

School Infrastructure NSW

Bankstown North Public School – Sitewide Works

Access Review - Final

11/05/2020



REPORT REVISIONS							
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28.02.20	Draft	Drawings under SD-000 Rev. 4 and relevant mark ups by MGAC dated 27/04/2020 SCHEMATIC DESIGN DRAWING LIST					
		DWG No.	DRAWING NAME	SCALE			
		000 SSD SET					
		SD-000	COVER SHEET & LOCALITY PLAN				
		SD-001	EXISTING SITE PLAN	1:500			
		SD-002	SITE ANALYSIS PLAN	1:500			
		SD-003	DEMOLITION SITE PLAN	1:500			
		SD-011	PROPOSED SITE PLAN	1:500, 1:200			
		SD-021	PROPOSED LOWER GROUND FLOOR PLAN 1:200	1:200			
		SD-022	PROPOSED GROUND FLOOR PLAN 1:200	1:200			
		SD-023	PROPOSED FIRST FLOOR PLAN 1:200	1:200			
		SD-024	PROPOSED SECOND FLOOR PLAN 1:200	1:200			
		SD-025	PROPOSED ROOF PLAN 1:200	1:200			
		SD-031	PROPOSED ELEVATIONS 1:200 - SHEET 1	1:200			
		SD-032	PROPOSED ELEVATIONS 1:200 - SHEET 2	1:200			
		SD-041	PROPOSED SECTIONS 1:200 - SHEET 1	1:200			
		SD-045	PROPOSED SECTION DETAILS 1:20	1:20			
		SD-051	BUILDING HEIGHT MODEL				
		SD-061	SHADOW DIAGRAMS - 21ST MARCH	1:1000			
		SD-062	SHADOW DIAGRAMS - 21ST JUNE	1:1000			
		SD-063	SHADOW DIAGRAMS - 21ST DECEMBER	1:1000			
		SD-071	COLOUR AND FINISHES SCHEDULE				
		SD-072	STREETSCAPE ELEVATION	1:200			
		SD-073	SIGNAGE DETAILS	1:50, 1:100			
		SD-074	SITE PHOTOS				
		SD-081	3D PERSPECTIVE - SHEET 1	1:1.52			
		SD-082	3D PERSPECTIVE - SHEET 2	1:0.91			
		SD-083	3D PERSPECTIVE - SHEET 3	1:3.06			



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		SD-011	PROPOSED SITE PLAN	1:500, 1:200	
		SD-012	PROPOSED SITE PLAN - STAGE 1	1:500	
		SD-013	PROPOSED SITE PLAN - STAGE 2	1:200, 1:500	
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		SD-026	FURNITURE LOWER GROUND FLOOR	1:200	
		SD-027	FURNITURE GROUND FLOOR	1:200	
		SD-028	FURNITURE FIRST FLOOR	1:200	
		SD-029	FURNITURE SECOND FLOOR	1:200	
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		SD-083	3D PERSPECTIVE - SHEET 3	1:2.67	



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1. Executive Summary

The Access Review Report is a key element in the design development of proposed sitewide works of Bankstown North Public School located at 322 Hume Highway, Bankstown, NSW 2200 and an appropriate response to the AS1428 series, Building Code of Australia (BCA), DDA Access to Premises Standards (including DDA Access Code) and ultimately the Commonwealth Disability Discrimination Act (DDA).

Morris-Goding Accessibility Consulting has prepared the Access Report to provide advice and strategies to maximise reasonable provisions of access for people with disabilities.

The review will ensure that ingress and egress, paths of travel, circulation areas, and sanitary facilities comply with relevant statutory guidelines.



2. Introduction

2.1. Background

JHD Architects has engaged Morris-Goding Accessibility Consulting, to provide a design review of proposed sitewide works of Bankstown North Public School located at 322 Hume Highway, Bankstown, NSW 2200. The development consists of school buildings and a new car park.

The proposed development falls under a number of BCA classifications:

- Class 7a (Carpark)
- Class 9b (School)

The requirements of the investigation are to:

- Review supplied drawings of the proposed development;
- Provide a report that will analyse the provisions of disability design of the development, and;

Recommend solutions that will ensure the design complies with the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA), Building Code of Australia (BCA), relevant Australian Standards.

