

Part D

Changing and toilet provision

Accessible and inclusive sports facilities (AISF)

(formerly known as
Accessible Sports Facilities)

Think of the environment. Please avoid
printing this A4 document unnecessarily.

Sport England's design guidance aims to:

- Increase awareness of good design;
- Help built environment professionals, volunteers, clients, operators, user representatives and stakeholders follow best practice;
- Encourage well-designed facilities that meet the needs of sport and physical activity and are a pleasure to use.

Cover: CGI image of an example changing room
Image credit: Roberts Limbrick Architects

Document accessibility

This document has been designed for comfortable reading at A4 and on a laptop screen, but can also be printed at A3 for large print versions. The pdf is accessible and has been tested to work with text readers.

The AISF guidance has a new format with separately downloadable parts and appendices – see page 4. They have been developed to enable the information to be digested and processed easily, with illustrations and tables for quick reference.

User guide

Before using this design guidance for any specific projects, all users should refer to the on-line user guide which explains when and how to use the guidance as well as understanding the limitations of use.

Click here for **User guide** and other
Design and cost guidance

Foreword

Accessible and inclusive facilities for all

Sport England believes that good facilities are fundamental to developing opportunities for sport and physical activity for everyone, from the youngest beginners to late starters and elite athletes. Sports and leisure facilities, from the smallest to largest, should be designed to be accessible and inclusive with flexibility to provide equitable sport and activity for everyone.

Good design should be based upon:

- Stakeholder engagement putting people at the heart of the whole design process;
- A sound understanding of current trends and practices within individual sports;
- Research and developments in the sport and leisure industry;
- Accounting for a diverse spectrum of user needs;
- Experience gained from previously-built schemes.

These considerations should be embraced within the earliest vision statement and enshrined in the briefing stages through to the final detailed specifications and operational arrangements.

Sport England's design guidance notes aim to promote a greater understanding of inclusive design principles, technical and other important considerations to arrive at appropriate solutions that meet a wide spectrum of user needs. The guidance also signposts to further information, advice and expertise as well as good practice examples.

The built environments where movement and physical activity take place can sometimes be a person's biggest barrier to being more active.

This guidance provides the technical information needed to ensure that facilities are not just functionally accessible but intuitive, inviting, and capable of both attracting and meeting the needs of our increasingly diverse communities.

Good design is about putting people first and AISF is a vital tool in creating and maintaining places and spaces that support us all, without exception, to move more."

Viveen Taylor, **Director of Equality, Diversity and Inclusion in Sport**

How this document relates to other guidance

The Accessible and Inclusive Sports Facilities (AISF) guidance documents should be read alongside the latest version of related Sport England guidance and other key statutory and national governing body of sport (NGB) requirements and the links highlighted below:

Sport England AISF documents

Part A **Essential reading**
1: Introduction
2: Key considerations
3: Project delivery

Part B External areas

Part C Internal areas

 **Part D** **Changing and toilet provision**

Part E Wayfinding and signage

Part F Emergency evacuation

Part G Consultation and engagement

Part H Operation and management

Appendices Further information and checklists

To download AISF documents [Click here](#)

Other sports guidance

Strategic Outcomes Planning Guidance (SOPG) [Click here](#)

Demographic knowledge [Click here](#)

Dementia-friendly sport and physical activity guide [Click here](#)

Safeguarding [Click here](#)

NGB sport-specific and wheelchair sports requirements (see also Appendices overview) [Click here](#)

Other key references

Equality Act 2010 [Click here](#)

Building Regulations / Approved Documents (AD) [Click here](#)

British Standard (BS) 8300 "Design of an accessible and inclusive built environment" [Click here](#)

BSI PAS 6463: 2022 "Design for the Mind - Neurodiversity and the Built Environment" [Click here](#)

Inclusive Design Overlay to the RIBA Plan of Work [Click here](#)

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1 Design considerations

This section covers accessible and inclusive design considerations for changing rooms, toilets, showers, clothes storage, vanity areas, lobbies, and provides minimum provision allowances.



1.1 Introduction

This section covers accessible and inclusive design considerations for changing rooms, toilets, showers, clothes storage, vanity areas and lobbies. These are normal parts of the support accommodation for sports and physical activity facilities, and where provided, should be designed for a diverse range of individual needs and preferences. However, the guidance is not exhaustive or limited to the examples included.

The provision of clean, well-maintained accessible changing and toilet facilities is key to encouraging more people to be active and will benefit everyone using and visiting a facility. The experience of these facilities will form a lasting memory which should be a positive one if users are to want to return on a regular basis.

1.2 General principles

The general principles of inclusive and accessible design for a diverse range of user needs are covered in detail in the AISF Part A Essential reading document. To apply these principles, it is essential that there is a sufficiently detailed understanding of all potential users. This should initially be based on consultation with potential users and interest groups and then an ongoing customer-focussed approach that informs the design development (see section 1.4.9).

Accessible and inclusive provision is important for all aspects of leisure facilities, but potentially most crucial for toilet and changing areas. Poor design, management and maintenance can have a negative impact on users' overall experience and could discourage future visits. For some, the availability of suitable toilet and changing provision that is managed appropriately will determine whether they can visit in the first place or make return visits.

Facilities will generally be recommended by word of mouth and social media. Good facilities might get a more diverse and larger audience, whereas, poorly designed or managed facilities may be avoided.

The right changing and toilet provision will be created when:

- The facilities are designed and managed so that everyone feels welcome, reflecting the needs of the community it serves;
- The environment allows users to feel as safe as possible, without added anxiety, and is a place where their dignity and privacy is respected and maintained when using the facilities;
- The design and overall provision gives operators flexibility in the choices they can offer users, with the ability to tailor the provision to their specific customers' needs and requirements.

1.3 How people use facilities

The use of facilities can vary from person to person, group to group, and depending on the nature of the activities. In some situations, people may choose to change and shower in the comfort of their own home rather than at a particular locality. At other times, the home will be the natural start and finish point for a person's daily exercise regime, such as a walk in the park, a game of tennis or a visit to the local gym. These users may only need a bench to sit on to change footwear, suitable toilets to use, and secure storage for personal belongings. Alternatively, a full changing facility may be required as an integrated part of the activity.

It is also important to note as well as sports wheelchair zone provision, all parts of a facility should be freely accessible using a standard wheelchair – see Part C.

The information gathered during consultation and engagement will give a better understanding of what people's needs are, helping to inform design and management solutions. Many factors can come into play and the provision should aim to be attractive, accessible and inclusive.

See Part G Inclusive consultation and engagement.

The information gathered during consultation and engagement will give a better understanding of what people's needs are, helping to inform design and management solutions.



The Sands Centre, Carlisle
Image credit: Stuart Walker Photography

1.4 What facilities are needed?

The statutory minimum standards for toilets in new buildings in England is set out in Building Regulations Approved Document M Volume 2, which refers to the BS 8300 Codes of Practice generally and to Sport England's guidance for sport and leisure facilities. Note that in the Greater London area, the London Plan requires the guidance in BS 8300: 2018 to be followed for all new buildings as a planning policy requirement.

This Sport England guidance sets out what provision is specifically appropriate for sport and leisure facilities based on industry best practice and will in many cases be higher than the statutory minimum. The highest standards should always be followed, where practicable.

Designers and operators should also consider any sports and facility-specific guidance available from Sport England alongside the sport national governing bodies (NGBs) to inform the type and level of provision. In addition, design decisions on scope, type and quantity of changing and toilet provision should be informed and influenced by consultation with users, wider stakeholders and NGBs, and where appropriate any SOPG work. Any design decisions should be recorded in the Access and Inclusion File as described in AISF Part A. The file should be updated as the provision, design and specification develop over time.

For the NGBs sport-specific guidance and Sport England's SOPG guidance, see links on page 4 of this document.

Each project is unique, and therefore it is essential that all factors are considered every time. The type, quantity and sports level of provision will depend on many factors and is likely to vary from site to site, even for identical types of amenities, due to local differences.

The main factors to consider when specifying and designing the changing and toilet provision are set out in the following sections 1.4.1 - 1.4.9.



Aspire@ThePark, Wakefield
Image credit: GT3 Architects
(with modifications by SE)

This Sport England guidance sets out what provision is specifically appropriate for sport and leisure facilities based on industry best practice and will in many cases be higher than the statutory minimum.

1.4.1 User needs

The consultation should provide a clear picture of who will or could potentially use the facility. This will provide essential information to the designers and operators developing the project brief. For example, what is the age range of users? What are the likely numbers that need to be accommodated at any one time? Are there any specific cultural needs of the community that need to be addressed? A gap analysis may be required to identify who is not within the anticipated users and if this might be due to lack of existing provision and how this could be addressed.

1.4.2 Choice and flexibility for users

Wherever possible, customers should have a choice of provision to meet their needs and preferences. Providing choice helps minimise barriers to participation. Particularly in multi-use and group settings, it is important that operators are customer focussed and able to offer choice to users. There should be flexibility to cater for a range of programme scenarios and accommodate people's needs as individuals or as groups, for example, different ages, physical and cognitive abilities, genders or cultural backgrounds. When planning toilet facilities, the local demographics should be considered so that the requirements of a broad range of backgrounds and faith groups can be met.

Wherever possible, customers should have a choice of provision to meet their needs and preferences. Providing choice helps minimise barriers to participation.

1.4.3 Protection and safeguarding

It is very important for customers to feel safe and be able to maintain their privacy while using the changing and toilet provision. Safeguarding considerations are essential factors in the design of any changing and toilet provision to ensure everyone including children, young people and adults are protected.

1.4.4 Type of activity or sport

The changing and toilet provision should reflect the activities or sports provided. Understanding what is required and how it will be used is essential to creating the right solution. For example, for sports such as cricket, the changing room is potentially in use for the whole of the game, whereas other sports generally only require the provision at the start and end of each period of play. Often, people playing many different sports will use the same facility at other times and this needs to be factored into any solution. Section 4 provides example solutions for different settings.

1.4.5 Type of use

The different types of use can vary significantly, e.g. from indoor to outdoor use, or wet to dry use or, clean to dirty use. The facility may need to provide open access, for example, in a park setting or, it may be part of a large leisure centre where entry control may need to be closely managed. Different types of use may require different design solutions to meet the needs of anticipated and future potential users.

1.4.6 Level of activity

This can range from informal or recreational activity up to competitive sport where the type and location of the facility is determined by league/competition rules. No matter what the level of activity, it is essential that user needs are fully considered when developing designs.

1.4.7 Programming considerations

Providing flexibility and choice is essential to maximise the benefit of any facility and to meet the needs of the intended users and uses. For example, designing the changing and toilet layouts so that they can allow rooms to be allocated for male or female use to suit the programming needs, or providing adjacent rooms that can be linked together as buffer areas to give flexibility to accommodate more people – see sections 1.6, 3.1.2 and 4.3 for information on buffer changing rooms.

1.4.8 Safety considerations

All changing and toilet facilities should have audio and visual alerting systems for emergency evacuation – see Part F for further information. Many people who benefit from hearing aids on a day-to-day basis are unlikely to be wearing them in the change/shower area. Some users may also be wearing protective ear plugs when showering.

Visual contrast between adjacent surfaces and on signage and controls is particularly important in areas where people are unlikely to be wearing aids such as glasses. All emergency alarm pull cords within accessible facilities should be connected to the reception desk or suitable alternative space.

All emergency alarm pull cords within accessible facilities should be connected to the reception desk or suitable alternative space.

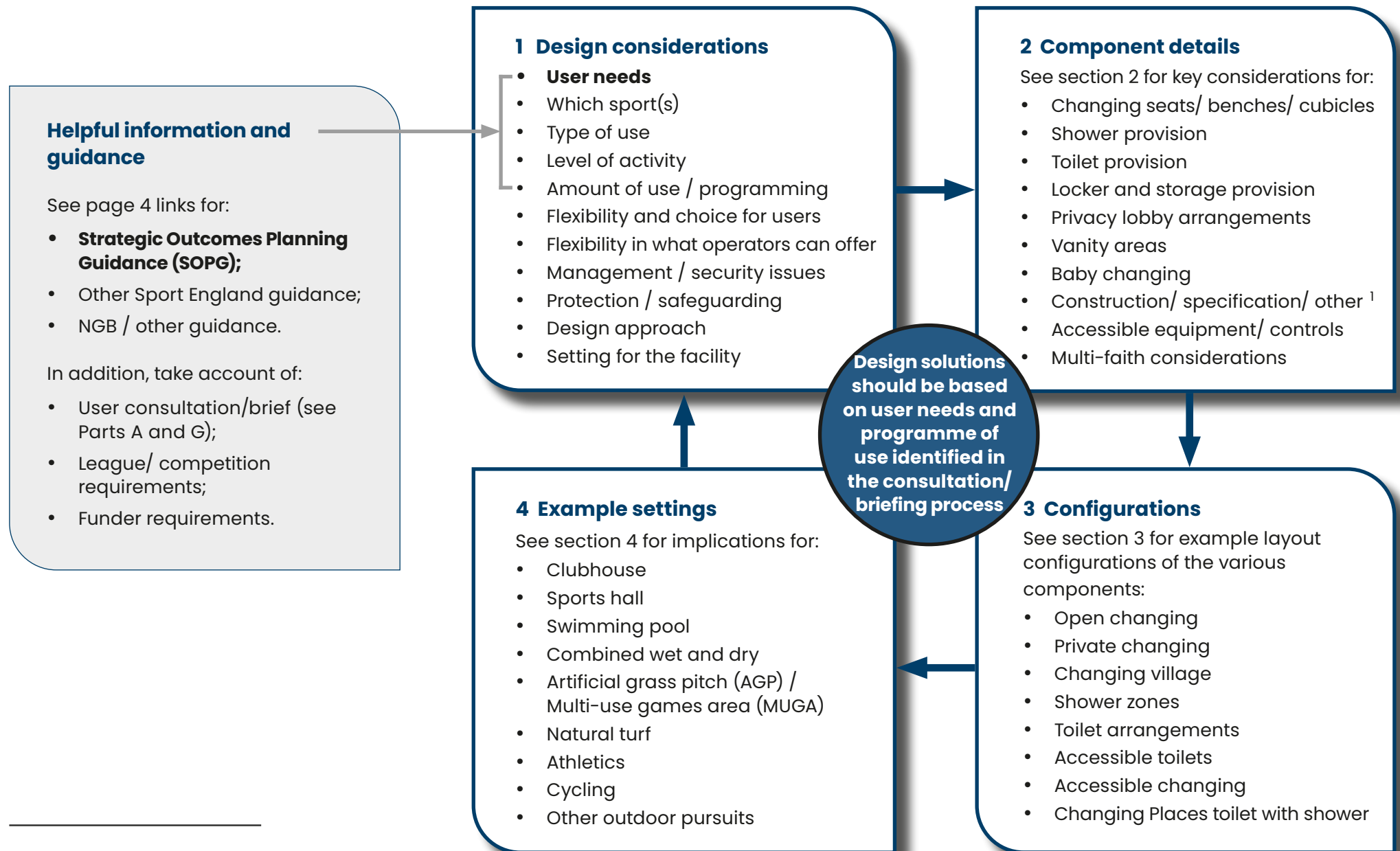
1.4.9 Design development / co-design

The design and the decisions on the overall provision of the toilets and changing for any sport or leisure project should be based on the user needs as well as the planned/potential uses of the facilities. This critical information will have been identified in the consultation and briefing process (see Parts A and G).

Figure D1 on the following page provides a simplified overview of the design development / co-design process, highlighting some, but not all of the important factors that need to be considered. As the diagram indicates, design development is a cycle of continued improvement or iteration to find the best and most appropriate solution.

The design development / co-design process is a cycle of continued improvement or iteration to find the best and most appropriate solution.

Figure D1 Design development process overview



¹ See also AISF Part E Wayfinding and signage.

1.5 Components summary

At an early stage in the project development, it is very important to consider and decide on what the overall changing and toilet provision should be. This is so that the facilities can support and cater for a wide range of individual needs and preferences as well as the planned/potential programming and result in a fit-for-purpose and sustainable facility.

Different changing layouts can be created by bringing together some or all of the components listed below:

- Changing;
- Showers;
- Toilets (including washbasins);
- Storage and lockers;
- Lobbies / privacy screening;
- Vanity areas;
- Baby changing;
- Door arrangements;
- Integrated panel system;
- Accessible equipment and controls;
- Wudu or faith wash facilities;
- Other construction considerations (including partitioning systems vs traditional wall construction).

Section 1.7.1 sets out the minimum provision.

Detailed guidance on the components is provided in section 2, with example layout configurations illustrated in section 3. Section 4 then provides examples of the configurations applied to a range of indicative example facility settings.

Some of the main factors that influence the final decision are set out under section 1.7 Provision.

At an early stage in the project development, it is very important to consider and decide on what the overall changing and toilet provision should be. This is so that the facilities can support and cater for a wide range of individual needs and preferences as well as the planned/potential programming and result in a fit-for-purpose and sustainable facility.



Stechford Leisure Centre
Image credit: provided by
Serco Leisure Limited

A changing village can accommodate a wide range of user needs

1.6 Arrangement types

There are many different ways of arranging changing and toilet provision. This section provides the common terminology used to describe the arrangement types, as well as a short summary explanation.

Section 3 provides further information and detail.

- **Open changing**

Suitable for team or general dry sports hall changing, open changing areas comprise a series of spaces located off the main circulation area with doors and lobbies to provide privacy screening and allocated for either separate male (M) or female (F) use. They typically have open changing benches and can be equipped with ensuite toilets, shower cubicles, and vanity area, with lockers either within or in the adjacent circulation. Private changing cubicles within open change areas are often welcomed for modesty reasons;

- **Changing village**

Usually found in swimming pool environments, changing villages consist of a matrix of private changing and shower cubicles in close proximity to clusters of adjacent lockers. A range of cubicle sizes are usually included to provide privacy for one user, two users, families or larger groups. The circulation routes are usually open to allow natural surveillance and safeguarding with sightlines from adjacent spaces. Changing villages are usually all-gender facilities. However, where the programme of use requires separate male or female areas at certain times, appropriate design features can allow this flexibility of provision whilst retaining some essential all-gender facilities. Changing villages can also be associated with group change, e.g., for school groups etc. and buffer changing – see following sections;

- **Group changing**

A changing area to give enhanced choice for user groups, e.g., separate male or female or sensitive groups requiring additional privacy etc. The configuration is dependent on user consultation and needs but typically include a combination of open changing benches and private cubicle changing, and sometimes with ensuite toilet, shower and vanity provision. They are usually found in changing villages as adjoining spaces, sometimes interconnecting with adjacent group changing rooms, and sometimes as buffer changing arrangements (see below);

- **Buffer changing**

A changing area that is positioned between separate changing rooms on either side, and can be easily connected to either space to increase their capacity. The arrangement requires lockable doors to manage separation for privacy (as part of open changing or group changing provision) that can be fixed in an open or closed position for flexibility to cater for varying sizes of user groups;

- **Private changing cubicle/room**

An enclosed changing space, typically for an individual, or for someone with an assistant or parent, or for a small family group. Cubicles within open changing and shower areas are often welcomed for modesty reasons;

- **Self-contained (s/c) private changing cubicle/room with/without shower**

Small private changing spaces, or combined shower and changing private facilities that can be used by individuals as separate male, female or all-gender facilities, or as a small family group;

- **Self-contained (s/c) private changing room with shower and WC or toilet**

Similar to the above, with the addition of a WC and handbasin, or with separate toilet (s/c);

- **Accessible changing**

A changing space designed to be used independently by a disabled person, including ambulant and wheelchair users. The term ‘wheelchair accessible changing’ is often used in this guidance to align with Building Regulation terminology. However, it should be noted that this provision is for use by a disabled person who may not be a wheelchair user;

- **Changing Places toilet (with shower)**

A Changing Places (CP) toilet facility is an all-gender room with a peninsular WC, fixed ceiling track hoist, basin, adult-sized mobile changing bench and shower, for use by people with complex and multiple impairments who require the help of up to two assistants. (Note: CP facilities in other building types may not include a shower);

- **Wudu and faith wash facilities**

Community consultation may identify a need for faith and associated facilities – see section 2.12 for further information.

1.7 Provision

1.7.1 Minimum provision

Tables D1, D2 and D3 set out minimum accessible and private provision for a range of facility types. However, this should be enhanced where the consultation / brief identifies further provision to meet user needs and programming requirements.

These facilities are subdivided into three categories as follows:

- Indoor;
- Outdoor, and;
- Swimming pools.

For some facility types indicated, there are categories for varying sizes of facility to provide specific requirements to reflect accommodation needs.

For large-scale multi-sport facilities where a particular changing facility (e.g. dry change or changing village) serves multiple activities, the balance of provision should take into consideration the combined needs of the individual activities in conjunction with the programme of use and peak capacity demands.

Note that the Changing Places toilet (with shower) should not count towards the BS 6465 calculations for toilet provision. For all other facilities that need to meet Sport England requirements, the accessible, ambulant accessible and all-gender minimum toilet and changing provision in Tables D1, D2 and D3 can count in overall calculations. In addition to the provision set out in Table 3, additional accessible toilets can be included within gendered changing areas, but do not count towards allocations.

