

with the relevant AD Part M Category 2 or 3 provision as they apply.

5.8 Refuse stores

The refuse store is located at ground floor level with lift access.

The horizontal distance between any dwelling and its refuse collection point will be less than thirty metres to ensure compliance with Part H of the Building Regulations. This route will be level.

Dwellings with their own refuse storage area will have step-free, level or gently sloping access along the route from the front door to the refuse collection point.

5.9 Emergency escape

Normal provisions for residential buildings will apply to the development whereby only the residents of an affected unit will evacuate. Others are protected as the dwellings themselves function as safe refuges.

Early warning and multiple escape routes from the car parking areas will be part of the evacuation strategy.

6. Residential unit layouts

This section of the report outlines the approach to inclusive design for the residential units and how they have been designed to meet AD Part M Volume 1.

A selection of typical units have been reviewed. These are taken to be representations of all units in the scheme. Plans of typical layouts are included in the report.

6.1 Internal provisions - Category M4(2)

All residential units (90% of total) requiring to meet the requirement M4(2) of AD-M, Volume 1, have been designed to comply with the minimum access provisions for accessible and adaptable dwellings as defined in AD-M, V1, Section 2.

The following features are the minimum access provisions which have been reviewed against the proposed design:

Private entrances:

- All private internal and external entrances have an external landing of minimum 1200 x 1200 mm and will have suitable lighting activated automatically.
- All entrance doors have a minimum clear opening width of 850mm.
- All entrances have a clear approach space to the door of 300 mm on the leading edge of the door on the pull side maintained for a minimum distance of 1200 mm beyond it.

- All entrance doors are located centrally in the wall where are installed so that the depth of the reveal on the leading side of the doors is not more than 200 mm.

All thresholds are accessible.

Other external doors:

- All doors to balconies and external amenities have a minimum clear opening width of 850mm. Doors that are double leaf doors, provide the minimum clear opening width in both leaves.
- All doors to balconies and external amenities have a clear approach space to the door of 300 mm on the leading edge of the door on the pull side maintained for a minimum distance of 1200 mm beyond it.
- All doors to balconies and external amenities are located in the wall where are installed so that the depth of the reveal on the leading side of the doors is not more than 200 mm.
- All threshold are accessible.

Internal doors and corridors:

- All internal corridors exceed the minimum required, i.e. 900 mm.
- All internal doors have a clear opening widths conform the specification below:
 - 750 mm, where approach is head-on or at right angles to a corridor at least 1200 mm wide;

- 775 mm, where approach is at right angles to a corridor between 1050-1200 mm wide;
- 800 mm, where approach is at right angles to a corridor of 900 mm wide.

- All internal doors, including sliding doors, within the entrance storey will provide a minimum nib of 300 mm to the leading edge of the door. (Please note that doors to cupboards that cannot be entered and en-suite bathrooms are exempt of having a 300 mm nib.)

Private stairs and changes of level within the dwelling:

- All dwellings will provide step-free access to all rooms and facilities within the entrance storey.
- In dwellings of two ore more storeys, the stairs from the entrance storey to the storey above will have a clear width that exceeds the minimum 850 mm required.
- All internal stairs will meet the provision of AD-Part K and Cat 2 for private stairs.

Living, kitchen and eating areas:

- All dwellings will have the main living room in the entrance storey.
- All kitchens will have a clear space of 1200 mm depth in front of and between all kitchen units and appliances.
- All principal living areas will have a window where the glazing will start a maximum of 850 mm above

floor level or at the minimum height necessary to comply with the requirements of Part K for guarding to windows.

Bedrooms:

- All bedrooms will provide a clear access route from the door to the window of 750 mm as minimum.
- The main double bedroom of all dwellings will provide a clear access zone of 750 mm as a minimum to both sides and the foot of the bed.
- All other bedrooms will provide a clear access zone of 750 mm as a minimum to one side and the foot of the bed.

Sanitary facilities:

- All walls of bathrooms, shower room and cloakrooms will be capable of supporting grab rails, seats and other adaptations.
- All single-storey dwellings will have a bathroom that meets the provisions of Diagram 2.5 and 2.7 of AD-M, V1, M4(2).
- All duplex dwellings will have a bathroom on the same floor as the main double bedroom that will meet the provisions of Diagram 2.5 and 2.7 of AD-M, V1, M4(2). In addition, duplex units will have a WC/cloakroom at the entrance storey which will meet the provisions of Diagram 2.5 and 2.6 of AD-M, V1, M4(2), with a provision for a potential level access shower.

- All doors to the bathrooms required to meet the provisions of diagrams 2.5 and 2.6 of AD-M, V1 will open outwards.