2.2. Objectives

The report seeks to ensure compliance with statutory requirement. The report considers user groups, who include students, staff, and members of the public. The report attempts to deliver equality, independence and functionality to people with a disability inclusive of:

- People with a mobility impairment (ambulant and wheelchair);
- People with a sensory impairment (hearing and vision), and;
- People with a dexterity impairment;

The report seeks to provide compliance the Disability Discrimination Act 1992. In doing so, the report attempts to eliminate, as far as possible, discrimination against persons on the ground of disability.

2.3. Limitations

This report is limited to the accessibility provisions of the building in general. It does not provide comment on detailed design issues, such as: internals of accessible/ambulant toilet, fit-out, lift specification, slip resistant floor finishes, door schedules, hardware and controls, glazing, luminance contrast, stair nosing, TGSIs, handrail design, signage etc. that will be included in construction documentation.

2.4. Accessibility of Design

The proposed design will utilise the Federal Disability Discrimination Act (DDA), Disability (Access to Premises – Buildings) Standards 2010, BCA/DDA Access Code, Universal



Design principles, the AS1428 Series and other design guidelines, to develop appropriate design documentation and to provide reasonable access provisions for people with disabilities.

The project architect and an appropriately qualified accessibility consultant will examine key physical elements during design development stage, to identify physical barriers and incorporate solutions as a suitable response to disability statutory regulations and other project objectives.

The design will be developed to ensure the principles of the DDA are upheld. Under the DDA, it is unlawful to discriminate against people with disabilities in the provision of appropriate access, where the approach or access to and within a premise, makes it impossible or unreasonably difficult for people with disabilities to make use of a particular service or amenity.

The design will comply with the requirements of the DDA Access to Premises Standards and include requirements for accessible buildings, linkages and the seamless integration of access provisions compliant with AS1428.1. The developed design will consider all user groups, who include members of the public, visitors, students and staff members.

2.5. Statutory Requirements

The statutory and regulatory guidelines to be encompassed in the developed design to ensure effective, appropriate and safe use by all people including those with disabilities will be in accordance with:

- Federal Disability Discrimination Act (DDA);
- Disability (Access to Premises Buildings) Standards 2010;
- Building Code of Australia (BCA) Part D3, F2, E3;
- AS 1428.1:2009 (General Requirement of Access);
- AS 1428.4.1:2009 (Tactile Ground Surface Indicators);
- AS 2890.6:2009 (Parking for People with Disabilities);
- AS 1735.12:1999 (Lift Facilities for Persons with Disabilities);
- Bankstown Development Control Plan 2015 Part B7 Educational Establishments;

Please note that there are also additional advisory standards (not currently referenced by BCA or DDA Premises Standards) as well as other relevant guidelines that will be



considered, as relevant to promote equity and dignity in line with over-arching DDA principles and aspirational objectives. These include:

- Universal Design Principles;
- Human Rights Commission (HEREOC);
- Advisory Note February 2013 on Streetscape, Public, Outdoor Areas, Fixtures, Fittings and Furniture;
- AS1428.2:1992 (Enhanced and Additional Requirements);
- AS1428.4.1 (Draft Way-Finding Standard);
- AS3745:2010 Planning for Emergencies in Facilities (To Assist with Design Strategies for Provision for Escape for People with Disability that may Require Assistance);



3. General Access Planning Considerations

The Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (DDA) is a legislative law that protects the rights of all people. The Act makes disability discrimination unlawful and promotes equal rights, equal opportunity and equal access for people with disabilities. The Australian Human Right Commission is the governing body who control and enforce DDA compliance.

Nevertheless, building elements that provide insufficient accessible provisions for people with disabilities remain subject to the DDA. The improvement of non-compliant building elements and areas to meet current access requirements will mitigate the risk of a DDA complaint be made against the building owner.

Since the 1st May 2011, the Commonwealth's Disability (Access to Premises – Buildings) Standards 2010 (DDA Premises Standards) apply to all new building works and to affected parts of existing buildings.

The DDA Premises Standards' requirements (DDA Access Code) are mirrored in the access provisions of the BCA. New building work and affected parts must comply with the DDA Premises Standards and AS1428.1:2009 in the same manner as they would comply with the BCA by meeting deemed-to-satisfy provisions or by adopting an alternative solution that achieves the relevant performance requirements.

By utilizing AS1428 suite of Standards, the overall aim is to provide continuous accessible paths of travel to connect the proposed development to and through public domain areas and between associated accessible buildings in accordance with the DDA Access Code.

MGAC supports the use and consideration of universal design (UD) principles into the design to maximize access for all people. We will assist the design team to incorporate UD principles where possible within the project, while still meeting mandatory compliance requirements.