Tables D1, D2 and D3 set out minimum accessible and private provision for a range of facility types. However, this should be enhanced where the consultation / brief identifies further provision to meet user needs and programming requirements.

Table D2 Private changing - minimum provision

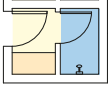
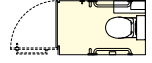
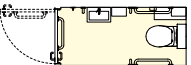
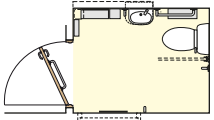
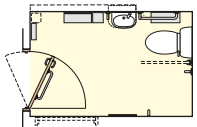
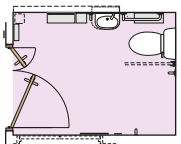
Notes		Clubhouse / outdoor								Indoor								Pools		
● = Required (one or more where indicated) ○ = Recommended / consider * Private changing cubicles/rooms should be considered within separate male or female (M/F) open changing areas (number dependent on consultation and user needs). ** All-gender private changing rooms (with shower if there is separate male or female shower provision) should be provided in addition to accessible and officials' provision.																				
Provision (Figures illustrated are <u>underlined></u>)		Clubhouse/hub (small)	Clubhouse/hub (large)	Artificial pitch (full-size)	Athletics outdoor	Bowls outdoor	Cycle/track facility	Multi-use games area (MUGA)	Tennis outdoor	Athletics/ gymnastics indoor	Bowls indoor	Cricket indoor	Fitness suite	Sports hall (≤8 courts)	Sports hall (≥9 courts)	Table tennis centre	Tennis indoor	Swimming pool (≤20 m)	Swimming pool (25 m)	Swimming pool (50 m)
Private changing cubicle with bench within open/ buffer changing (Figure D3)		○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	●	○	●	●	2	≥2	○	2	○	○	○
All-gender private changing room ** with bench (Figure D43, D46)		1	1	1	1	○	1	○	1	1	○	1	1	2	≥2	○	≥2	●	●	●
All-gender self-contained changing room** with bench and shower (Figures D47, D48)		○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○	○
All-gender self-contained changing room** with bench, shower and WC (Figure D49)		○	○	○								○		●	●		○			
Flexible accessible changing facility (s/c) with bench, shower and WC (Figure D50)		○	○						○			○		○	○		○			
All-gender baby changing provision, e.g., within Figure D16 in addition to Figure D33, or a dedicated D32 facility in lieu		●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

Table D3 Accessible toilets - minimum provision

Notes	Clubhouse / outdoor								Indoor								Pools		
	Clubhouse/hub (small)	Clubhouse/hub (large)	Artificial pitch (full-size)	Athletics outdoor	Bowls outdoor	Cycle/track facility	Multi-use games area (MUGA)	Tennis outdoor	Athletics/ gymnastics* indoor	Bowls indoor	Cricket indoor	Fitness suite	Sports hall (≤8 courts)	Sports hall (≥9 courts)	Table tennis centre	Tennis indoor	Swimming pool (≤20 m)	Swimming pool (25 m)	Swimming pool (50 m)
● = Required (one or more where indicated) ○ = Recommended / consider All-gender accessible toilets should be located wherever there is general toilet provision. Minimum provision should be exceeded if necessary to reflect anticipated amount of use and relationship to individual facilities. For Changing Places provision, see Table D1. * A standalone gymnastics centre is unlikely to require sports wheelchair provision. Provision (Figures illustrated are <u>underlined</u>)																			
Ambulant accessible (s/c) toilet / cubicle within male and female toilets suitable for ambulant disabled person (Figures D13, D14, D15 or D16) – see section 2.3 for further guidance  	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Wheelchair accessible all-gender (s/c) toilet(s) are required on each floor (mandatory). Numbers/ flow determined by consultation, building size and layout, e.g. achieving 40 m max travel distance (Figure D17 or D18)  	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Sports wheelchair accessible all-gender toilet (s/c) within a 'sports wheelchair zone' in lieu of a D17 or D18 (Figure D19) 				○	○	○		○	○	○	○		○	●	○	○			

1.7.2 Toilet provision generally

Except in the very smallest facilities where there is only one toilet, there should always be some:

- Separate female toilet provision,
- Separate male toilet provision, and;
- All-gender toilet provision (with a minimum of one that is ambulant accessible) in addition to any all-gender wheelchair accessible provision intended for disabled people.

Except in the very smallest facilities where there is only one toilet, there should always be some separate male, female, and all-gender toilet provision.

1.7.3 Accessible toilet provision

There should always be some all-gender wheelchair accessible toilets for use by disabled people. These toilets should be located wherever there is general toilet provision:

- Where there is a sports wheelchair zone, there should be some toilets designed to accommodate sports wheelchair users;
- The minimum provision should be exceeded if necessary to reflect the anticipated/potential amount of use;
- Additional wheelchair accessible toilets can be located within the separate male and female provision however, there should always be separate all-gender provision to allow someone to provide assistance to a disabled person of a different gender, e.g., father supporting daughter or wife supporting husband.

There should always be some all-gender wheelchair accessible toilets for use by disabled people. These toilets should be located wherever there is general toilet provision.

1.7.4 Changing Places provision

Changing Places (CP) facilities are for people who require the assistance of up to 2 people to change or use the toilet facilities.

CP facilities are required for larger facilities under Building Regulations. However, there are many facilities that do not fall under Building Regulation requirements for CP facilities where their inclusion should be considered. This can include smaller facilities that require a CP facility to meet the needs of potential users identified within the consultation process.

For facilities with swimming pools, the Changing Places provision incorporating a shower should be conveniently located so that a user can access it with minimal travel into a changing area, therefore making it easy to access whilst minimising any contamination from shoes or wheels in potentially wet areas.

There are many facilities that do not fall under Building Regulation requirements for Changing Places facilities where their inclusion should be considered.

1.7.5 Changing provision

Except in the very smallest facilities (e.g. where there is only one changing unit), there should always be:

- Separate female changing ²;
- Separate male changing ²;
- Wheelchair accessible changing for use by disabled people;
- All-gender changing provision, and;
- Appropriate locker/storage facilities.

The following should be considered:

- **Separate male and female provision:**
 - The number and type of provision should be determined by the consultation/ briefing process and the programme of planned/potential use;
 - Where changing is provided in an open changing arrangement, consideration should be given to providing at least one private changing cubicle to provide additional privacy and security to those who may need/want it, e.g., a father with their daughter in open male changing. Where private changing cubicles are provided, at least one should be an ambulant accessible cubicle;
 - Appropriate vanity units that are accessible for all users should be provided.

- **Shower provision:**

Although in some settings showers may not be considered essential, they are often provided:

- With the exception of pre-swim shower areas which may be an open arrangement, individual shower cubicles should be included to provide sufficient space to dry and give the privacy and security required;
- At least one ambulant disabled shower cubicle should be provided;
- Where identified in the consultation/brief, additional wheelchair accessible shower cubicles should be provided.

- **Wheelchair accessible changing provision:**

Except at the very smallest facilities, there should always be some all-gender wheelchair accessible changing provision for use by disabled people:

- Where there is a sports wheelchair zone, there should be some toilets to accommodate sports wheelchair users;
- The minimum provision should be exceeded if necessary to reflect the anticipated/potential amount of use;
- Where accessible facilities are provided for disabled people within separate male and female provision, there should always be separate all-gender accessible facilities to allow someone to provide assistance to a disabled person of a different gender.

² Except where an all-gender changing village solution has been adopted.

- **All-gender provision:**

This is in addition to any all-gender wheelchair accessible changing intended for use by disabled people and should be accessed from the main circulation. This benefits certain groups of people such as:

- Families, where a parent or assistant is of different gender to the child;
- Coaches, teachers, and officials where good practice safeguarding principles require separation;
- Any individual with a preference for increased privacy;
- Many of the LGBTQ+ community, such as non-binary or some transgender people.

All-gender changing rooms (other than in a changing village setting) should always have full-height walls and doors to provide a high degree of privacy);

- **Vanity areas:**

Vanity provision (with shelf and mirror) should be included in all self-contained changing rooms and in main changing areas – see section 2.6;

All-gender changing provision is in addition to any all-gender wheelchair accessible changing intended for use by disabled people and should be accessed from the main circulation.

1.7.6 Storage and locker provision

Storage and lockers are key components of changing provision that need to be properly considered at an early stage of development:

- The specific storage solutions will be dependent on different user needs and on the type of changing provision. They can include buggies, wheelchairs, equipment, and valuables etc.;
- All storage should be secure but easily accessible and available for users to access without causing inconvenience to other users.

However, in team changing situations, where it is decided that storage is not required, clothes hooks above the changing benches may suffice where secure door locking arrangements are in place during sessions.

See section 2.4 for further information.

1.7.7 Baby changing provision

All facilities should provide baby changing facilities that are accessible for all users – see section 2.7.

1.7.8 Wudu and faith wash provision

Any specific user needs for multi-faith wash and toilet facilities should be identified in the community consultation – see section 2.12 and Part C 5.7 for general information on multi-faith facilities.

1.8 Layout considerations

- **General access:** Adequate space should be created in circulation spaces and lobbies for all users to move around comfortably and enable wheelchair users to access all changing areas – see Part C 3 Internal circulation for sports wheelchair zone considerations. General circulation within changing areas should typically achieve 1500 mm minimum clear width to face of cubicles/ walls/ doors of lockers in an open position, with 1800 mm passing places for wheelchair users. (The inclusion of some larger turning spaces, e.g., 2100 mm diameter, will provide a more comfortable facility);
- **Clear door widths:** The clear width of lobby doors to changing areas and designated toilets should allow access for all users. This should include people using wheelchairs, people with large bags and sports equipment, people accompanying children etc. – see Part C 3 Internal circulation for sports wheelchair zone considerations;
- **Door opening direction:** The selection of inward or outward door swings to accessible facilities should be carefully considered. Inward opening doors avoid the potential hazards presented from outward opening doors swinging out into circulation areas (e.g. corridors / changing village) and enable users to negotiate door opening / manoeuvring within the room rather than in the corridor. However, additional room space may be required in conjunction with appropriate door arrangements and specifications – see section 2.8. For maintenance considerations, see Part H 3.7;
- **Integrated panel systems (IPS):** The option to have IPS needs to be considered at the early stages of design development due to the additional spatial implications – see section 2.9;

- **Cubicles vs rooms:** in this document, a ‘cubicle’ is intended as a WC, shower or changing area constructed from a panel partitioning system, as will typically be found in separate male and female provision (e.g. WC cubicle) or an all-gender changing village (e.g. changing cubicle). For enclosures that have a conventional wall construction, such as a self-contained toilet or an all-gender changing compartment accessed off a corridor, they are described as ‘toilets’ or ‘rooms’. (Note: It is not appropriate to provide a shared hand rinse basin area serving separate male and female WC-only cubicles).

See section 2.11 for further information on construction considerations.

General circulation within changing areas should typically achieve 1500 mm minimum clear width to face of cubicles/ walls/ doors of lockers in an open position, with 1800 mm passing places for wheelchair users. (The inclusion of some larger turning spaces, e.g., 2100 mm diameter, will provide a more comfortable facility).

2 Component details

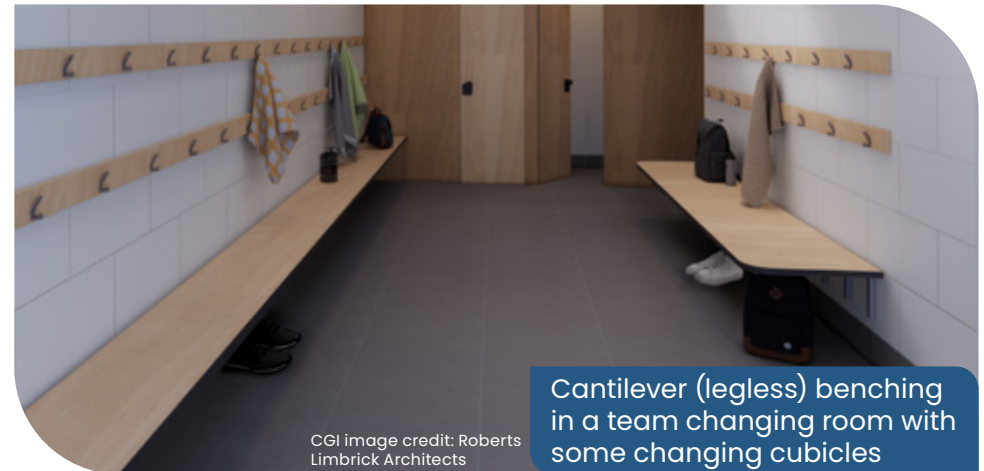
This section covers the main components that make up changing and toilet provision and their detailed requirements.

Changing and toilet provision should include accessible and inclusive facilities that offer flexibility and choice for users. This does not necessitate expensive design features or excessive provision, but it does require attention to detail and layout. The key detailed design considerations for the various components are set out below.

2.1 Changing

Generally:

- Adequate space should be provided for individuals to have a comfortable sense of personal space to sit or stand whilst using changing areas;
- Seating generally should have a minimum depth of 450 mm (preferably 500 mm) generally with a seat height of 480 mm above finished floor level (AFFL) to provide a comfortable seat for changing. 480 mm AFFL is required to provide easy transfer from a wheelchair. All surfaces should be smooth in profile and finish. Cantilever (or legless) benching provides a clear space below for bags and shoes etc. and avoids damaging the integrity of floor surfaces and for hygiene/ ease of maintenance;
- For changing areas intended mainly for junior school age users, a lower seat height of 420–450 mm AFFL may be more appropriate;
- Clothes hooks above or near benches should be at two heights; 1050 mm and between 1400 mm and 1685 mm AFFL to enable use by users with different reach requirements. Rounded type coat hooks are recommended to reduce risk of injury;
- The minimum width allowance per person is 500 mm, but specific sports may require increased allowances, e.g., 600 mm for cricket and 650 mm for rugby;
- Clear door width requirements for changing cubicles are 650 mm for standard, 750 mm for ambulant accessible, and 850/875 mm for wheelchair accessible cubicles;



CGI image credit: Roberts
Limbrick Architects

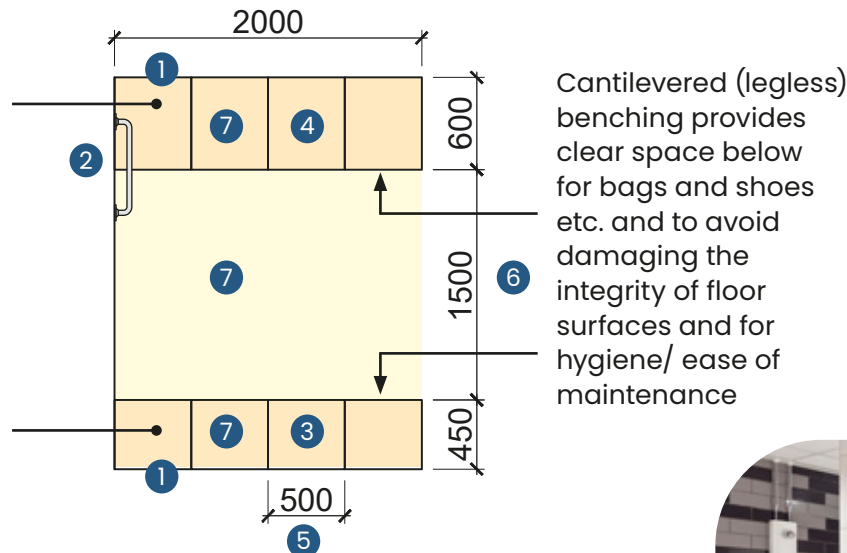
Cantilever (legless) benching in a team changing room with some changing cubicles

- A non-toxic foam matting may be necessary to lay over the benching as extra protection for people with sensitive skin. The matting should be hygienically cleaned between uses, kept in a convenient store, and readily available for collection upon request from management;
- If the changing area could potentially be used for assisted adult changing, the depth of the bench should be a minimum of 600 mm for at least 2 m of its length and include fixed wall-mounted grab rail(s) to the end(s) to help someone get up from the bench, or alternatively, drop-down grab rails subject to user needs;
- Where sports wheelchair competition events are likely but infrequent, consider making some benching removable to facilitate temporary additional manoeuvring space for more wheelchair users;
- Inward and outward opening doors to all changing facilities should be capable of emergency opening outwards or removal swiftly (cubicle doors can often be lifted upwards and removed);
- See Figure D2 for details of bench seating, Figures D3 and D4 for changing cubicles/ rooms, and sections 3.2, 4.2 and 4.3 for examples in different settings.

Figure D2 Open changing benches

Where assisted changing is required, a minimum 2 m length of 600 mm-deep accessible benching and associated grabrail(s) should be provided as a minimum (or drop-down rails where there are user needs identified)

Standard 450–500 mm deep benching



Cantilevered (legless) benching provides clear space below for bags and shoes etc. and to avoid damaging the integrity of floor surfaces and for hygiene/ ease of maintenance

Key:

1. Wall or back support structure with two rows of clothes hooks set at 1050 mm and 1400 mm AFFL
2. 600 mm long horizontal grab rail securely fixed to side wall and set 680 mm AFFL
3. 450 mm (min) / 500 mm (pref) deep cantilevered (legless) changing bench set at 480 mm AFFL (or 420–450mm for junior changing areas)
4. 600 mm deep cantilevered (legless) changing bench set at 480 mm AFFL (or 420–450mm for junior changing areas)
5. 500 mm minimum width allowance per person, but specific sports may require increased widths, e.g., 600 mm for cricket and 650 mm for rugby
6. General circulation to achieve 1500 mm minimum clear width to front edges of opposing benching rows (1800 mm clear will provide enhanced user comfort)
7. Lighting levels at floor level to be 100 lux minimum and at changing bench level to be 150 lux minimum

Note: All dimensions are in millimetres

Clothes hooks should be at two heights; 1050 mm and 1400 mm AFFL to enable use by users with different reach requirements. Rounded type coat hooks are recommended to reduce risk of injury.

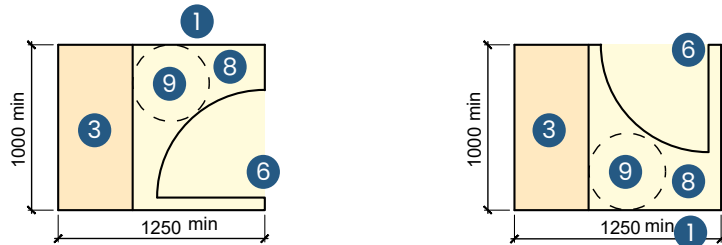


Standard benches within an open dry changing and shower area

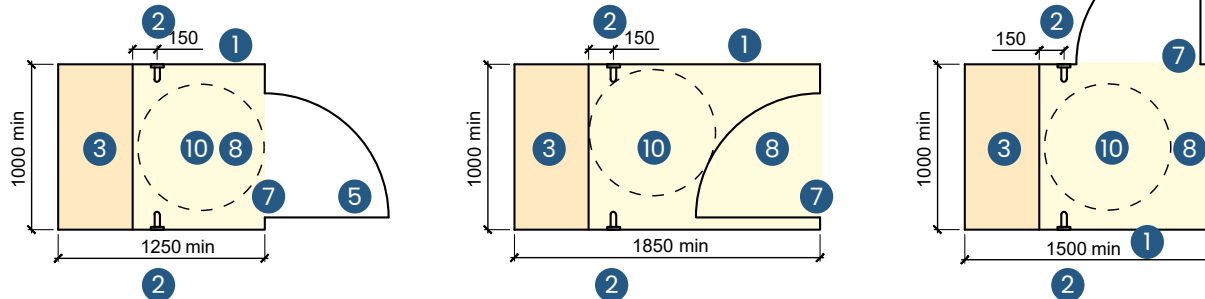
The Hive Leisure Centre, Ely
Image credit: Fotohaus Ltd
provided by Pellikaan

Figure D3 Changing cubicle / room examples

1-person changing cubicle / room examples



1-person ambulant accessible changing cubicle / room examples



Notes:

- Compartment sizes indicated are minimum sizes for panel partitioning system cubicles. For rooms with solid construction, sizes should be adjusted accordingly to achieve manoeuvring space requirements;
- A space that needs to be fully private requires full-height walls extending from floor to ceiling;
- Cubicle partitioning construction can be used within a village change providing it is detailed to provide appropriate privacy. Private cubicles within main/team changing rooms should have full-height construction for a higher degree of privacy – see section 3.2.1;
- Full-height traditional wall and door construction should be provided for family/accessible and all-gender changing rooms when located along circulation spaces – see section 3.2.2;
- For ambulant accessible cubicles, vertical grab rails should be incorporated. Doors that open out should be protected in a corner or recess. An inward opening door can be incorporated if the cubicle is extended to provide a 765 mm column of clearance between door swing and bench/fixed fittings;
- All doors should have arrangements for opening from outside in an emergency – see section 2.8.

