards the sport centre were damaged and did not extend the length of the step.</p> <p>The red and black nosings leading near the gymnasium were applied partially to the tread and not the riser.</p> <p>Contrasted nosings can assist people who are partially sighted.</p>	<p>Where applicable, new nosing strips should be installed to the edge of the steps. All nosing strips should be uniform in colour.</p> <p>BS8300 - Each step nosing should incorporate a durable, permanently contrasting continuous material for the full width of the stair on both the tread and the riser to help people who are blind or partially sighted appreciate the extent of the stair and identify individual treads. The contrasting material should extend 50 mm to 65 mm in width from the front edge of the tread and 30 mm to 55 mm from the top of the riser, and should contrast visually with the remainder of the tread and riser.</p>	OG	
11.5	<p>No issues to report from the school building.</p> <p>The lift door in the leisure centre is manually operated, which was felt to be heavy to open.</p>	<p>It is understood that the lift door weight may be required to ensure that it closes appropriately behind the lift users.</p> <p>Site management to schedule maintenance of the lift door in the leisure centre in attempt to reduce the pressured to open it.</p>	M	

12.1	<p>There are WC facilities with suitable lobby doors.</p> <p>The pull handle for the ladies WC facility on G Floor were marginally high from ground floor level at 1225mm and 1220mm.</p> <p>A quick closing female staff facility door was identified next to G7, with high pull handles at approximately 1200mm.</p> <p>The WC facility doors on H Floor required heavy opening pressure.</p> <p>The facility near to A31 was fast closing and could knock someone with reduced mobility off balance.</p> <p>Facilities on D floor required heavy opening pressure. Block controls for the doors were identified on both D and E Floor facilities.</p>	<p>Implement maintenance to de-tense and recalibrate the hinges on the Accessible WC door. Ensure doors can be opened with less than 30 Newtons of force.</p> <p>If the force required for opening doors is greater than wheelchair users and people with limited strength can manage, they will be unable to continue their journeys independently. If the force of the closing device is too great or its speed too fast, disabled people risk being pushed off balance.</p> <p>Where identified, pull handles to be relocated with the bottom end of the pull handle not lower than 750mm and no higher than 1000mm.</p>	M	
12.6	<p>Suitable, lever style taps were identified in the female and male staff WCs by the site office, by the staff quiet room opposite the hall, in the female staff facility on E Floor and near to Virtual Learning.</p> <p>The remaining facilities featured push style controls, some of which were stiff and may not be suitable for people with limited dexterity in their wrists.</p> <p>WCs in the leisure centre do not have lever style or sensor operated taps to aid people with dexterity impairments.</p>	<p>It is recommended to implement a rolling programme to replace the remaining push taps with lever or sensor style, this will aid people with limited dexterity in their wrists.</p> <p>According to BS8300 - Taps should either be mixer taps with an up and down action to control water flow or individual hot and cold lever operated taps with not more than a quarter turn from off to full flow.</p>	M	

12.8	<p>The changing facilities identified did not feature a lowered section of hooks, which could assist people who are short in stature.</p> <p>For the leisure centre:</p> <p>Accessible WC and shower was provided on First Floor within the gym area.</p> <p>Main Male changing room had a larger shower cubicle which a shower chair, but no grab rails provided. An alarm was provided but the cord is not hanging loose. Locks contrasted and were lever style locks.</p> <p>Hooks were identified too high for a wheelchair user or a person of shorter stature.</p>	<p>In the changing areas, two heights of clothes hooks should be provided, one at 1050mm and the other at 1400mm above the floor. In an accessible facility, they should be located next to the mirror or to the inner face of the door.</p> <p>Grab rails should be fitted to the shower facility identified, with its lower end no higher than 800mm from ffl, as shown in BS8300 Figure 37.</p> <p>Implement a management procedure to ensure that cord alarms are always kept loose and not tied up.</p> <p>Ⓜ</p> <p>According to BS8300 - An emergency assistance pull cord should be sited so that it can be operated from the shower and from an adjacent floor area. The emergency assistance pull cord, coloured red, should be provided with two red bangles of 50 mm diameter, one set at a height between 800 mm and 1000 mm and the other set at 100 mm above floor level.</p>	M/N	
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12.8
cont.



Key

- 1 Minimum unobstructed room height
- 2 Vertical grab rail
- 3 Back rest
- 4 Two clothes hooks, one at 1 050 mm and the other at 1 400 mm above the floor
- 5 Towel rail
- 6 Tip-up seat
- 7 Drop-down support rails on side and far wall

M

13.1

Three accessible WC facilities were provided to the school.

The facility opposite H9, measured to be approximately 1470mm by 2024mm. This facility was narrowed further to approximately 1550mm structurally, narrowing the transfer zone.

The facility on F Floor was measured to be approximately 1695mm by 1550mm.

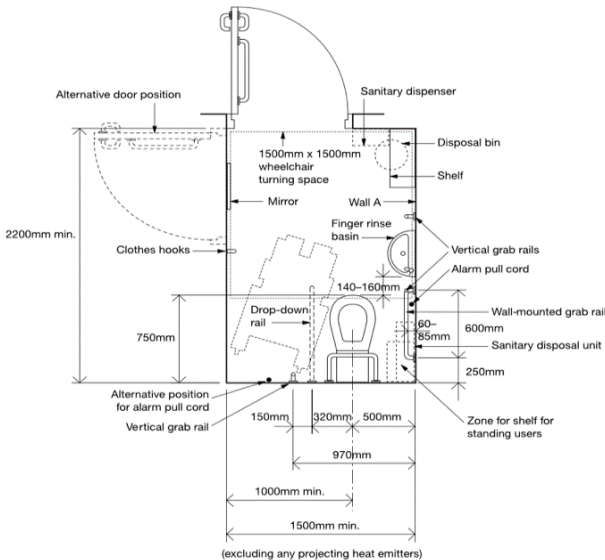
The facility in Horizons was measured to be approximately 2265mm by 1510mm.

The facility on H Floor and F Floor may not be suitably sized for wheelchair users.

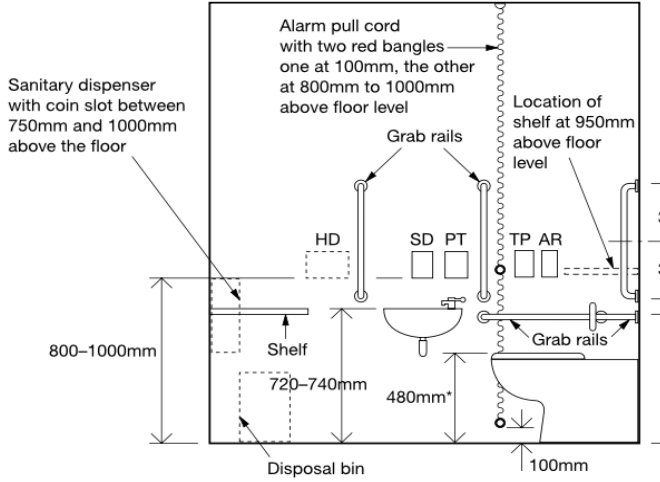
An Accessible WC and changing area with hoist was available on first floor/ gym floor. Compartment dimensions 3020mm by 3470mm.


During future developments, the architectural feasibility of increasing the size of the accessible WCs on H and F Floor should be taken into consideration.

Refer to ADM diagrams 18 and 19 for guidance.

