

# **\* ADELAIDE \* FRINGE \***

## **Venue Accessibility Resource**



Scan for plain text format  
[adlfrin.ge/plain-text](https://adlfrin.ge/plain-text)

For further information please contact [access@adelaidefringe.com.au](mailto:access@adelaidefringe.com.au)

# **Accessibilty Requirements and Information Contents**

<b>1. General Requirements</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Locating your theatre or cultural venue	1
1.2 Entering your theatre or cultural venue	1
1.3 Moving around easily in your theatre or cultural venue	1
1.4 Toilets and facilities	2
1.5 Hearing people and participating in conversations	2
1.6 Customer services, payment areas and systems	2
<b>2. Definitions</b>	<b>2-4</b>
<b>3. Legislations and Standards</b>	<b>5-6</b>
<b>4. Accessible Car parking</b>	<b>7-8</b>
<b>5. External Accessways</b>	<b>9-10</b>
<b>6. Ramps</b>	<b>11-12</b>
<b>7. Stairs</b>	<b>13-14</b>
<b>8. Doors</b>	<b>15-16</b>
<b>9. Internal Accessways</b>	<b>17-18</b>
<b>10. Accessible Sanitary Facilities</b>	<b>19-20</b>
<b>12. Tactile Ground Surface Indicators (TGSIs)</b>	<b>21-22</b>
<b>13. Reception Counters and Bars</b>	<b>23-24</b>
<b>15. Signage</b>	<b>25-26</b>
<b>15. Wayfinding Signage</b>	<b>27-28</b>
<b>16. Hearing Augmentation Systems</b>	<b>29</b>
<b>17. Accessible Seating</b>	<b>30-31</b>
<b>18. Lifts</b>	<b>32-33</b>

# 1. General Requirements

## 1.1 Locating your theatre or cultural venue

Signage is clear, concise and uncluttered makes identification of the venue easier for everyone. Signs that incorporate large print and symbols help people with vision impairment/ learning difficulties identify the venue. Braille or tactile signage is helpful.

## 1.2 Entering your theatre or cultural venue

All patrons should be able to enter the venue through the principal entry. Avoid special entries for people with disabilities. This does not provide equity of access.

Ensure that the footpath and doorway are clear of 'clutter' so that access is invited and there is level access through a wide, easy to open door. Self-opening doors are preferred. Clear opening internal and external doorways should allow easy access for parents with prams/strollers, people using waking frames or wheelchairs.

There may be access challenges in some areas where space is limited or the layout or location of the site or premises restricts easy movement. If this is the case it is important to consider improvements that will assist all patrons and staff gain independent access.

## 1.3 Moving around easily in your theatre or cultural venue

All patrons should be able to move around the venue easily. They should be able to find their way to all areas within the premises, browse and view exhibits and sit with family and friends to enjoy performances. Performers and presenters should also be able to utilise all areas including stages and change rooms in an equitable manner.

Easy access will be required to areas such as food ordering counters, payment points, toilets and emergency exits. Clear concise internal signage and large print information, brochures and price lists will assist all patrons.

Ensuring that furniture and fittings do not obstruct walkways and that space is available between furniture seating, for people to move around easily will entice patrons to use the venue, particularly older adults, people with prams and those using a wheelchair. Improved accessibility throughout the venue creates a safer environment for all staff and patrons, as well as reducing exposure to potential liability claims.

## 1.4 Toilets and other facilities

Theatres and cultural venues are usually expected to provide toilets for all patrons. Accessibility in getting to and using the facility must be considered. Are toilets available that are big enough for a person using a wheelchair or a parent with a baby who may need to use a change table? Are there ambulant facilities?

If there is an area available where a toilet can be provided or modified to meet these needs it can be used by all patrons. Provision of an accessible toilet and advertising its availability on promotional material will assist in attracting more patrons. It will also assist in protecting you from a complaint under the DDA.

## 1.5 Hearing people and participating in conversations

Background noise levels can create difficulties for staff and patrons with hearing impairment. Communication with staff and patrons can be enhanced if background noise is reduced. Is it necessary to have a radio or other music playing loudly? Are service counters and payment points within 'quiet zones'? Can carpet and noise reducing materials be installed to assist with providing an improved acoustic environment for everyone? Is hearing augmentation available in theatres?

## 1.6 Customer service and payment areas and systems

A low height counter or section of a counter suitable for a person using a wheelchair or a smaller person is important for effective communication. A person using a wheelchair or someone who may need to sit whilst signing credit cards will need space under the counter for their legs.

# 2. Definitions

### Accessible

Means having features to enable use by people with a disability, including persons using wheelchairs.

### Accessway

Means a continuous accessible path of travel (as defined in AS1428.1) to, into or within a building.

### Australian Standards

Australian Standards are published documents setting out specifications and procedures designed to ensure products, services and systems are safe, reliable and consistently perform the way they are intended to. They establish a minimum set of requirements which define quality and safety criteria.

## **AS1428.1**

Australian Standard 1428 Part 1: Design for access and mobility (2021).

### **Circulation space**

A clear, unobstructed area, to enable persons using mobility aids to manoeuvre.

### **Colour contrast**

Colour contrast is the difference in colour that makes an object (or its representation in an image or display) distinguishable. In visual perception of the real world, contrast is determined by the difference in the colour and brightness of the object and other objects within the same field of view.

### **Continuous accessible path of travel**

An uninterrupted path of travel to, compliant with AS1428.1, into or within a building providing access to all accessible facilities.

### **Continuous handrail**

A handrail which is installed without a break or gap in the handrail between levels or floors.

### **Cultural Venue**

All Adelaide Fringe venue and event spaces including but not limited to venue hubs, bars, food vendors, eating spaces, gathering spaces, box offices, information booths.

### **Dedicated (parking) space**

A parking space set aside exclusively for the parking of a single vehicle.

### **Landing**

A resting place on a path of travel or ramp or outside a door.

### **Latch side clearance**

This is clearance beside the doorway on the latch side of the door.

### **Luminance Contrast**

Means the light reflected from one surface or component, compared to the light reflected from another surface or component. Expressed as a percentage.

### **NCC**

The National Construction Code (NCC) is an initiative of the Council of Australian Government (COAG) developed to incorporate all on-site construction requirements into a single code.

### **Non-accessible**

Having features, or areas to or within the building, which are not accessible to a person with a disability.

### **Ramp**

An inclined surface on a continuous accessible path of travel between two landings with a gradient steeper than 1 in 20 but not steeper than 1 in 14.

**Ramp, Kerb**

An inclined surface on a continuous accessible path of travel with a maximum rise of 190mm, a length not greater than 1520mm and a gradient not steeper than 1 in 8, located within or attached to a kerb.

**Ramp, Step**

An inclined surface on a continuous accessible path of travel with a maximum rise of 190mm, length not greater than 1900mm and a gradient not steeper than 1 in 10.

**Ramp, Threshold**

An inclined surface on a continuous accessible path of travel with a maximum rise of 35 mm, length not greater than 280 mm and a gradient not steeper than 1 in 8.

**Shall**

Indicates that a statement is mandatory.

**Should**

Indicates that a statement is a recommendation.

**Slip resistance**

A property of a surface having a frictional force-opposing movement of an object across a surface.

**Stair**

A combination of more than two risers in a flight.

**Step**

A single change of level with one riser.

**TGSIs**

Tactile ground surface indicator (TGSIs) are truncated cones and/or bars installed on the ground or floor surface, designed to provide pedestrians who are blind or vision-impaired with a warning or directional orientation information.

**Theatre**

All Adelaide Fringe registered venues.

**Walkway**

Any surface on a continuous accessible path of travel with a gradient not steeper than 1 in 20.

## 3. Legislations & Standards

### Disability Discrimination Act (DDA)

In 1992 the Federal Government passed legislation to implement the Disability Discrimination Act (DDA), making it against the law to discriminate on the grounds of disability in employment education access to premises used by the public provision of goods, services and facilities accommodation buying land sport and the administration of Commonwealth Government laws and programs.

### Disability (Access to Premises – Building) Standards 2010

The guiding principles of the Disability (Access to Premises – Building) Standards 2010 (Premises Standards) are the objects of the Disability Discrimination Act 1992. The Premises Standards, apply to all new buildings of the specified classes. Depending on the location of the new work it may be necessary to provide an accessible path of travel from the principal public entrance to the new or modified part of the building.

### National Construction Code (NCC)

The National Construction Code (NCC) series, is the national technical document which sets the standards of building in Australia. The goals and the objectives of the NCC are to achieve and maintain acceptable standards of: structural adequacy, safety, health and sustainability and amenity for the benefit of the community. Part D3 of the NCC titled – Access for people with a disability, specifically addresses the requirements for providing safe, equitable and non-discriminatory access through a built environment for people with a disability.

### AS1428.1 (2021)

Australian Standard AS1428.1: 2021 – Design for access and mobility Part 1: General requirements for access – New building work provides technical details such as circulation space requirements for corridors & around doorways, ramps, access features on stairways, floor/ground surfaces, signage & accessible sanitary facilities. AS1428.1 is the primary technical document referenced in the NCC & Premises Standards for the design and construction of new buildings or when upgrading existing buildings.

### AS1428.2 (1993)

Australian Standard AS 1428.2: 1992 – Design for access and mobility Part 2: Enhanced and additional requirements – Building and facilities covers items which are not covered in AS 1428.1, Design for access and mobility, Part 1:

General requirements for access—Buildings and gives enhanced requirements for access, for reference by authorities and other users who wish to provide a greater level of accessibility than the minimum requirements of Part 1.

#### **AS1428.4.1 (2021)**

Australian Standard AS 1428.4.1:2021 – Design for access and mobility – Part 4.1: Means to assist the orientation of people with vision impairment – Tactile Ground Surface Indicators is set out to assist in providing a safer built environment for persons who are blind or vision-impaired, with particular reference to tactile indicators.

#### **AS1428.5 (2010)**

Australian Standard AS 1428.5:2010 – Communication for people who are deaf or hearing impaired is to assist in the provision of an environment in which people who are Deaf or who have a hearing impairment are included and can share in information and communicate with all members of the community.