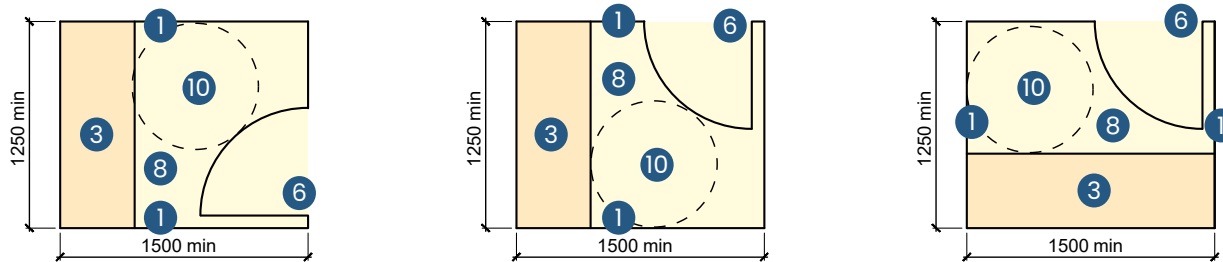
Note: All dimensions are in millimetres

Key:

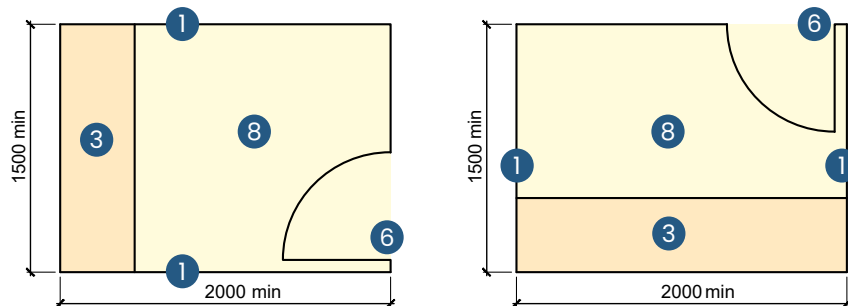
1. Two clothes hooks set at 1050 mm and 1400 mm AFFL
2. 600 mm vertical grab rail securely fixed to side wall and bottom of rail fixings centred at 800 mm AFFL
3. 450 mm deep cantilevered changing bench set at 480 mm AFFL
4. N/A
5. Door pull to pull side of door
6. Door for standard cubicle/rooms to achieve minimum clearance requirement of 650 mm
7. Door for ambulant accessible cubicle/rooms to achieve minimum clearance requirement of 700 mm min / 750 mm pref. Where compartments cannot achieve a 765 mm column of clearance clear of an inward opening door swing, an outward opening door can be used in conjunction with suitable door swing protection in the circulation space – see section 2.8
8. Lighting levels at floor level to be 100 lux minimum and at changing bench level to be 150 lux minimum
9. 465 mm min / 500 mm pref column of clearance manoeuvring space clear of door swing for standard cubicle/rooms
10. 765 mm min column of clearance manoeuvring space clear of door swing for ambulant accessible cubicle/rooms

Figure D3 Changing cubicle/room examples cont/d

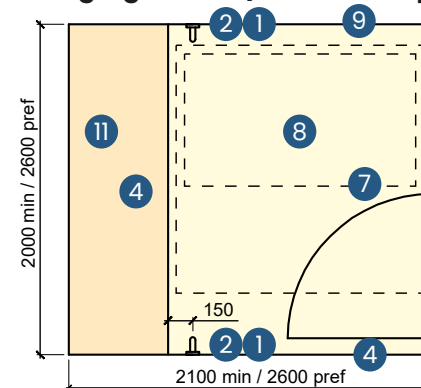
2-person changing cubicle/room examples



Family changing cubicle/room examples



Larger family / accessible changing cubicle/room example



Notes:

- Compartment sizes indicated are minimum sizes for panel partitioning system cubicles. For rooms with solid construction, sizes should be adjusted accordingly to achieve manoeuvring space requirements;
- A space that needs to be fully private requires full-height walls extending from floor to ceiling;
- Cubicle partitioning construction can be used within a village change providing it is detailed to provide appropriate privacy. Private cubicles within main/team changing rooms should have full-height construction for a higher degree of privacy – see section 3.2.1;
- Full-height traditional wall and door construction should be provided for family/accessible and all-gender changing rooms when located along circulation spaces – see section 3.2.2;
- For ambulant accessible cubicles, vertical grab rails should be incorporated. Doors that open out should be protected in a corner or recess. An inward opening door can be incorporated if the cubicle is extended to provide a 765 mm column of clearance between door swing and bench/fixed fittings;
- All doors should have arrangements for opening from outside in an emergency – see section 2.8.

Note: All dimensions are in millimetres

Key:

1. Two clothes hooks set at 1050 mm and 1400 mm AFFL
2. 600 mm vertical grab rail securely fixed to side wall and bottom of rail fixings centred at 800 mm AFFL
3. 450 mm deep cantilevered changing bench set at 480 mm AFFL
4. 600 mm deep cantilevered changing bench set at 480 mm AFFL
5. Horizontal door pull to pull side of door
6. Door for standard cubicle/rooms to achieve minimum clearance requirement of 650 mm min
7. Door for accessible cubicle to achieve minimum clearance requirement of 850 mm (min) / 875 mm (pref). Inward and outward opening doors should be capable of opening outwards in an emergency but to avoid the precision required to latch a dual swing door, a bead strip on the door frame can allow the door to open one way day to day, and the bead is clipped out to open the door outwards in an emergency. Where compartments cannot achieve a 1400 x 800 mm zone clear of an inward opening door swing, an outward opening door can be used in conjunction with suitable door swing protection in the circulation – see section 2.8
8. Lighting levels at floor level to be 100 lux minimum and at changing bench level to be 150 lux minimum
9. Alternative door position
10. 765 mm min column of clearance manoeuvring space clear of door swing
11. Additional horizontal grab rails securely fixed to walls and set at 680 mm AFFL or drop-down grab rails as required (not indicated) – requirement for accessible fittings subject to accessible changing provision elsewhere in the facility

2.2 Showers

Except for pre-swim showers in swimming pools, the best provision is to provide suitably designed and specified shower cubicles that allow users to maintain their dignity and privacy while showering. Research shows that having to shower in open areas is a significant barrier to many people, resulting in them either not taking part or not taking a shower and therefore having a poorer quality experience as a result. For accessible and all-gender shower provision recommendations, see Tables D1 and D2. See also other Sport England guidance for swimming pool and sports hall general allowances. Generally:

- Floor finishes must be slip-resistant even when wet and be laid flush with each other;
- Water must be contained within the wet areas by the provision of suitable drainage;
- Avoid complex falls in the floor that will make manoeuvring a wheelchair or standing difficult and hazardous; the slope should be simple and shallow, and no steeper than 1:50;
- Cubicle partition systems extending to the floor and soffit, wherever feasible, to provide increased levels of user privacy and security should be considered (subject to achieving suitable ventilation provision, e.g., systems with integral ventilation grilles within divider partitions);
- Upstands separating wet and dry zones must be avoided as they are dangerous and a trip hazard;
- Inward and outward opening doors to all shower facilities should be capable of emergency opening outwards or removal swiftly (cubicle doors can often be lifted upwards and removed);
- Clear door width requirements for showers are 650 mm for standard, 700 mm min / 750 mm pref for ambulant accessible, and 850 mm min / 875 mm pref for wheelchair accessible cubicles;

Except for pre-swim showers in swimming pools, the best provision is suitably-designed and specified shower cubicles that allow users to maintain their dignity and privacy while showering.



The Hive Leisure Centre, Ely
Image credit: Fotohaus Ltd.
provided by Pellikaan

Shower cubicles

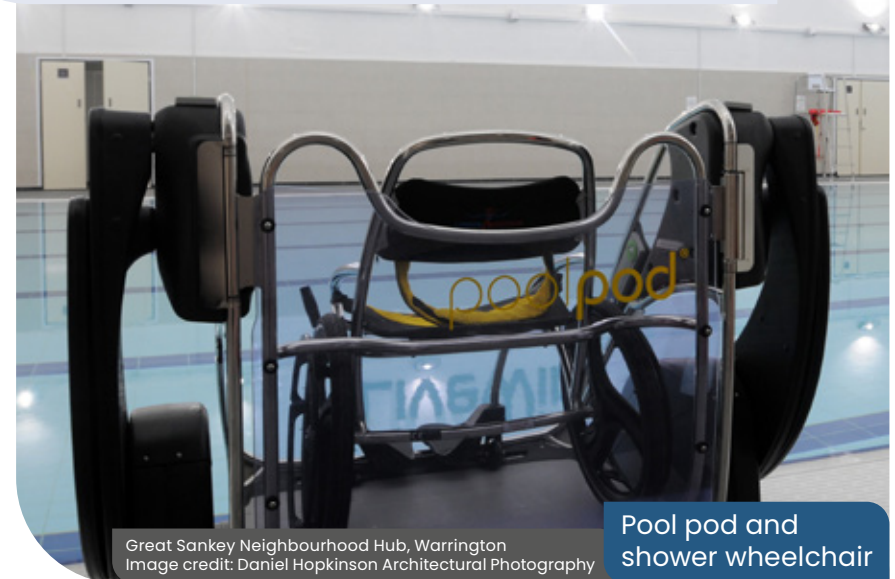
- All shower areas should have at least one ambulant accessible shower cubicle provided 1000 mm wide with a drop-down seat and appropriate grab rails. Larger ambulant accessible shower cubicles can be provided with a 750 mm clear door width or 850/875 mm if preferable subject to the configuration of the space. For cubicles exceeding 1000 mm in width, a drop-down grab rail will be required to one side in addition;
- Shower seats can assist with a range of circumstances, such as having a vestibular/balance condition, when pregnant, holding a small child, or unsteadiness. The seat should fold up out of the way when not required;

- A variable-height shower head is required for a wheelchair accessible (s/c) shower cubicle. High- and low-level shower heads are required for accessible showers in an open pre-swim shower area and for ambulant accessible shower cubicles. This is so that users do not receive a cool shower due to the increased distance from the shower head, or wish to avoid hair washing;
- Shower seats should not be fitted with vertical support struts as these impede access;
- Suitably-positioned shelves within easy reach should be considered for toiletries. Appropriate reach distances can be found in BS 8300-2;
- For wudu and faith wash facilities, see section 2.12;
- At large facilities, in addition to providing a fixed drop-down shower seat, for example, in open pre-swim shower areas to swimming pools, a submersible platform lift wheelchair or manual wet-use wheelchair (see 2.10.1), together with an area where it can be safely and conveniently stored, should be provided;
- Shower heads should be located at 1400 mm and 1800 mm AFFL (wheelchair accessible and ambulant accessible showers) or approx 1800 mm minimum - 2000 mm preferred (standard showers) AFFL and activated by controls set at 750-1000 mm AFFL.

See Figures D5 and D9 for details of open shower provision.

See Figures D4, D6, D7 and D8 for details of cubicle shower provision and section 3.4 Shower zones for example configurations.

At large facilities, a submersible platform lift wheelchair or manual wet-use wheelchair (see 2.10.1), together with an area where it can be safely and conveniently stored, should be provided.



Great Sankey Neighbourhood Hub, Warrington
Image credit: Daniel Hopkinson Architectural Photography

Pool pod and shower wheelchair

2.2.1 Standard showers

Figure D4 Standard cubicle shower

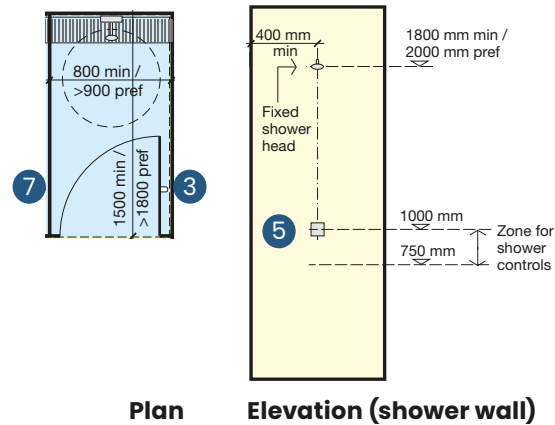
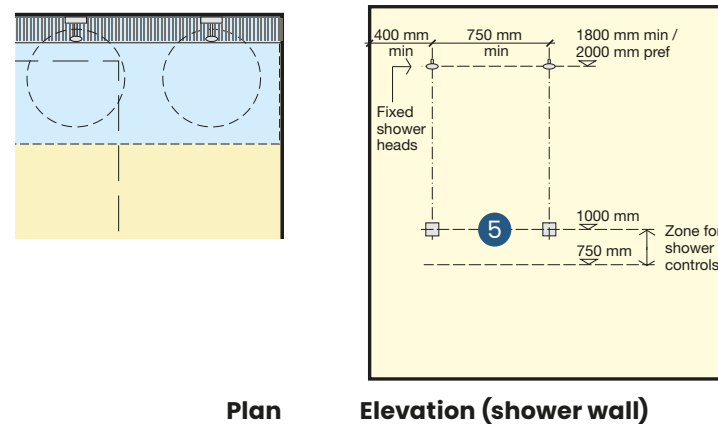


Figure D5 Standard pre-swim open shower



Key:

- 500 x 500 mm tip-up shower seat set at 450 – 480 mm AFFL in corner with grab rail set on shower head wall (minimum 150kg load capacity recommended)
- 600 mm-long horizontal grab rail providing additional support and can be used as towel rail
- Towel hook on cubicle door set at 1050 mm and 1400 mm AFFL
- Towel hooks set at alternate heights of 1050 mm and 1400 mm AFFL
- Shower controls set at 750 – 1000 mm AFFL generally
- Ambulant accessible showers require two shower heads at 1400 mm and 1800 mm min / 2000 mm pref AFFL
- Alternative door location (not indicated) – see examples in section 4 layouts
- Ambulant accessible doors to achieve minimum requirement of 750 mm min clear or 850 (min) / 875 (pref) mm clear where possible for improved accessibility. Where ambulant accessible cubicles can facilitate inward opening doors whilst achieving a 765 mm zone clear of the door swing, these should facilitate opening from outside the cubicle (for emergency situations only)
- For ambulant accessible shower cubicles that exceed 1000 mm in width (e.g. where left over space in a cubicle run can accommodate increased width as an enlarged ambulant shower cubicle), provide a drop-down grab rail in addition to fixed grabrails. Where the cubicle is large enough to accommodate assisted change, provide a privacy curtain.

2.2.2 Ambulant accessible showers

Figure D6 Ambulant accessible cubicle shower

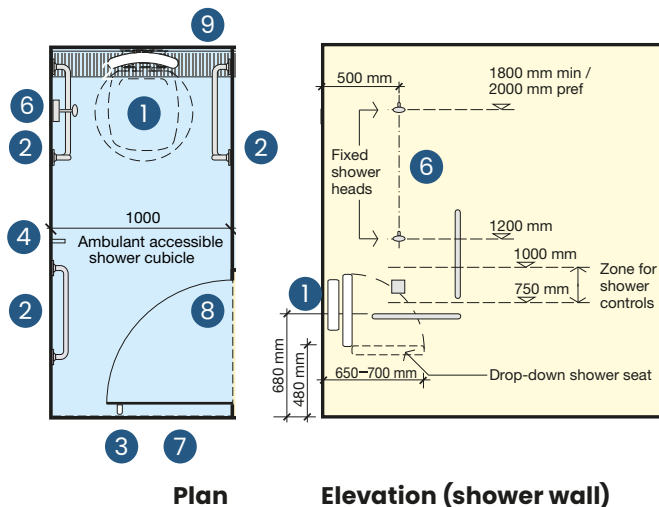
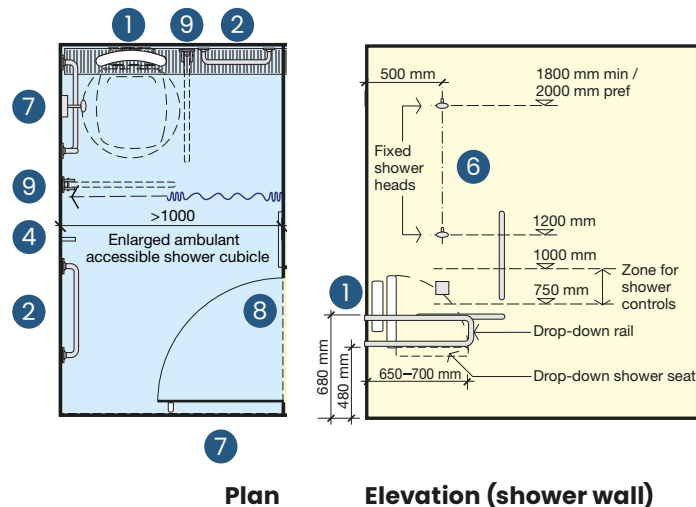


Figure D7 Enlarged ambulant accessible cubicle shower



Note: All dimensions are in millimetres

2.2.3 Wheelchair accessible showers

Figure D8 Wheelchair accessible cubicle shower

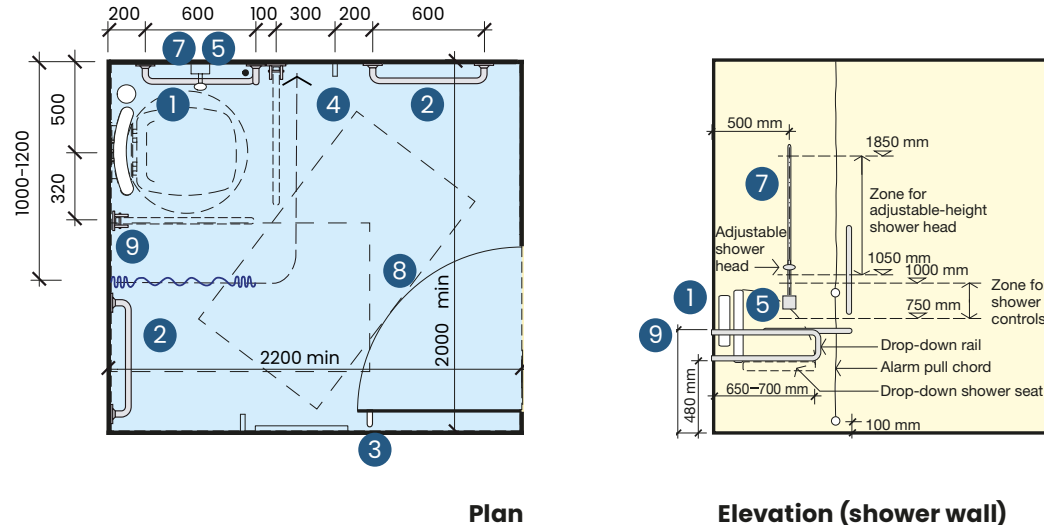
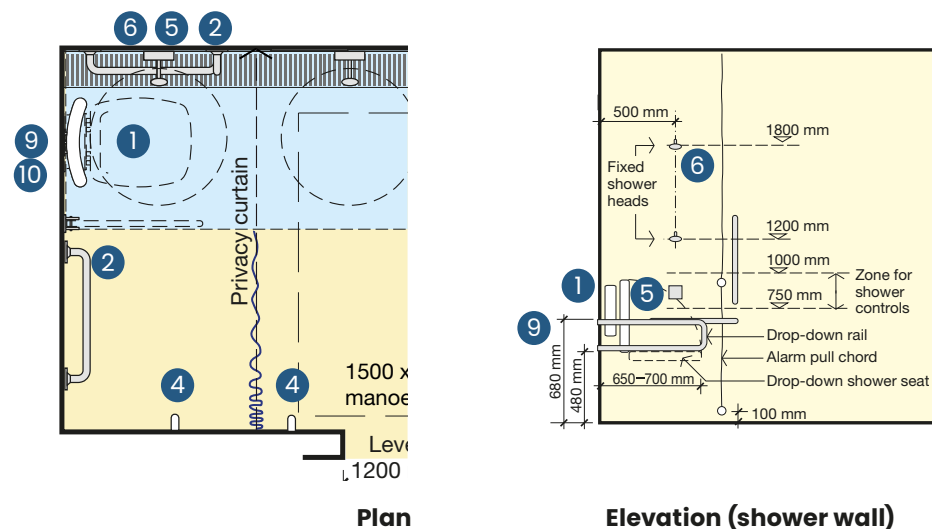


Figure D9 Wheelchair accessible open shower



Key:

1. 500 x 500 mm tip-up shower seat 480 mm AFFL set in corner with horizontal and vertical grab rails set on shower head wall (minimum 150kg loading recommended)
2. 600 mm-long horizontal grab rail providing additional support and can be used as towel rail
3. Door pull handles may suffice for lightweight cubicle panel doors only (otherwise, horizontal grabrails to opening side of standard doors are required)
4. Towel hooks set at alternate heights of 1050 mm and 1400 mm AFFL
5. Shower controls set at 750 - 1000 mm AFFL generally
6. Accessible open showers require two shower heads at 1400 mm and 1800 mm AFFL
7. Wheelchair accessible shower cubicles (see Figure D8) require a shower head on a vertical adjustable rail (unless they are not classed as self-contained (s/c) - see Figure D9). Refer also to BS 8300-2 Changing and Shower Areas
8. Wheelchair accessible doors to achieve minimum requirement of 850 (min) / 875 (pref) mm clear. Where cubicles can facilitate inward opening doors by achieving a 1400 x 800 mm zone clear of the door swing, these should facilitate opening from outside the cubicle (for emergency situations only)
9. For accessible showers, provide drop-down grab rails, emergency pull-cord with two red bangles, reset button and a privacy curtain for assisted change
10. For dimensional criteria for accessible shower equipment plan layout, see Figure D8

Note: All dimensions are in millimetres

2.3 Toilets

2.3.1 Toilets generally

The toilet facilities provided should reflect a broad range of user needs and circumstances. For example, if a creche is part of the facility there should be some provision designed for very young children, or if there is a significant cultural need to allow users to wet clean themselves after using the toilet, then there should be some specific provision on a proportionate basis – see section 2.12 Wudu and faith wash facilities for further information.