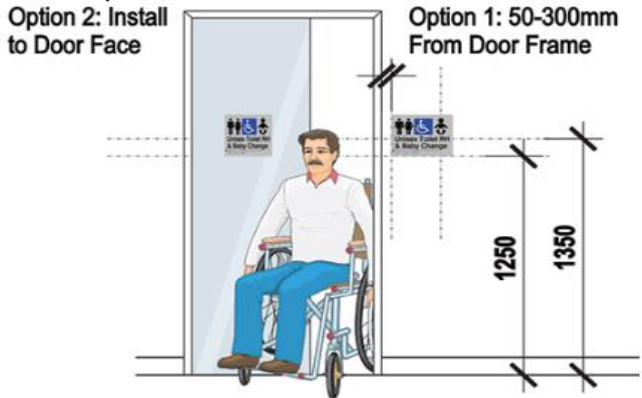



ST/M

<p>13.1 cont.</p>	 <p>The diagram illustrates the layout and dimensions of an accessible WC facility. Key components and dimensions include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sanitary dispenser: Located between 750mm and 1000mm above the floor. Alarm pull cord: With two red bangles, one at 100mm and the other at 800mm to 1000mm above floor level. Grab rails: Horizontal rails at 300mm and 300mm above the floor level, and a drop-down rail at 1100mm. Shelf: Located at 720-740mm above the floor. Disposal bin: Located at 100mm above the floor. WC pan: Located at 480mm* above the floor. HD: Possible position for automatic hand dryer. SD: Soap dispenser. PT: Paper towel dispenser. TP: Toilet paper dispenser. AR: Alarm reset button. Location of shelf: At 950mm above floor level. 	<p>*Height subject to manufacturing tolerance of WC pan</p> <p>HD: Possible position for automatic hand dryer (see also Diagram 20) SD: Soap dispenser PT: Paper towel dispenser AR: Alarm reset button TP: Toilet paper dispenser</p> <p>Height of drop-down rails to be the same as the other horizontal grab rails</p>	
<p>13.4</p>	<p>Suitable locks and contrasting grab rails were provided to each facility door in the school.</p> <p>Inner door controls feature a thumb style lock in leisure centre and no handle is provided to the outside. The light switch is outside of the facility, located high from ground floor level and does not contrast from the surroundings.</p>	<p>Accessible WC facilities must have an accessible lock, located at 900mm above ffl and capable of being operated using a "closed-fist" and of a design that allows it to be opened from the outside in the event of an emergency.</p> <p>The light control for the facility in the leisure centre should be placed inside the compartment.</p> <p>Light switches should have large pads capable of being operated using a 'closed fist', should be located at a height of 900mm - 1100mm in alignment with door handles and should be well contrasted against its surrounding.</p>	<p>M</p>

13.7	<p>Grab rails were missing to the left-hand side of the hand wash basins in F and H Floor facilities. The grab rails provided were not well contrasted against their surroundings.</p> <p>The grab rails provided in the Horizons facility were positioned appropriately for the layout and had some contrast.</p> <p>BS8300 compliant grab rails are provided throughout the accessible WC in the leisure centre, and they are well contrasted against their surround to aid people with impaired vision.</p>	<p>Grab rails should be provided either side of the washbasins, where identified. Where possible, vertical support bars at least 600mm long should be fixed each side of the washbasin, with their mid point at 1100mm above the floor.</p> <p>The grab rail sets should be replaced with a new BS8300 compliant set that offers colour contrast.</p> <p>A difference in LRV (Light Reflectance Value) between rail and background of 30 points is considered reasonable. In accessible WCs a blue rail set on white walls is a common accessible combination.</p> <div data-bbox="976 632 1666 912">  </div>	M	
13.9	<p>Lever style flushes were provided to each facility.</p> <p>The WC facility in the compartment on H Floor was centrally positioned due to the structural constraint.</p> <p>Someone using this facility may be required to lean over the basin in order to access the flush.</p> <p>The flush is of a spatula style, and it is located on the correct side of the toilet pan, on the wider/ right transfer side in the leisure centre.</p>	<p>Refer to 13.1 for the structural constraints in the H Floor compartment.</p>	N	

14.3	<p>The height of the dining counters and widths of routes towards seating areas were appropriate.</p> <p>Induction loops were not identified within the dining hall, which could assist people with hearing loss.</p>	Proportionate to demand, one of the serving counters in the dining hall should feature an induction loop to accommodate people with hearing impairments.	M	
14.5	<p>The vending machines identified in the leisure centre had controls that were high from ground floor level and may not be accessible for all users.</p>	Site management to undertake liaison with the vending machine supplier to provide accessible alternative that has all operating parts at no more than 1200mm off the floor level. It would also be beneficial to have further accessible features such as tactile and Braille buttons.	M	
14.6	<p>The library counter featured a suitably lowered section and could be approached by both standing and seated users. An induction loop was not provided.</p> <p>The auditor was informed that the library has contacts with RNIB, has a selection of Large Print texts, coloured overlays available on request, texts that are suitable for students who are dyslexic and books with main characters that are neurodivergent.</p>	<p>Proportionate to demand, install an induction loop to the library desk. Install signage indicating the availability of the facility and ensure that staff members are aware in how to use the system.</p> <p>Direct Access has its own bespoke desk induction loop for people with hearing impairments. We are able to supply, install and provide brief training. Please see here and contact us for more information - https://directaccessgp.co.uk/induction-loops-and-hearingenhancement-systems/ BS8300 - A hearing enhancement system, using induction loop, infrared or radio transmission, should be installed at service or reception counters where the background noise level is high."</p>	M	

	<p>WC facilities featured pictorial signage.</p> <p>Upper-case lettering was provided to some facilities, which is not best practice.</p> <p>The accessible WC signage, although pictorial, featured small images, entirely upper-case lettering and was positioned high from ground floor level on the doors.</p> <p>There is a lack of signage to indicate where the toilets are located in the leisure centre, there is no tactile or Braille signage provided on the toilet doors.</p> <p>15.3 No signage was provided to the accessible changing room and WC.</p> 	<p>The appropriate accessible toilet signage should be provided as part of the recommended way finding review, refer to 15.1. As well as signage on the toilet doors, there should also be signs indicating where the accessible WCs are located.</p> <p>BS8300 states - Information and direction signs should be provided at each point where they are required, e.g. at junctions of circulation routes, at key locations such as doorways and reception points, at facilities such as telephones and toilets, and in rooms, spaces and counters. The colour, design and typeface of signs should be consistent throughout a building.</p> <p>All accessible WC door signage to be accessible to all disabled people with Braille and embossed lettering preferred.</p> 	M	
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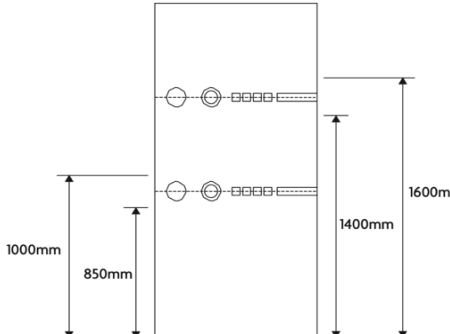
15.4	<p>The new building featured signage within stairwells to assist with way finding.</p> <p>Signage was inconsistent across further stairwells of the school. This school features multiply stairwells; signage would greatly assist with wayfinding.</p> <p>There is no level signage provided within the stairwells in the leisure centre to help people identify where they are located within the building.</p> <p>Two stairwells are provided - to the First Floor Gym area and to the gymnasium hall that is shared with Thornton School. First Floor Gym fire exit is stair is next to this so is not used to access the First Floor.</p>	<p>A Stair/Level identification sign should be present within the stairwells.</p> <p>This can be a tactile and Braille sign next to the door and/or leading out of the stairwell and provides level identification.</p>	M	
16.7	<p>Portable induction loops were not provided on site. These may be beneficial for smaller or one-to-one meetings, such as parents' evenings.</p>	<p>Proportionate to demand, it may be beneficial to purchase Portable Induction Loops that could be beneficial for one-to-one meetings at the premises, which can be transported around the premises when required.</p> <p>☐ Signage should be provided indicating that the availability of a portable induction loop is available on request.</p> <p>Where a Portable Induction loop is present it is important to ensure that procedures are in place to provide training and charging so that the system is available on demand.</p>	M	