#### **AS/NZS 2890.6 (2021)**

Australian Standard AS/ New Zealand NZ 2890.6: 2021 – Parking Facilities – Part 6: Off-street parking for people with disabilities specifies minimum requirements for the provision of off-street parking facilities for people with disabilities.

#### **AS/NZS 1428.4.1:2009**

Design for Access and Mobility – Part 4.1: Means to assist the orientation of people with vision impairment – Tactile Ground Surface Indicators.

#### **AS1735.12 (1999)**

Australian Standard AS 1735.12: 1999 – Lifts, escalators and moving walks – Part 12: Facilities for persons with disabilities sets out requirements for facilities in passenger lifts that are specifically designed to assist persons with disabilities.



## 4. Accessible Car Parking

### Rationale:

An accessible parking bay should be located as close as possible to the main entrance of the venue to assist a person with a disability safely and conveniently access the venue.

### Legislative requirement:

- Only required if parking is provided within the venue property
- NCC and the Premises Standards Part D3.5
- 1 space for every 50 carparking spaces or 1 space for every 100 carparking spaces depending on building classification

### Relevant Australian Standard:

- AS/NZS 2890.6:2021

### General requirements:

#### Angle parking spaces shall:

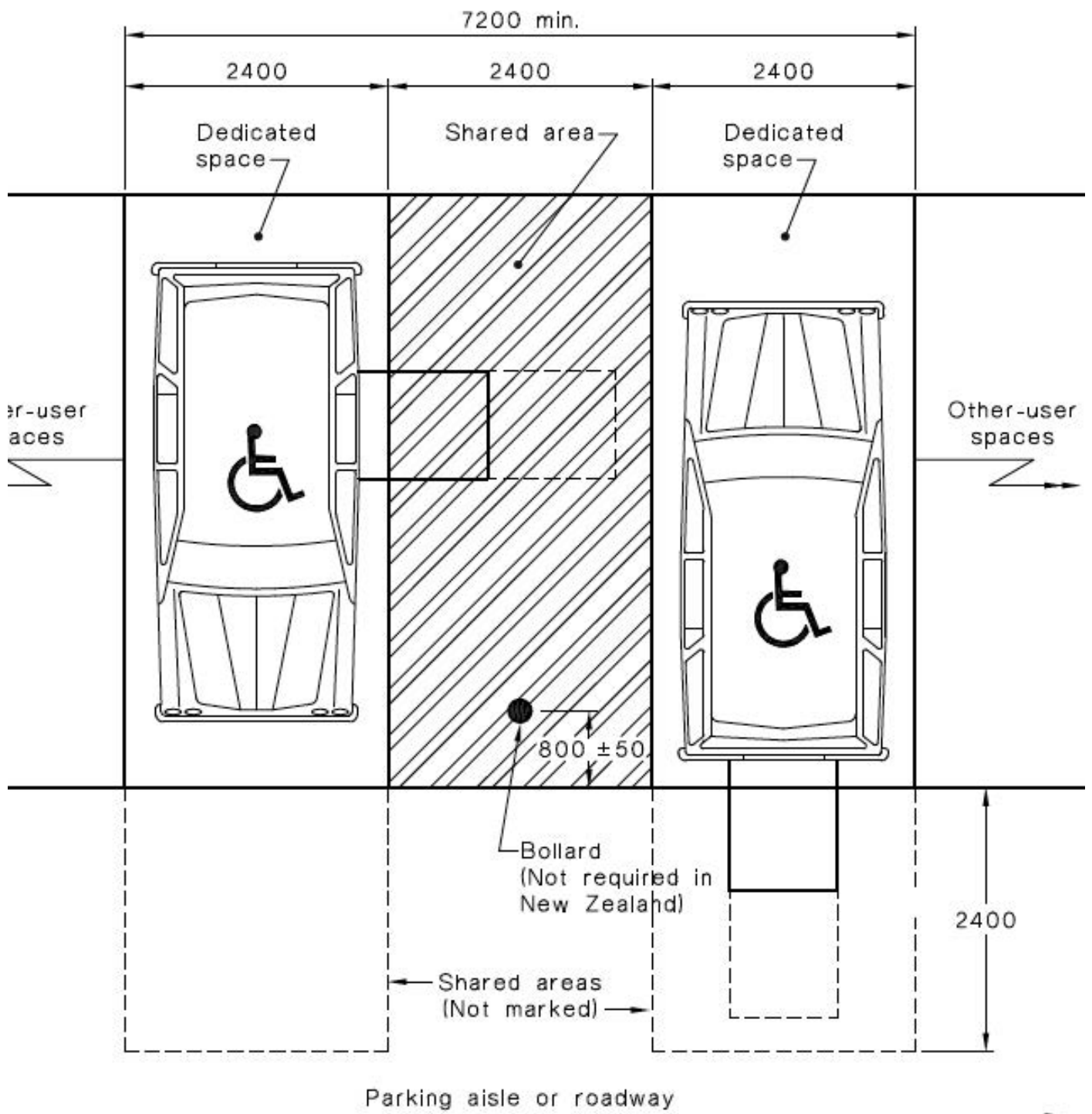
- have a dedicated space of 2400mm wide by 5400mm long
- have a shared area on one side of the dedicated space of 2400mm wide by 5400mm long

#### Parallel parking spaces shall:

- have a dedicated space at least 3200mm wide by 7800mm long
- have a shared area adjacent to the non-trafficked side of the dedicated space of at least 1600mm wide by 7800mm long

#### All accessible car parking spaces shall:

- have a level, firm ground surface
- have overhead clearance above each dedicated space and adjacent area to be 2500mm minimum
- have kerb ramps to be provided at the front or rear corner of the parking space
- be identified by a white symbol of access on a blue rectangle



DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES

Diagram 4.1: Accessible angle parking

## 5. External Accessways

### Rationale:

External accessways are required to provide safe and convenient access between car parking spaces, council footpaths and the entrance to the building.

### Legislative requirement:

- NCC and the Premises Standards Part D3.2
- An accessway must be provided to a building required to be accessible –
  - (i) from the main points of a pedestrian entry at the allotment boundary and
  - (ii) from another accessible building connected by a pedestrian link and
  - (iii) from any required accessible carparking space on the allotment

### Relevant Australian Standard:

- AS1428.1-2021 Section 3

### General requirements:

An accessway or a continuous accessible path of travel should consist of the following:

- a minimum unobstructed height 2000mm
- a minimum unobstructed width of 1000mm
- a level and slip resistant surface
- maximum 5mm lip (with a bevelled or rounded edge) at abutting surfaces
- compliant ramps if required
- compliant TGSIs if required
- passing space for 2 people using wheelchairs shall be a minimum width of 1800mm for a minimum length of 2000mm

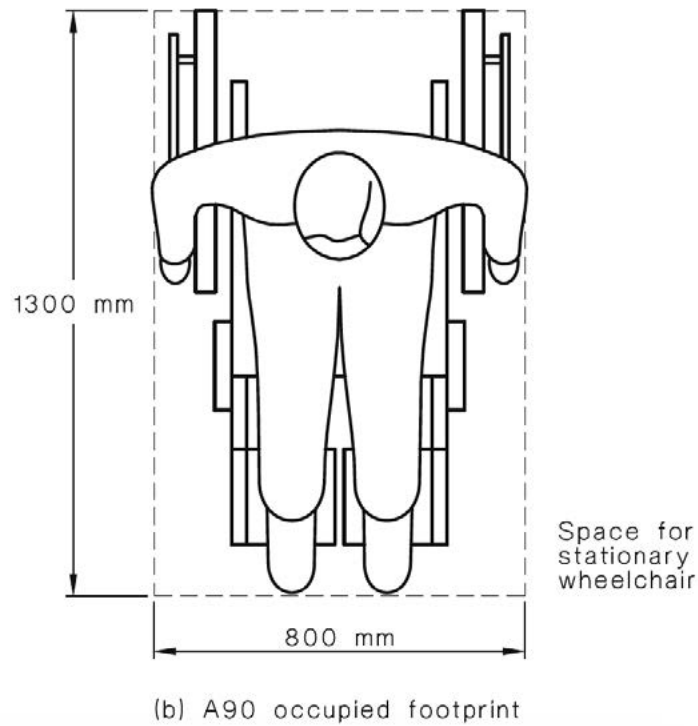


Diagram 5.1: Size of 90th percentile wheelchair

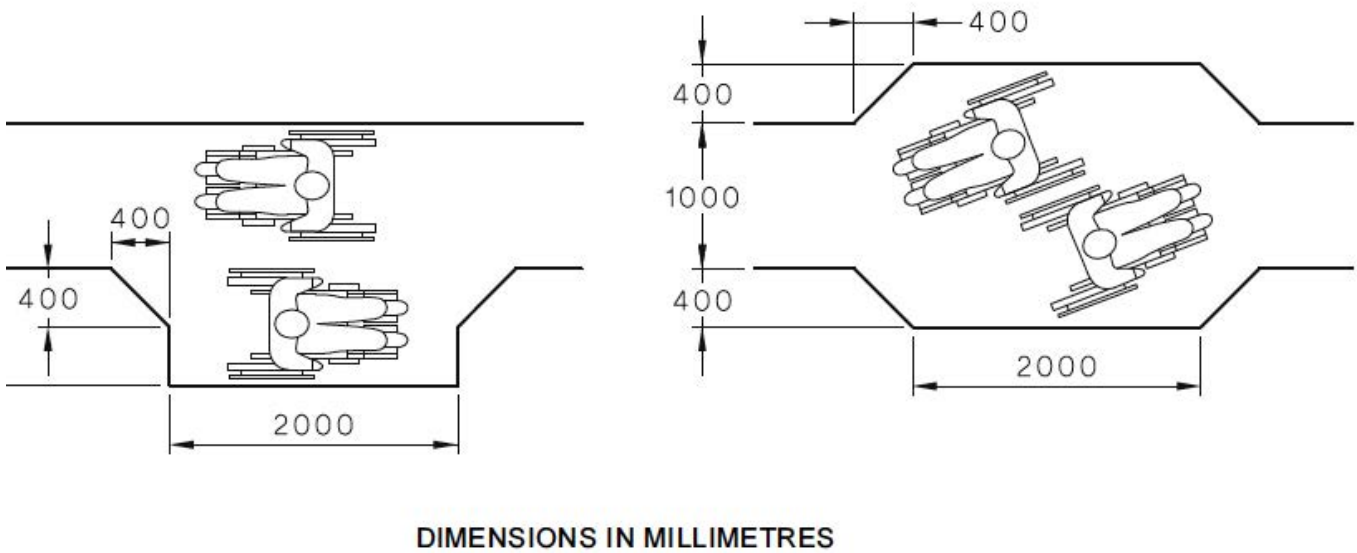


FIGURE 3 EXAMPLES FOR PASSING SPACE FOR WHEELCHAIRS

Diagram 5.2: Passing space requirements

# 6. Ramps

## Rationale:

Ramps should be provided as an alternative to stairs, to ensure equity of access is provided for all building users. Ramps and landings shall incorporate appropriate widths, gradients, surfaces, handrails (both sides), tactile ground surface indicators (top and bottom), kerbs (both sides), vertical clearances, lighting, colour contrast edges and signage as required to Australian Standards.