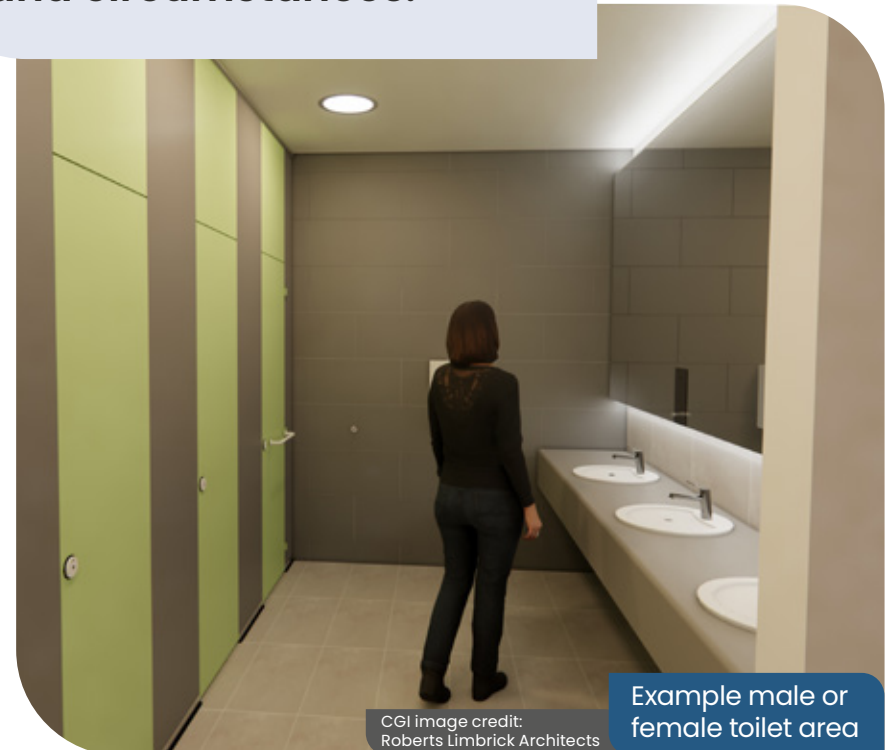
The following should be noted:

- There should always be at least one all-gender wheelchair accessible toilet;
- There should always be at least one ambulant accessible toilet/WC cubicle;
- All toilets and WC cubicles should include:
 - Two hooks, one at 1685 mm AFFL and one at 1050 mm AFFL;
 - A hygiene disposal bin (for menstrual and incontinence products etc.);
 - A shelf or flat wipeable surface;
- In all self-contained toilets with wash hand basin, the shelf or flat wipeable surface (for stoma management, medication or menstrual needs) should be located conveniently near the basin. A mirror should be located above the basin to suit people of both short and tall stature;
- Inward and outward opening doors to all toilets and WC cubicles should be capable of emergency opening outwards or removal of the door swiftly (cubicle doors can often be lifted upwards and removed);
- For all facilities where electric hand dryers are provided, there should be an alternative available in event of product or power failure. See BS 6465 for further recommendations.

See sections 3.5 Toilet arrangements and 3.6 Accessible toilets.

Where separate male and female toilet areas are provided with clusters of WC cubicles, greater flexibility in terms of programme of use can be achieved by providing equivalent provision in both areas, i.e., without urinals. This can enable both areas to be assigned as either male or female depending on the programme of activities and events, providing there is other all-gender or male/female provision available in the facility.

The toilet facilities provided should reflect a broad range of user needs and circumstances.



Example male or female toilet area

2.3.2 Separate male or female toilet provision

The following should be considered:

- There should always be some separate male or female (M/F) provision, except for the very smallest projects;
- Washbasins can be incorporated within self-contained (s/c) toilets and provide the most hygienic arrangement (see Figures D11, D12, D15, D16). For separate male or female (M/F) general toilet areas, multiple washbasins may be located in the area adjacent to the toilet cubicle clusters in a more space-efficient way in conjunction with hand drying facilities (see Figure D57);
- Washbasins within easy reach of the WC pan are beneficial in all self-contained provision for stoma management and people using sustainable menstrual products;
- Within each general male or female toilet area, there should always be an ambulant accessible toilet cubicle (see Figure D57);
- Except in small facilities, i.e. where there are less than four WC cubicles in a male or female toilet area, an enlarged wider ambulant accessible cubicle (see Figure D14) of at least 1200 mm wide should be incorporated within each general male or female toilet area for use by the following:
 - People accompanying small children;
 - People with a need for mobility equipment such as walkers, crutches, or higher seat levels;
- Where male toilets are provided, urinals may be included. However, this may reduce flexibility in terms of programme of use. For adults, 650 mm AFFL is a common height to the rim, and one at 500 mm AFFL is helpful for people with ambulant disabilities. (380 mm AFFL for wheelchair accessible urinals);
- Where washbasins are provided in a vanity unit serving a cluster of WC cubicles, one of the hand basins should be at approx 750 mm AFFL for ambulant disabled users and children;
- Where orientation needs to be considered, see 2.12 Wudu and faith wash facilities.

2.3.3 All-gender toilet provision

In addition to separate male, female and accessible toilet provision, there should always be some all-gender toilet provision to incorporate the following:

- The walls and doors should be full height;
- The toilets should be self-contained (s/c) to include WC, hand basin, hand-drying facilities, mirror, stoma management shelf and hygiene disposal bin incorporated within the room;
- There should always be some ambulant accessible all-gender toilet provision except in the very smallest facilities where there is only one toilet.

2.3.4 Accessible toilet provision

The range of potential accessible provision includes the following:

- All-gender wheelchair accessible toilet (s/c) intended for use by disabled people;
- All-gender sports wheelchair accessible toilet (s/c) intended for use by disabled people including those in sports wheelchairs;
- Additional wheelchair or sports wheelchair accessible toilet (s/c) intended for use by disabled people located within separate male or female provision;
- Ambulant accessible WC cubicle within separate male or female provision;
- Enlarged all-gender ambulant accessible cubicle provision with baby changing;
- Self-contained (s/c) ambulant accessible provision;
- Enlarged self-contained (s/c) ambulant accessible provision;
- Changing Places toilet with shower.

Note that the minimum ambulant accessible toilet provision is at least one cubicle when there is more than one WC in a facility. Additional provision may also be required depending on user needs and consultation.

2.3.5 Standard toilets

Standard toilets are for general use and can be provided in cubicles in separate male or female toilet areas, or as self-contained (s/c) toilets designated as male, female or all-gender.

Figure D10 Standard WC cubicle within separate male or female toilet cluster

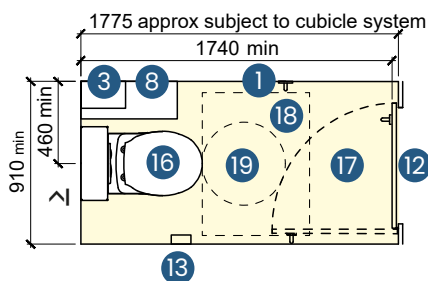


Figure D11 Standard toilet with hand rinse basin (s/c) - Example 1

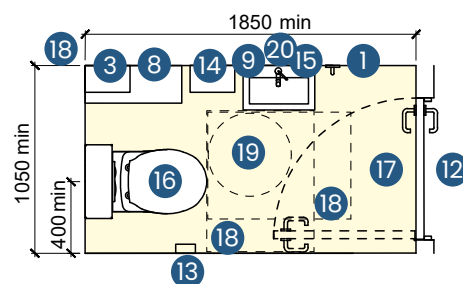
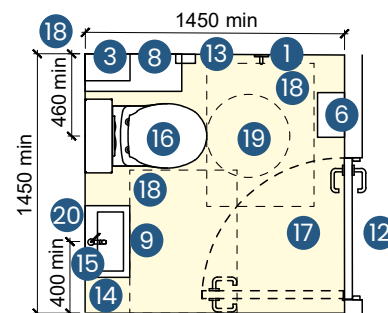


Figure D12 Standard toilet with hand rinse basin (s/c) - Example 2



General note: the provision of one or more grab rails in a standard toilet with a standard height WC pan, will create easier access for some people. Any grab rails should be mounted following the respective loading and positioning criteria for an ambulant accessible toilet.

Note: All dimensions are in millimetres. Overall dimensions shown exclude any additional space requirements services/ducts or IPS - see section 2.9. For standard toilets where WC cisterns are included within the IPS zone, room lengths indicated can potentially be reduced subject to achieving minimum manoeuvring space requirements.

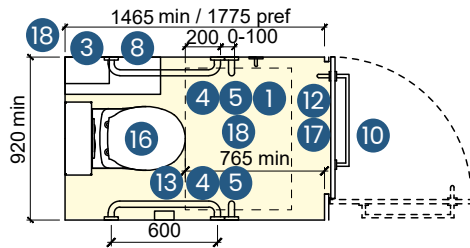
Key

1. Two clothes hooks set at 1050 mm and 1685 mm AFFL
2. N/A
3. Shelf 150 x 250 mm min set at 780–800 mm AFFL (type and location subject to project-specific designs)
4. Optional fixed horizontal grabrail (not indicated) - see general note
5. Optional fixed vertical rail (not indicated) - see general note
6. Quiet automatic hand dryer (if required) with low decibel rating (77dB max)
7. N/A
8. Hygiene disposal bin for miscellaneous items with sanitary dispenser above (750–1000 mm AFFL)
9. Hand or finger rinse basin
10. N/A
11. N/A
12. Doors to meet AD T requirements for standard toilets
13. Toilet paper dispenser
14. Paper towel dispenser (to suit recycled paper) location (specification to suit space available)
15. Soap dispenser
16. WC with 450–480 mm pan height
17. Lighting levels at floor level to be 100 lux minimum and at changing basin/shelf level to be 150 lux minimum
18. 600 x 800 mm minimum activity space in front of WC / wash hand basin
19. 465 mm minimum column of manoeuvring space clear from front edge of WC to door wall opening or other fixtures
20. Where a basin is provided, a mirror 400 x 1000 mm min / 1100 mm pref should be provided above the basin with top at 1800 mm min / 1900 mm pref AFFL

2.3.6 Ambulant accessible toilets

Ambulant accessible toilets are intended to be used by anyone but offer supportive features suitable for many people with ambulant disabilities and users requiring additional space. They can reduce demand for the larger, wheelchair accessible, toilets. See Table D3 and section 2.3.4 for minimum provision allowances.

Figure D13 Ambulant accessible WC cubicle within separate male or female toilet cluster only



Note: 920 mm is the minimum width. For widths exceeding 1000 mm, a drop-down rail as indicated in Figure D14 would be required.

Figure D14 Wider ambulant accessible WC cubicle within separate male or female toilet cluster only

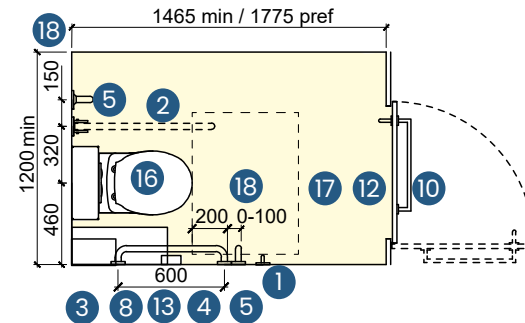
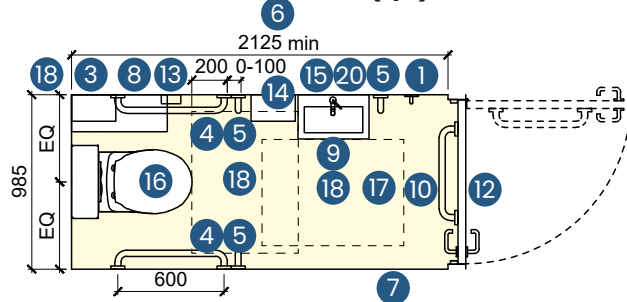
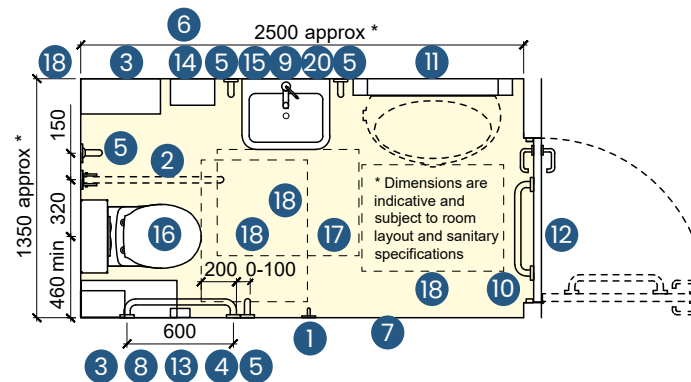


Figure D15 Ambulant accessible toilet with hand rinse basin (s/c)



Note: 985 mm is the minimum width. For widths exceeding 1000 mm, a drop-down rail as indicated in Figures D14 and D16 would be required.

Figure D16 Enlarged ambulant accessible toilet with hand rinse basin (s/c) and baby changing



Note: All dimensions are in millimetres. Overall dimensions shown exclude any additional space requirements services/ducts or IPS - see section 2.9.

Key

1. Two clothes hooks set at 1050 mm and 1685 mm AFFL
2. Drop-down rail (without toilet roll holder)
3. Shelf 150 x 250 mm min set at 780-800 mm AFFL (where possible a stoma management shelf for ambulant users 200 x 450 mm set at 950 mm AFFL is preferred as close as possible to the wash hand basin-type and location subject to project-specific designs)
4. Fixed horizontal grab rail
5. Fixed vertical rail
6. Quiet automatic hand dryer (if required) with low decibel rating (77dB max)
7. Sanitary dispenser with controls located 1000 mm AFFL
8. Hygiene disposal bin for miscellaneous items with sanitary dispenser above (750-1000 mm AFFL)
9. Hand or finger rinse basin
10. Horizontal door pull to enable door to be opened or closed depending on door arrangements
11. Fold-down baby changing bench (note that wheelchair accessible baby changing provision is also required in a facility - see Table D2)
12. Doors to meet BS 8300-2 and AD T requirements for ambulant accessible toilets to achieve 700 mm min / 750 mm pref clear width
13. Toilet paper dispenser
14. Paper towel dispenser (to suit recycled paper) location (specification to suit space available)
15. Soap dispenser
16. WC with 450-480 mm pan height
17. Lighting levels at floor level to be 100 lux minimum and at changing basin/shelf level to be 150 lux minimum
18. 600 x 800 mm minimum activity space in front of WC / wash hand basin
19. N/A
20. Where a basin is provided, a mirror 400 x 1000 mm min / 1100 mm pref should be provided above the basin with top at 1800 mm min / 1900 mm pref AFFL

Figure D19 Sports wheelchair accessible toilet

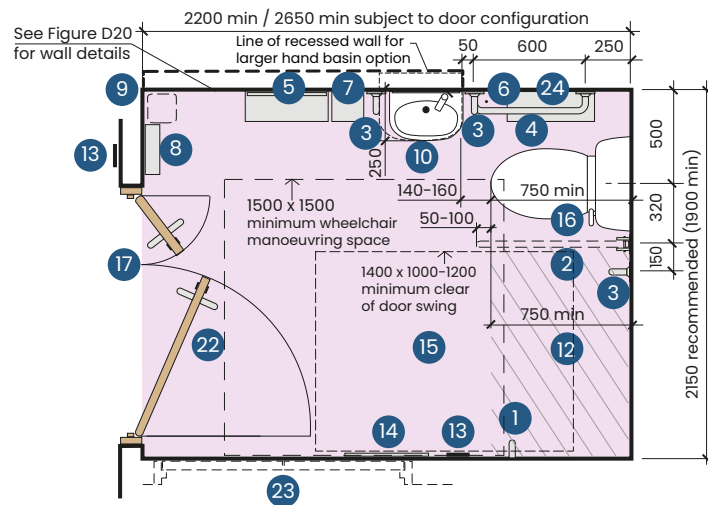
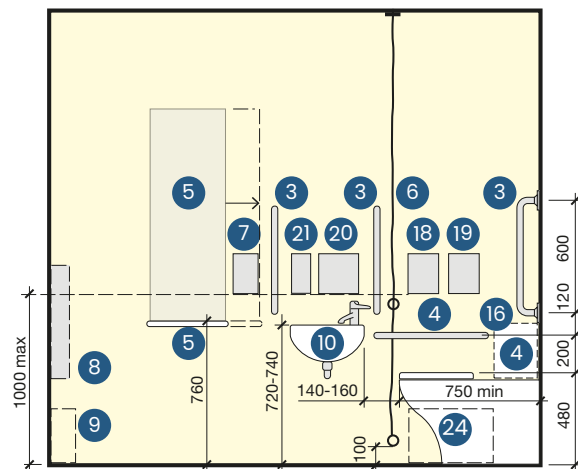


Figure D20 Wheelchair and sports wheelchair accessible toilet elevation



Note: All dimensions are in millimetres. Overall dimensions shown exclude any additional space requirements services/ducts or IPS - see section 2.9

Key

- Two clothes hooks set at 1050 mm and 1400 mm AFFL
- Drop-down rail (without toilet roll holder)
- Fixed vertical grabrail with lower fixings centred at 800 mm AFFL
- Fixed horizontal grabrail centred at 680 mm AFFL
- Shelf min 450 mm long by 150 mm min / 200 mm pref deep, set at 760 mm AFFL with mirror above extending to 1900 mm min AFFL - proximity to basin is optimal for stoma management - see Figure D20
- Alarm pull-cord with two red bangles
- Quiet automatic hand dryer (if required) with low decibel rating (77dB max)
- Menstrual products dispenser with operable zone at 750-1000 mm AFFL
- Disposal bin for miscellaneous items
- Finger rinse basin projecting no more than 250 mm. A larger hand rinse basin can be accommodated if recessed (shown dotted). The thermostatic mixer lever tap to be located on the WC side of the basin
- Horizontal door pull to enable door to be closed when entering (check re handles TA mentioned before changing to N/A)
- It is essential to keep the 750 mm min transfer zone adjacent to the WC clear from the face of the wall / IPS panel - see section 2.9
- Wall-mounted access control touch pad set at 750-1000 mm AFFL and located clear of door swings (700mm from inward opening door leading edges)
- Mirror with bottom edge located 600 mm AFFL (to prevent potential damage during a wheelchair manoeuvre) extending to 1900 mm min AFFL
- Lighting levels at floor level to be 100 lux minimum and at basin/shelf level to be 150 lux minimum consistently
- WC: flush lever to wheelchair transfer side; transferring from a wheelchair to a WC imposes significant forces, therefore all fittings must be robust and secure, in particular the toilet seat (wing nut or low-grade fixings should not be used)
- Wherever there are power-operated doors, manual operation should be catered for in the event of power failure - see Part C, Part F, and BS standards. If there is a fire and power failure, the doors should be designed to be pulled or pushed from either side for escape
- Toilet paper dispenser (see Figure D20)
- Alarm reset button (see Figure D20)
- Paper towel dispenser (see Figure D20)
- Soap dispenser (see Figure D20)
- Power-operated double door set to achieve clear width requirement of 1000 mm (min) / 1200 mm (pref) for sports wheelchair zones depending on project specific user requirements. Option for outward opening door swings to be protected (e.g. a recess / walled corner or dead-end location)
- Alternative door position
- Hygiene disposal bin

2.4 Storage and locker provision

2.4.1 General arrangement types

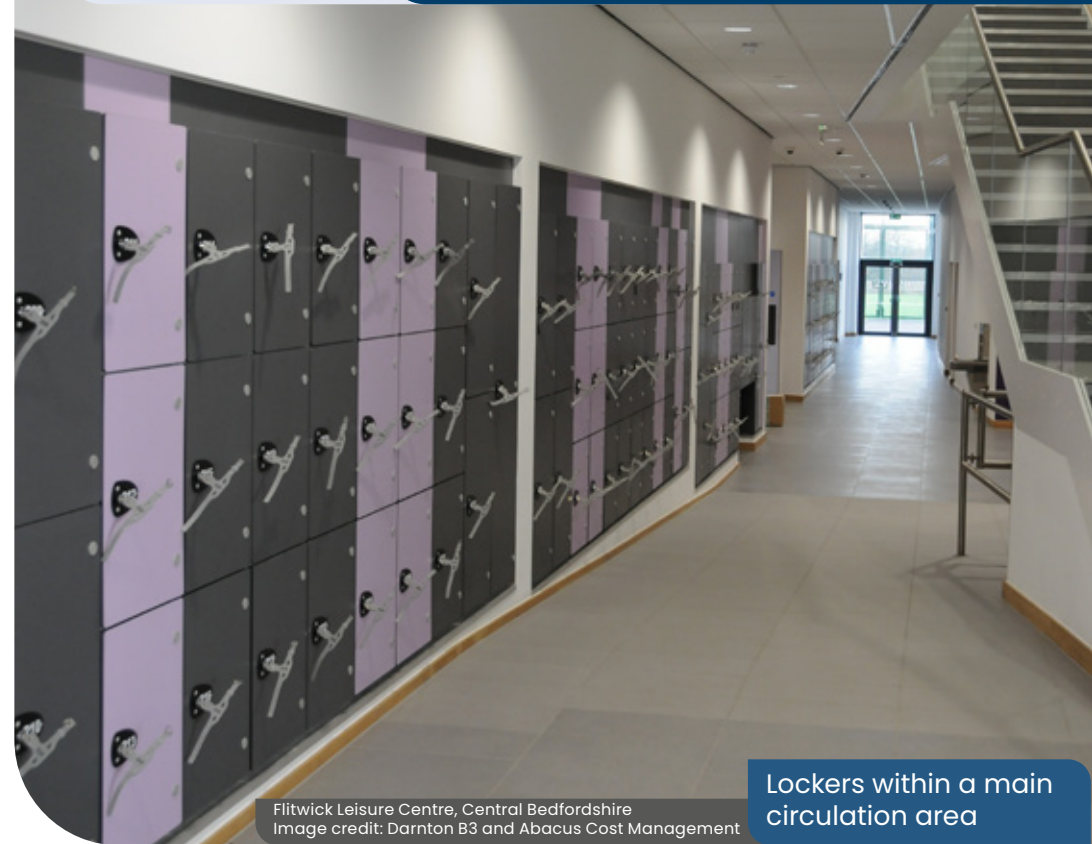
The scale and type of storage for clothes and personal items depends on many factors and should be considered at a very early stage.

