

BS 8300:2009

Design of buildings and their approaches to meet the needs of disabled people

This British Standard provides guidance on good practice for the design of new buildings and their approaches to meet the needs of disabled people.

As a code of practice, this British Standard takes the form of guidance and recommendations.

The guidance in this standard covers a wide range of impairments and the use of the built environment by disabled people who may be residents, visitors, spectators, customers, employees, or participants in sports events, performances and conferences.

The BS8300 Code of Practice gives clear guidance on layouts, sizes, fittings etc. for almost all types of building except those which are intended for use exclusively by disabled people. It does not make specific recommendations relating to the use of buildings by children.

Basically it gives guidance and provides a code of practice as to what is “reasonable” - it provides some specific information and some general guidance.

This British Standard applies to the following types of building:

- a) Transport and industrial buildings, e.g. rail, road, sea and air travel buildings and associated concourses, car parking buildings and factories;
- b) Administrative and commercial buildings, e.g. courts, offices, banks, post offices, shops, department stores and shopping centres, and public service buildings, including police stations;
- c) Health and welfare buildings, e.g. hospitals, health centres, dental practices, surgeries and residential homes;
- d) Refreshment, entertainment and recreation buildings, e.g. cafes, restaurants, public houses, concert halls, theatres, cinemas, conference buildings, community buildings, swimming pools and sports buildings;
- e) Religious buildings and associated facilities, e.g. church halls;
- f) Educational, cultural and scientific buildings, e.g. schools, universities, colleges, zoos, museums, art galleries, libraries and exhibition buildings;
- g) Residential buildings, e.g. hostels and hotels, residential clubs, university and college halls of residence, nursing homes and prisons, as well as the common parts of multi-occupancy residential buildings.