A UD approach has numerous benefits for the client as an education provider, for businesses within the building, for individual users and for society in general. An inclusive environment that can be accessed, understood and used by as many people as possible, is good business sense, is more sustainable and is socially progressive, in line with the aims of the DAP.

Universal Design Principles consider the needs of a broad range of people including older people, families with children and pushing prams, people from other cultures and language groups, visitors in transit and people with disability. By considering the diversity of users, the design will embed access into and within it, so that benefits can be maximized, without adding on specialized 'accessible' features that can be costly, visually unappealing and may perpetuate exclusion and potential stigma.

The seven key Universal Design Principles to consider in the on-going design include:

Principle 1: Equitable Use

Principle 2: Flexibility in Use

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Principle 3: Simple and Intuitive Use

- Principle 4: Perceptible Information

Principle 5: Tolerance for Error

- Principle 6: Low Physical Effort

- Principle 7: Size and Space for Approach and Use



4. Ingress & Egress

4.1. External Linkages

The BCA and DDA Premises Standards contain requirements for site approaches for the use of persons with disabilities. These requirements can be summarised as follows:

- It will be necessary to provide an accessible path of travel from main pedestrian entry points at the site allotment boundary to all building entrances compliant with AS1428.1:2009. Currently, this requirement has been achieved as main entry has been provided from Beresford Ave.
- An accessible path of travel between buildings (or parts of buildings) that are connected by a pedestrian linkage, within the site allotment boundary, compliant with AS1428.1:2009 is also required.
- An accessible path of travel to building entrances (required to be accessible) from associated accessible car-parking bays, compliant with AS1428.1:2009 is required. Currently, a path of travel from car parking bay to new works is yet to be fully detailed. An accessible path of travel (and including affected part from parking bay to new works) is to comply with AS1428.1 and the DDA Premises Standards.

Assessment

MGAC has reviewed the drawings and documentation in relation to the aforementioned requirements.

Currently, affected part to new works has not yet been detailed. This is required to comply under AS1428.1 and the DDA Premises Standards.

4.2. Entrances

The BCA and DDA Premises Standards contain requirements for building entry for the use of persons with disabilities. These requirements can be summarised as follows:

- Access is required through at least 50% of entrances, including the principal pedestrian entrance/s to all buildings or parts of buildings (i.e. when they have a separate function and/or use e.g. external retail tenancy). Note it is preferred that all entrances are accessible. Currently, this requirement has been achieved as there is a compliant connection between Block 2 and 4 via an undercover croft other parts of the school via a ramp, design stages are to detail such paths and can readily achieve compliance under AS1428.1.
- A non-accessible entry cannot be located more than 50m distance from an accessible entry (for buildings greater than 500m2). Currently, this requirement has been achieved as all entrance to buildings comply with AS1428.1.
- All accessible doors to have 850mm min. clear width opening and suitable door circulation area, compliant with AS1428.1:2009. Note: Manual doors require lightweight door forces to be operable by people with disabilities (20N max.). We recommend that main entrances include automated sliding doors to be used where



possible. Currently, door entries to new buildings achieve 850mm clear with sufficient door circulation space in accordance with AS1428.1.

An accessible path of travel e.g. ramp or lift needs to be provided adjacent (or in reasonable proximity) to any stair access. Note: providing choice of access route directly adjacent so that people can start and finish in the same location/travel similar route promotes inclusion and UD principles. Currently, this requirement has been achieved within the buildings, however, there stair 1 and stair 3 provide access to the top levels of building 2 and 4. Access to areas of travel provided by these stairs have been provided via a lift in accordance with AS1428.1 and AS1735.12. However, from the ground level, wheelchair users are to travel around the building to gain access to the lift, this may mitigate a DDA risk.

It is advised to place lifts adjacent to stair 1 and 3 so that wheelchair users are not to travel great distance to access the same areas provided by stair 1 and 3. The architect, project manager and client is to take this note on board as a DDA issue if moving forward with the design.

<u>Assessment</u>

MGAC has reviewed the drawings and documentation in relation to the aforementioned requirements.

An accessible path of travel adjacent stairs in accordance with AS1428.1.

4.3. Emergency Egress

BCA 2016 Part D2.17 has requirements for all fire-isolated egress stairs from areas required to be accessible (not communication stairs) to include at least one continuous handrail designed to be compliant with AS1428.1 Clause 12. Provision of an off-set tread at the base of stair flights or an extended mid-landing that will allow a 300mm extension clear of egress route is considered appropriate for achieving a consistent height handrail (without vertical or raked sections). Such an off-set tread configuration has been shown at the majority of stairs and would appear to be possible elsewhere, subject to further detail design.