## Legislative requirement:

- NCC and the Premises Standards Part D3.3
- In a building required to be accessible –
  - (a) every ramp and stairway, except for ramps and stairways in areas exempted by D3.4, must comply with –
    - (i) for a ramp, except a fire-isolated ramp, clause 10 of AS1428.1

## Relevant Australian Standard:

- AS1428.1-2021 Section 7

## General requirements:

- Standard ramp – a standard ramp has a the gradient between 1:19 and 1:14, with a minimum width of 1000mm between handrails
- Threshold ramp – a threshold ramp has a maximum gradient of 1:8 with a maximum rise of 35mm
- Step ramp – a step ramp can have a maximum gradient of 1:10, and can be used for one step. It can have a maximum rise of 190mm for a maximum length of 1900mm. A step ramp must have a minimum width of 1000mm

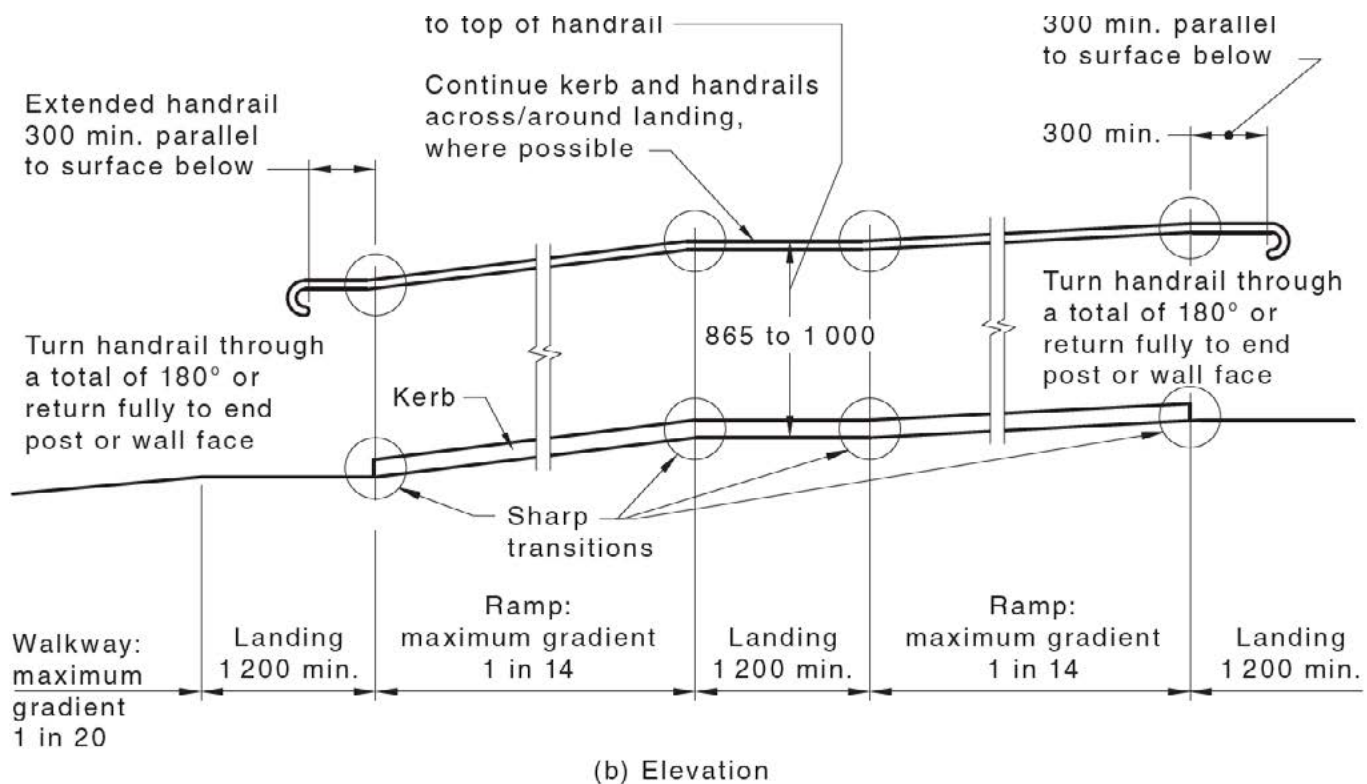


Diagram 6.1: Standard ramp elevation

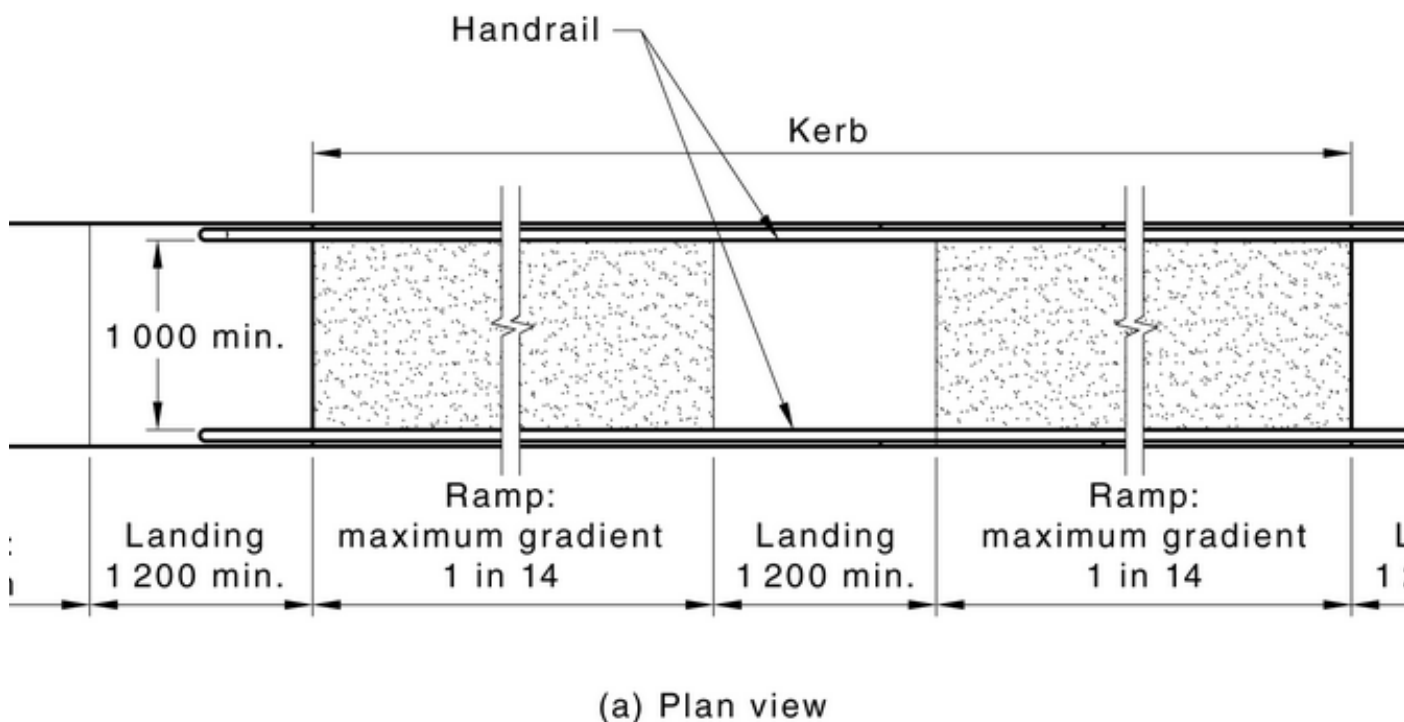


Diagram 6.2: Standard ramp plan

# 7. Stairs

## Rationale:

Stairs should be designed to provide safe access between different levels.

## Legislative requirement:

- NCC and the Premises Standards Part D3.3
- In a building required to be accessible –
  - (a) every ramp and stairway, except for ramps and stairways in areas exempted by D3.4, must comply with –
    - (ii) for a stairway, except a fire-isolated stairway, Clause 11 of AS1428.1

## Relevant Australian Standard:

- AS1428.1-2021 Section 8

## General requirements:

The key requirements for stairs include:

- providing appropriate handrails on both sides
- providing 1000mm min. unobstructed width between the handrails
- ensuring stair treads have compliant contrast nosings
- ensuring stair nosings don't project beyond the face of the riser
- ensuring slip resistant surfaces
- ensuring closed and opaque risers
- ensuring 2000mm min. overhead clearance
- ensuring TGSIs are installed at the top and bottom of the stairs