Services and controls:

- The detailed design of switches, sockets, window controls and services will be finalised at a later stage of the design process but are expected to meet the requirements of paragraph 2.30 of AD-M, V1.

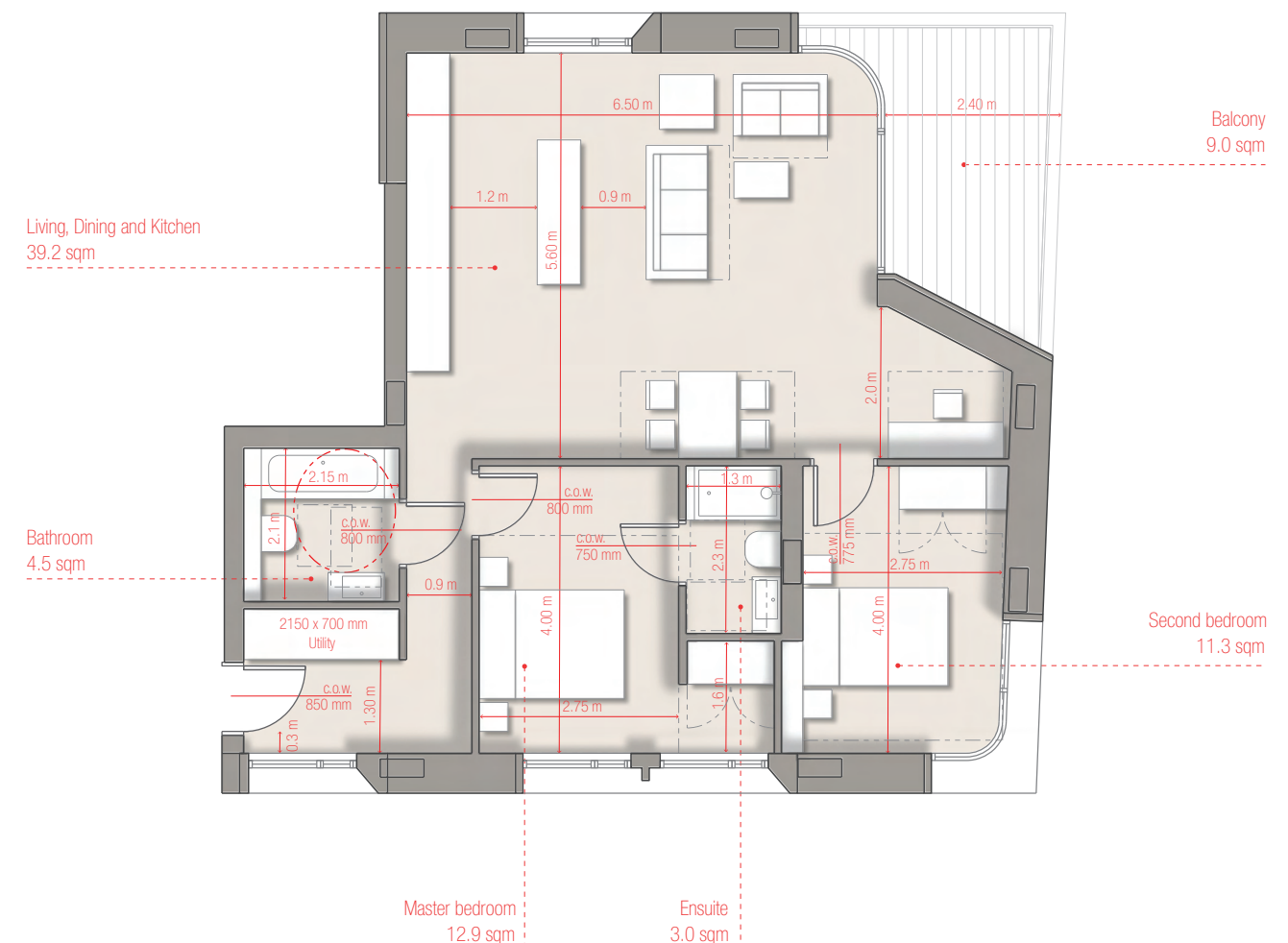


Fig.20 Typical ADM4 (2) unit

6.2 Internal provisions - Category M4(3) wheelchair adaptable/accessible

Nine percent of the residential units are designed to meet M4(3) of AD-M, Volume 1, to comply with the minimum access provisions for accessible and adaptable dwellings as defined in AD-M, V1.

The provision made to meet requirement M4(3)(2) of Part M can be two types:

(a): To allow a simple adaptation of the dwelling to meet the needs of occupants who use wheelchairs. Dwellings will be defined as a Wheelchair adaptable.

(b): To meet the needs of occupants who use wheelchairs. Dwellings will be defined as a Wheelchair accessible.