The simplest arrangements are where people change within open changing rooms and hang their clothes on coat hooks above the changing bench, taking any valuables with them before the room is locked for the period of the activity session or match or stored in valuables lockers, e.g., incorporated within a vanity unit – see section 3.1 Open changing and Figures D37 to D39.

While the arrangement described above is generally the most economical solution for teams, it does not easily allow for someone to return early to collect something they have forgotten, or if they need to leave early. It also does not allow for the changing rooms to be used by other users or activities during the session or match.

By providing locker facilities for clothes and personal belongings, with appropriate programme planning, the changing rooms can be used by other people, either attending a follow-on session or different activities. Lockers in the changing room can allow privacy and convenience where there is unhindered access, however when located immediately behind bench seating, this arrangement can cause inconvenience to some users. For main changing areas, lockers located in the adjacent corridors provide greater flexibility in terms of proportional user mix, and may also be more secure due to casual unintentional supervision by people in the area.

Lockers for all-gender private changing rooms and accessible changing rooms should always be located close by in the adjacent circulation area or changing village circulation. Lockers should not be located within an all-gender changing room as this will prevent users from accessing their clothes and valuables when someone else is occupying the space – see Figures D70–D74 for example arrangements.



Flitwick Leisure Centre, Central Bedfordshire
Image credit: Darnton B3 and Abacus Cost Management

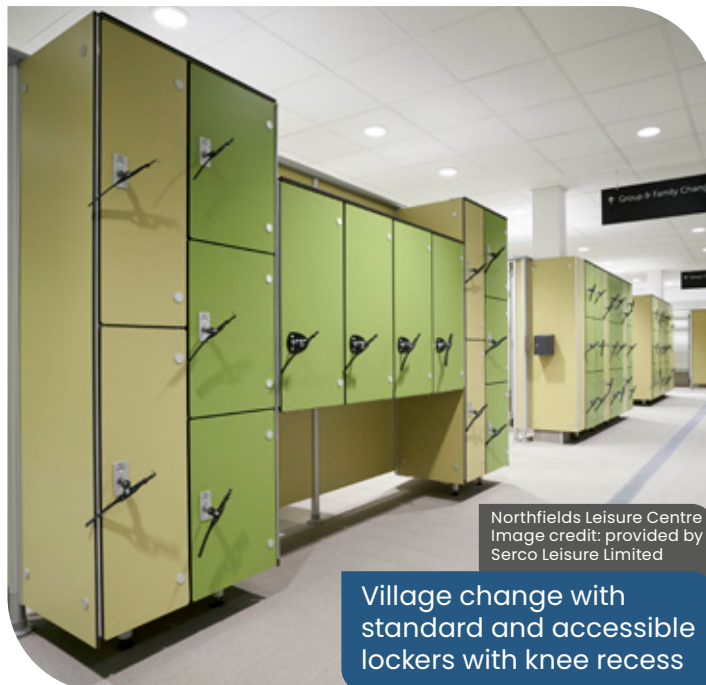
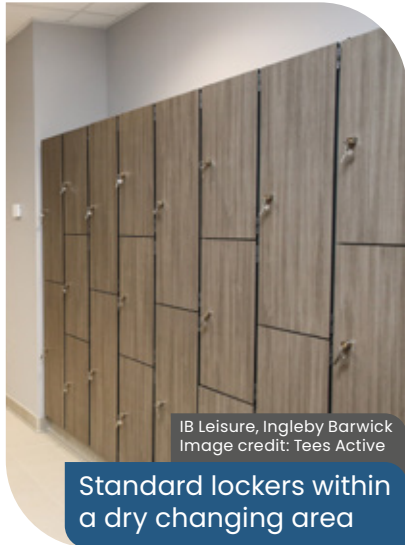
Lockers within a main circulation area

The size and type of lockers or storage cupboards provided will depend on the user needs and the type of activity, e.g., large kit bags for hockey, football or cricket. Decisions on quantity, size and location should be based on user consultation and the programme of use. See the NGB sports-specific guidance link on page 4 for further advice on numbers and sizes required. Section 4.2 illustrates some indicative examples. Figure D81 also illustrates an example for a buggy and wheelchair storage area located close to both the reception and changing circulation areas (also applicable to facilities with a sports wheelchair zone).

Locker positions need to be reviewed against the fire escape route strategy and assessment of locker specifications (fire tested / certification) and combustibility considerations.

2.4.2 Locker requirements

- Accessible lockers for wheelchair users should be at least 300 mm wide, not more than 600 mm deep and with bases set between 400–800 mm AFFL;
- A proportion of lockers should be 400 mm wide to accommodate sports bags;
- In changing areas, there should be at least 1.5 m clear space in front of lockers from the leading edge of the locker door in an open position (if this cannot be achieved, a knee recess beneath accessible lockers can be considered);
- Ten per cent of all lockers should be 'full-height' lockers at least 1.2 m high to accommodate mobility aids and other assistive equipment. Where possible, provide appropriate separate secure storage space for assistive equipment, hoists, buggies and street wheelchairs;
- Locks to accessible lockers should be positioned 750–1150 mm AFFL. Where stacked locker are used, locks to the upper compartments need not be limited to 1.15 m height AFFL provided that there are sufficient numbers of lockers accessible to disabled users within the row of lockers. All lockers should be easy to operate one handed by a person with reduced dexterity or limited hand or arm strength;
- All lockers should have visually-contrasting large embossed numbers and locks that can be read by sight or touch. Symbols, colour coding, Braille or audio feedback may be helpful to some users in addition. Navigation technology using QR codes can be beneficial in giving an audio description of locker numbers via a smartphone;
- Colour zoning can aid orientation, particularly where there are multiple blocks of lockers. For example, by using different colours and/or symbols in different zones and by replicating this as part of the key or fob design. However, for people who are unable to discern different colours, the numbering system should also be clearly visible and logical;
- Multi-coloured lockers randomly grouped together, particularly where strong tonal contrasts are used, can contribute to sensory overload and should be avoided. The use of muted colours will help.



2.4.3 Storage examples

Figure D21 Lockers within sports wheelchair zone circulation serving dry changing

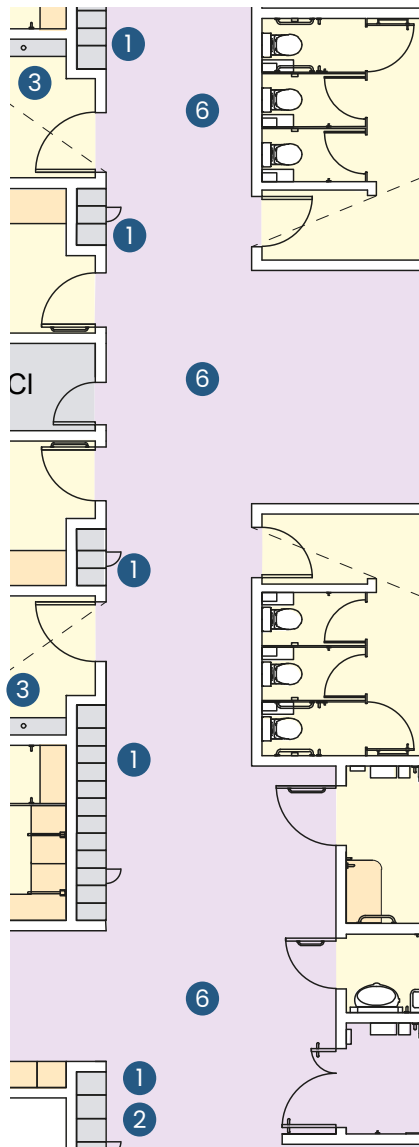


Figure D22 Lockers within wet changing village

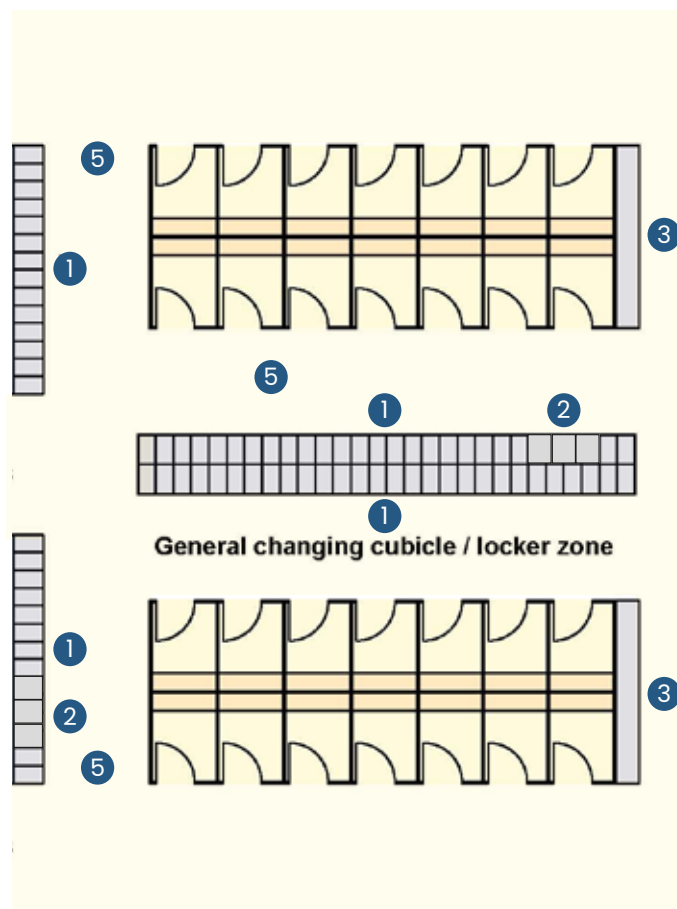


Figure D23 Lockers within dry changing facilities

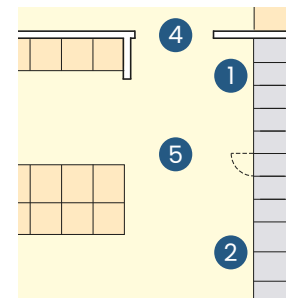


Figure D24 Larger accessible lockers close to accessible provision

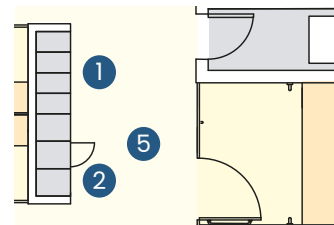
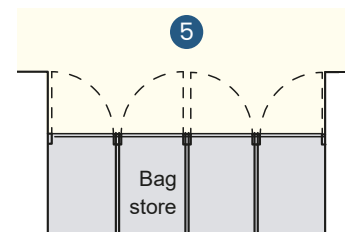


Figure D25 Bag storage cupboards, e.g., for football



Key:

1. General locker zone – colour zoning can aid orientation, particularly where there are multiple blocks of lockers
2. Allowance of larger accessible lockers close to accessible accommodation
3. Accessible vanity area
4. 1000 mm min / 1200-1500 mm pref clear width requirement at wall openings/ constrictions
5. General circulation to achieve 1500 mm minimum clear width to face of cubicles/ walls/ benching/ locker door leading edges etc., with 1800 mm passing places available within 5 m or so of any location
6. Sports wheelchair zone circulation to achieve 2000 mm minimum / 2500 mm preferred clear width to face of cubicles/ walls/ benching/ locker door leading edges etc., with 2500 mm passing places available within 5 m or so of any location

2.5 Lobbies / privacy screening

To ensure people's privacy and maintain their dignity, it is essential that suitably-designed lobbies and/or screening from sightlines is provided at the entrance to changing and toilet areas. The location of mirrors to vanity areas should also be carefully considered, in order to avoid unwanted reflected views from the main circulation into the changing areas. Figures D26 to D30 show examples demonstrating the general principles. The layouts also indicate vanity areas and section 2.6 provides more detailed information on specific vanity area considerations.

To ensure people's privacy and maintain their dignity, it is essential that suitably-designed lobbies and/or screening from sightlines is provided at the entrance to changing and toilet areas.



IB Leisure, Ingleby Barwick
Image credit: Tees Active
(with modifications by SE)

Privacy lobby to male changing area

Examples

Figure D26

Lobby to vanity area within clubhouse changing

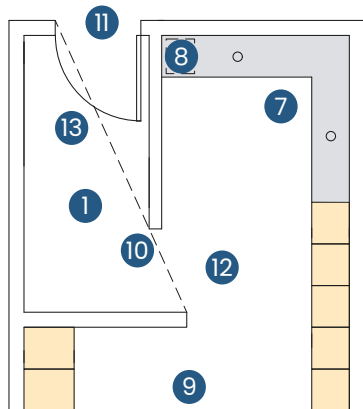


Figure D27

Lobby with vanity area to clubhouse changing

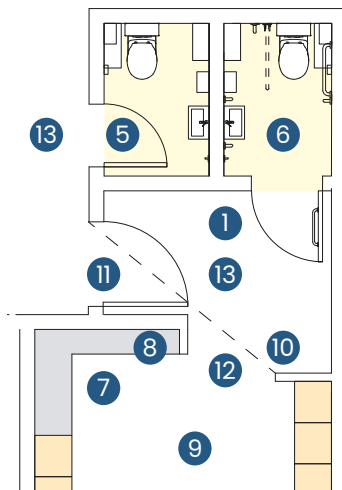


Figure D28

Lobby with vanity area to clubhouse changing (alternative arrangement)

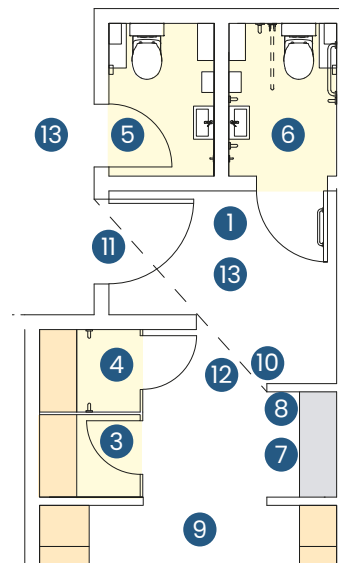


Figure D29

Lobby with vanity area to clubhouse changing with two lockable doors

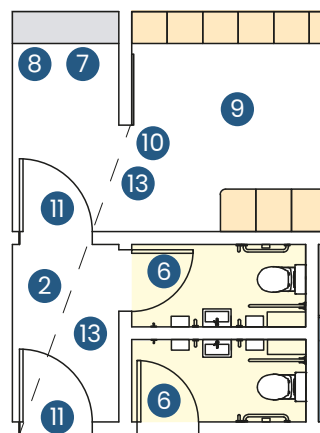
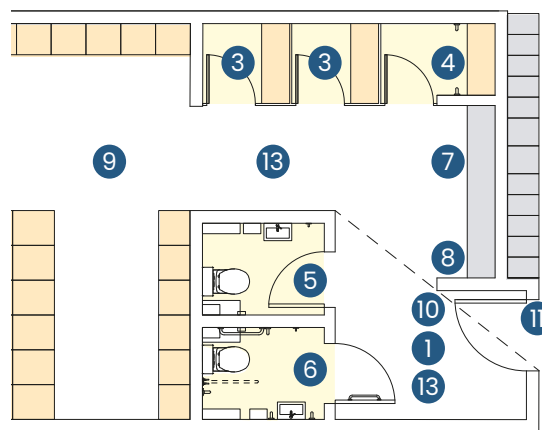


Figure D30

Lobby with vanity area to sports hall changing



Key:

1. Lobby with one lockable door
2. Lobby with two lockable doors to enable toilet and vanity area to remain in use while the changing room is locked
3. 1-person changing cubicle
4. 1-person ambulant accessible changing cubicle
5. Standard toilet (s/c)
6. Ambulant accessible toilet (s/c)
7. Vanity area with integrated valuables locker
8. Valuables locker example locations
9. Main changing area
10. Sight screening to main changing area for privacy
11. Door (lockable) to achieve minimum clear width requirement
12. 1000 mm min / 1200-1500 mm pref clear width requirement at wall openings/ constrictions
13. General circulation to achieve 1500 x 1500 mm minimum clear zone to face of cubicles/walls / benching etc with 1800 mm passing places

Note: All dimensions are in millimetres. Overall dimensions shown exclude any additional space requirements services/ducts or IPS – see section 2.9

2.6 Vanity areas

A vanity area is an essential part of every changing room. After showering and changing, one of the last activities to be undertaken before leaving is to dry wet hair and generally check personal appearance. Whilst all users will appreciate being able to use the vanity areas, research has shown that the lack of suitable provision is a significant barrier to some people taking part in sport and physical activity.

As a minimum, the provision should include:

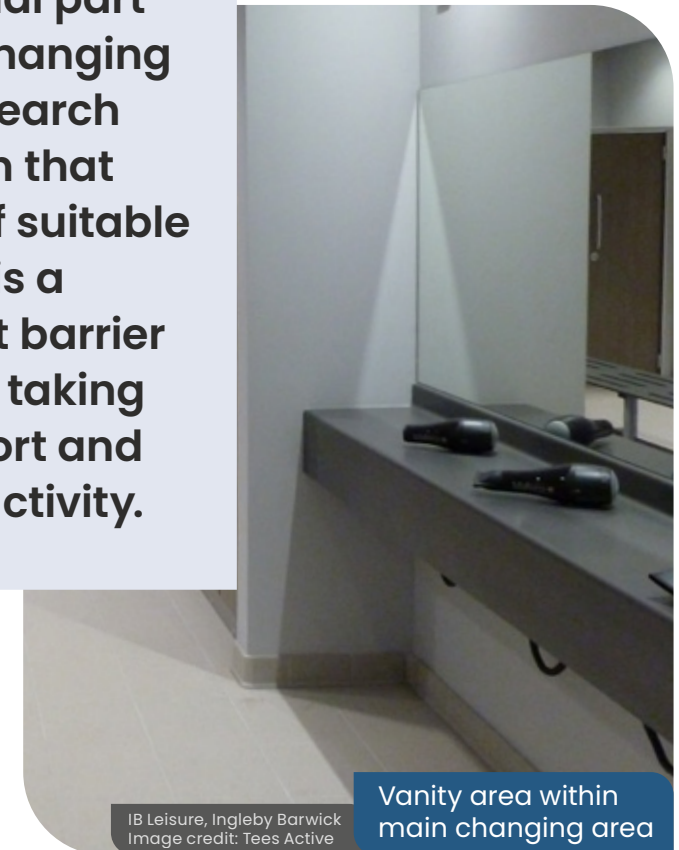
- A suitable wall-mounted mirror with a shelf or worktop below it – see Figure D31 for an example layout and key dimensions;
- A wall-mounted, fixed-cable hairdryer which is also accessible to someone using a wheelchair or someone of short stature;
- Litter bins, located without causing a hazard or obstruction, for rubbish that can accumulate in the changing rooms.

The following should also be considered:

- The size of the vanity area should be determined by the capacity of each changing room and the speed of turn around required between any sessions;
- The vanity area should be located close to the point of exit from the changing room (note that spin drums that extract water from swimming costumes should preferably be located away from the hairdryers to avoid excessive cumulative noise);
- It is essential that sufficient space is allocated to ensure adequate access for people entering or leaving the room with large bags, child buggies or using a wheelchair;
- It is helpful to provide sound-absorbing materials in the vicinity of hairdryers, and to specify low-noise appliances;
- For some people, e.g., with visual impairments, dementia, or learning difficulties, mirrors can be confusing or disorientating

and careful consideration should be given to their size and location – see page 4 link to Sport England's Dementia-friendly sport and physical activity guide. Full-height (floor to ceiling) mirrors should never be installed as these are confusing. Extended mirrors are usually fitted from 600 mm AFFL. This also reduces the risk of low-level impact and breakage, e.g. where tight turning in a wheelchair is necessary.