PRIORITY C

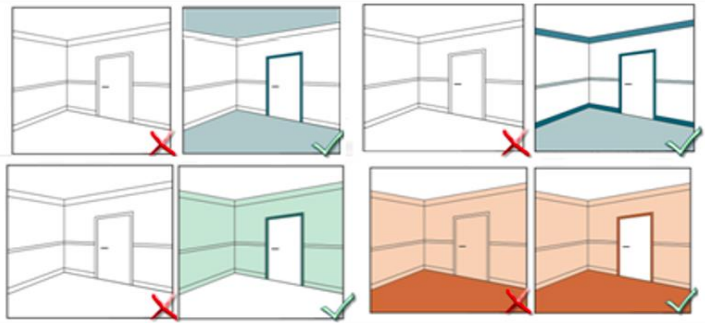
1.3	<p>Approach routes from Leaventhorpe Lane up to the entrance of the Leisure Centre are narrow and are not all safely marked when crossing the first section of the carpark.</p> <p>On the day of the survey, plantation was trimmed, and low branches were avoided which can cause potential difficulties people with impaired vision.</p>	<p>Refer to 2.6. It may be beneficial to provide a clearly marked out pedestrian route to the area stated.</p>	OG	
1.4	<p>There are surfaces on approach to and within the school that are uneven. Uneven surfaces could create trip hazards for wheelchair users, people with reduced mobility, and people who are Blind or partially sighted.</p>	<p>Remedial works should be undertaken to the paving to eliminate the potential tripping hazard.</p> <p>BS8300 - Uneven surfaces, surfaces of loose materials (e.g. gravel) and large gaps between paving materials cause problems for wheelchair users, people with impaired vision and people who are, generally, unsteady on their feet.</p>	M	
1.5	<p>The school featured signage to Leaventhorpe Lane to assist with locating the school.</p> <p>There is a lack of on street signage navigating you to the pedestrian route on approach to the site.</p>	<p>Signposting should be provided to direct disabled people to the pedestrian entrance. Any accessible entrance should feature the access symbol and correct directional arrow. The entrances must be open and available for use or have suitable procedures in place to provide assistance on demand.</p>	M	

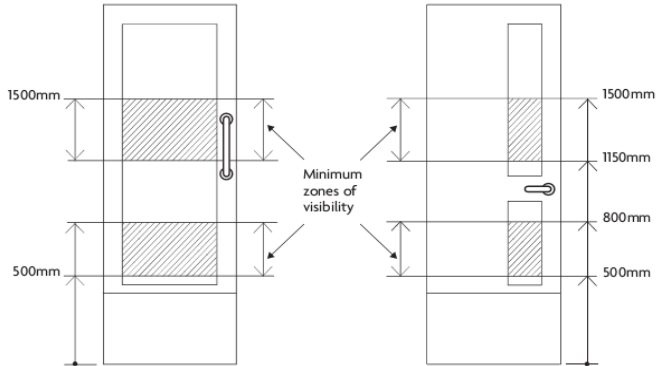
1.9	<p>The entrance gates provided were not well contrasted against the surrounding fencing or controls, which could impede people who are partially sighted.</p> <p>The proximity readers for entry were positioned high from ground floor level and may not be accessible for wheelchair users or people who are short in stature.</p> <p>The intercoms were positioned marginally high from ground floor level at the main entrance gate. These controls were audio only and may not be suitable for people who are Deaf or have hearing loss.</p>	<p>Add colour contrast to the gates and their controls to aid people with impaired vision.</p> <p>The intercom/call button should be relocated at a height of between 900mm and 1100mm.</p> <p>Intercoms and gate control systems can be very difficult for disabled people to access. Make sure that a phone number or suitable alert and management system are in place to provide alternative access for anyone that cannot operate the gate control system.</p>	M	
2.2	<p>The bays were not clearly signposted to the front or from the vehicle entrance gate, which would assist with identifying their location on site.</p> <p>There are no signs on entry to the leisure centre car park to indicate where the accessible bays are located.</p>	<p>There should be signs at the entrances to the car parks to indicate where the accessible parking spaces are located.</p> <p>Refer to BS8300, A sign or, if appropriate, signs should be provided at the entrance to each car park and at each change in direction to direct disabled motorists to designated parking spaces.</p>	M	
2.3	<p>The bays by the main sixth form entrance were enlarged did not feature BS8300 hatched markings.</p> <p>The bays provided to the leisure centre were beginning to fade.</p>	<p>The accessible bay markings should be repainted to provide clearly defined 1200mm transfer zones to both sides and rear and the required access symbol.</p>	OG	Completed.

3.1 cont.	<p>For the Leisure Centre: Two ramped sections do not have colour contrast to the surface to indicate the presence of a gradient.</p> <p>All ramps by the main entrance had gradients of four degrees or less so are suitable.</p> <p>The site itself requires the use of a steep slope from the Leaventhorpe Road.</p> <p>Slopes are required from one of the school entrances. This does not have contrast to indicate a gradient.</p>	<p>Colour contrast should be added to the surface of the ramps.</p> <p>☐</p> <p>According to BS8300 - The surface of a ramp should contrast visually with the landings and the edge protection so that its presence is discernible by people who are blind or partially sighted.</p> <p>To maintain traction, a sloping surface should have a higher slip resistance than an equivalent level surface. The steeper the slope, the greater the friction needed to maintain contact with the ground without slipping. Surface materials should be chosen to be durable and easy to maintain, and should be slip-resistant when wet, to allow for rain and other environmental factors.</p>	OG	
3.3	<p>The ramp leading towards the main entrance features a slightly uneven area to the bottom, as transition is required from a dropped kerb.</p> <p>Tactile paving was provided to the ramp leading into sixth form, which is not recommended.</p> <p>The surface of the ramps and sloped areas leading towards the playing fields and main entrance were uneven.</p> <p>For the leisure centre: Most ramps appear to have surfaces which are slip-resistant, firmly fixed and easy to maintain.</p> <p>The ramp surface consisting of tactile warnings is not recommended.</p>	<p>The external ramp surfaces should be improved. To maintain traction, a sloping surface should have a higher slip resistance than an equivalent level surface. The steeper the slope, the greater the friction needed to maintain contact with the ground without slipping. Surface materials should be chosen to be durable and easy to maintain, and should be slip-resistant when wet, to allow for rain and other environmental factors.</p> <p>BS8300: Tactile paving should not be used at the top and bottom of ramps.</p>	M	

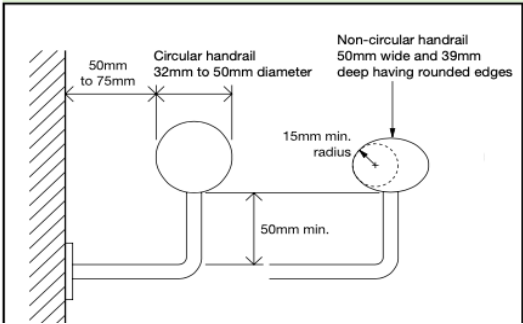
5.1	<p>The main entrance was signposted to the facade of the building. The main entrance doors were not well contrasted against the surrounding frames.</p> <p>The remaining entrances were visible from their facades.</p> <p>For the leisure centre: The main entrance is signed.</p> <p>All of the entrances are silver seen against a silver surround. This does not provide sufficient colour contrast for people with impaired vision. Best practice states that entrances should be visually prominent and easily identifiable.</p>	<p>Colour contrast should be added to the entrances to ensure that they are clearly visible on approach to aid people with impaired vision.</p> <p>AD M - The presence of the door should be apparent not only when it is shut but also when it is open. Where it can be held open, steps should be taken to avoid people being harmed by walking into the door.</p>	M	
5.9	<p>A glazed entrance door was not provided to the school. Manifestations for the leisure centre main entrance may need to be improved to be visible against all backgrounds.</p>  <p>Manifestation can take various forms, e.g. broken or solid lines, patterns or company logos</p>	<p>Well contrasted manifestations should be provided at two heights to the entrance of the leisure centre.</p> <p>Glazed doors need to have permanent strips on the glass within two zones, from 850mm to 1000mm from the floor and from 1400mm to 1600mm from the floor. These strips need to be contrast in colour (not treated glass) and luminance with the background seen through the glass in all light conditions.</p>	M	