All dwellings requiring to meet optional requirement M4(3) will achieve compliance with the requirement M4(3)(2)(a), in other words, they will be designed as a wheelchair adaptable dwellings. Wheelchair dwellings will be designed as a wheelchair accessible dwelling only where the planning permission specifies that it shall be complied with. LB of Camden have not specified any requirement for type Cat 3 B units.

Note: It is the legal duty of the person undertaking building work to tell the Building Control Body which requirements applies.

Wheelchair adaptable dwellings are intended to be capable of becoming wheelchair accessible through easy adaptations that do not require structural or service modifications, or moving walls. They have greater flexibility in their internal layout, such as bathroom or kitchen layouts.

While wheelchair accessible dwellings are intended to meet most common wheelchair user needs from inception.

For the purposes of the Proposed Development, the wheelchair units have been designed as wheelchair adaptable dwellings meeting the optional requirement M4(3)(2)(a) of the building regulations. It has been demonstrated these units can be easily adapted in the future to meet the provisions of a wheelchair accessible unit.

The following features are the minimum access provisions which have been reviewed against the proposed design:

Private entrances:

- All private entrances have an external landing of minimum 1500 x 1500 mm and will have suitable lighting activated automatically.
- All dwelling are located from level 02 and above, so all private entrances are covered.

- All entrance doors have a minimum clear opening width of 850mm. Entrance doors that are double leaf doors, provide the minimum clear opening width in the main leaf.
- All entrances have a clear approach space to the door of 300 mm on the leading edge of the door on the pull side maintained for a minimum distance of 1800 mm beyond it.
- All entrances have a clear approach space to the door of 200 mm on the following edge of the door on the push side maintained for a minimum distance of 1500 mm beyond it.
- All entrances have a minimum 150 mm nib to the hinge side of the door.
- All entrance doors are located centrally in the wall where are installed so that the depth of the reveal on the leading side of the doors is not more than 200 mm.
- Inside all entrance areas, in front of the door, there is a minimum 1500 mm clear turning circle.
- All thresholds are accessible.
- Door entry controls in all entrance doors will be mounted 900-1000 mm above finished floor and a minimum of 300 mm away from any external return corner.
- All entrance doors will have a fused spur on the hinge side of the door suitable for the fitting of a powered door opener.

Other external doors:

- All doors to balconies and external amenities have a minimum clear opening width of 850mm. Doors that are double doors, provide the minimum clear opening width in both leaves.
- All doors to balconies and external amenities have a clear approach space to the door of 300 mm on the leading edge of the door on the pull side maintained for a minimum distance of 1800 mm beyond it.
- All doors to balconies and external amenities have a clear approach space to the door of 200 mm on the following edge of the door on the push side maintained for a minimum distance of 1500 mm beyond it.
- All doors to balconies and external amenities are located in the wall where are installed so that the depth of the reveal on the leading side of the doors is not more than 200 mm.
- Door entry controls in all doors to balconies and external amenities will be mounted 900-1000 mm above finished floor and a minimum of 300 mm away from any external return corner.
- All threshold are accessible.

Internal doors and corridors:

- All internal corridors exceed the minimum required, i.e. 1050 mm or 1200 mm where the approach to a doorway is not head-on.
- All internal doors have a minimum clear opening

widths of 850 mm. Doors that are double doors, will provide the minimum clear opening width in the main leaf.

- All internal doors will provide a minimum nib of 300 mm to the leading edge of the door and a minimum nib of 200 mm to the following edge of the door. (Please note that doors to cupboards that cannot be entered and en-suite bathrooms are exempt of having a 200/300 mm nib.)

Wheelchair storage and transfer space:

- All dwellings will have a space of 1100 mm deep by 1700 mm wide available on the entrance storey, close to the private entrance, and the route to access this space will have a minimum clear width of 1200 mm.
- All wheelchair storage and transfer space will have a provision of a power socket within the space.

General storage space:

- All dwellings will have provision for general storage in accordance with the specification below:
 - 1 Bedroom unit: 1.5 m²;
 - 2 Bedroom unit: 2.0 m²;
 - 3 Bedroom unit: 2.5 m²;
 - 4 Bedroom unit: 3.0 m²;

Private stairs and changes of level within the dwelling:

- All wheelchair dwellings will provide step-free access to all rooms and facilities within the entrance storey.

- In wheelchair dwellings with two or more storeys the stair from the entrance storey to the storey above will have a clear width of 850mm or more.