A vanity area is an essential part of every changing room. Research has shown that the lack of suitable provision is a significant barrier to women taking part in sport and physical activity.

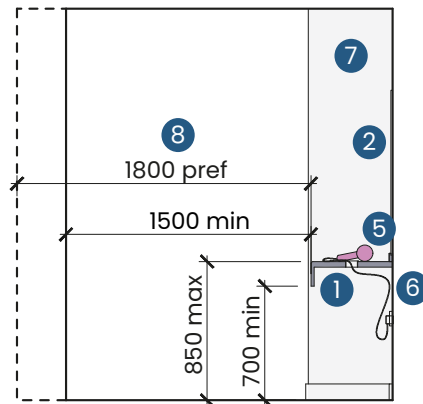


IB Leisure, Ingleby Barwick
Image credit: Tees Active

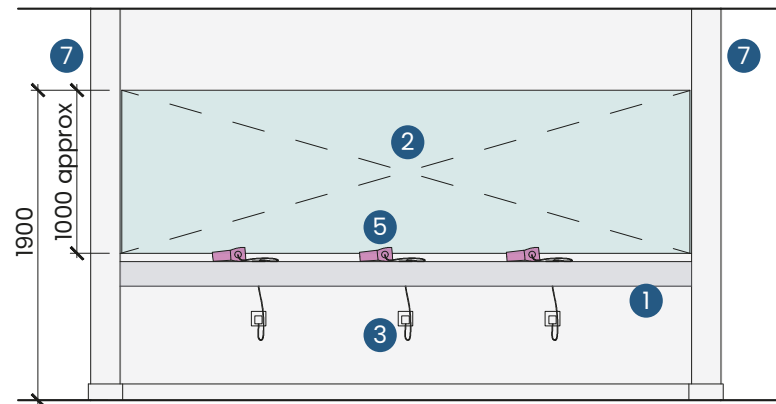
Vanity area within
main changing area

Example

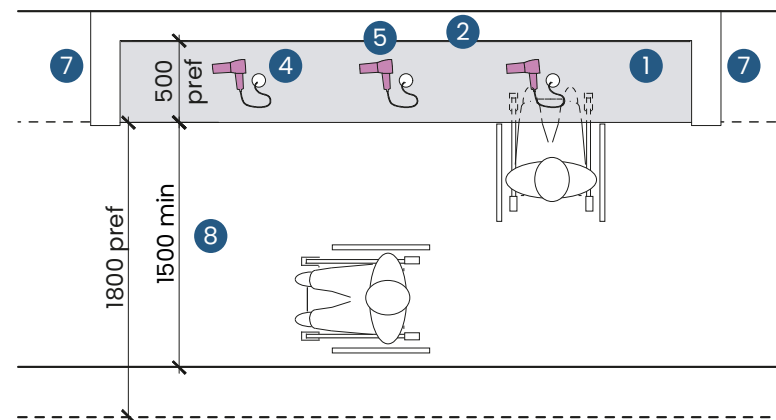
Figure D31 Vanity area within a main changing area or changing village



Section



Elevation



Plan

Key

1. Shelf with rounded (aris) edge not higher than 850 mm AFFL and achieve at least 700 mm (min) / 750 mm (pref) clear knee height to underside – vanity areas should be accessible to people standing and wheelchair users. Shelf depth should be 300 mm as a minimum where space is limited, elsewhere ideally 450 mm min / 500 mm pref
2. Mirror over shelf approx 1000 mm high and positioned so that the top is 1900 mm AFFL. Full height mirrors can be very confusing to people with visual impairments, dementia, or learning differences. (Note that mirrors in self-contained accessible rooms should be a minimum of 600 mm AFFL to prevent wheelchair users clipping and breaking them)
3. Wall socket outlets below shelf for facility operator-owned appliances only
4. Cable outlet set flush in bench
5. Hairdryer with low decibel rating (70dB max) – numbers of stations to suit size of facility and anticipated peak user numbers
6. Cable tie backs / restrainers to avoid loose cabling becoming entangled with users legs
7. Wall nibs can provide an added sense of privacy or assist in achieving privacy sightlines to avoid reflected views from corridor areas directly into open changing areas
8. Manoeuvring space in front of vanity unit to achieve 1500 mm min (with 1800 mm-wide passing places) / 1800 mm (pref) clear of walls or locker doors in an open position (2500 mm min for sports wheelchair zones)

Vanity areas should be accessible to both standing and wheelchair users.

Note: All dimensions are in millimetres

2.7 Baby changing

Facilities for baby changing should generally be provided and at least one should be an all-gender wheelchair accessible facility – see Figures D32 and D33 (including an accessible WC pan and basin within an accessible baby change is highly beneficial for convenience of disabled adults with young children). Baby changing should not be added to designated wheelchair accessible toilets as this can create longer waiting times, unless other baby changing is provided in close proximity. Changing Places assisted use facilities are not appropriate for a baby change unit.

The number and location of baby changing units should be based on the outcome of user consultation and programming considerations. Additional baby changing can be provided within enlarged standard or ambulant accessible all-gender toilets (e.g. Figure F16) and/or segregated male and female toilets or changing areas, providing suitable privacy can be offered – see Figures D32 to D34. Co-locating an accessible baby change room adjacent or near to family changing cubicles within a changing village layout can have benefits in terms of providing enhanced levels of hygiene and convenience, e.g., for users after a pool session – see Fig D81. Toddler security seats also provide enhanced safety and convenience in changing and toilet facilities.



Facilities for baby changing should generally be provided and at least one should be an all-gender wheelchair accessible facility.

The number and location of baby changing units should be based on the outcome of user consultation and programming considerations.



Examples of baby changing provision

Figure D32 All-gender wheelchair accessible baby changing room

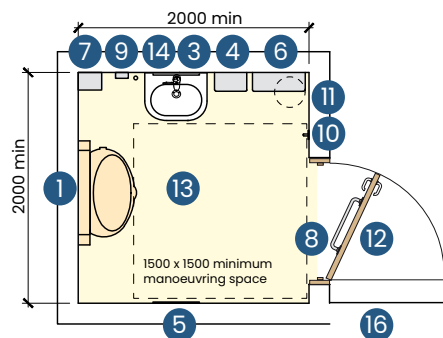


Figure D33 All-gender wheelchair accessible baby changing room with toilet and large hand basin

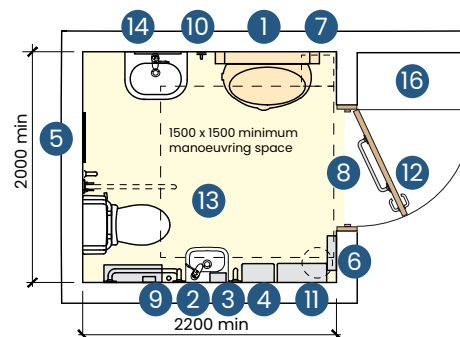
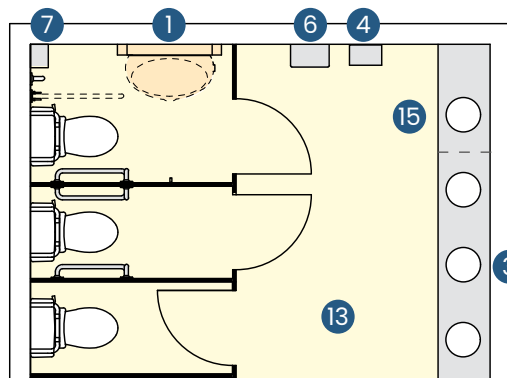


Figure D34 Baby changing provision accommodated within a wider ambulant accessible male or female WC cubicle



Note: Baby changing facilities should be provided with a hand rinse basin adjacent for hygiene. See Figure 16 as a preferred alternative to Figure D34.

Note: All dimensions are in millimetres. Overall dimensions shown exclude any additional space requirements services/ducts or IPS – see section 2.9.

Key

1. Wall-mounted baby changing table that is ideally adjustable in height and electrically-powered to allow the height to suit individual user needs. (If a permanently fixed changing table is installed, it should be at a height of 750 mm AFFL, and in addition, room dimensions increased to accommodate an appropriate free-standing chair). The specification and storage arrangements when not in use should ensure any wheelchair transfer zone adjacent to an accessible WC pan is maintained
2. Finger rinse basin, with its rim at 720–740 mm AFFL (location within wider ambulant accessible cubicles subject to operator preferences)
3. Soap dispenser with underside set between 800 mm and 1000 mm AFFL
4. Quiet low decibel-rated automatic hand dryer (optional) with hand position set between 800 mm and 1000 mm AFFL
5. Extended mirror, with its lower edge located at 600 mm AFFL and with top edge at 1900 mm AFFL
6. Nappy vending machine with controls no higher than 1000 mm AFFL
7. Hygiene disposal bin, preferably recessed into the wall
8. Horizontal door pull to enable door to be closed when entering
9. Alarm pull-cord with two red triangles
10. Two clothes hooks set at 1050 mm and 1400 mm AFFL
11. Disposal bin for miscellaneous items
12. Door to achieve minimum clearance requirement of 850 mm min / 875 mm preferred (doors should facilitate opening from outside the room for emergency situations only and open outwards)
13. Lighting levels at floor level to be 100 lux minimum but preferably 300 lux at changing bench level
14. Larger hand-rinse basin, with its rim at 720–740 mm AFFL
15. One basin in the general area can be at approx 750 mm AFFL to suit children where consultation identifies a need
16. Outward opening door swing to be protected (e.g. a recess / walled corner or dead-end location)

2.8 Door arrangements

Inward and outward opening doors to all toilet and changing facilities should be capable of emergency opening outwards or removal of the door swiftly (cubicle doors can often be lifted upwards and removed).

2.8.1 Doors to accessible rooms generally³ (except in sports wheelchair zones)

- Choice of door opening direction can influence a number of factors including the room size required to meet manoeuvring space clear of the door swing, manoeuvring space for turning⁴, clear door opening widths achieved, and overall spatial planning, e.g., if a recess is required off the access route in order to maintain clear unobstructed access route widths;
- Accordingly, specification of door type (e.g. concealed pivot or standard hinges) and ironmongery (e.g. horizontal door pull size and location) should be appropriate to the overall design and opening direction selected⁵;
- The adjacent illustrations show examples of inward and outward opening doors that do or do not satisfy the key principles.

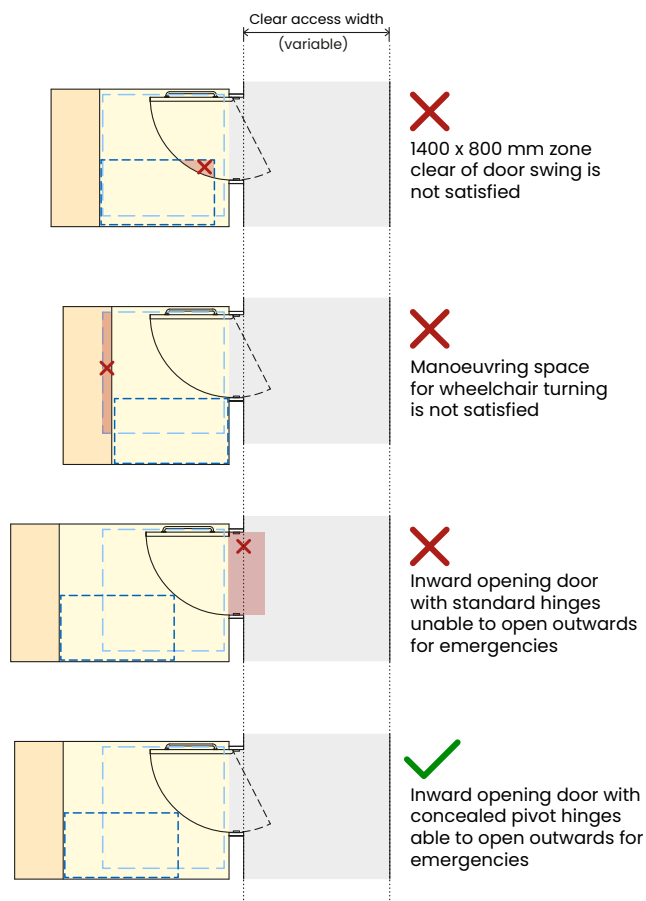
³ Principles also applicable to rooms with standard doors except, e.g., cleaners store cupboards / service zone access that follow separate criteria.

⁴ Doors to Changing Places toilets follow separate criteria – see Part D Section 3.8 for further information.

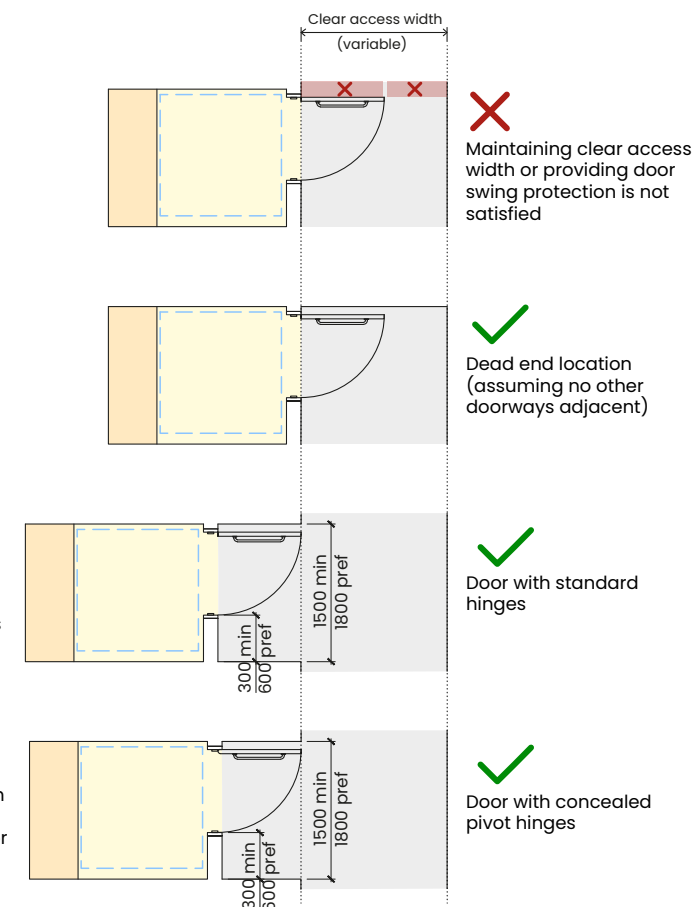
⁵ All door sizes and specifications are subject to meeting Building Regulations AD B and AD M, and British Standards BS 9999 and BS 8300-2.

Figure D35 Examples of inward and outward opening doors generally

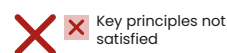
Inward opening doors



Outward opening doors



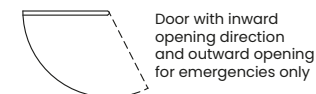
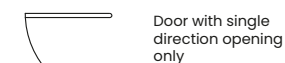
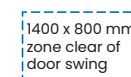
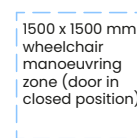
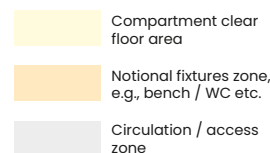
Key



Key principles not satisfied



Key principles satisfied



Note: All dimensions are in millimetres

2.8.2 Doors to accessible rooms within sports wheelchair zones⁶

- Choice of power-operated door opening direction can influence a number of factors including the room size required to meet manoeuvring space clear of the door swing, manoeuvring space for turning⁷, clear door opening widths achieved, and overall spatial planning, e.g., if a recess is required off the access route in order to maintain clear unobstructed access route widths;
- Accordingly, specification of door type (e.g. inward opening doors with facility for 180 degree opening for emergencies only), clear width requirements, e.g., 1000 mm min or 1200 mm preferred), and access control key pad settings and location (e.g. located at a safe distance from the door swing) should be appropriate to the overall design and opening direction selected⁸;
- The adjacent illustrations show examples of inward and outward opening doors that do or do not satisfy the key principles.

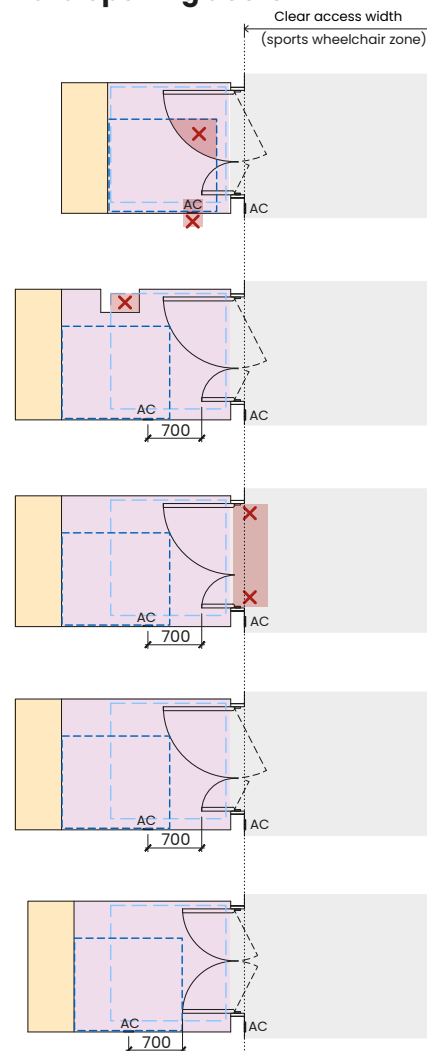
⁶ Applicable to, e.g., sports wheelchair accessible WC (see Figure D19) or any other rooms to be accessed by sports wheelchair users. Note that doors to sports halls should open outwards into the corridor and with door swings protected.

⁷ Doors to Changing Places toilets follow separate criteria – see Part D Section 3.8 for further information.

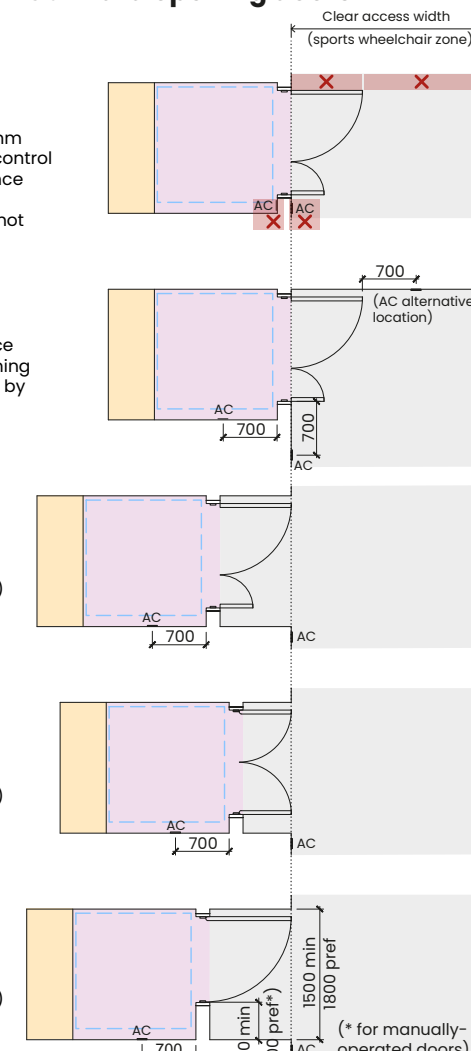
⁸ All door sizes and specifications are subject to meeting Building Regulations AD B and AD M, and British Standards BS 9999 and BS 8300-2.

Figure D36 Examples of inward and outward opening doors within sports wheelchair zones

Inward opening doors



Outward opening doors



Key

✗ Key principles not satisfied

✓ Key principles satisfied

Compartment clear floor area

Notional fixtures zone, e.g., bench / WC etc.