6.3	<p>The reception desk was at a height of approximately 950mm. The sign in screen was high from ground floor level. A lower picture option was available.</p> <p>The reception desk for the Student Hub was high from ground floor level and may not be suitable for approach from both standing and seated users.</p> <p>The reception in the leisure centre does have a lowered section to accommodate wheelchair users or people of short stature. No issues to report.</p>	<p>The reception desks should be designed to accommodate both standing and seated customers with at least one section of the counter 1500mm wide, with its surface no higher than 760mm, and a knee recess 500mm deep up to a height of 700mm.</p>	M	
6.7	<p>No signage was identified in the reception to state that information provided by the school could be provided in accessible formats upon request.</p>	<p>It is recommended that signage be installed to indicate that all public information issued can be provided in accessible formats on request. Refer to 15.7.</p>	N	
7.5	<p>The New Building featured good contrast along main communal areas.</p> <p>The Old Building had limited contrast along B Floor between the walls, floors and ceilings.</p> <p>Some doors also lacked suitable contrast in this area. Refer to section 8.</p> <p>For the leisure centre: The colour scheme employed on the ground floor site does not have good use of contrast to aid people with impaired vision.</p> <p>The flooring and skirting are similar colours - the walls and doors are different in tone and colour.</p>	<p>There should be a visual contrast between the wall and the ceiling and between the wall and the floor.</p> <p>The LRV of a wall should be 30 points different from that of the ceiling and of the floor. To avoid giving the wrong impression of a room, skirtings should have the same LRV as walls so that the junction between the skirting and the floor marks the extent of the room.</p> <p>Liaison could be undertaken with the RNIB or Accessibility Consultant to ensure a well-designed colour scheme adding contrast to floors, skirting and walls is provided which would substantially aid people with impaired vision to navigate around the building.</p>	M	

8.1	<p>Doors in the New Building were distinguishable from their surroundings.</p> <p>There are doors along B Floor that have limited contrast against their surroundings, which includes, but is not limited to, B24, B18 and B17.</p> <p>The majority of the doors in the leisure centre are suitably colour contrasted against their surroundings. No issues to report.</p>	<p>Ideally all doors should have contrast against the surroundings upon which they are seen. The doorway should be easily identifiable when the door is in the closed position, and when the door is in the open position.</p> <p>This could be achieved by painting the door frames a contrasting colour. Adding colour contrast will aid people with impaired vision.</p> 	M	
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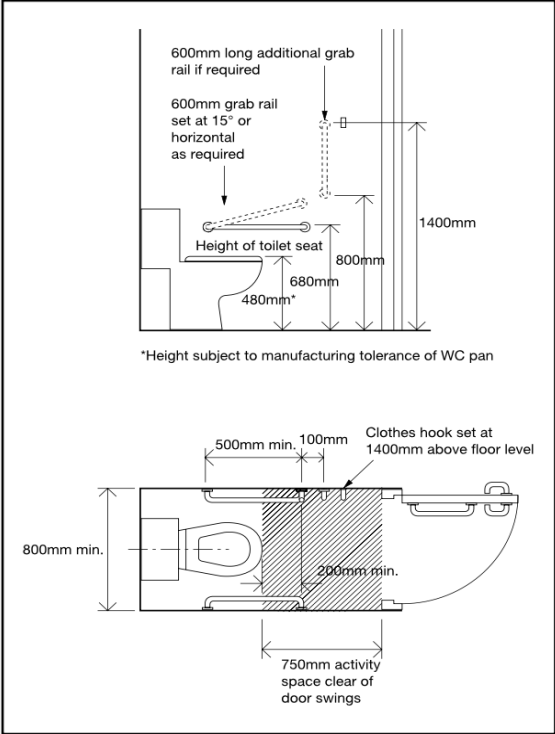
<p>8.3</p>	<p>The doors in New Building and E Floor featured suitable vision panels.</p> <p>Doors across the Old Building featured doors with high vision panels.</p> <p>High vision panels were identified across C Floor.</p> <p>Vision panels that do not extend to 500mm from ground floor level could increase the risk of a collision hazard.</p> <p>Key doors throughout the leisure centre have the appropriate vision panels.</p>	<p>A rolling refurbishment programme should be implemented to install new BS8300 compliant doors with vision panels.</p> <p>☐</p> <p>Vision panels need to be included in frequently used doors where privacy (toilets etc.) is not required with a minimum visibility zone between 500mm and 1500mm from floor level and located at the side of the leading edge.</p> <p>☐</p> <p>Glass should comply with BS6206.</p> <p>☐</p> <p>It is recommended that site management implement a procedure to ensure that the temporary notices are not on the vision panels. This will prevent a potential collision hazard.</p> 	<p>M</p>	<p>Work plan in place to replace doors, ongoing since 2020.</p>
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8.6	<p>Of the doors tested, most doors were deemed to be light enough and easy to open.</p> <p>Slightly heavy pressure was required for the door next to the lift in F Floor, leading into the stairwell for the Common Room.</p> <p>D5 was stiff on the day of the survey, requiring greater pressure to open and close.</p>	<p>Implement maintenance to de-tense and recalibrate the hinges. Ensure doors can be opened with less than 30 Newtons of force.</p> <p>If the force required for opening doors is greater than wheelchair users and people with limited strength can manage, they will be unable to continue their journeys independently. If the force of the closing device is too great or its speed too fast, disabled people risk being pushed off balance.</p>	M	
9.2	<p>Both ramps were deemed to be wide enough and suitably graded.</p> <p>The surface of the ramp near to B21 was not contrasted to indicate a change in gradient.</p> <p>The ramp surface in the leisure centre is wood and was deemed to be suitable and not slippery on the day of the audit.</p>	<p>Colour contrast should be added to the surface of the ramps.</p> <p>² According to BS8300 - The surface of a ramp should contrast visually with the landings and the edge protection so that its presence is discernible by people who are blind or partially sighted.</p>	OG	