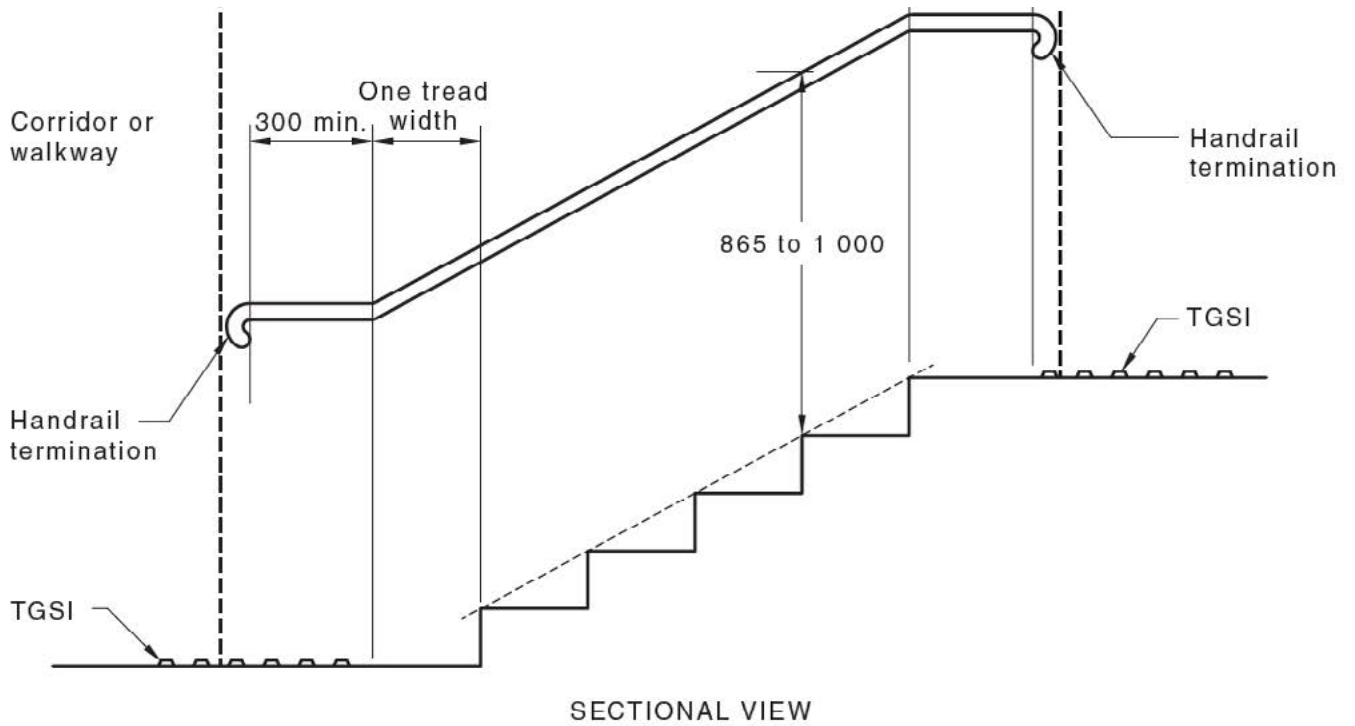


Diagram 7.1: Standard stair section

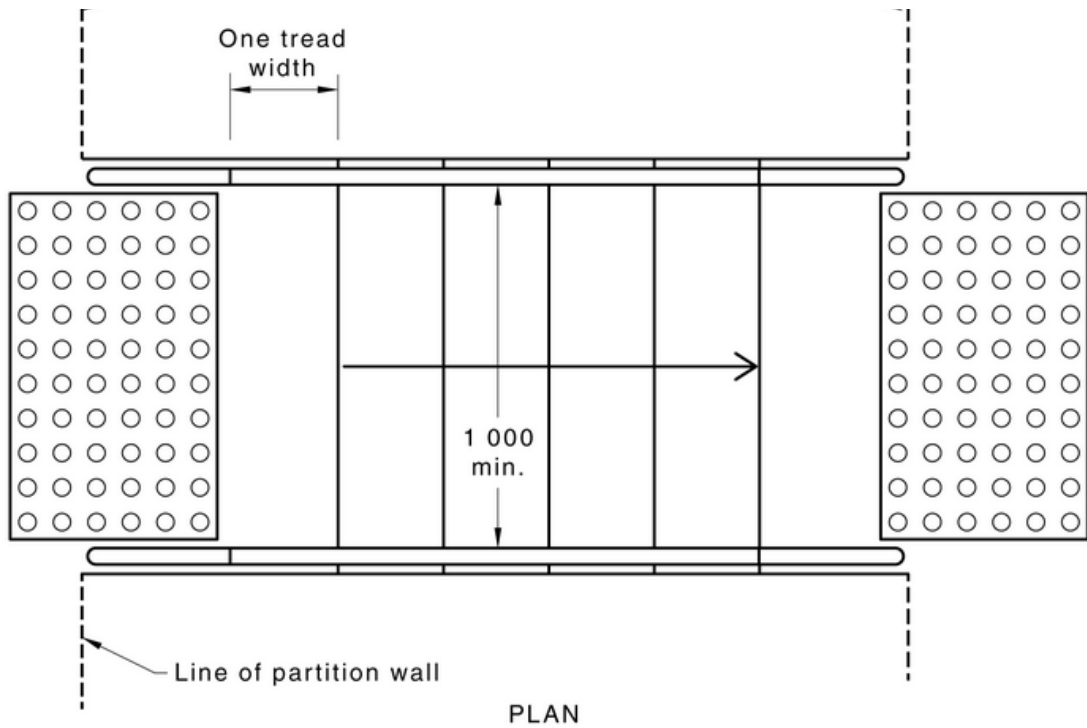


Diagram 7.2: Standard ramp plan



# 8. Doors

## Rationale:

Correctly designed doors and door openings allow a person with a disability to independently open and pass through the door.

## Legislative requirement:

- NCC and the Premises Standards Part D3.1 requires an accessway be provided for a person with a disability 'to and within all areas normally used by the occupants'
- An accessway is to have all doors and doorways compliant with AS1428.1

## Relevant Australian Standard:

- AS1428.1 Section 10

## General requirements:

- The minimum clear opening of a doorway should be 850mm. Where double doors are used, the 850mm minimum clear opening should be the active leaf
- All doorways should have a minimum luminance contrast of 30% between the door leaf and door jamb, adjacent wall and/or architrave
- 'Lever' style door handles should be provided instead of 'knob' style handle. On sliding doors 'D' style handles should be provided
- For doors, other than fire and smoke doors, the force required to initially open, and then to hold open, the door should not exceed 20N
- Frameless or fully glazed doors, sidelights or windows, which could be mistaken for a doorway or opening must have compliant visual indicators