Circulation / access zone

1500 x 1500 mm wheelchair manoeuvring zone (door in closed position)

1400 x 1000 (min) / 1200 (pref) mm zone clear of door swing

AC Access control touch pad

Door with single direction opening only

Door with inward opening direction and outward opening for emergencies only

Note: All dimensions are in millimetres

2.9 Integrated panel systems

Considerations

Where there is a preference to use an integrated panel system (IPS) to conceal the cistern or pipework (see photo example on pages 73), the following should be considered:

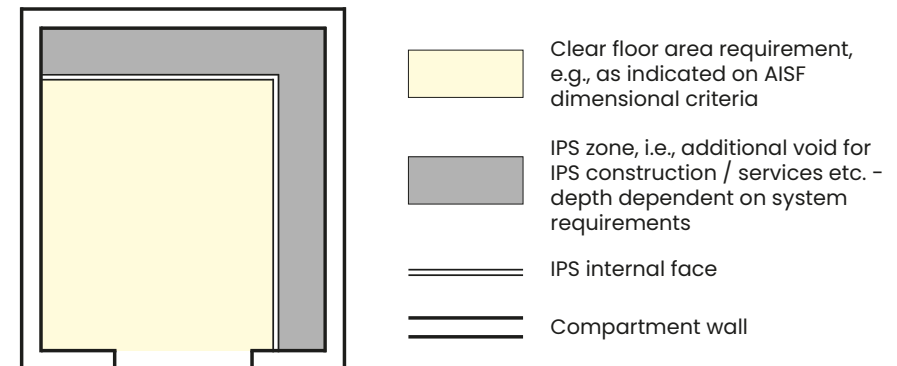
- It is imperative that sufficient space allowances are made for IPS zones in addition to the room sizes given in this guidance document for accessible provision;
- IPS installations vary, so a minimum additional allowance of 250 mm is recommended to applicable walls as a guide. However, the exact depth required should be verified before specifying a particular type. Some IPS installations may require a much deeper void, e.g., 400 mm;
- An accessible WC pan must project a minimum of 750 mm from the face of the IPS wall;
- Care should be taken to ensure that the IPS installation selected for a wheelchair accessible facility allows the WC flush to be located on the open transfer side of the WC pan, to ensure that a wheelchair user is able to reach it and to avoid any conflict with the backrest position. The flush mechanism should be operable with a closed fist or elbow. Some IPS systems do not allow the flexibility to vary the position or style of flush mechanism, so this should be verified before specifying a product;
- If the IPS is not full height, i.e., where it is only high enough to enclose the cistern, it provides an opportunity to create a shelf which can avoid fitting separate shelving;
- The IPS specification and design should take into account loading requirements and panel joints to suit all fixtures such as grab rails etc. as well as maintenance access;

- Where IPS systems are not included, all ducts for pipework, services, and drainage should be clear of floor space requirements. Typically, a service duct of 300 mm min for the S&VP and cistern, and up to 200 mm for pipework to the basin is required.

Example: wheelchair accessible WC with outward opening door and IPS on two walls with two example void depths:

- Clear floor area dims (as Figure D17): 2200 x 1700 mm min;
- Compartment dims (250 min IPS zone): 2450 x 1950 mm min;
- Compartment dims (400 min IPS zone): 2600 x 2100 mm min.

Key to areas



Where there is a preference for IPS, it is imperative that sufficient space allowances are made in addition to the room sizes given in the AISF guidance.

2.10 Accessible equipment

2.10.1 Wet-use wheelchairs

- Wet-use wheelchairs are waterproof and flexible to accommodate both assistance from others and the option to self-propel by the user. These should be readily available for wheelchair users to transfer onto and use. They are essential for use in showers and other wet areas to facilitate movement between shower and changing areas, or between pool and changing;
- All wet-use wheelchairs have a manufactured weight capacity which should be known by management and staff. Provision of a heavy-duty version to accommodate disabled people who exceed the weight capacity of standard mobile wet-use wheelchairs should also be considered;
- Consideration should be made for arm rests and adjustable, swing-away footrests to support varied user sizes (including children) and transfer methods;
- The surface finish of the wheelchair seat should be easy to clean between uses;
- In facilities where there is a hoist and wet-use chairs are provided, one should be of the commode type for use over a WC to support toileting;
- There should be enough floor space available to enable the users to transfer from their own wheelchair onto the wet-use wheelchair;
- A suitably-designed space should be provided within all changing areas for the safe, convenient and secure storage (including appropriate locking devices where required) of facility-owned wet-use wheelchairs and personal wheelchairs of all types.

2.10.2 Hoists

For many disabled people, transferring to and from their wheelchair can only be achieved with the aid of a hoist in the changing room environment (and usually with assistance).

Two types of hoist are available, ceiling track hoists and mobile hoists. Hoists should conform to BS EN ISO 10535. Where installation is possible, a ceiling track hoist should be provided in preference to a mobile hoist as it is easier to use, is lower risk, takes no floor space, and will always be available. Having a mobile hoist as back up or for more flexible use in other locations may be beneficial, but storage will need to be considered:

- **Weight capacity:**
It is important to ensure that the maximum weight capacity for any hoist installed or used is known by management staff and clearly documented to ensure that hoist users exceeding the weight capacity do not use the hoist;
- **Emergency procedures and repairs:**
Any hoist used should have an operating range to lift the person clear of any surface, and to pick someone up from floor level in an emergency, (although this should be left to a medically-qualified person and the process included in management policies and procedures). Hoist instruction manuals, emergency lowering system procedures and emergency repair call out details should be known by management and staff, if the need arises;
- **Installation, servicing, and maintenance:**
Any hoist needs to be installed by a qualified person in accordance with manufacturers' instructions and to be serviced and maintained in line with the Lifting Operations and Lifting Equipment Regulations (LOLER) 1998 and ISO 10535:2006. This is the responsibility of the management of the facility;

- Ceiling track hoists:

Ceiling hoists run overhead along permanently fixed tracks, so they offer less flexibility in use than a mobile hoist. However, the flexibility of the ceiling hoist can be increased significantly using an 'H' track that gives access in the hoist to cover a larger area of the room. They can be ceiling or wall mounted. They do not occupy floor space as a mobile hoist does, and are easier to use, including being able to be docked into a charging position following use by the hoist operator. Clear signage prompting the hoist to be returned to charging position should be displayed within the changing room and correct use monitored by staff;

- Mobile hoists:

Mobile hoists do not require any track installation and can be more flexible for use in multiple locations. However, they are more difficult for the operator to manoeuvre and require increased staff management and monitoring. They should not be used for moving people long distances. A mobile hoist will also require appropriate storage when not in use and strict management and maintenance procedures, as they usually require the battery to be removed and charged via a mains power source as per manufacturer's guidelines. A mobile hoist, if used, should be available as indicated in the Sport England Swimming Pools design guidance;

- Slings:

Both types of hoists require a sling in which to support the person during transfer. A person who relies on the use of a hoist for transfers should have their own sling issued to them according to their specific needs. The exact make and model including type of attachment should be able to be communicated to hoist users and their assistants in advance so that the compatibility can be checked with the type of hoist available.

2.11 Construction considerations

The wall construction should be suitable to securely support grab rails in their initial position, or if grab rails need to be added later. Drop-down support rails should hold securely when in an upright position and be capable of supporting the required loadings from users – see BS 8300 18.1.4 for recommended load capacities for intended use. Partitioning and IPS systems and some other wall types are likely to need reinforcement, such as support studs. The Access and Inclusion file should contain details of which walls are suitable to accommodate grab rails for safe use.

For cubicle vs room considerations, the following should be noted regarding panel partitioning systems vs solid wall construction:

- For self-contained toilets generally, full-height solid wall construction is required;
- For private/all-gender changing, toilet and shower rooms accessed directly off a corridor, full-height solid wall construction is required as a minimum to the perimeter of the self-contained provision;
- For changing, WC and shower cubicles, full-height provision can be by cubicle system or solid wall construction, or a combination of both in conjunction with appropriate ventilation systems etc;
- For locations, e.g., within gendered open / team changing areas where a higher level of privacy is preferred or required for safeguarding etc., cubicle partition systems may be full-height in conjunction with appropriate ventilation systems etc;
- For private changing cubicles within all-gender changing areas, e.g., changing village settings, typical (non full-height) changing and shower cubicles can be used unless user consultation identifies a need for higher levels of privacy or required for safeguarding.

2.12 Wudu and faith wash facilities

As part of the community consultation, it is important to identify if there are any specific facility requirements that need to be addressed to meet the needs of potential users or groups who are of a particular faith. For example:

- There may be faith considerations around the design and/or gender specification of prayer, toilet and wash facilities;
- The location of the faith and associated facilities can be critical in terms of proximity to suitable amenities and orientation, e.g., the Muslim faith requires that toilets and urinals should be perpendicular to the qibla direction (e.g. If the qibla is North, then the toilets and showers should face East-West so that the user is neither facing nor turning their back towards qibla during use);
- There may be an identified need for a private or shared room or space that can be used as a contemplative space or multi-faith prayer facility;
- Specific hygiene facilities or additional features to standard wash facilities may be identified as being needed;
- The size of the facility will vary depending upon likely demand and specific religions, some requiring specific times of day for prayer.

2.12.1 Wudu/ footwash

Some religions require specific ablutions or washing rituals. In the Islamic faith, this ritual cleansing process is called Wudu and includes foot washing. Consulting with faith groups who use the building will enable a decision to be made about what provision is appropriate. Where provided, the volume of usage should be considered. Wudu can take over a couple of minutes per person.

Ablution facilities are often gender specific, so an all-gender facility should always be subject to user consultation and agreement. (Where it may not be possible to provide separate gendered facilities, a lockable opaque door should be used to maintain privacy. For privacy reasons, washing facilities are preferred in full-height compartments rather than cubicles).

The following should be considered:

- **Water and taps:** Water used within ablution spaces should be potable (drinking water) wherever possible. Water should be provided at a suitable temperature to suit washing and be limited to 43 degrees celsius. The type of taps chosen should minimise splashing and be easy to use for people with access requirements. Automatic and sensor taps are widely accepted;
- **Drying facilities:** To aid with drying, consider providing paper towels or low-noise hot air dryer/automatic foot dryer;
- **Finishes:** Consider providing antibacterial, anti-slip matting where people are to dry their feet after washing, to prevent water transferring into the multi-faith facilities. Providing two different coloured mattings can aid identifying wet and dry areas;
- **Location and spatial considerations:** Ablution facilities should be located close to, but not directly within, the multi-faith room. A linked space separated by a screen, curtain or door can work well.

For further information, see:

- AISF Part H covering operation and management considerations;
- The latest Inclusive Design Standards publication by the London Legacy Development Corporation.

3 Configurations

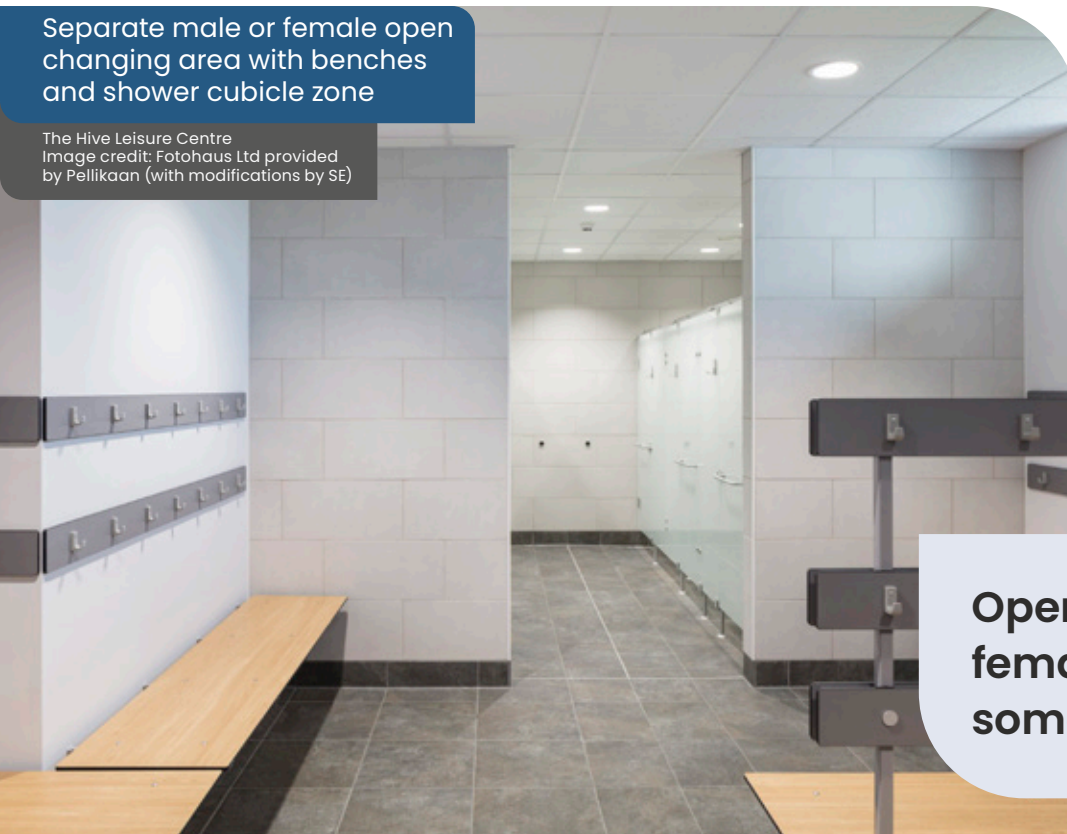
This section covers the different configurations of the main components that make up changing and toilet provision and illustrates a wide range of example layouts and accommodation. See Section 2 for detailed requirements of key components and other provision that may be needed.

There are many ways of arranging the key components outlined in section 2 to provide suitable changing and toilet facilities. Some example layouts are provided in sections 3.1 to 3.8 to highlight the important principles.

Note: Layouts are indicative – see section 2 for component details including assistive equipment options for accessible changing benches.

Separate male or female open changing area with benches and shower cubicle zone

The Hive Leisure Centre
Image credit: Fotohaus Ltd provided by Pelikaan (with modifications by SE)



3.1 Open changing

Open changing is only suitable for separate male or female provision. Showers are often provided, but in some settings they may not be considered essential.

Toilet provision should either be within the changing area or close by in the common circulation area. Toilet facilities within the changing area should be for the exclusive use of people getting changed and should not be for use by others, as this can create a security and safeguarding risk.

Clothes storage provision may vary depending on the programming and management arrangements that may include:

- Two rows of coat hooks above the bench seating, or in addition;
- Lockers located inside the room (that are easily accessible), or in addition or alternatively;
- Lockers located in the adjacent circulation area – in many cases, this arrangement can provide the most flexibility of use.

See Section 2.4 for further information.

Open changing areas should generally provide at least one private changing cubicle for users who prefer a higher level of privacy – see section 3.2 for further considerations. Depending on the community consultation, there could be a requirement for additional private changing cubicles, e.g., for a parent with a small child in a sports hall changing facility.

Open changing is only suitable for separate male or female provision. Showers are often provided, but in some settings they may not be considered essential.

3.1.1 Main changing

Open plan main changing areas should always be separate male or female provision. They should include a privacy lobby with lockable door, vanity area, open bench changing and hooks, shower cubicles (large enough to get dried in), and WC provision located either immediately off the changing room and/or accessed off the adjacent corridor. The circulation should be designed to allow wheelchair users to enter and use the facility if they wish. Private changing can be provided in a variety of locations within the changing facility and/or off the corridor.

Figure D37 Team changing in a clubhouse

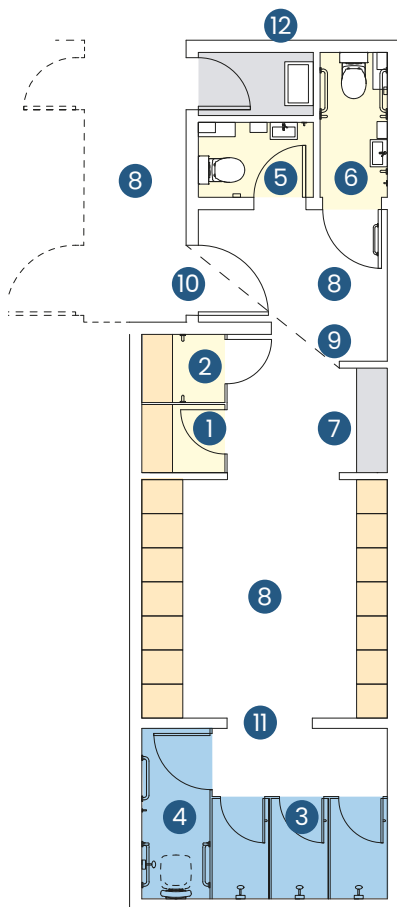
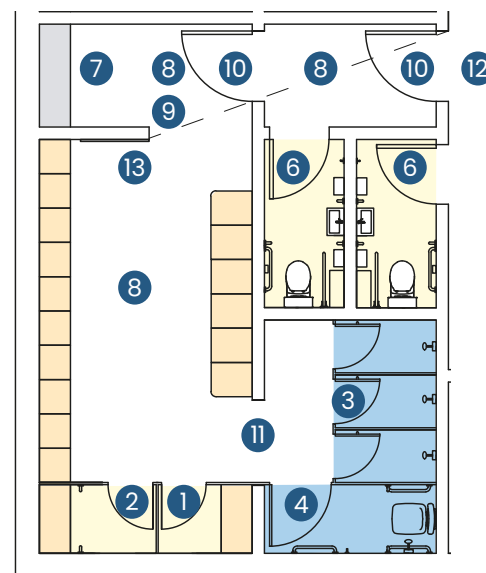
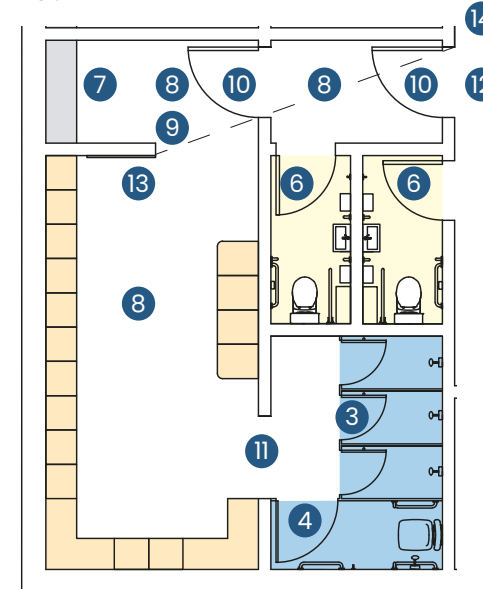


Figure D38 Team changing in a clubhouse with whiteboard and showers

Example 1 - open changing with two private cubicles adjacent to shower area entrance



Example 2 - open changing and no private cubicles, with flexible private changing off corridor in lieu



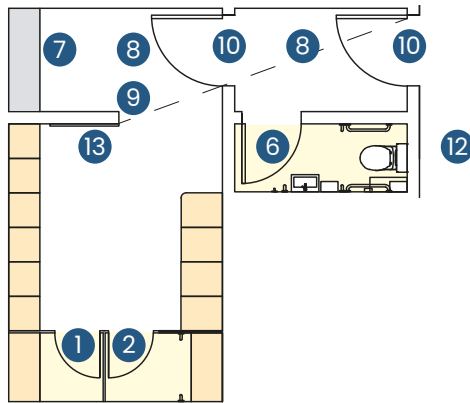
Key:

1. 1-person changing cubicle
2. 1-person ambulant accessible changing cubicle (optional corner unit shown in dotted lines subject to bench adjustments)
3. Standard shower cubicle
4. Ambulant accessible shower cubicle
5. Standard toilet (s/c)
6. Ambulant accessible toilet (s/c)
7. Vanity unit with integrated valuables locker
8. General circulation to achieve 1500 mm minimum clear width to face of cubicles/ walls/ benching/ locker door leading edges etc., with 1800 mm passing places available within 5 m or so of any location
9. Sight screening to main changing area for privacy
10. Door (lockable) to achieve minimum clear width requirement
11. 1000 mm min / 1200-1500 mm pref clear width requirement at wall openings/ constrictions
12. Bag storage assumed in corridor (lockers or storage cupboards)
13. Whiteboard
14. Private changing off corridor (not indicated)

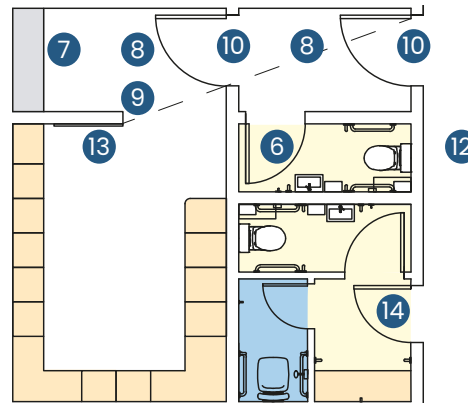
Note: Layout and room sizes show examples with and without IPS and exclude any additional space requirements for services/ducts – see section 2.9.