<p>10.3</p>	<p>There are sets of steps throughout the school that feature well contrasted handrails, with a suitable profile.</p> <p>The handrail provided to stairwell 1 was not extended 300 mm beyond the final step or onto the level landing.</p> <p>The two steps identified in the link corridor do not feature handrails.</p> <p>The steps opposite room B24a, by B11, opposite the staffroom, and leading towards the gymnasium feature handrails that do not extend 300mm beyond the final step.</p> <p>The stairs to the right of the stage does not feature handrails to the right.</p> <p>The stairwells leading to the first floor do not have handrails that extend the entire length of the steps and into the landing areas.</p>	<p>BS8300 compliant handrails should be provided on each side of the stair flight, throughout their length (including intermediate landings) without obstructing access routes.</p> <p>The handrails need to be one with a suitable profile (circular: 40 – 45mm, oval 50mm, in diameter)</p> <p>The handrail should be installed at a height of 900mm and needs to continue horizontally at least 300mm beyond the top and the bottom and should not project into the route of travel at final landings.</p> <p>A handrail finish should be applied that can achieve a minimum of 30 points lrv (Light Reflectance Value) between handrails and background.</p> <div data-bbox="1055 759 1576 1131"> <p>Diagram 7 Handrail design</p>  <p>The diagram illustrates two handrail profiles. On the left, a circular handrail is shown with a diameter dimensioned as '32mm to 50mm diameter'. To its left, a horizontal dimension of '50mm to 75mm' is indicated. On the right, a non-circular handrail profile is shown, described as 'Non-circular handrail 50mm wide and 39mm deep having rounded edges'. A dashed circle within this profile indicates a '15mm min. radius'. Below the non-circular profile, a vertical dimension of '50mm min.' is shown.</p> </div>	<p>M</p>	
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10.3 cont.	<p>The steps to the right in the canteen do not feature a handrail to the left-hand side.</p> <p>The handrails in D Floor stairwell and the stairwell leading towards the gymnasium had a wide but narrow profile.</p> <p>The two steps located by A21 do not feature handrails. Handrails for stairs to the gym floor may benefit from improved contrast to assist people who are partially sighted.</p>	<p>BS8300 compliant handrails should be provided on each side of the stair flight, throughout their length (including intermediate landings) without obstructing access routes.</p> <p>The handrails need to be one with a suitable profile (circular: 40 – 45mm, oval 50mm, in diameter)</p> <p>The handrail should be installed at a height of 900mm and needs to continue horizontally at least 300mm beyond the top and the bottom and should not project into the route of travel at final landings.</p> <p>A handrail finish should be applied that can achieve a minimum of 30 points lrv (Light Reflectance Value) between handrails and background.</p>	M	
11.3	<p>The support rail provided was suitably positioned.</p> <p>Compliant support rails which are of an oval design are provided within the lift however the colour contrast could be improved. The use of silver rails seen against a silver surround may not provide sufficient colour contrast for some people with impaired vision.</p>	<p>The lift car should include a contrasted handrail at 900mm height located so that it does not obstruct controls or mirror.</p>	M	
11.4	<p>A mirror was not provided to the lift. A mirror could assist a wheelchair user see behind them when exiting the lift.</p> <p>No mirror is provided. Platform lift is a travel through lift with door on the other side on the upper level of the First Floor.</p>	<p>The lift car should include a mirror to enable a wheelchair user to see the space behind the wheelchair.</p>	M	

12.3	<p>Some facilities featured contrast between the fittings and their surroundings including the facility in Horizons and the male, staff facility in F Floor.</p> <p>The remaining WC facilities featured fixtures and fittings that were light in colour, set against a light background. This may not provide sufficient contrast to assist people who are partially sighted.</p> <p>Within the WCs for the leisure centre, the fittings are generally white seen against a white surround. This does not provide sufficient colour contrast to aid people with impaired vision.</p> <p>The upstairs Male changing area had white fittings against grey backgrounds except for on the walls.</p>	<p>Greater contrast should be considered for the fixtures and fittings within the WCs. This can be achieved by having light sanitary ware seen against a dark background or vice versa. ²</p> <p>According to BS8300 - to help blind and partially sighted people identify key objects within sanitary accommodation, support rails and grab rails should contrast visually with the wall, the WC seat and cover should contrast visually with the WC pan and cistern, and sanitary fittings and accessories should contrast visually with the background against which they are seen.</p>	M	
12.4	<p>Most WC facilities identified featured well contrasted cubicle doors against their frames.</p> <p>The boys' facility in D Floor featured cubicles that were not well contrasted against their surroundings.</p> <p>Male Changing room cubicle doors in the leisure centre did not contrast sufficiently from their surroundings of grey frames.</p> <p>The WCs on Ground Floor by the entrance did have contrasting inner doors and grab rails provided. Locks contrasted but the small knobs may be difficult for people with limited dexterity to use.</p>	<p>Cubicle doors throughout should appropriately colour contrasted to identify doors within frames to aid people with impaired vision. A difference of 30 points LRV (Light Reflectance Value) is recommended as appropriate contrast.</p> <p>Door locks and door-furniture should be easy to operate using a 'closed-fist', limited dexterity and/or minimal force. Bold action and sliding locks are preferred and thumb-turn locks should be avoided.</p>	M	

12.5	<p>The urinals identified were well contrasted against their surroundings; however, none were identified as featuring grab rails that could assist people who have ambulant disabilities.</p>	<p>A well contrasted grab rail should be provided to both sides of one urinal in every WC where applicable.</p>	M	
12.7	<p>Enlarged cubicles were identified in the student WC facilities near to the Year 8 team; however, these cubicles did not feature outwards opening doors or grab rails.</p>  <p>*Height subject to manufacturing tolerance of WC pan</p>	<p>As the toilets throughout the site are refurbished, there should be an internal standard or set of guidelines. These should state that any toilet being refurbished should be checked for the feasibility of including a cubicle for ambulant disabled persons.</p> <p>Any ambulant disabled cubicle provided should be AD M compliant at least 800mm wide with 750mm clear space in front of the WC pan and should include grab-rails, clothes hooks and outward opening door.</p>	M	

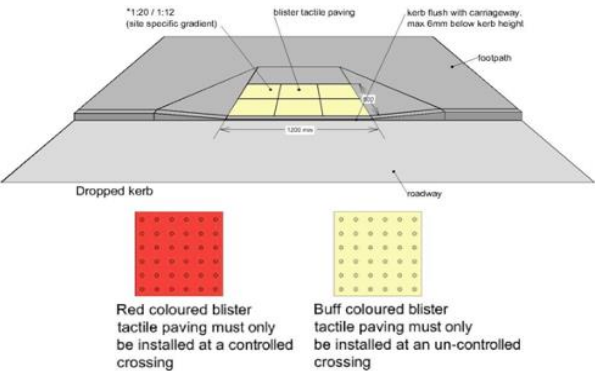
14.1	<p>Some areas featured chairs with armrests.</p> <p>Chairs with armrests were not provided to the staffroom, and minimal were identified in the library area. Armrests can assist people who have ambulant disabilities.</p>	<p>Seating should meet the following recommendations.</p> <p>1) There should be a variety of seat heights, ranging from 380 mm to 580 mm, within which a height of 480 mm is suitable for wheelchair users.</p> <p>2) Armrests should be provided to help people lower themselves onto the seat and stand up.</p> <p>3) Where the seat is set at a height suitable for wheelchair users, armrests should not be at the extreme end of the seat but set in so as not to restrict the lateral transfer from a wheelchair to the seating. they should also not restrict front or oblique transfer.</p> <p>4) A supportive back-rest should be incorporated for at least 50% of the length of the seat.</p>	M	Completed.
14.2	<p>Teaching staff were identified as having chairs with armrests.</p> <p>Student chairs did not feature armrests. Armrests can assist people with ambulant disabilities.</p> <p>There are student chairs across various areas of the school that did not contrast with the flooring. This was identified in, but not limited to, G8 and further rooms on G Floor, H6, A24 and the Horizon classroom. Contrast can assist people who are partially sighted.</p>	<p>Where possible a variety of seat heights at 380mm, 480mm and 580mm should be provided with some seating available with arm-rests. For single height only the seat height should be between 450mm – 480mm.</p> <p>As the seating is next replaced, consideration should be taken to seating that contrasts visually with the surrounding surfaces. A contrast of 30 points LRV difference offers sufficient contrast.</p>	M	Chairs for students to use are available on request. Staff and students know how to request these using the Every ticket system.
14.4	<p>Fixed seating was identified in the dining hall with limited space for wheelchair users to position themselves with their peers.</p>	<p>Where possible a variety of seat heights at 380mm, 480mm and 580mm should be provided with some seating available with back and arm-rests. For single height only the seat height should be between 450mm – 480mm. Some seating should be freely moveable.</p>	M	