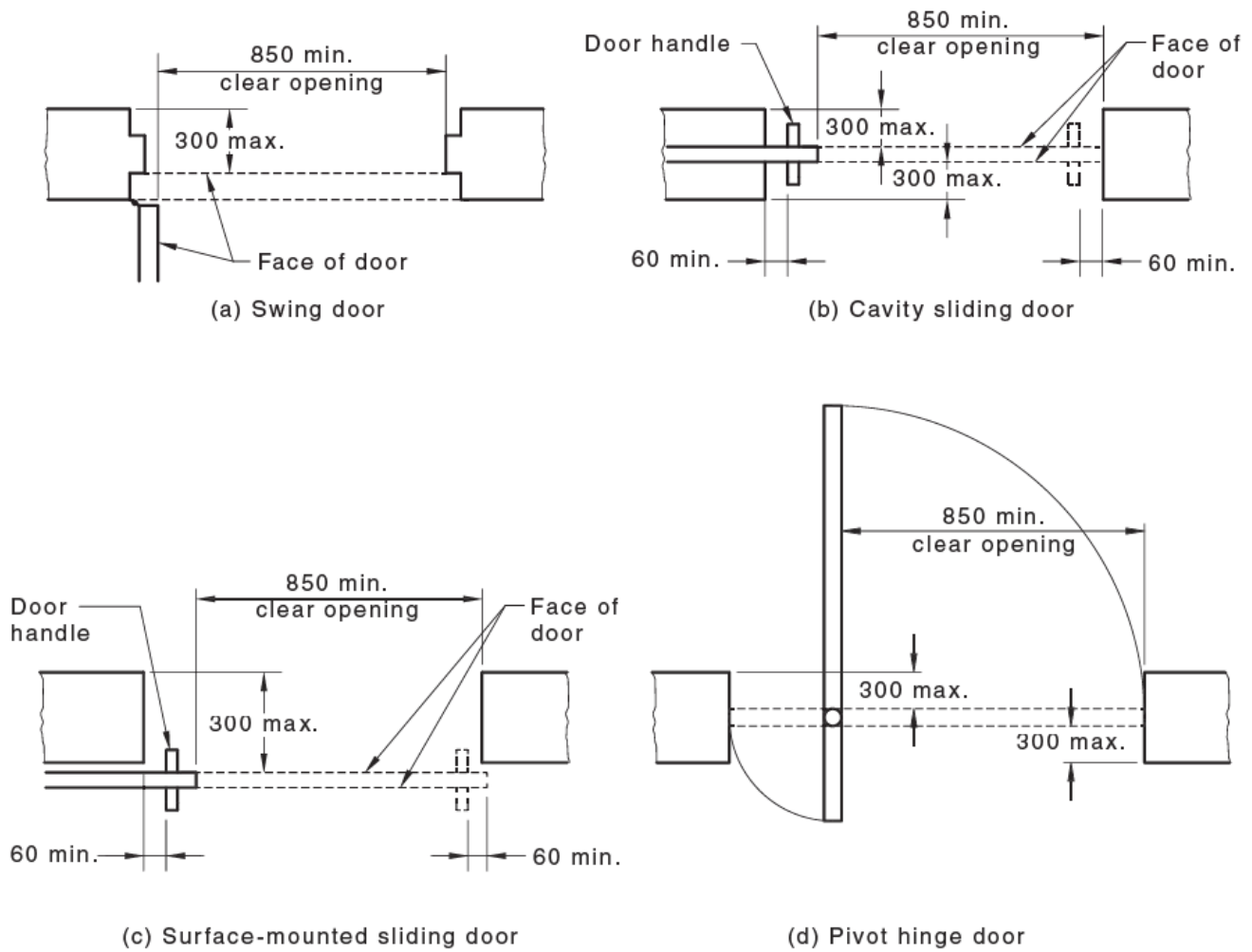


Diagram 8.1: Clear door widths

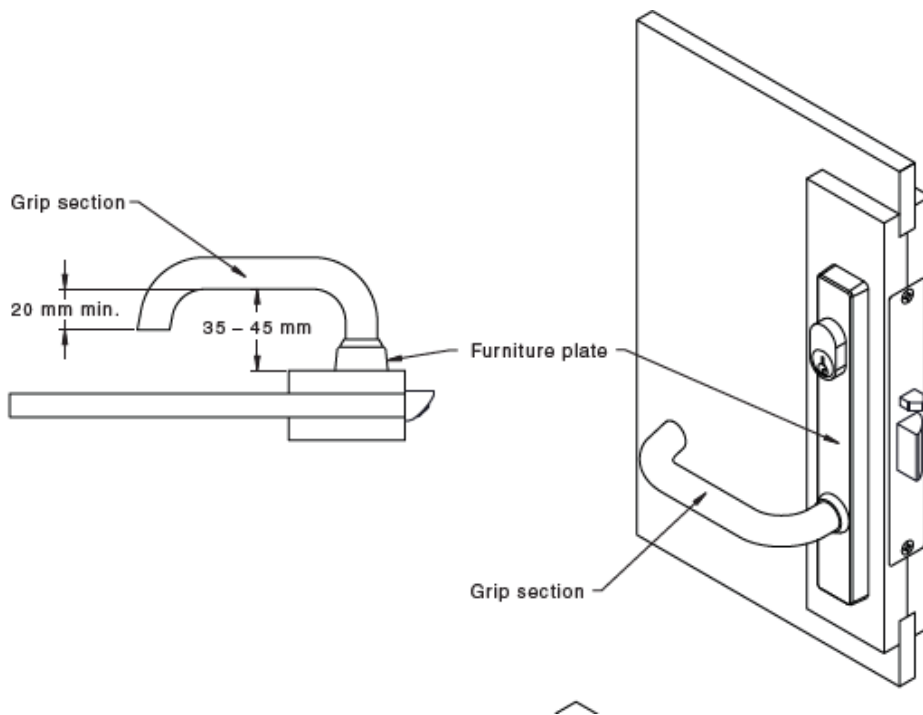


Diagram 8.2: Required 'lever' door handles

# 9. Internal Accessways

## Rationale:

Compliant internal accessways are required to provide safe and convenient access within a building. The accessway includes the door openings and the corridor widths.

## Legislative requirement:

- NCC Part D3.1 requires an accessway be provided for a person with a disability 'to and within all areas normally used by the occupants'

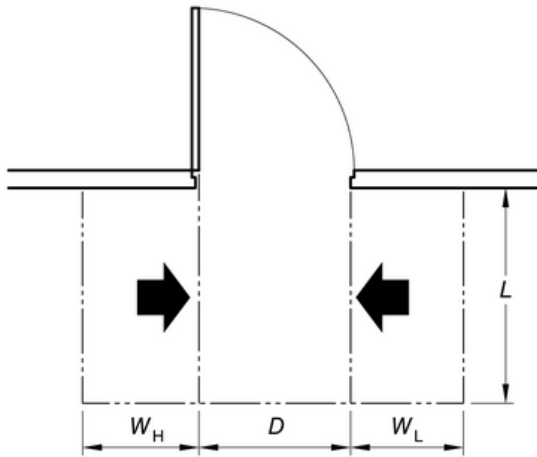
## Relevant Australian Standard:

- AS1428.1-2021 Section 3 and Section 10

## General requirements:

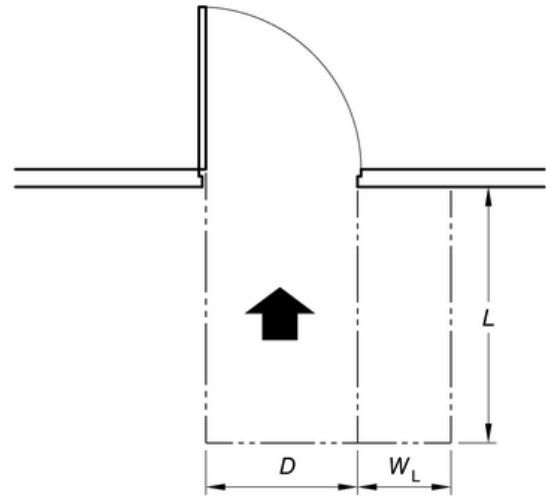
An accessway or a continuous accessible path of travel should consist of the following:

- a minimum unobstructed height 2000mm
- a minimum unobstructed width of 1000mm
- 1500mm x 1500mm circulation space within corridors where there is a 60 - 90 degree turn
- compliant circulation spaces at doors
- a level and slip resistant surface
- compliant ramps if required
- compliant TGSIs if required
- compliant stairs



Dimension $D$	Dimension $L$	Dimension $W_H$	Dimension $W_L$
850	1 240	560	660
900	1 210	510	660
950	1 175	460	660
1 000	1 155	410	660

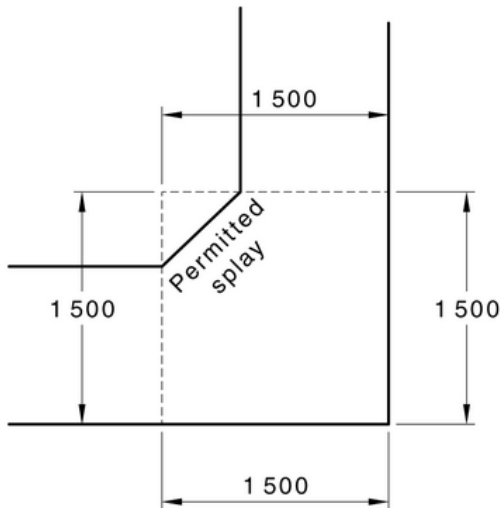
(c) Either side approach, door opens away from user



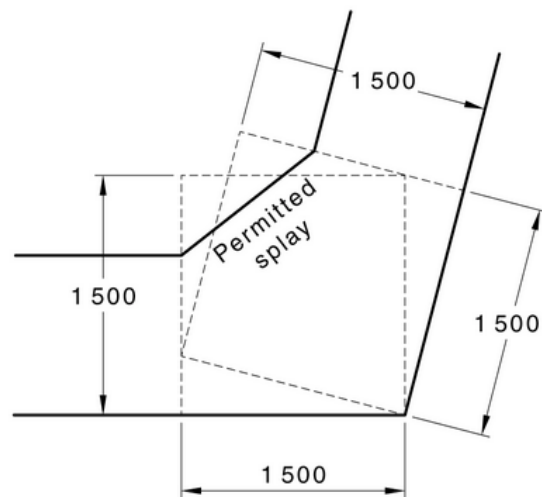
Dimension $D$	Dimension $L$	Dimension $W_H$	Dimension $W_L$
850	1 450	0	510
900	1 450	0	510
950	1 450	0	510
1 000	1 450	0	510

(d) Front approach, door opens away from user

Diagram 9.1: Door circulation examples



Turn 90° in path of travel  
Corridor less than 1 500 mm wide  
requires widening at turn



Turn 75° in path of travel  
Corridor less than 1 500 mm wide  
requires widening at turn

Diagram 9.2: Corridor circulation requirements

# 10. Accessible Sanitary Facilities

## Rationale:

Where sanitary facilities are provided accessible toilets and showers should also be provided. Unisex facilities are required as a male user may have a female carer or vice a versa. Accessible toilet facilities are specifically designed to provide adequate space to accommodate wheelchair access and assistance for transfers.

## Legislative requirement:

- NCC and the Premises Standards Part F2.4
- In general, each sanitary block is required to have a unisex accessible sanitary facility and a male and female ambulant toilet facility

## Relevant Australian Standard:

- AS1428.1- 2021 Section 12 and Section 13

## General requirements:

The most important consideration is the size of the area and the location of fittings to ensure that a person can easily move around and use the toilet and hand basin once inside. Accessible toilets should have:

- an accessible toilet sign with the international symbol of access (white symbol on blue background)
- 850mm min wide clear door opening
- for toilets installed before 1 May 2011, circulation space of 1600mm x 2000mm
- for toilets installed from 1 May 2011, circulation space of 1900mm x 2300mm

Ambulant sanitary compartment for people with ambulant disabilities should have:

- a cubicle width of 900mm with a door opening width of 700mm
- 900mm x 900mm clearance in front of the toilet pan