Living areas:

- All dwellings have a living area in the entrance storey and have an internal floor area in accordance with the specification below:
 - 2 Bedspaces unit: 25 m²;
 - 4 Bedspaces unit: 29 m²;
 - 6 Bedspaces unit: 33 m²;
 - 8 Bedspaces unit: 37 m²;
- All principal living areas will have a window where the glazing will start a maximum of 850 mm above floor level or at the minimum height necessary to comply with the requirements of Part K for guarding to windows.

Kitchens:

- All dwellings, including duplex, have the kitchen and principal eating areas within the entrance storey.
- All kitchens will have a clear space of 1500 mm depth in front of and between all kitchen units and appliances.
- The detailed design of the kitchen will be finalised at a later stage of the design process but is expected to meet the provisions of paragraph 3.33 and 3.34 of AD-M, V1, M4(3).

Bedrooms:

- All dwellings have all bedrooms in the entrance storey and have an internal floor area in accordance with the specification below:
 - Principal double bedroom: 13.5 m²;
 - Double bedroom: 12.5 m²;
 - Single bedroom: 8.5 m²;
- The principal double bedroom of all dwellings will provide a clear access zone of 1000 mm as a minimum to both sides and the foot of the bed and in front of all furniture.
- The principal double bedroom of all dwellings will have a manoeuvring space of minimum 1200 x 1200 mm on both sides of the bed.
- All other bedrooms will provide a clear access zone of 1000 mm as a minimum to both sides and the foot of the bed and in front of all furniture as well.

Sanitary facilities:

- All walls of bathrooms, shower room and cloakrooms will be strong enough to support grab rails, seats and other adaptations.
- All ceiling structures of bathrooms, shower room and cloakrooms will be strong enough to allow for the fitting of an overhead hoist capable of carrying a load of 200 kg.
- All dwellings will have a bathroom on the entrance storey, on the same floor as the main double bedroom, that will meet the provisions of Diagram

3.10/3.11 of AD-M, V1. The door to these bathrooms will open outwards.

- In addition, all dwellings will have a separate WC/ cloakroom in the entrance storey that will meet the provisions of Diagram 3.13 of AD-M, V1. The door to these bathrooms will open outwards.

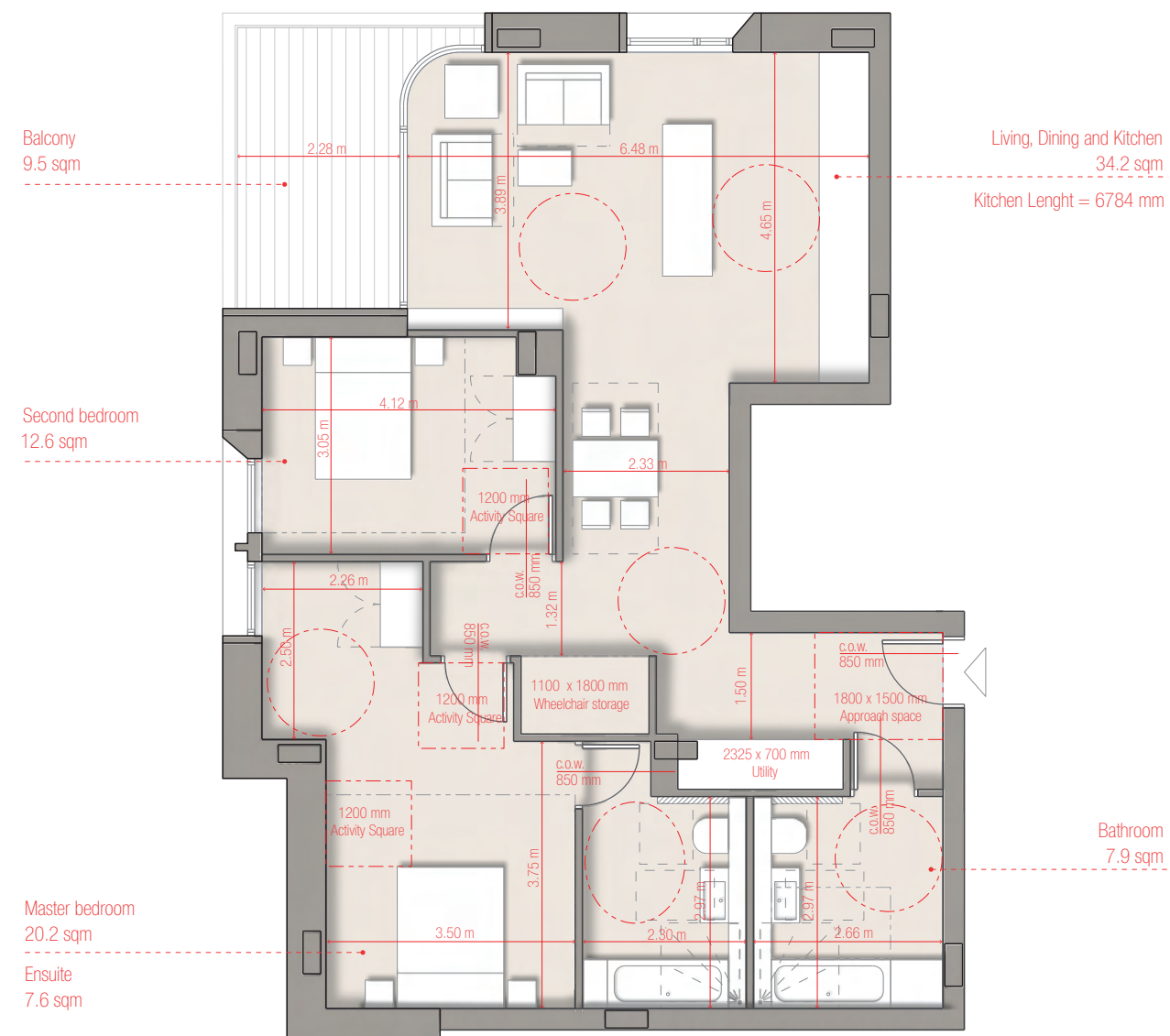
Services and controls:

- The detailed design of switches, sockets, window controls and services will be finalised at a later stage of the design process but is expected to meet the requirements of paragraph 3.44 of AD-M, V1.

Private outdoor space:

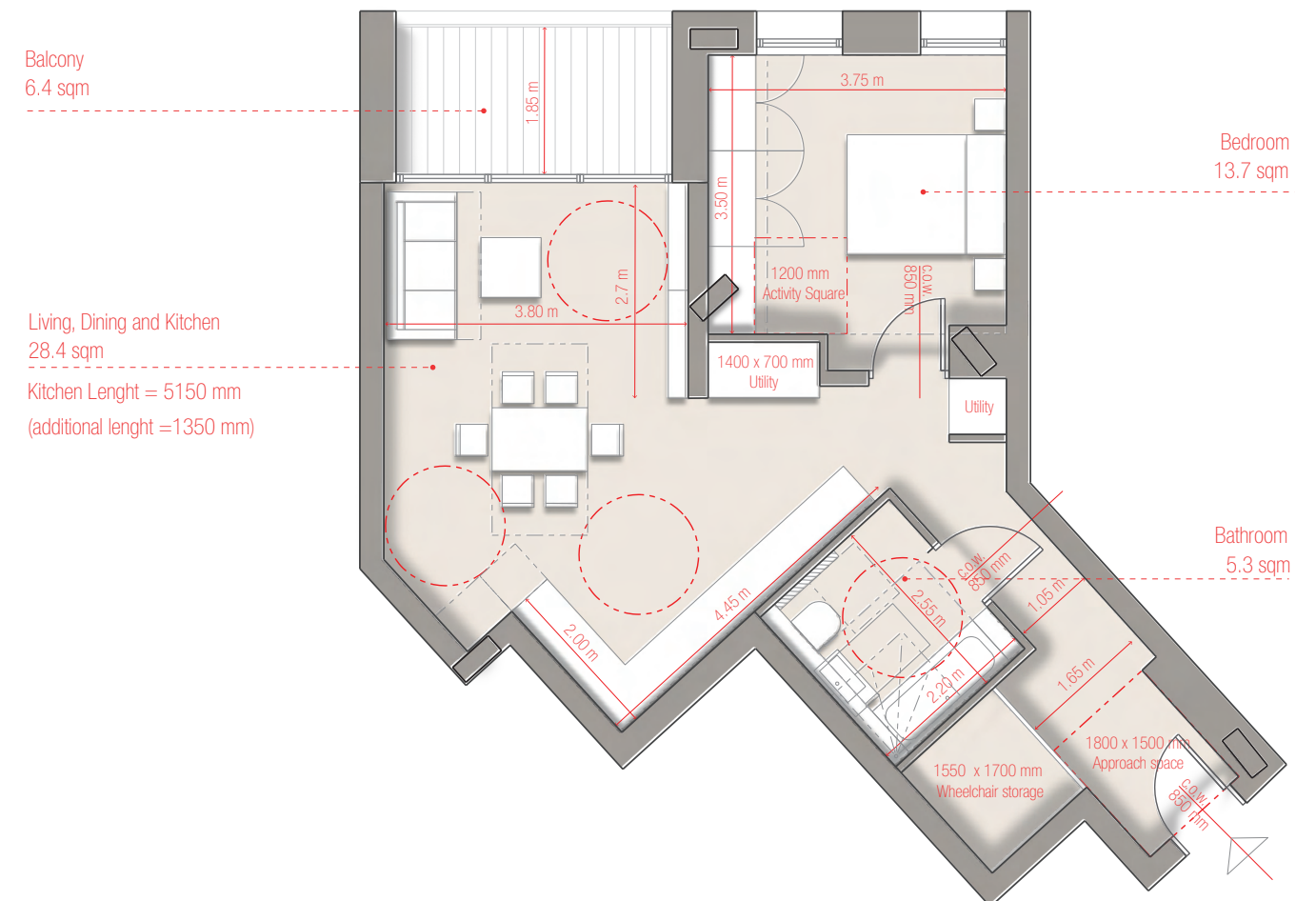
- All wheelchair dwellings within the scheme have a private outdoor space exceeding the minimum dimensions required, i.e. 1500 x 1500 mm clear of door swings.
- All doors to the private outdoor space have a minimum clear opening width of 850mm. Doors that are double doors, provide the minimum clear opening width in both leaves.
- All doors to the private outdoor space will provide a minimum nib of 300 mm to the leading edge of the door and a minimum nib of 200 mm to the following edge of the door.
- All private outdoor space will have a suitable ground surface.