Where fire-isolated egress stairs will also be used for communication stair purposes between levels, they should be designed to meet AS1428.1:2009. Confirmation is required on the likely use of certain stairs for this purpose.

There is currently no mandatory requirement within BCA or DDA Premises Standards for provision of independent accessible egress for people with a disability in accordance AS1428.1 and this remains an important DDA issue. Consideration of an accessible egress strategy with emergency evacuation plan will be needed as a minimum starting point.

Consideration of waiting spaces within fire-stairs should be strongly considered for people with mobility impairment.

The current configuration of stairs suggests the spatial requirements would not be incorporated without layout amendments, but if provided with future design development these would generally require:



- 850mm min. clear width egress door and 510mm min. external door circulation area, compliant with AS1428.1:2009.
- Wheelchair space (800mm W x 1300mm L min. dimensions) within fire-isolated stair, outside of the required egress path, that can be accessed on a continuous path of travel.
- Alternative evacuation means e.g. emergency passenger lift/s could be provided instead of/or only in addition to 'waiting spaces' in line with ABCB Handbook and/or consideration of stair evacuation devices (with appropriate storage and staff training) within fire stairs.



5. Paths of Travel

5.1. Circulation Areas

The BCA and DDA Premises Standards contain requirements for circulation areas for the use of persons with disabilities. These requirements can be summarised as follows:

- Wheelchair passing bays (1800mm width x 2000 length) are also required when a direct line of sight is not available and are to be provided at 20m max. intervals along access-ways. Currently, this requirement has been achieved. There are however, areas that passing bays are not achieved, however sufficient space is evident so that amendments area readily made at further designs stages to achieve compliance under AS1428.1.
- Turning spaces (at least 1540mm W x 2070mm L) are required within 2m of every corridor end and at 20m.max intervals along all access-ways. This is needed for wheelchairs to make a 180-degree turn, compliant with AS1428.1:2009. Currently, this requirement has been achieved.
- All common-use doors (i.e. not excluded under Part D3.4) to have 850mm min. clear width opening (each active door leaf) and suitable door circulation area, compliant with AS1428.1:2009. Currently, this requirement has been achieved for majority of doors. However, some doors are not operable as per AS1428.1, hinged doors or accessible operable doors with appropriate clearance and door circulation as per AS1428.1 is required, currently there is sufficient space for amendments to be readily made to achieve compliance under AS1428.1.
- All common-use corridors and accessible paths of travel to be at least 1000mm min. width when travelling in linear direction. Note: Increased clear width paths of travel required for doorway circulation, turning areas etc. Currently, this requirement has been achieved.

Assessment

MGAC has reviewed the drawings and documentation in relation to the aforementioned requirements.

On the basis of the current level of detail all access requirements appear capable of achieving compliance. Further work will be required during design development stage to ensure appropriate outcomes are achieved.

5.2. Passenger Lifts

The BCA and DDA Premises Standards contain requirements for passenger lifts and circulation areas for the use of persons with disabilities. These requirements can be summarised as follows:

 Passenger lifts to have min. internal size at floor of 1400mm width x 1600mm depth, compliant with BCA/DDA Access Code Part E3.6 and AS1735.12. Currently, this requirement has been achieved.



 All lift lobbies and main corridors on each level to have 1800mm min. clear width to allow two wheelchairs ability to space pass each other. Currently, this requirement has been achieved.

<u>Assessment</u>

MGAC has reviewed the drawings and documentation in relation to the aforementioned requirements. On the basis of the current level of detail all access requirements appear capable of achieving compliance. Further work will be required during design development stage to ensure appropriate outcomes are achieved.

5.3. Stairs & Ramps

The BCA and DDA Premises Standards contain requirements for stairs and ramps for the use of persons with disabilities. These requirements can be summarised as follows:

- Ramps are to have maximum 1:14 gradient with landings at no more than 9 metre intervals. Currently, this requirement has been achieved as per AS1428.1
- Ramps are to have handrails on both sides with minimum 1 metre clearance in accordance with AS1428.1. Currently, this requirement has been achieved as per AS1428.1.
- Landings are to have 1200mm length with 1500mm length at 90 degree turns.
 Currently, this requirement has been achieved as per AS1428.1
- Stairs are to have handrails on both sides in accordance with AS1428.1.
- Stairs and ramps are to be offset to ensure no encroachment of handrail extensions into from transverse path of travel at top and bottom of stair/ramp. Currently, this requirement has been achieved.