Dimensions in millimetres

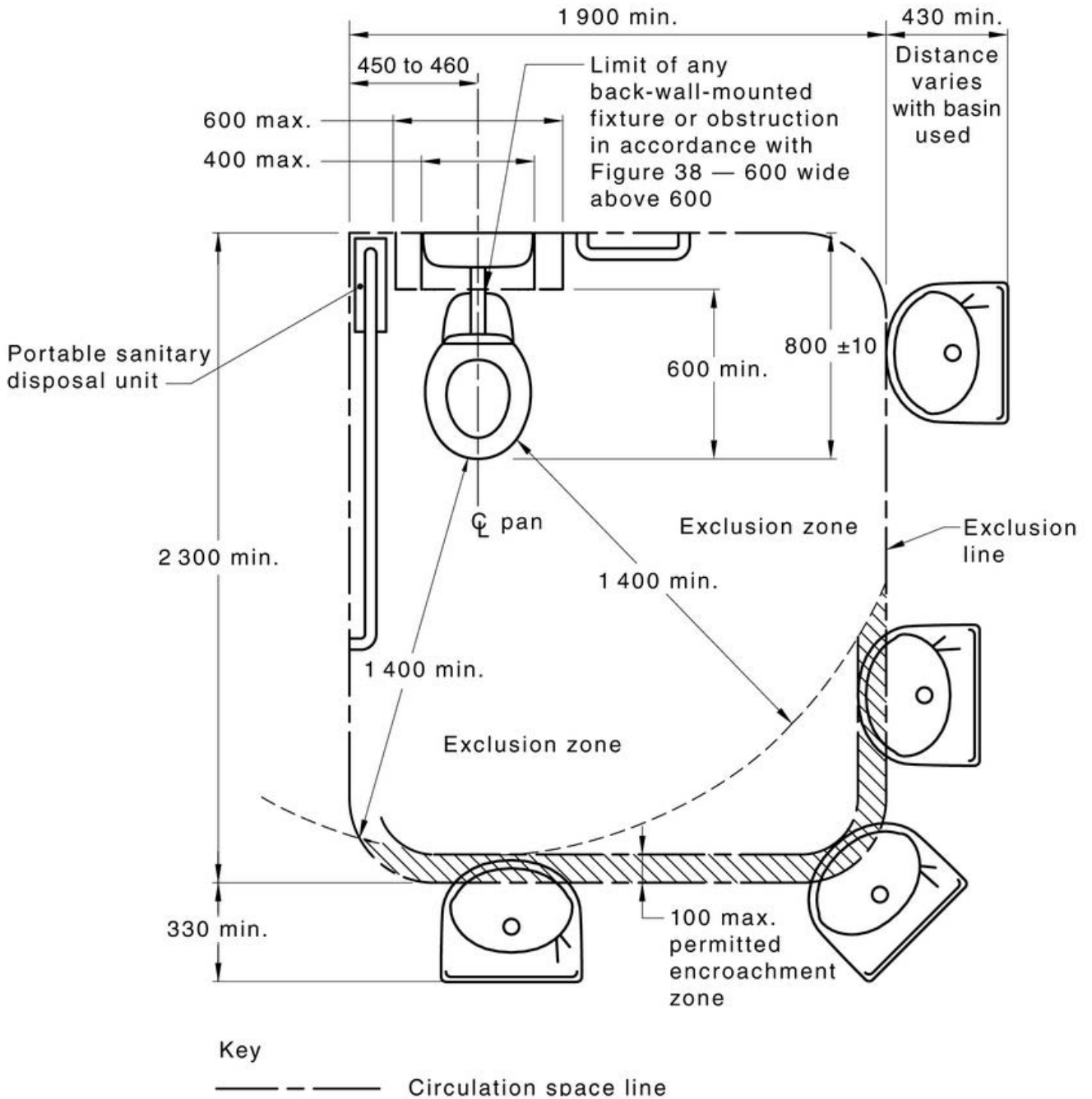


Diagram 10.1: Accessible toilet circulation requirements

# 11. Tactile Ground Service Indicators

## Rationale:

TGSIs are specific tiles or surfaces with raised texture treatment to assist people who are blind or vision impaired with orientation and wayfinding. For a building required to be accessible, TGSIs must be provided to warn people who are blind or have a vision impairment that they are approaching stairways, escalators, ramps, level and inclined moving walkways and overhead hazards.

## Legislative requirement:

- NCC and the Premises Standards Part D3.8 specifies where TGSIs are required

## Relevant Australian Standard:

- AS1428.1- 2021 Section 6
- AS/NZS 1428.4.1 - 2009

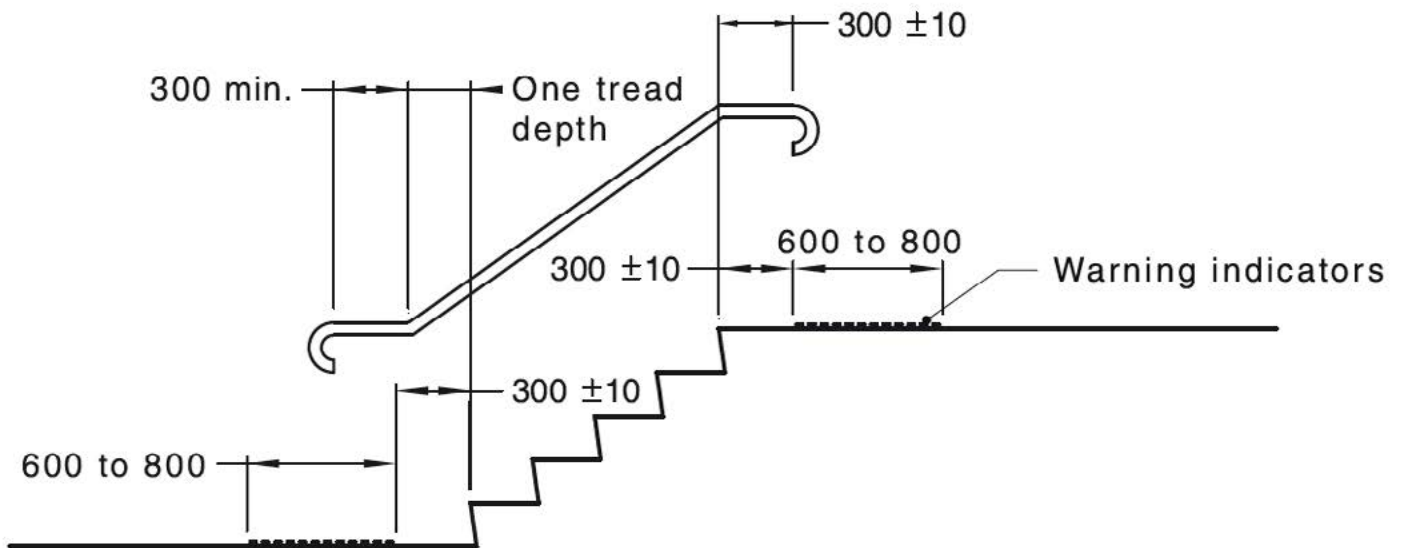
## General requirements:

### Warning indicators should be installed:

- the full width of the path of travel
- perpendicular to the direction of travel when approaching the hazard
- set back 300 from the edge of the hazard (i.e. ramp or stair)
- a minimum distance of 600mm to 800mm in depth from the direction of approach

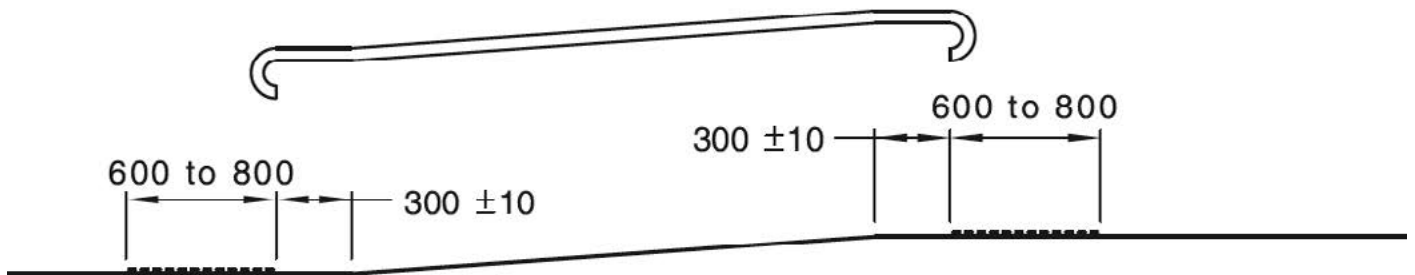
### TGSIs should have a luminance contrast:

- of 30% for integrated styles
- not less than 45% for discrete styles
- 60% for two colour discrete styles



(c) Side elevation where top and bottom of stairway or escalator leads to an open area

Diagram 12.1: Typical location of TGSIs on stairs



(c) Side elevation where top and bottom of ramp leads to an open area

Diagram 12.2: Typical location of TGSIs on ramps



## 12. Reception Counters and Bars

### Rationale:

Installation of low height reception counters and bars, incorporating adequate leg clearance is essential. If high counters are installed, many users with disabilities, particularly a person who may be seated, may not effectively be able to undertake a conversation with staff.

### Legislative requirement:

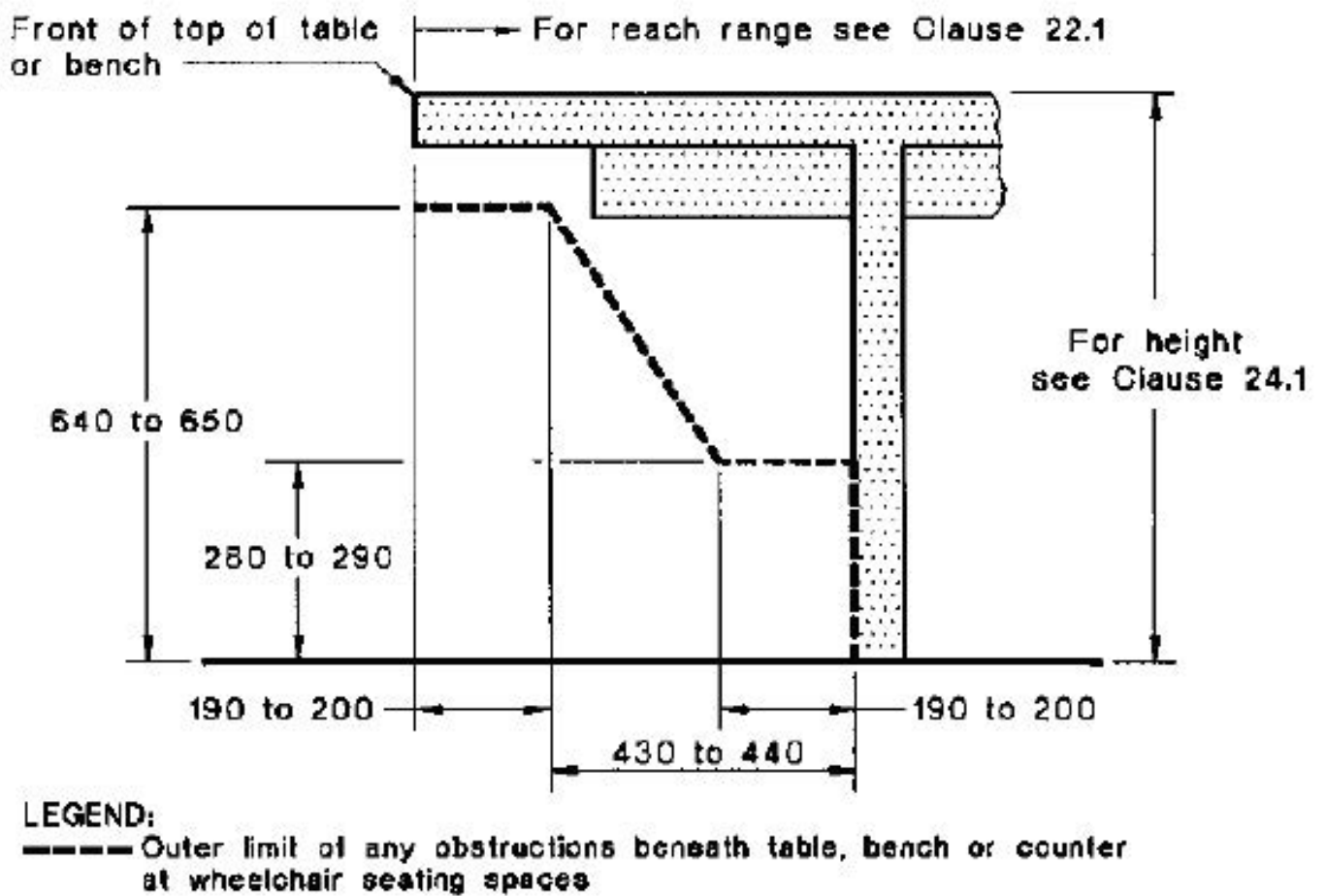
- The NCC and the Premises Standards does not have any requirements for counters and bars within a building to be accessible
- For compliance with the DDA it is recommended that accessible counter and bar areas be provided

### Relevant Australian Standard:

- AS1428.2 -1992 Clause 24

### General requirements:

- Where a single unit only is provided, the height to the top of the unit and the height beneath the unit shall be as follows:
  - (a) Height from the finished floor to the top of the unit = 850 (+/-) 20mm.
  - (b) Height of clearance beneath the unit from the finished floor = 720 (+/-) 20mm
- Consideration should also be given to the provision of other furniture that allows a person using a wheelchair or an older adult ease of access. Tables with leg clearance underneath, circulation space around and between furniture and fittings, and colour contrast with background, dimensions and supports such as backs and armrests



NOTE: For width of seating spaces see Clause 24.1.3.

DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES

Diagram 13.1: Accessible counter requirements

# 13. Signage

## **Rationale:**

Signage allows individuals who may have a vision impairment to read and interpret information in regards to hazards and facilities within the built environment

## **Legislative requirement:**

- For a building required to be accessible, D3.6 of the NCC and the Premises Standards specifies the signage requirements

## **Relevant Australian Standard:**

- AS1428.1- 2021 Section 5

## **General requirements:**

**Signage (including Braille and tactile) is to be provided:**

- at any non-accessible building entrance providing appropriate direction to an accessible entrance
- at accessible toilets (including information about the facility configuration i.e. LH or RH)
- at any non accessible bank of toilets directing a person to the accessible bank of toilets
- at ambulant toilet facilities
- at spaces incorporating hearing augmentation (including information about type of system in use and availability / location of receivers)



Diagram 14.1: Example of accessible toilet signage

toilets



Diagram 14.2: Example of ambulant toilet signage

# 14. Wayfinding Signage

## **Rationale:**

Wayfinding signage has the function to inform people of the surroundings in an unfamiliar environment. It is important to show information at strategic points to guide people in the right direction. Inadequate wayfinding and room identification signage makes it difficult for visitors to identify facilities and toilets within the centre. Poor wayfinding signage impacts greatly on elderly visitors and people who may have a cognitive impairment.

## **Legislative requirement:**

- While D3.6 of the NCC and the Premises Standards provide specifications for signage relating to toilets, emergency exits and hearing augmentation systems there are no specifications regarding 'wayfinding signage'

## **Relevant Australian Standard:**

- AS1428.1 -2021 Section 5
- 1993 Clause 17

## **General requirements:**

- Provision of appropriate signage that is clear, concise, easy to read and displays the blue international symbol of access, as appropriate, to assist people with intellectual and cognitive and sensory issues is important. Other considerations include Braille and tactile markings, audio announcements, location, height and lighting of signs
- Signage should be located at any set down area, car park or on directional pathways to buildings, at any non accessible entrance directing users to the nearest accessible entrance, as well as at and inside building entrances. It should also be provided inside buildings to indicate accessible facilities and direction to various facilities



Diagram 15.1: Example of wayfinding signage

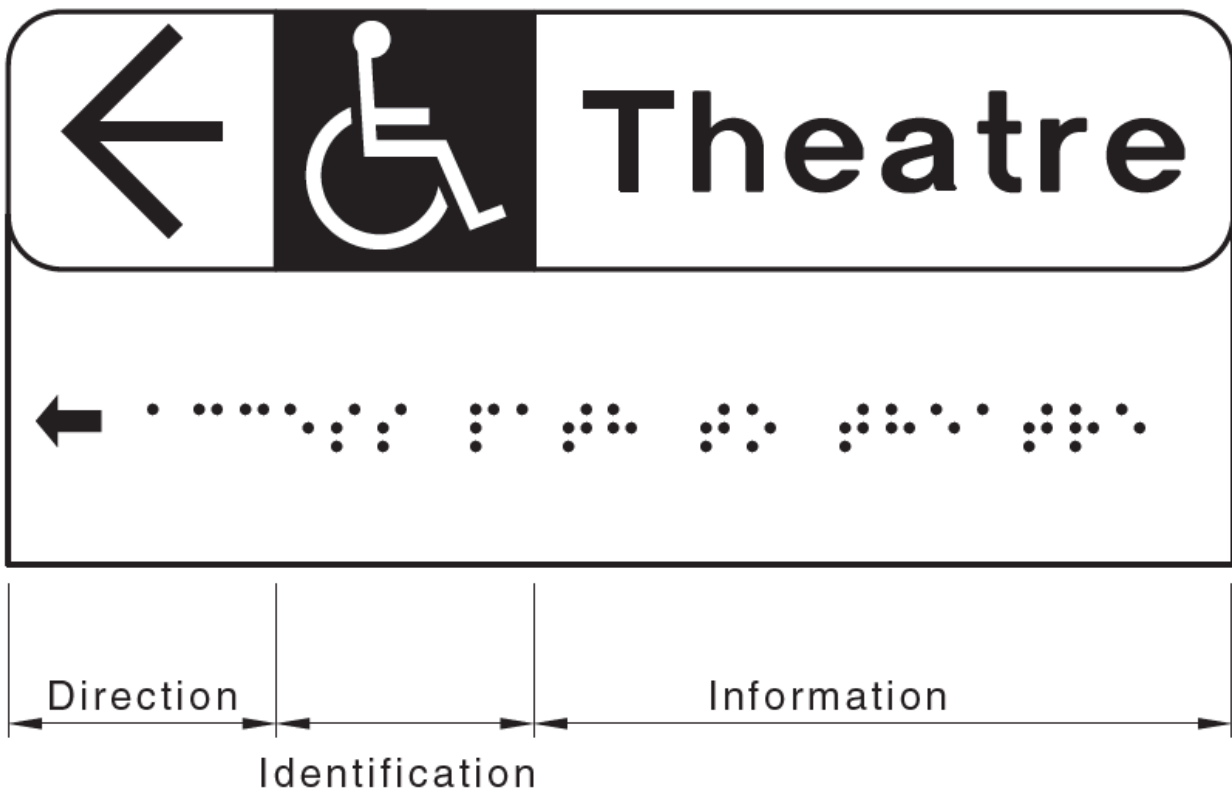


Diagram 15.2: Example of wayfinding signage

# 15. Hearing Augmentation Systems

## **Rationale:**

Hearing augmentation is important for people who are Deaf or hard of hearing in order to support participation in a range of activities. Assistive listening systems are important in any area where people who are Deaf or hard of hearing wish to hear effectively, this may include areas where meetings, presentations, lectures, theatre, sporting and leisure events or similar activities are to be held.

## **Legislative requirement:**

- NCC and the Premises Standards Part D3.7
- Hearing augmentation systems are to be provided where an inbuilt amplification system is installed in an auditorium, conference room, meeting room, teller's booth and ticket office

## **Relevant Australian Standard:**

- AS1428.5 2010

## **General requirements:**

- In addition to the legislative required hearing augmentation systems other considerations to assist a person who is Deaf or hard of hearing whilst using a building include, provision of acoustic design elements that assist in reducing background noise particularly in indoor areas such as reception counters, public meeting areas, social interchange points, information and cashier areas. These elements could include
  - rubber tips on furniture legs
  - soft furnishings
  - low pile carpet
  - heavy curtains and wall hangings
  - acoustic treatments to walls and ceilings

# 16. Accessible Seating

## Rationale:

Accessible seating is required in a variety of locations within venues to allow people using mobility aids the choice in their desired viewing position – similar to the way other patrons who don't use mobility aids have choice. Accessible seating spaces must be provided in conjunction with standard seating spaces so that people using wheelchairs or other mobility aids can sit with family, friends or carers.

## Legislative requirement:

- NCC and the Premises Standards Part D3.9
- The number of accessible seating locations and configuration is dependent on the total number of seats within the venue
- Where fixed seating is provided in a Class 9b assembly building, wheelchair seating spaces complying with AS1428.1 must be provided

## Relevant Australian Standard:

- AS1428.1- 2021 Section 15

## General requirements:

- **Where fixed seating is provided, wheelchair seating space shall be as follows:**
  - (a) Adjacent to, and on the same level as, other seating in the row and shall be accessed by a continuous accessible path of travel
  - (b) Located to allow lines of sight comparable to those for general viewing areas and shall not be obstructed by opaque handrails or balustrades.
- The ground or floor shall be level when indoors or have a gradient of not steeper than 1 in 40 in outdoor areas
- The minimum space for each wheelchair is dependent on the number and location of accessible seats