15.1	<p>The overall layout of the school was clear and logical, with signage positioned on the doors to assist with wayfinding, as well as on some entrance points into the different buildings.</p> <p>The signage positioned on doors to assist with way finding sometimes feature entirely upper-case lettering, which is not best practice.</p> <p>Door signage was sometimes high from ground floor level, at approximately 1600mm, which may not be suitable for all eye levels.</p> <p>Limited contrast was provided to the signage on B floor; white writing placed upon a light grey background may not be suitable for people who are partially sighted.</p> <p>Limited way finding signage was provided for the leisure centre.</p> <p>Doors had some signage on them, but no directional signage was seen.</p>	<p>A review of way finding signage required. Whilst the latest BS8300 revision has downplayed the requirement for Braille, it has highlighted the importance of pictorial signage.</p> <p>Words entirely in upper case type (capital) should also be avoided. A sans serif type face with a relatively large “capital” height to “x” height should be used.</p> <p>BS8300 - Signs and universally accepted symbols or pictograms, indicating lifts, stairs, circulation routes and other parts of the building should be provided. Visual signs should be self- evident and, in particular, legible to visually impaired people. Plain English and pictograms together should be used to assist people with learning difficulties.</p> <p>Consistency of sign height and position throughout the premises is important. Signs should be placed between 1400mm and 1700mm for blind and partially sighted people when standing. For wheelchair users signs should be placed between 1000mm and 1100mm above floor level. Signs associated with control panels, e.g. lifts or door entry systems should be located between 900mm x 1200mm, to meet the needs of both wheelchair users and people standing.</p> <p>The RNIB and the Joint Mobility Unit recommend positioning all signs at eye level (1500 mm), including tactile (embossed) and Braille signs.</p>	M	
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15.5	The lifts were not clearly signposted along key routes to assist with identifying their location.	<p>The appropriate lift signage should be provided.</p> <p>BS8300 - Signs and universally accepted symbols or pictograms, indicating lifts, stairs, circulation routes and other parts of the building should be provided. Visual signs should be self- evident and, in particular, legible to visually impaired people. Plain English and pictograms together should be used to assist people with learning difficulties.</p>	M	
15.7	<p>Leaflets are provided at a range of heights.</p> <p>Of the leaflets and information provided, none was identified in alternative, accessible formats.</p>	<p>Have procedures in place to produce documents in accessible formats. These formats are Audio, Braille, Large Print, Easy-Read and electronic formats such as WORD and PDF that are more accessible to screen reading technology.</p> <p>Include the phrase "Alternative Formats Available on Request" on written material. You must have contacts and procedures in place to satisfy a request. See https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/inclusive-communication/accessible-communication-formats</p> <p>It is recommended that signage be installed to indicate that all public information issued can be provided in accessible formats on request.</p> <p>Direct Access is able to provide materials in accessible formats such as Braille, BSL (British Sign Language), tactile maps and audio descriptions. Please contact the Direct Access Implementation Team for more details at info@directaccess.group.</p>	M	

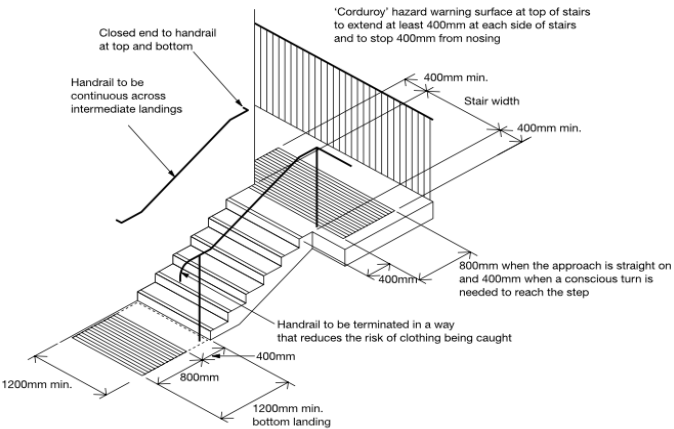
17.1	<p>Some areas were identified as featuring visual alarms, including within some WC facilities such as the Sixth Form Common Room WCs, the Horizons Accessible WC facility and some staff facilities.</p> <p>The positioning of these visual alarms appeared to be inconsistent, as the two further accessible WCs did not feature visual alarm systems.</p> <p>There are no visual alarms to inform people with hearing impairments in the event of the fire alarm being activated.</p>	<p>A suitable method of warning should be provided where one or more persons with impaired hearing are anticipated. This method is ideally by providing visual alarm warnings or it can be managed by allocated personnel and management systems.</p> <p>BS8300: In areas where people are likely to be in relative isolation (e.g. toilets, bathrooms, changing rooms and isolated offices) or in noisy environments, alarm/alerting systems for people who are Deaf and hard of hearing, such as flashing beacons and vibrating devices, should be installed in conjunction with proprietary or conventional fire alarm systems.</p>	M	
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PRIORITY D

<p>1.2</p>	<p>The crossing point across the vehicle entrance to the recreation centre did not feature suitably dropped kerbs on both sides or tactile paving.</p> <p>The crossing for Southlands Avenue featured dropped kerbs, but no tactile paving.</p> <p>A pedestrian crossing is provided along Thornton Road; however, further crossing points along Leaventhorpe Lane towards the school were not identified.</p> <p>There is a crossing point with tactile paving across Thornton Road.</p>	<p>Site management should undertake liaison with the appropriate Council Department to provide tactile paving in the area and suitably dropped kerbs to aid people with impaired vision.</p> 	<p>N</p>	
<p>1.6</p>	<p>There are bins and bollards on approach to the school and leisure centre. The bin seen partially obstructs the access route but is contrasted from its surrounds.</p> <p>The bollard/ barrier post is on the side of the road and does not obstruct the access route but does not contrast.</p>	<p>Add colour contrast to the bins and bollards to ensure that they are easily distinguishable against the background upon which they are seen.</p> <p>BS8300 - Low-level posts, e.g. bollards, should not be located within an access route. they should be at least 1000 mm high and should contrast visually with the background against which they are seen (it is desirable also to incorporate a 150 mm deep contrasting strip at the top).</p>	<p>M</p>	

1.7	<p>An electricity post was identified by the pedestrian gates along Thornton Lane. This was not well contrasted and could be a collision hazard.</p>	<p>Well contrasted markings should be provided at two heights to the posts/columns.</p> <p>☐</p> <p>Refer to BS8300 - Each free-standing post, e.g. a lighting column, within an access route should contrast visually with the background against which it is seen (it is desirable also to incorporate a band, 150 mm high, whose bottom edge is 1 500 mm above ground level, and which contrasts visually with the remainder of the column or post.</p>	M	
1.8	<p>The seating identified in school grounds did not feature armrests. Armrests can assist people with ambulant disabilities.</p> <p>Seating was not identified on the approach route towards the leisure centre.</p>	<p>Provide benches with armrests. Ensure that the armrests are well contrasted and that there is a space either side of the seat so that a wheelchair user can park alongside a seated companion</p> <p>☐</p> <p>Seating in resting places should meet the following recommendations.</p> <p>☐</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) There should be a variety of seat heights, ranging from 380 mm to 580 mm, within which a height of 480 mm is suitable for wheelchair users. 2) Armrests should be provided to help people lower themselves onto the seat and stand up. 3) Where the seat is set at a height suitable for wheelchair users, armrests should not be at the extreme end of the seat but set in so as not to restrict the lateral transfer from a wheelchair to the seating. they should also not restrict front or oblique transfer. 4) A supportive back-rest should be incorporated for at least 50% of the length of the seat. 	M	

2.6	<p>Although a 5mph speed limit was in place, no pedestrian routes were identified in the school grounds. Marked out routes could assist people who may not notice oncoming traffic.</p> <p>There are safety marked out walking routes within the leisure centre car park for those with hearing impairments who may not hear a car reversing out of its space.</p>	<p>Mark out 1200mm wide hatched pedestrian routes within the car parks complete with signage warning of pedestrians. Also recommend providing a maximum speed limit of 5 mph within the car parks.</p>	OG	Completed.
2.7	<p>Are the various car parking areas on site adequately lit during darker hours?</p>	<p>Site management to undertake investigation of the lighting levels within the car parking areas during darker hours to ensure that they are sufficient.</p>	N	Adequately lit and part of routine site checks.