AD M4(3) Wheelchair Accessible/Adaptable | Typical layouts



Flat 2.07: Market block - wheelchair adaptable 2 bed unit

Fig.21 Typical ADM4 (3) 2 bed market layout



Flat 4.04: Affordable block - wheelchair accessible 1 bed unit

Fig.22 Typical ADM4 (3) affordable 1 bed layout

1. Appendix 1 | References for inclusive design

A1.1 Legislation

- **Equality Act 2010**

The Equality Act 2010 ('the Act') combines and supersedes previous separate discrimination legislation (including the Disability Discrimination Act 1995 as amended ('the DDA') and the disability discrimination provisions of SENDA 2001 for England, Wales and Scotland. People are protected from discrimination and harassment based on 'protected characteristics'; victimising anyone as a result of action taken in connection with the Act is also unlawful. There are nine different protected characteristics under the Act which have different levels of protection depending on the context (such as employment, provision of goods and services or the provision of education). This Access Statement focuses on the protected characteristic of disability; the definition of disability is essentially the same as under the DDA.

The types of discrimination that can arise in relation to disability are:

- Direct disability discrimination;
- Indirect disability discrimination;
- Treating disabled people unfavourably because of something arising in consequence of their disability without justification; and
- A failure to make reasonable adjustments for disabled people ('the RA duty'). The RA duty works in different ways depending on who requests the reasonable adjustments to be made, for example an employee or a member of the public.

The Act also provides protection for people who are treated less favourably because of their relationship with a disabled person (such as a carer) or for people treated less favourably because they are mistakenly believed to be disabled. A disabled person can always be treated more favourably than a non-disabled person.

If an employer is a listed public authority (such as a local authority) they will be subject to the public sector equality duty. If the employer is not a public authority but carries out a public function as part of its work, it will be covered by the general part of the equality duty in relation to the exercise of that function.

The public sector equality duty seeks to promote equality from within an organisation and the general duty requires the organisation to have due regard to the need to:

- Eliminate discrimination, harassment, victimisation and any other conduct that is prohibited by the Act;
- Advance equality of opportunity between persons who share a relevant protected characteristic and those who do not; and
- Foster good relations between persons who share a protected characteristic and those who do not.

Due regard must be given to these three aims when undertaking procurement and to comply with procurement law, consideration must be given to the extent to which equality considerations are relevant and proportionate to the subject matter of the contract.

Most of the listed public authorities are also subject to the specific duty (which operates slightly differently in England and Wales). This involves reporting requirements to demonstrate compliance with the three aims of the general duty. The public sector

equality duties are relevant both to the design and the management of the built environment.

The Reasonable Adjustment Duty and specific building provisions

The Equality Act does not contain any specific requirements for the built environment and therefore has no relevance to 'compliance' in respect of physical building standards.

Statutory Consents

When considering a reasonable adjustment to a physical feature, the Act does not override the need to obtain consents such as planning permission, building regulations approval, listed building consent, scheduled monument consent and fire regulations. If the consent is not given, there is still a duty to consider a reasonable means of avoiding the feature.