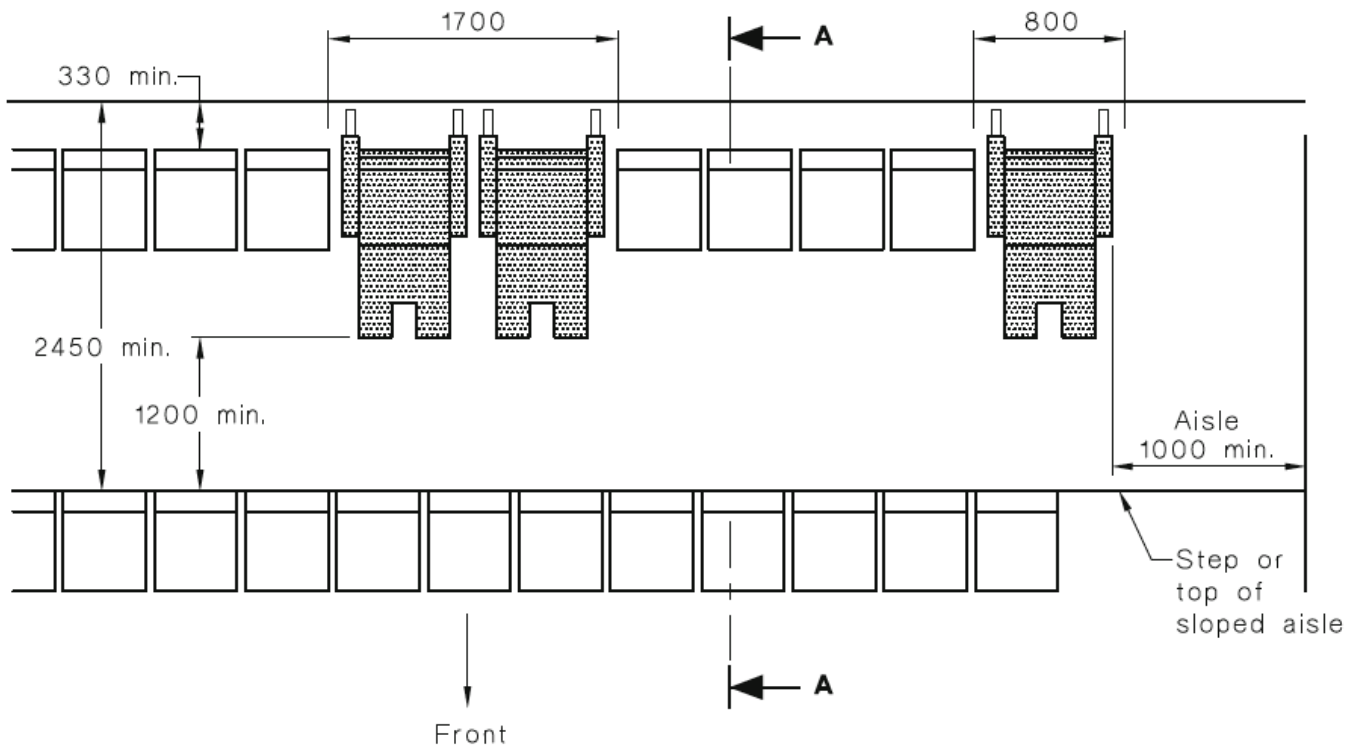


Diagram 17.1 Front approach wheelchair seating

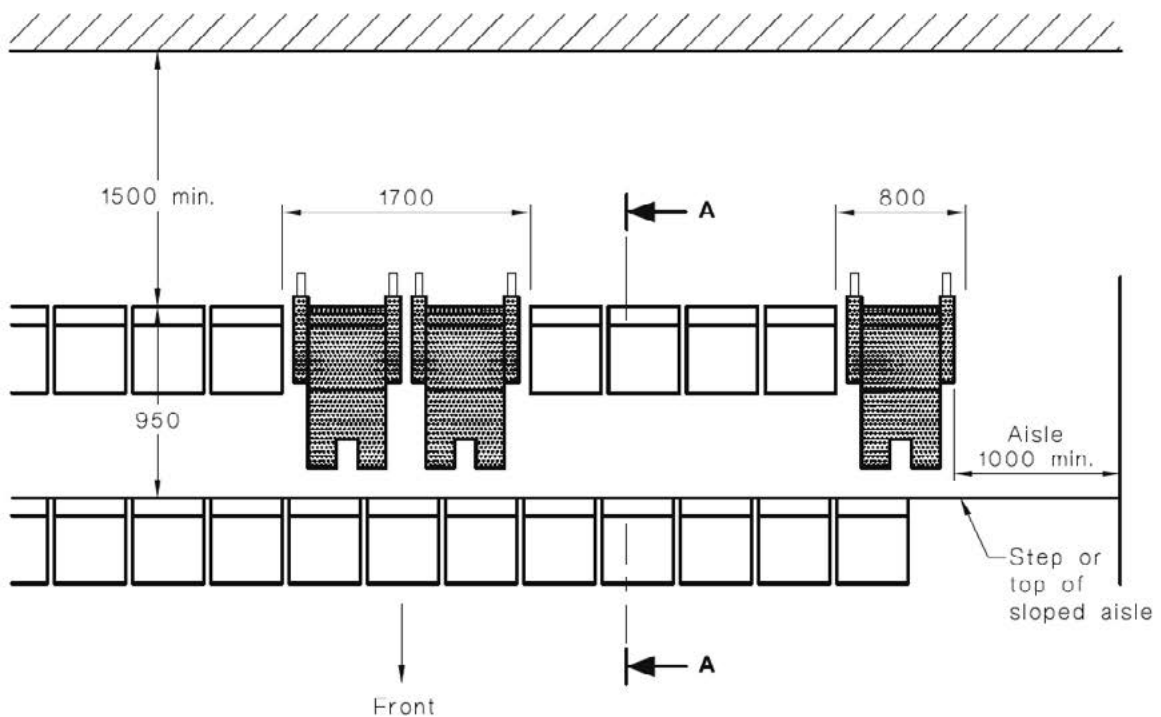


Diagram 17.2 Rear approach wheelchair seating

# 17. Lifts

## Rationale:

Passenger lifts should be provided in all premises with more than one level (see Premises standards / NCC for exemptions / limitations). They should incorporate sufficient space to allow a person using a mobility aid, to comfortably enter and access the operational components including lift buttons with tactile elements and emergency intercoms etc. Handrails, tactile markings to lift buttons and signage Should also be provided.

## Legislative requirement:

- NCC and the Premises Standards Part E3
- Part E3 of the NCC and the Premises Standards provide details of lift requirements within a building

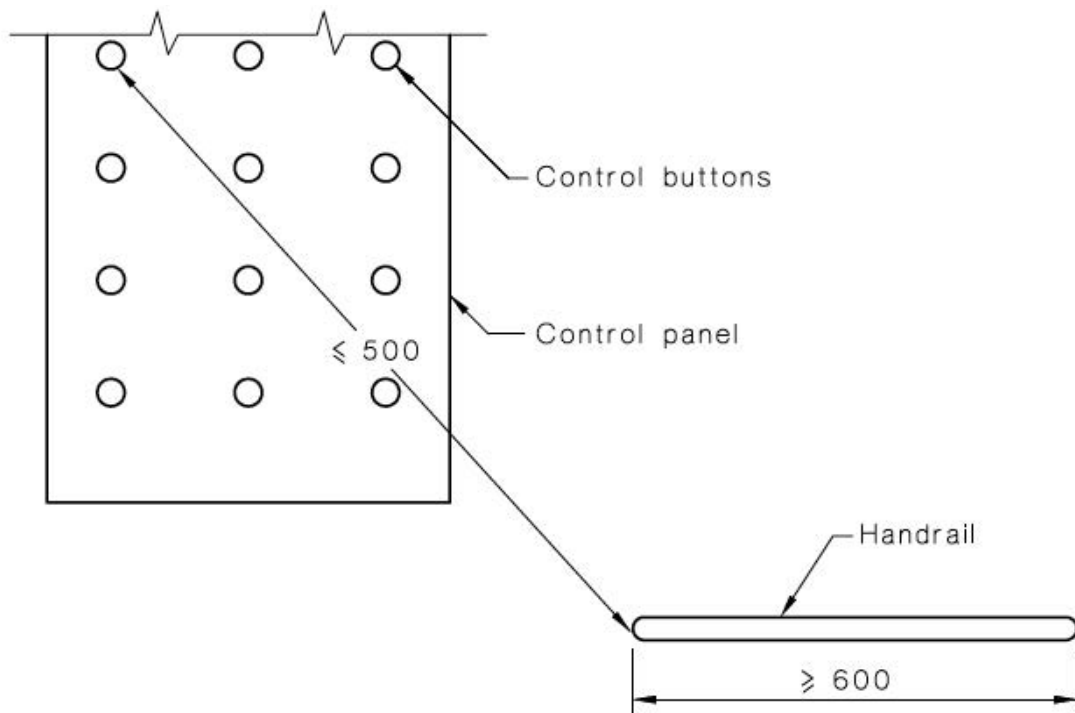
## Relevant Australian Standard:

- AS1735.12 - 1999

## General requirements:

The principle requirements for a lift suitable for a person with a disability include:

- a minimum clear door opening of 900mm
- a minimum door open time of 6 seconds
- a minimum lift carriage of 1100mm x 1300mm for lifts travelling less than 12 metres and 1400mm x 1600mm for lifts travelling greater than 12 metres
- audible information to identify each time the lifts stops
- surfaces in close proximity to the call buttons providing low glare and reflection
- handrails being appropriately located to the control panels



DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES

Diagram 18.1 Internal call button reach ranges

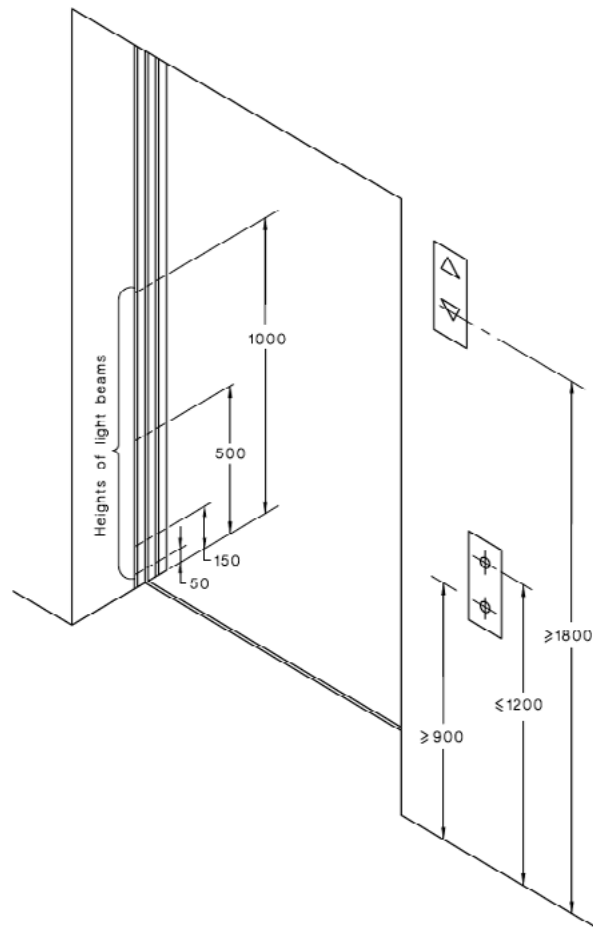


Diagram 18.2 Landing call button locations