<p>4.1</p>	<p>There are external steps throughout the school that did not feature tactile warnings to the top and bottom of the flight. This included but is not limited to the main entrance steps, the steps by the sixth form exits, steps leading into the central courtyard, steps leading into the Old Building and steps leading towards D Floor.</p> <p>The tactile paving provided to the steps that lead towards the sports field were not 400mm from the step and could cause confusion.</p> <p>External steps to the leisure centre do not feature tactile paving to assist people with impaired vision.</p>	<p>Implement a rolling programme to install tactile paving to the top of the external steps throughout the site.</p> <p>BS8300 - To give advance warning of a step, tactile paving with a corduroy hazard warning surface should be provided at the top and bottom of each flight, excluding intermediate landings with continuous handrails. Where the approach to the stair is wider than the flight, the tactile surface should extend beyond the line of each edge of the flight.</p> 	<p>M</p>	
<p>4.3</p>	<p>Are all external steps adequately lit during darker hours to help prevent trip hazards?</p>	<p>Site management should undertake a review of the step lighting levels during darker hours to ensure that the step treads are evenly lit.</p> <p>Lighting on external steps and ramps should achieve a minimum level of 100 lux where they are external and adjacent to entrances/exits of buildings.</p>	<p>M</p>	<p>Adequately lit and part of routine site checks.</p>

4.4	<p>There are sets of stairs that feature uneven treads, as the final step has a small profile. This includes the steps near to the canteen and others leading into the Old Building. This could be a trip hazard.</p> <p>All of the external steps for the leisure centre have treads which are long enough, and they are of the same length. Steps to side of building, and steps from the school have shallow risers which are less than 150mm high.</p> <p>Fire exit steps for the leisure centre have open risers.</p>	<p>Deemed reasonable to retain in the short term as this is a fire exit stairwell where people descend rather than ascend. Risers should be filled in as part of a long term renovation plan for the site.</p> <p>☐</p> <p>According to BS8300 - When ascending a stair, people who wear callipers or who have stiffness in hip or knee joints are particularly at risk of trapping the toes of their shoes beneath projecting nosings, and of tripping as a result. In addition, some partially sighted people can feel a sense of insecurity when looking through open treads, and assistance dogs might refuse to proceed.</p>	M	
5.8	<p>The intercom at the main entrance was slightly high from ground floor level at approximately 1400mm, which may not be accessible for all users. Office staff had a clear line of sight should assistance be required.</p>	<p>It may be beneficial to reposition the intercom. Ensure all operating parts are within 1050mm off the landing level and ensure no obstruction below. Ensure that it is well contrasted against the background upon which it is seen.</p>	M	
5.10	<p>The weather mat at the main entrance was firm and flush with the floor.</p> <p>The weather mat by the year 8 team, near A4, was recessed and covered with an additional mat. The level change could be a trip hazard.</p>	<p>Consider installing a new recessed mat at the year 8 entrance, which is flush with the surrounding flooring. This will ensure that there is no potential tripping hazard.</p> <p>☐</p> <p>Refer to BS8300 - any matting should either have its surface level with the adjacent floor finish or, if surface laid, be of a type that has a rubber backing and chamfered edges. if, in exceptional circumstances other types of surface laid mats are used, they should be securely fixed to the floor at their edges and at any joints, to avoid the risk of tripping or slipping.</p>	M	

5.11	<p>Powered doors were not provided to the main entrance of the school but may be beneficial should future budgets permit.</p>	<p>Powered doors may increase accessibility for a range of users and should be considered during any future developments.</p> <p>Power-operated pedestrian doors for installation in existing and new construction should be one of the following two types:</p> <p>a) a manually activated door controlled by a push pad, coded entry system, card swipe or remote control device; or b) an automatically activated door controlled, for example, by a motion sensor or a hands-free proximity reader.</p> <p>the provision and installation of power-operated doors should be in accordance with BS 7036-1.</p>	ST	Order raised awaiting fitting date.
6.4	<p>A contrasted section of flooring was not provided to the flooring in front of the reception desk. This could assist people who are Partially Sighted.</p> <p>Contrast is provided by a firmly fitted weather mat to the leisure centre reception.</p>	<p>It is recommended that a section of the flooring in front of the reception desk be replaced with an alternative that is suitably colour contrasted. This will aid people with impaired vision when attempting to locate the reception desk.</p>	M	
7.2	<p>The structural column in the Sixth Form Common Room was well contrasted.</p> <p>The structural column in G9 and the column opposite room A25 did not feature contrasted markings to help reduce the risk of a collision hazard.</p> <p>The furniture in the Sixth Form Common Room were close together, providing minimal passing space for a wheelchair user.</p>	<p>The columns identified should feature improved contrast to make them apparent Blind/partially sighted people. The column/support should incorporate a band, 150 mm high, whose bottom edge is 1500 mm above ground level, and which contrasts visually with the remainder of the column/support.</p> <p>Spacing between tables and chairs should be 1550mm - 2050mm with a minimum of 1050mm width clear of any seating.</p>	M/N	