Assessment

MGAC has reviewed the drawings and documentation in relation to the aforementioned requirements.

On the basis of the current level of detail all access requirements appear capable of achieving compliance. Further work will be required during design development stage to ensure appropriate outcomes are achieved.



Facilities & Amenities

6.1. Sanitary Facilities

The BCA and DDA Premises Standards contain requirements for sanitary facilities suitable for the use of persons with disabilities. These requirements can be summarised as follows:

- Provide at least 1 unisex accessible toilet, adjacent to every bank of toilets (where provided) on each storey, compliant with AS1428.1 under BCA/DDA Access Code part F2.4. If more than 1 toilet bank provided on each level, accessible toilet is required at 50% min. of toilet banks at each level. Currently, this requirement has been achieved as per AS1428.1
- An even number of left hand (LH) and right hand (RH) transfer WC pans (accessible toilets) is required within the building. Alternating LH/RH layouts on each subsequent level is the most appropriate and inclusive approach.
- Accessible WC requires 2300mm x 1900mm around the pan with the basin to sit outside this area in accordance with AS1428.1. Currently, this requirement has been achieved as per AS1428.1.
- An ambulant cubicle is required within every standard toilet bank adjacent to an accessible toilet under DDA Access Code Part F2.4 compliant with AS1428.1:2009.
 Currently, this requirement has been achieved or can accommodate for male and female ambulant cubicles as per AS1428.1.

6.2. Common Areas

The BCA and DDA Premises Standards contain requirements for common use areas suitable for the use of persons with disabilities. These requirements can be summarised as follows:

- Access is required to a unique common use facilities and areas (courtyards, new buildings etc.). Currently, this requirement has been achieved as per AS1428.1.
 Details to balcony areas and accessible doors are to be made compliant and detailed at design detail stages of the project to ensure compliance as per AS1428.1.
 - In addition, wheelchair accessible seating spaces is to be provided within the auditorium fixed seating area as per the DDA Premises Standards.
- Wheelchair access is required to any external and outdoor terrace areas compliant with AS1428.1. Currently, this requirement has been achieved as per AS1428.1.
 Details to balcony areas and accessible doors are to be made compliant and detailed at design detail stages of the project to ensure compliance as per AS1428.1

Assessment

MGAC has reviewed the drawings and documentation in relation to the aforementioned requirements.



Currently, accessible paths have been provided to all areas, however affected part and accessible paths within 50m of a non-accessible path are yet to be provided, amendments are to be made to achieve requirements under AS1428.1 and the DDA Premises Standards.

On the basis of the current level of detail all access requirements appear capable of achieving compliance. Further work will be required during design development stage to ensure appropriate outcomes are achieved.

6.3. Car Parking

The BCA and DDA Premises Standards contain requirements for parking which are applicable to this project. These requirements can be summarised as follows:

- Provide 1 accessible car bay for every 100 car bays or part thereof, compliant with AS2890.6. Currently, this requirement has been achieved as 1 accessible parking bay has been provided.
- Accessible car bays require 2.4m with 2.4m shared area. Currently, this requirement has been achieved as per AS1428.1.
- All accessible car bays to be located near relevant lifts and/or associated building entry points to minimise distance to relevant lift and ensure accessible path of travel between these areas.
- Ensure 2.5m min. height clearance, compliant with AS2890.6 fig. 2.7 over accessible car bays with 2.2m min. vertical clearance leading to the accessible and adaptable unit car bays (Note: consideration for 2.3m or 2.4m min. height preferred for higher vans/adapted vehicles is recommended as good practice).

Assessment

MGAC has reviewed the drawings and documentation in relation to the aforementioned requirements.

On the basis of the current level of detail all access requirements appear capable of achieving compliance. Further work will be required during design development stage to ensure appropriate outcomes are achieved.



7. Conclusion

MGAC has assessed the proposed scheme for the proposed sitewide works of Bankstown North Public School located at 322 Hume Highway, Bankstown, NSW 2200. The proposed drawings indicate that accessibility requirements, pertaining to external site linkages, building access, common area access, sanitary facilities and parking can be readily achieved.

It is advised that MGAC will work with the project team as the scheme progresses to ensure appropriate outcomes are achieved in building design and external domain design.