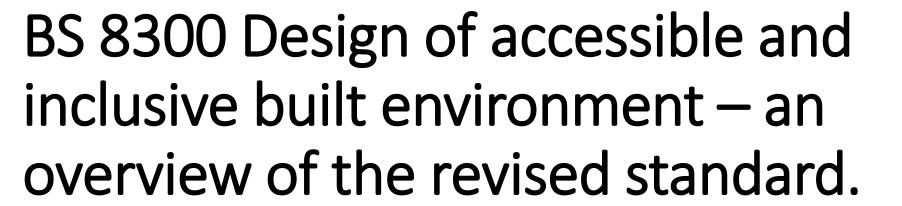
Presented by Phil Pearson, Pearson Consult Ltd

Lift and escalator consultants







What is BS 8300 about?



History:

BS 8300 was first published in 2001

The second edition was published in 2009

Amendments issued in 2010

The present edition of BS 8300 published in 2018.

Why is BS 8300 important?

The only British Standard to cover all aspects of accessible and inclusive built environment design.

So, what's the same with the current edition compared with the previous?

Still has the reference BS 8300.

Still a Code of Practice not a British Standard

So what's different about the current edition? Spit into 2 parts:

- Part 1: External environment.
- Part 2: Buildings.

So what's different about the current edition? Addition of recommendations for inclusive design. Updating of recommendations for assistive listening systems.

Revision of recommendations for shops and supermarkets.

Addition of recommendations for quiet spaces.

Applicable to new developments but can be used as a guide to existing environments.

Other aspects of the external environment such as..... way-finding and information, horizontal and vertical movement, and public facilities.

Inclusive design:

Creates buildings, places and spaces that can be used easily, safely and with dignity by everybody.

Inclusive design:

Provides choice, is convenient and avoids unnecessary effort, separation or segregation.

Inclusive design:

Goes beyond meeting minimum standards or legislative requirements.

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Inclusive design:

Recognizes that everyone benefits from improved accessibility, including disabled people, older people and families with children, carers, and people who do not consider themselves to be disabled.

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Inclusive design:

An inclusive environment works better for everybody, whether a place is a home, school, office, factory, park, street, hospital, nursing, residential or care home, bus route or train station.

Inclusive design:

In short: all buildings except individual dwellings and residential buildings that are designed for persons with complex or multiple impairments.

Accessible and inclusive design:

The principle of at least two senses used:

Accessible and inclusive design:

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At least two senses used:

- > Audible
- **≻**Tactile
- **≻**Visual
- > or a combination of these senses.

Accessible and inclusive design:

Audible communication and sounds:

- Talking signs,
- Announcement systems,

Accessible and inclusive design:

Audible communication and sounds:

- Talking signs,
- Announcement systems,

What about on lift landings – where lift is?

Accessible and inclusive design:

Audible communication and sounds:

- Way-finding instructions based on indoor audio-based network navigation systems,
- Audio descriptive way-finding information,

Accessible and inclusive design:

Audible communication and sounds:

- Way-finding instructions based on indoor audio-based network navigation systems,
- Audio descriptive way-finding information,

Audio information inside the lift?

Accessible and inclusive design:

Visual communication:

Visual clarity in terms of colour and contrast,

Good lighting that avoids excessive reflections,
glare, and shadowing,

Clarity of text and symbols,

Accessible and inclusive design:

Visual communication:

Visual clarity in terms of colour and contrast,

Good lighting that avoids excessive reflections,
glare, and shadowing,

Clarity of text and symbols,

This should apply to lift cars!

Accessible and inclusive design:

The use of personal navigation systems:

- Mapping and memory,
- Apps on personal mobile devices.

Mobility scooters:

Suitable provision should be made for storing and charging electric mobility scooters.

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If not, what if they are used inside the building?

Inside the building:

Corridor lighting:

- Lighting in corridors should be even, diffused and without glare, reflections or shadows.
- A minimum of 100lux on corridors without natural light.

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Corridor lighting:

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This should apply to lift cars!

Lift observations:

Only two sizes/configurations of lift car in BS8300.

BS 8300:

- 1100 wide x 1400 deep
- 2000 wide x 1400 deep

BS EN 81-70 has seven!

BS EN 81-70:

- 1000 wide x 1300 deep
- 1100 wide x 1400 deep
- 1100 wide x 2100 deep
- 1600 wide x 1400 deep
- 1400 wide x 1600 deep
- 2000 wide x 1400 deep
- 1400 wide x 2000 deep

Lift observations:

A lift door should contrast visually with the adjoining wall of the lift lobby.