7.6	<p>The floor surface on F Floor was reflective, which could appear to be wet and slippery.</p> <p>The flooring in F2 was slightly slippery, which could be more so when wet.</p> <p>The First-Floor carpet pattern in the leisure centre could be improved during future development but would be deemed suitable to retain as the pattern is of a similar colour and contrast.</p> <p>Busy or distracting wall coverings have been avoided.</p>	<p>At this time replacing the floor is unfeasible but in the event of any repair or refurbishment the floor should be made more accessible.</p> <p>The floor finish should be plain in order to indicate a safe access route. Large, repeating patterns that incorporate bold contrasting colours or simulate steps should not be used for any floor surface.</p> <p>PAS 6463: The amount of contrast within a pattern, particularly on a large area such as walls or floors, should be taken into account, as high contrast increases the level of discomfort and visual overload some people experience.</p> <p>Geometric and repetitive patterns with high contrast should not be used on floor designs.</p> <p>Mirrored, high gloss or very shiny surface finishes should be avoided for large areas.</p>	M	
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8.4	<p>Enlarged double doors were positioned along the main corridor routes in the New Building.</p> <p>Magnetic openers were used to hold narrowed corridor doors open in D Floor.</p> <p>The door into B19 was narrow, at approximately 680mm.</p> <p>All main doors exceed a 750mm width in the leisure centre which allows wheelchair users to easily pass through without catching their knuckles on the door frames.</p>	<p>In the instance that a wheelchair user requires access to the facilities offered in B19, alternative provision should be provided.</p> <p>Any alternative location used must be subject to review in response to access requirements and user need to ensure that accessible facilities are provided.</p> <p>Refer to BS8300 - An effective clear width of less than 800 mm may result in people with poor manoeuvring ability or with large wheelchairs not being able to pass through without damage to themselves or the door.</p>	N	
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8.5	<p>The pull handles by the staff kitchen in G Floor were approximately 1140mm from ground floor level. These handles are located on a push door, which may create confusion.</p> <p>There are pull handles that are high from ground floor level across the new build, including but not limited to: G2, G3, B22, A26, all C Floor doors, E Floor doors and towards sports.</p> <p>The handle for G9 was loose and requires maintenance.</p> <p>For the leisure centre: BS8300 compliant tubular style lever handles are generally provided throughout the site, but some controls are not compliant. The door handles to the sports hall would be difficult for someone with limited dexterity to use.</p> <p>There is a mixture of keypads used on site and are positioned too high off the ground floor level for wheelchair users. Many people with dexterity impairments can find these difficult to use.</p>	<p>Pull handles, where identified, to be relocated with the bottom end of the pull handle not lower than 750mm and no higher than 1000mm.</p> <p>Site management to schedule repair of the handle on G9.</p> <p>Regarding the leisure centre, a rolling refurbishment programme should be implemented to install new BS8300 compliant door furniture.</p> <p>☐ New furniture handles should be well contrasted and tubular style operated via lever.</p> <p>Small door controls that require greater dexterity are generally difficult for use by people with ambulant disabilities and people who may have dexterity impairments or arthritis, due to the wrist action required to open them.</p>	M	
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8.7	<p>Security readers for Human Resources, IT support and the Data Office were positioned high from ground floor level, at approximately 1400mm and 1470mm, which may not be accessible for wheelchair users or people who are short in stature.</p> <p>Further security readers and controls were identified, which are also high from ground floor level. This includes but may not be limited to the staff WCs, the Dark Room controls, towards the stairwell by reception, by A31, towards the leisure centre from internal areas, in Horizons. All of which are above 1200mm from ground floor level.</p>	<p>Systems, which require more precise hand control, should be orientated vertically, within a height range of 900mm to 1000mm.</p>	M	
11.2	<p>The lift provided measured to be approximately 1400mm by 1100mm.</p> <p>Car dimensions for the leisure centre are 1006x1485mm. This meets recommendations for passenger lifts in existing buildings.</p>	<p>Lift sizes should be chosen to suit the anticipated intensity of use of the lifts and the requirements of disabled users.</p> <p>During any future developments, the architectural feasibility should be taken to providing a lift size of 2000mm wide by 1400mm deep is recommended to accommodate smaller mobility scooters or one user of any type of wheelchair, together with several other passengers. There is sufficient space for wheelchair users and people with walking aids to turn through 180°.</p>	ST	
11.9	<p>Contrasted sections of flooring were not provided to the lift landing areas.</p>	<p>A clear, contrasted and level manoeuvring space of not less than 1500 mm × 1500 mm should be provided in front of the entrance to all types of lifting appliance.</p>	M	

14.7	<p>Of the IT facilities identified, none featured adjustable desks. Some desks, particularly those on G Floor were measured to be approximately 720mm from ground floor level.</p> <p>The gym had some accessible gym equipment.</p>	<p>Consideration should be given to providing adjustable height desks on demand for use by disabled people in shared workshop and task areas.</p> <p>In workplaces adjustable height desks should be provided subject to individual workplace assessments.</p>	M	
14.8	<p>Lever style taps were provided to the kitchenette on G Floor. This was a narrow kitchen at approximately 1000mm, which may not be suitable for a wheelchair user.</p> <p>G10 cookery room, alongside the other cookery rooms on site, did not featured a lowered section. Each kitchen area featured turn style taps, and worktops that were approximately 900mm from ground floor level. These classrooms did not feature a lowered section of hooks for bags and coats.</p> <p>The science rooms featured coat hooks that were high from ground floor level.</p> <p>The Sixth Form Common Room featured a small kitchenette with lever taps and worktops at approximately 870mm from ground floor level.</p> <p>The staff kitchenette in the staffroom featured turn style taps and counter tops that were approximately 930mm from ground floor level.</p>	<p>At the next refurbishment or when kitchenettes and cookery rooms are changed, consideration should be given to installing split height work surfaces. This will ensure that the facilities can be used by all.</p> <p>The kitchens/refreshment areas should feature a worktop at 850mm height that includes an 800mm long section with a clear space beneath the depth of the work surface and at least 700mm in height.</p> <p>The ideal solution where dual heights cannot be provided is for an adjustable height work surface to be provided. The use of an adjustable height work surface gives greater flexibility and is therefore preferred.</p> <p>Taps should either be mixer taps with a single lever action to control water flow, or individual, clearly marked, hot and cold lever operated taps with not more than a quarter turn from off to full flow.</p>	M	

15.6	<p>There are temporary notices across the school that are written entirely in upper case lettering, which is not best practice.</p> <p>The notice boards across the school featured reflective coverings that created glare. This could cause confusion for people who are partially sighted.</p> <p>Most door signage and temporary signage in the leisure centre had examples of upper case only text used.</p>	<p>Implement a management procedure to ensure that any temporary notices are typed out using a mixture of lower and upper case lettering.</p> <p>According to best practice, words entirely in upper case type (capital) should be avoided. A sans serif type face with a relatively large “capital” height to “x” height should be used.</p> <p>When the notice boards are next changed, consideration should be taken to removing or replacing the reflective coverings to ensure that the amount of glare along the main corridors is reduced.</p>	N	
16.2	<p>There are light switch plates across the school that are not well contrasted against their surroundings. Some of which were high from ground floor level and may not be accessible for wheelchair users and people who are short in stature.</p> 	<p>At the next refurbishment for the sites, it would be beneficial to change the existing light switch plates with alternatives that have a grey/silver plate. Alternatively, contrasted border could be provided. This will ensure that they are easily located by people with impaired vision.</p> <p>All switches that require precise hand movement, such as light switches, thermostats etc, should be located between 750mm – 1200mm from floor level.</p>	M	

16.3	<p>Most areas identified featured suitable lighting and blinds or curtains to help control any glare from natural light.</p> <p>G2 IT room did not feature blinds or curtains, the windows for this room were tinted, which may help to control any glare from natural lighting.</p> <p>A blind was missing from C3.</p>	<p>Consideration should be taken to providing blinds in areas where natural light creates glare within learning spaces.</p> <p>Wherever possible, safe and accessible controls for opening and closing curtains/blinds/shutters automatically or by other means of remote control should be provided for use by disabled people. Rods or pull cords for manually opening and closing curtains are acceptable.</p>	M	
16.4	<p>Most stairwells were well illuminated.</p> <p>Stairwell 2 featured wall lighting, that may not be suitable for people who are partially sighted as it can create glare.</p>	<p>Each flight and landing of a stepped access route should be well illuminated, providing a clear distinction between each step and riser. The illuminance at tread level should be at least 100 lux. Lighting that causes glare (such as poorly located wall lights, spotlights, floodlights or low-level light sources) should be avoided.</p>	M	

16.5	<p>A reflections room was identified in Horizons, it is unknown if this was a quiet space for students.</p> <p>Teachers were provided with a quiet room near to the main hall.</p> <p>The corridor along B Floor featured flooring that was loud underfoot.</p> <p>The heating system opposite B7 was loud on the day of the audit.</p> <p>Loud or unexpected noises can be obtrusive for people who have neurodiverse or cognitive sensitivities.</p>	<p>Site management to schedule maintenance of the flooring and heating system in attempt to reduce the noise output.</p> <p>People with sensory processing differences are often very sensitive to sound and noise. This includes people with neurodegenerative conditions (such as dementia), neurodivergent conditions (such as autism, ADHD, dyspraxia), or hearing differences due to hyperacusis or misophonia. The types of noise people are sensitive to are different for different people. It might be a continuous noise, intermittent noise, unexpected noise, high volume noise, or specific frequencies of noise.</p> <p>PAS 6463: Background noise from ventilation and air-conditioning systems, which commonly includes significant low frequency components, should be minimized through the selection of appropriate low noise fans, in-duct attenuators, and acoustically insulated ductwork to minimize noise transfer through the ductwork.</p>	M	
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