- Planning Act 2008, HMSO, 2008
- Disability Discrimination Act 2005, HMSO, 2005
- The Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act 1970, Department of Health, 1970
- Regulatory Reform (Fire Safety) Order 2005

A1.2 Regulations and Standards

Building Regulations 2010

- **Approved Document B (Fire safety) – Volume 1: Dwellinghouses** (2006 edition incorporating 2010 and 2013 amendments)
- **Approved Document B (Fire safety) – Volume 2 - Buildings other than dwellinghouses** (2006 edition incorporating 2010 and 2013 amendments)

- **Approved Document K - Protection from falling, collision and impact**, HMSO, 2013.
- **Approved Document M (Access to and use of buildings) – Volume 1: Dwellings**, HMSO, 2015 edition;
- **Approved Document M (Access to and use of buildings) – Volume 2: Building other than dwellings**, HMSO, 2015 edition;

It is essential to understand that the Regulations require Building Control approval. The Regulations make clear that designs other than those shown in the document can be approved if they are justified as being equally or more effective. Approval confers acceptance that the building meets all reasonable standards in respect of physical access for disabled people with regard to the Equality Act.

National Planning Policy

- **National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)**, Department for Communities and Local Government, 2012

The NPPF states that all developments should be designed to be inclusive and that this should be addressed by local policies. It also advises that local planning authorities should assess their housing requirements by considering the needs of the different groups in the community including children, older people and disabled people.

- **Town and Country Planning** (Development Management Procedure) (England) Order 2015, Article 9

Regional London Policy and Guidance

The **London Plan** (2011) comprises the development plan at the regional level. The 2015-16 Minor

Alterations (MALPs) have been prepared to bring the London Plan in line with the national housing standards and car parking policy.

Relevant policies relating to access and design standards are summarised in the :

- **Housing Standards Policy Minor Alterations to the London Plan - The Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London Consolidated with alterations since 2011** , Mayor of London, March 2016; and
- **Parking Standards Minor Alterations to the London Plan - The Spatial Development Strategy for Greater London Consolidated with alterations since 2011** , Mayor of London, March 2016.

The London Plan Supplementary Planning Guidance (SPG) outlines an approach for delivering and implementing inclusive access. It includes principles, policies and processes for achieving inclusive design in London. Adopted SPGs of relevance are:

- **Housing SPG**, Mayor of London, March 2016
- **London Plan 2011 Implementation Framework**, Mayor of London, January 2013;
- **Accessible London: Achieving an Inclusive Environment, Draft Supplementary Planning Guidance**, October 2014;
- **Play and Informal Recreation, September 2012**

The design criteria of the SPG has been applicable to all London based projects since the publication of the Interim London Housing Design Guide in 2010, and new schemes that have applied for Homes and Communities Agency funding from April 2011.

Local Borough / Council Policy:

The Camden Wheelchair Housing Design Brief 2013 has been superseded by the new AD Part M Volume 1 : Dwellings and the London Plan Housing SPG March 2016

A1.3 References

British Standards

- *BS 8300:2009 (Amended 2010) Design of Buildings and their approaches to meet the needs of disabled people. Code of practice*, British Standards Institution, 2010.
- *BS 9999:2008 Code of practice for fire safety in the design, management and use of buildings*, British Standards Institution, 2008.
- *BS 9266:2013 Design of accessible and adaptable general needs housing. Code of practice*, British Standards Institution, 2013.
- *BS 5656-2:2004 Safety rules for the construction and installation of lifts. Particular applications for passenger and goods passenger lifts. Accessibility to lifts for persons including persons with disability*, British Standards Institute, 2004.
- *DD CEN/TS 15209:2008 Tactile paving surface indicators produced from concrete, clay and stone*, British Standards Institution, 2008.
- *BS 7997:2003 Products for tactile paving surface indicators*, British Standards Institution, 2003.
- *BS 5395-1:2010 Stairs. Code of practice for the design of stairs with straight flights and winders*, British Standards Institution, 2010.

- *BS 7000-6:2005 Design Management Systems. Managing inclusive design. Guide*, British Standards Institution, 2005.
- *BS 5499-4:2013 Safety signs. Code of practice for escape route signing*, British Standards Institution, 2013.
- *BS 8501:2002 Graphical symbols and signs. Public information symbols*, British Standards Institute, 2002.
- *BS EN 81-28:2003, Safety rules for the construction and installation of lifts. Remote alarm on passenger and goods passenger lifts*, British Standards Institution, 2003
- *BS EN 81-41:2010, Safety rules for the construction and installation of lifts. Special lifts for the transport of persons and goods. Vertical lifting platforms intended for use by persons with impaired mobility*, British Standards Institution, 2010
- *BS EN 81-70:2003, Safety rules for the construction and installation of lifts. Particular applications for passenger and goods passenger lifts. Accessibility to lifts for persons including persons with disability*, British Standards Institution, 2003

International Standards

- *ISO 7176-28:2012, Wheelchairs - Part 28: Requirements and test methods for stairclimbing devices*, British Standards Institution, 2012
- *ISO 9386-1:2000, Power-operated lifting platforms for persons with impaired mobility*, British Standards Institution, 2000

Access Statements

- *Guidance on Information Requirements and Validation*, Department for Communities and Local Government, 2010.
- *Design and Access Statements: How to Write, Read and Use Them*, Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE), 2006.
- *Planning and Access for Disabled People*, ODPM, 2003.