Lift observations:

Lift doors should have an effective clear width of at least 800 mm, but at least 900 mm for all new buildings.

Lift observations:

All visual indicators and lift call buttons should be clearly visible from within the lift lobby...

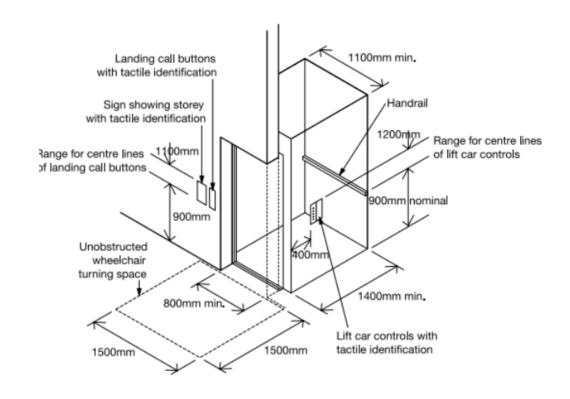
Lift observations:

The use of visually and acoustically reflective wall surfaces should be minimized within the lift car...

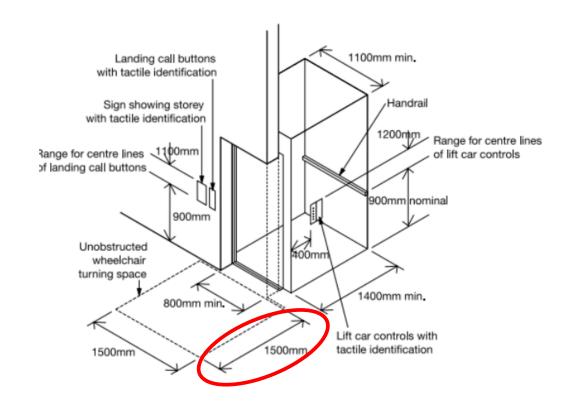
Lift observations:

The addition of an emergency call device at low level will enable someone who has fallen to the floor to call for help.

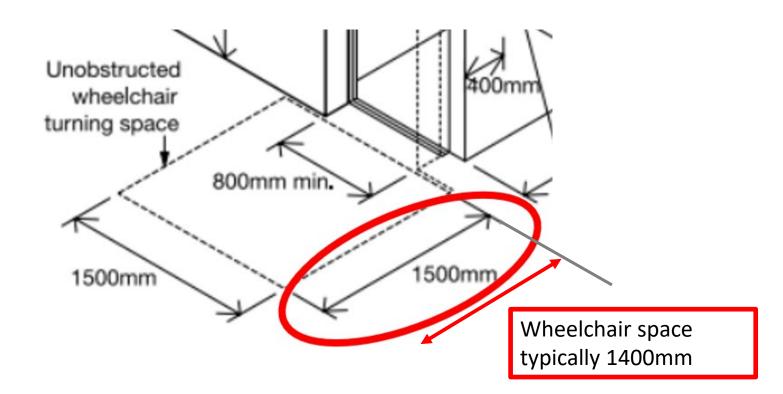
Not BS 8300, but: Part M of The Building Regulation:



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Building Regulation:



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Escalators observations:

 A conventional passenger lift, should be provided close by.

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How close...

Direction signs, should they be audible?

Escalators observations:

 Handrails should contrast visually with the surroundings...

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 Handrails should contrast visually with the surroundings...

Different colour handrails?
Architectural consideration?

Escalators observations:

 It is useful for there to be a visible means of indicating whether the handrail is moving or stationary.

Escalators observations:

• Identification of step nosings (same as stairs).

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Identification of step nosings (same as stairs).

Confusion between stairs and escalators?

Conflicts between BS 8300 and BS EN 81-70: Adopt the more onerous standard?

Conflicts between standards:

Adopt the more onerous standard?

Refer to accessibility adviser (if there is one)?

Conflicts between standards:

Adopt the more onerous standard?

Refer to accessibility adviser (if there is one)?

Use the lift standard because it's a lift?

The future:

- British Standards are reviewed every 5 years.
- I understand the BS 8300 committee would like to revise the standard.

The future:

It is hoped to see in the next revision:

- Being more aligned with BS EN 81-70.
- Referencing future BS EN 81-76 Evacuation lifts
- Removing the recommendation for the identification of nosings for escalators to be as for stairs.

BS 8300 – Design of accessible and inclusive built environment Thank you – Any questions or comments

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