Urban Design / External Environment / Landscape / Transport

- *Inclusive Mobility: A Guide to Best Practice on Access to Pedestrian and Transport Infrastructure*, Oxley P., Department for Transport, 2002.
- *Improving Walkability: Good Practice Guidance on Improving Pedestrian Conditions as Part of Development Opportunities*, Transport for London, 2005.
- *Guidance on the Use of Tactile Paving Surfaces*, Department for Transport 2007.
- *Traffic Advisory Leaflet 5/95 Parking for Disabled People*, Department for Transport, 1995.
- *Planning Policy Guidance 13: Transport*, Department for Communities and Local Government, 2011.
- *Shared Space: Local Transport Note 1/11*, Department for Transport, 2011.
- *Home Zone Design Guidelines, 1-3.9*, Institute of Highway Incorporated Engineers, 2002.

- *Designing for Disabled People in Home Zones*, JMU Access Partnership, 2007.
- *Inclusive Design for Getting Outdoors I'DGO*, [online] <http://www.idgo.ac.uk/>, 2011.
- *Inclusive urban design: Streets for life*, Architectural Press, 2006.
- *Inclusive Urban Design: A guide to creating accessible public spaces*, David Bonnett Associates, BSI, 2013

Signage, Lighting And Wayfinding

- *The Colour, Light and Contrast Manual: Designing and Managing Inclusive Built Environments*, Bright K., Cook G., Wiley-Blackwell, 2010.
- *Sign Design Guide: a guide to inclusive signage*, JMU and the Sign Design Guide, 2000.

Buildings

- *Designing for Accessibility*, Lacy A., CAE/RIBA Publishing, 2004.
- *Inclusive Design Toolkit*, London Development Agency, 2009.
- *Building Sight: a Handbook of Building and Interior Design Solutions to Include the Needs of Visually Impaired People*, Barker, Barrick and Wilson, RNIB/HMSO, 1995.

2. Appendix 2 | Glossary of terminology

Inclusive road network

The inclusive road network comprises a hierarchy of vehicular roads from primary roads, with a high level of traffic, to tertiary roads, quieter streets with limited traffic, as follows:

- Primary roads have vehicular traffic, including buses;
- Secondary roads have lower levels of vehicular traffic and have no bus routes; and
- Tertiary roads are designed to give greater priority to pedestrians. They are designed as shared spaces and the vehicular traffic is expected to be limited.

Setting-down points

Setting-down points are designated places, off the main carriageway, where taxis and other vehicles can stop for a short time to allow their passengers to get into or out of the vehicle.

They will have both a kerb to facilitate a ramp stored in a vehicle such as a black cab and a dropped level to provide access to the pavement from other vehicles.

Accessible routes

Accessible routes are pedestrian routes that are inclusive and designed to be accessible by everyone. These are categorised into two types: primary accessible routes and secondary accessible routes, as follows:

- Primary accessible routes are defined as the most direct and convenient accessible pedestrian routes linking transport, buildings, public open spaces and other key facilities such as including accessible vertical circulation points, crossings; and
- Secondary accessible routes generally have similar features to Primary accessible routes but are less prominent and will be used by smaller numbers of people.

Shared streets and spaces

Shared space is a way of enhancing a street's sense of place while maintaining its ability to accommodate vehicular movement (as defined in LTN 1/11 DFT 2011). Shared spaces can either have small kerbs between the vehicular and pedestrian zones or be level surfaces.

Level surface

A street surface with no level difference to segregate pedestrians from vehicular traffic (as defined in LTN 1/11 DFT 2011).

Comfort space

An area of the street predominantly for pedestrian use where vehicles, including bicycles, are unlikely to be present.

Slopes

Slopes are usually longer and flatter than ramps with a gradient of 1:21 maximum and rest landings for changes of level of 500mm or more.

Sanitary facilities for public use

Sanitary facilities for public use include public WCs, accessible WCs, baby changing and Changing Places.

Changing Places

Changing Places are combined toilet, shower and changing facilities for use by people with complex and multiple disabilities who require the help of up to two assistants. They should be provided in places where visitors are expected to spend longer periods of time or in buildings where public services are provided, for instance in community buildings.

Blue Badge parking bays

An accessible parking bay designated for use by Blue Badge holders only. Blue Badges are issued by the local authority and are subject to varying regulations.

Accessible car parking bays

An Accessible car parking bay is a bay designed with a width, length and transfer zone as defined in Approved Document M.