Figure D39 Smaller / junior team changing in a clubhouse with whiteboard and no showers

Example 1 – open changing with two private cubicles adjacent to



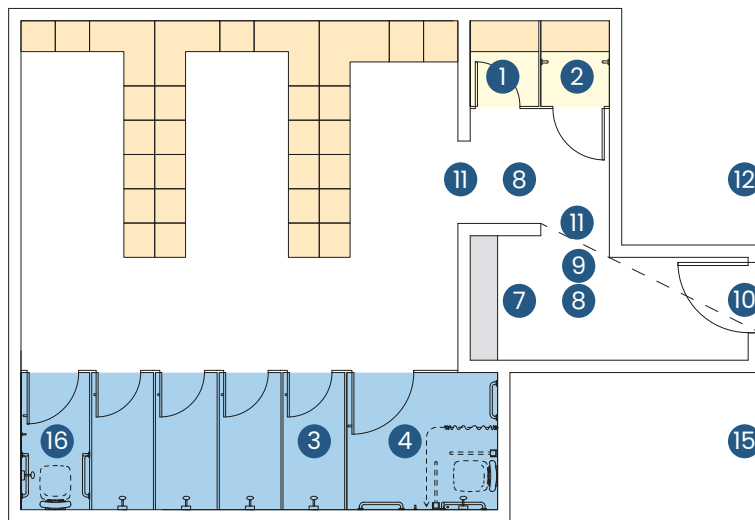
Example 2 – with open changing and no private cubicles, with flexible private changing off corridor



Key:

1. 1-person changing cubicle
2. 1-person ambulant accessible changing cubicle
3. Standard shower cubicle
4. Wheelchair accessible shower cubicle
5. Standard toilet (s/c)
6. Ambulant accessible toilet (s/c)
7. Vanity unit with integrated valuables locker
8. General circulation to achieve 1500 mm minimum clear width to face of cubicles/ walls/ benching/ locker door leading edges etc., with 1800 mm passing places available within 5 m or so of any location
9. Sight screening to main changing area for privacy
10. Door (lockable) to achieve minimum clear width requirement
11. 1000 mm min / 1200-1500 mm pref clear width requirement at wall openings/ constrictions
12. Bag storage assumed in corridor (lockers or storage cupboards)
13. Whiteboard
14. 1-person private changing room (s/c) with toilet and shower located off main circulation (see D49-50 for standard and ambulant accessible options)
15. Toilet provision assumed adjacent to changing
16. Ambulant accessible shower cubicle

Figure D40 General male or female changing serving a sports hall



Note: Layout and room sizes shown exclude any additional space requirements for services/ducts or IPS – see section 2.9.

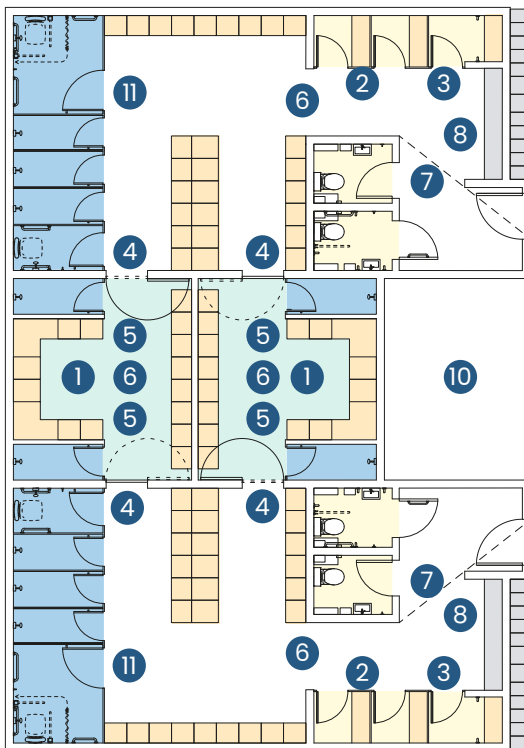
3.1.2 Buffer changing

The appropriate size and configuration of buffer changing areas should be determined by consultation – see Figures D41 and D42 below for some example configurations. There are many solutions possible depending on user needs and management arrangements. Consultation should identify the range of accommodation within the buffer changing areas, e.g., if toilets or showers are included, and the level of flexibility, e.g., as an extension of the male or female areas (see also Figures D75

and D76 for further configuration examples), or in addition have independent access from circulation areas (See Figure D77). The number of wheelchair or ambulant accessible shower cubicles is also dependent on consultation, user needs and sport-specific requirements.

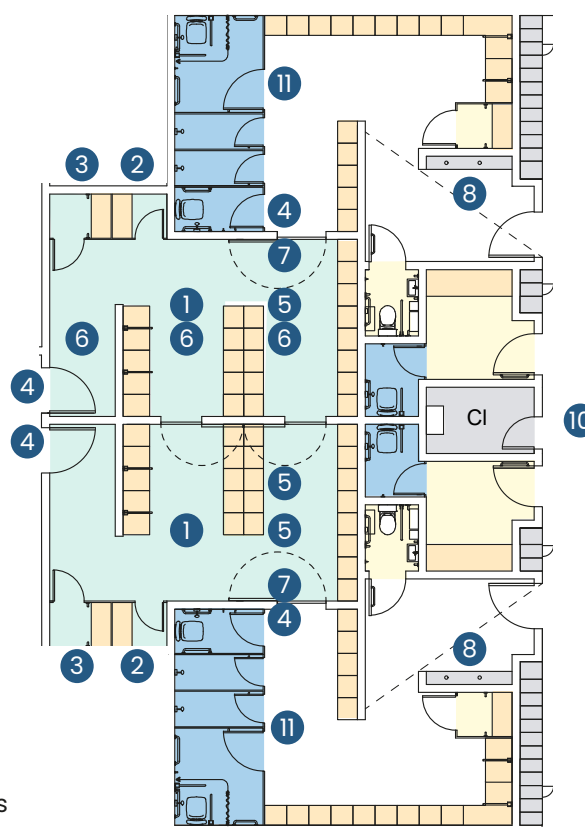
The successful operation of a buffer change is dependent on appropriate management arrangements to ensure dignity and safeguarding of users, e.g., doors between male and female areas to be locked.

Figure D41 Small buffer changing (with showers) serving separate male and female dry changing zones



Note: Layout and room sizes shown exclude any additional space requirements for services/ducts or IPS – see section 2.9.

Figure D42 Large buffer / group changing (without showers) serving changing village and separate male and female dry changing zones



Key:

1. Buffer changing (highlighted in green)
2. 1-person standard changing cubicle
3. 1-person ambulant accessible changing cubicle
4. Access to standard, ambulant accessible, and wheelchair accessible shower cubicles (dry changing (indicated) or other, e.g., wet changing village (not indicated))
5. Doors with 180 degree hold open facility (with suitable section of fold-up or movable benching where required)
6. General circulation to achieve 1500 mm minimum clear width (to face of cubicles/ walls/ doors of lockers in an open position) with 1800 mm passing places
7. 1000 mm min / 1200-1500 mm pref clear width requirement at wall openings/ constrictions
8. Vanity unit
9. Buffer doors should be either closed and locked or securely held in an open position as required by management to suit programming needs
10. Other toilet provision assumed adjacent to changing
11. Wheelchair accessible shower cubicles in main changing areas also serve buffer changing subject to consultation, e.g., for basketball wheelchair users to use the buffer facilities

3.2 Private and officials changing

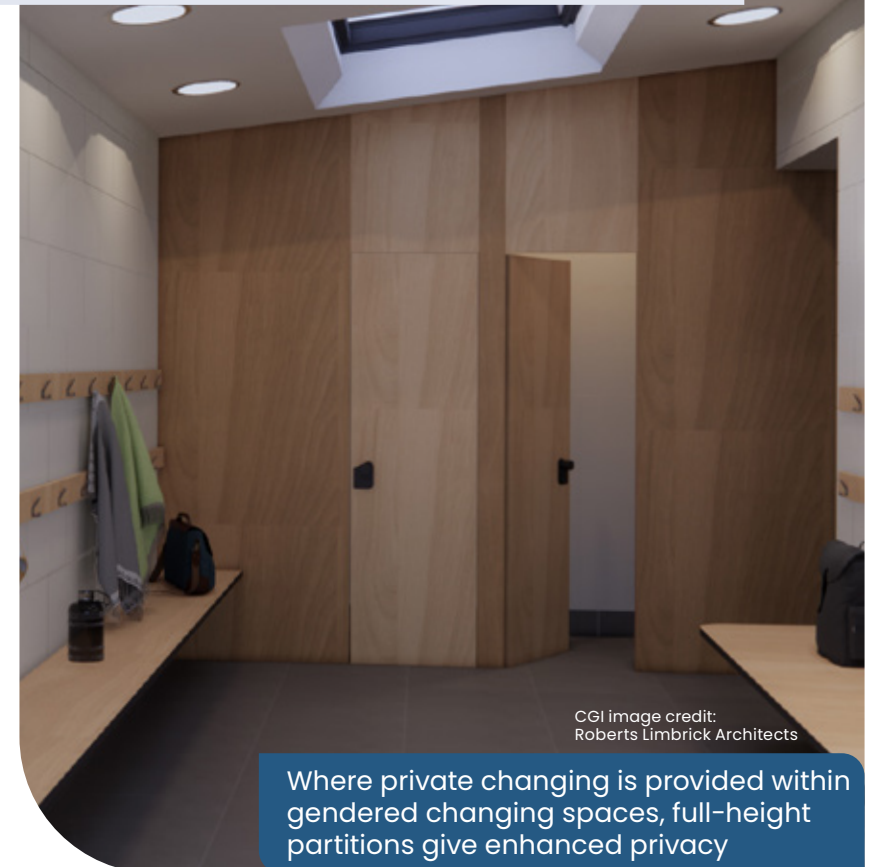
Private changing generally:

- There are many variations of private changing facilities from:
 - Cubicles in a changing village;
 - Cubicles in open separate male or female changing areas;
 - All-gender self-contained rooms accessed off the main circulation to provide facilities for officials, coaches, teachers, small family groups as well as users who don't want to use the male or female provision;
- Provision can range from a one-person cubicle incorporating just a bench, to a fully self-contained arrangement which includes a bench, shower and sometimes a WC (for one-person only facilities) or toilet;
- Where located off corridors, they should be of solid wall and door construction;
- Cubicle panel systems may be considered within open changing areas subject to achieving high privacy standards, ideally with full-height floor to ceiling/soffit infill panelling;
- When provided in all-gender settings, they are a very important part of the provision to give greater flexibility and choice for users and operators.

Officials/ coaches/ teacher changing:

- To provide flexibility, officials changing should be provided so that officials of different genders can be accommodated simultaneously. This will require at least two changing rooms, which may be of different capacities depending on what is required, with flexible allocation depending on demand;
- See Figures D70 to D74 for examples showing a range of different solutions.

Cubicle panel systems may be considered within open changing areas subject to achieving high privacy standards, ideally with full-height floor to ceiling/soffit infill panelling.



CGI image credit:
Roberts Limbrick Architects

Where private changing is provided within gendered changing spaces, full-height partitions give enhanced privacy

3.2.1 Private changing cubicles / rooms within open changing or changing village

Cubicle partition systems or solid wall construction or a combination of both can be used depending on preferences.

Figure D43 1 or 2-person , family and larger family/accessible changing cubicle/ room examples

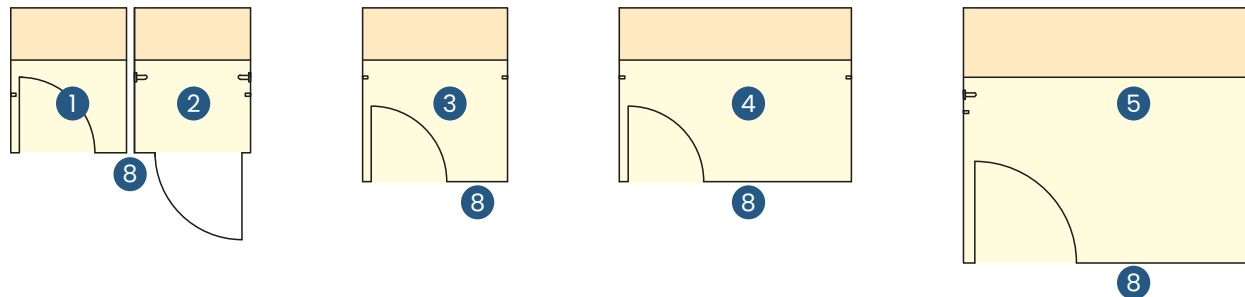


Figure D44 1 or 2-person changing cubicle/ room with shower examples

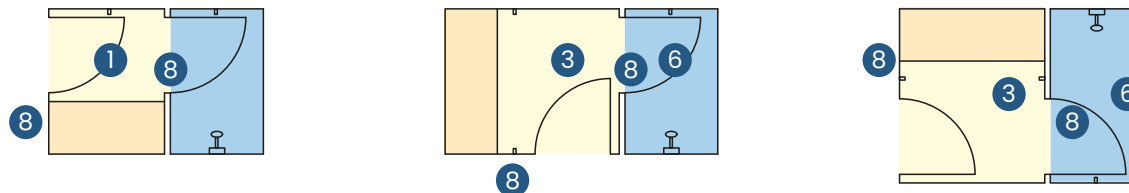
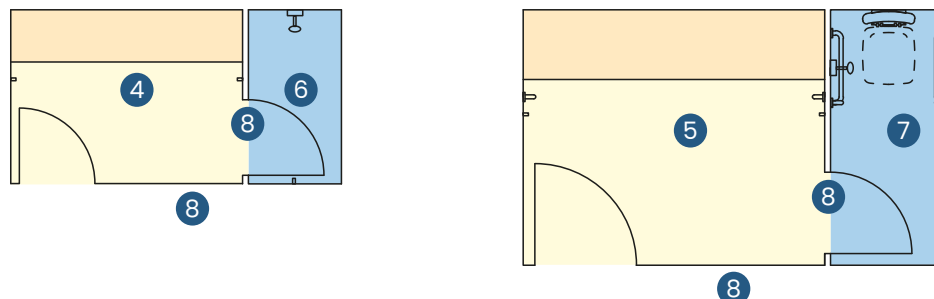


Figure D45 Family and family/ accessible changing cubicle/ room with shower examples



Key:

1. 1-person changing cubicle/ room
2. 1-person ambulant accessible changing cubicle/ room
3. 2-person changing cubicle/ room
4. Family changing cubicle/ room
5. Larger family/ accessible changing cubicle/ room
6. Standard shower cubicle
7. Ambulant accessible shower cubicle (with option for upgrading to a larger wheelchair accessible shower)
8. Cubicle partitioning system option for private changing cubicles within open / team changing areas (in lieu of solid wall / standard door construction) is subject to achieving high privacy standards with full-height floor to ceiling / soffit infill panelling

Note:

For details and size requirements for standard and ambulant accessible components, see Figure D3 for changing cubicle/rooms, and Figures D4 and D6 for shower cubicles.

Note: Layout and room sizes shown exclude any additional space requirements for services/ducts or IPS – see section 2.9.

3.2.2 Private all-gender changing rooms accessed off circulation

For all private changing rooms off corridors, traditional solid wall and door construction is required to the perimeter. As well as private changing, these facilities can be suitable for officials/ umpires, coaches/ teachers, staff/ management etc.

Figure D46 1 or 2-person, family and larger family/ accessible changing room examples

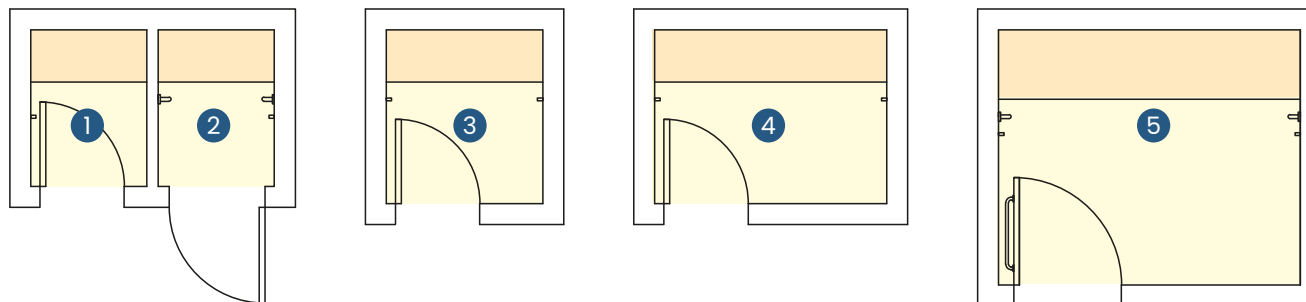


Figure D47 1 or 2-person changing room with shower examples

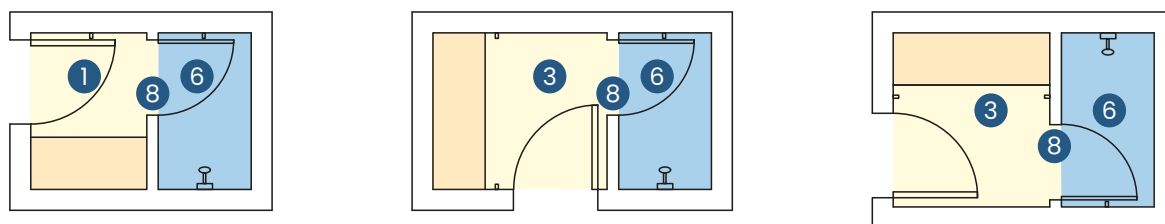
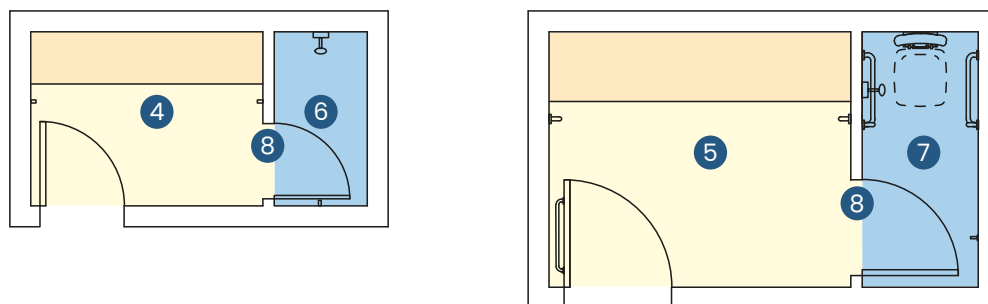


Figure D48 Family and larger family/ accessible changing room with shower examples



Key:

1. 1-person changing room
2. 1-person ambulant accessible changing room
3. 2-person changing room
4. Family changing room
5. Larger family/ accessible changing room
6. Standard shower cubicle
7. Ambulant accessible shower cubicle (with option for upgrading to a larger wheelchair accessible shower)
8. Cubicle partitioning system option for shower cubicles within self-contained room (in lieu of solid wall / standard door construction). For 2-person changing rooms or larger, this is subject to achieving high privacy standards with full-height floor to ceiling /soffit infill panelling

Note:

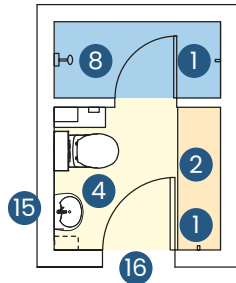
For details and size requirements for standard and ambulant accessible components, see Figure D3 for changing cubicle/rooms, and Figures D4 and D6 for shower cubicles.

Note: Layout and room sizes shown exclude any additional space requirements for services/ducts or IPS – see section 2.9.

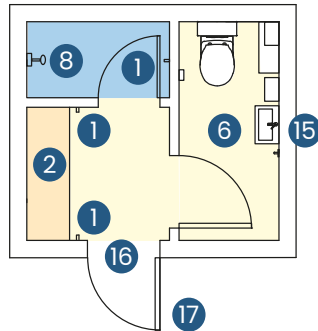
3.2.3 Self-contained standard changing facilities

Figure D49 1-, 2- or 3-person private/ family/ officials standard changing facility with shower and WC or toilet (s/c) located off main circulation

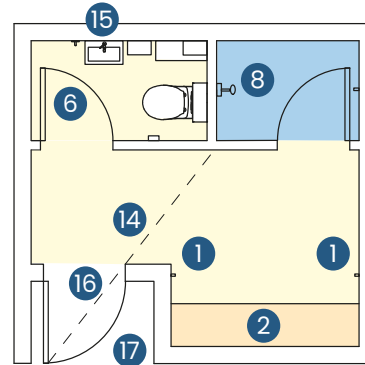
Example 1 (1-person)



Example 2 (2-person)



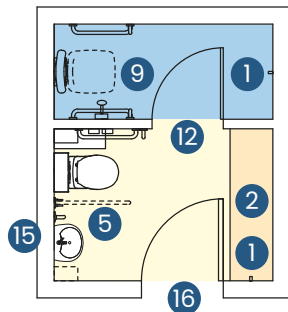
Example 3 (3 person)



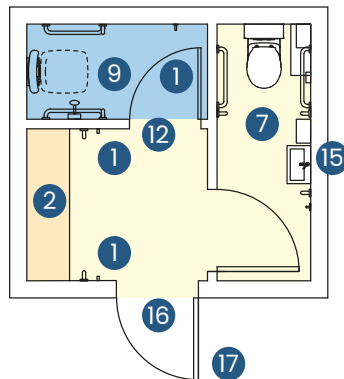
3.2.4 Self-contained ambulant accessible changing facilities

Figure D50 1-, 2- or 3-person private/ family/ officials ambulant accessible changing facility with shower and WC or toilet (s/c) located off main circulation

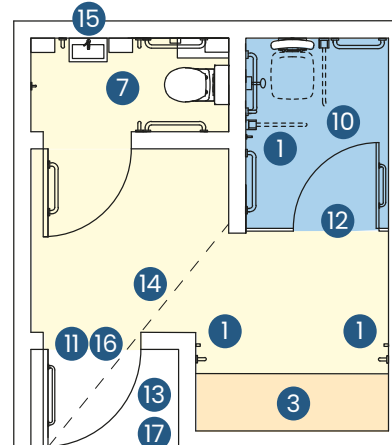
Example 1 (1-person)



Example 2 (2-person)



Example 3 (3-person)



Note: Layout and room sizes shown exclude any additional space requirements for services/ducts or IPS - see section 2.9.

Note: Figure D50 Example 3 changing area is wheelchair accessible

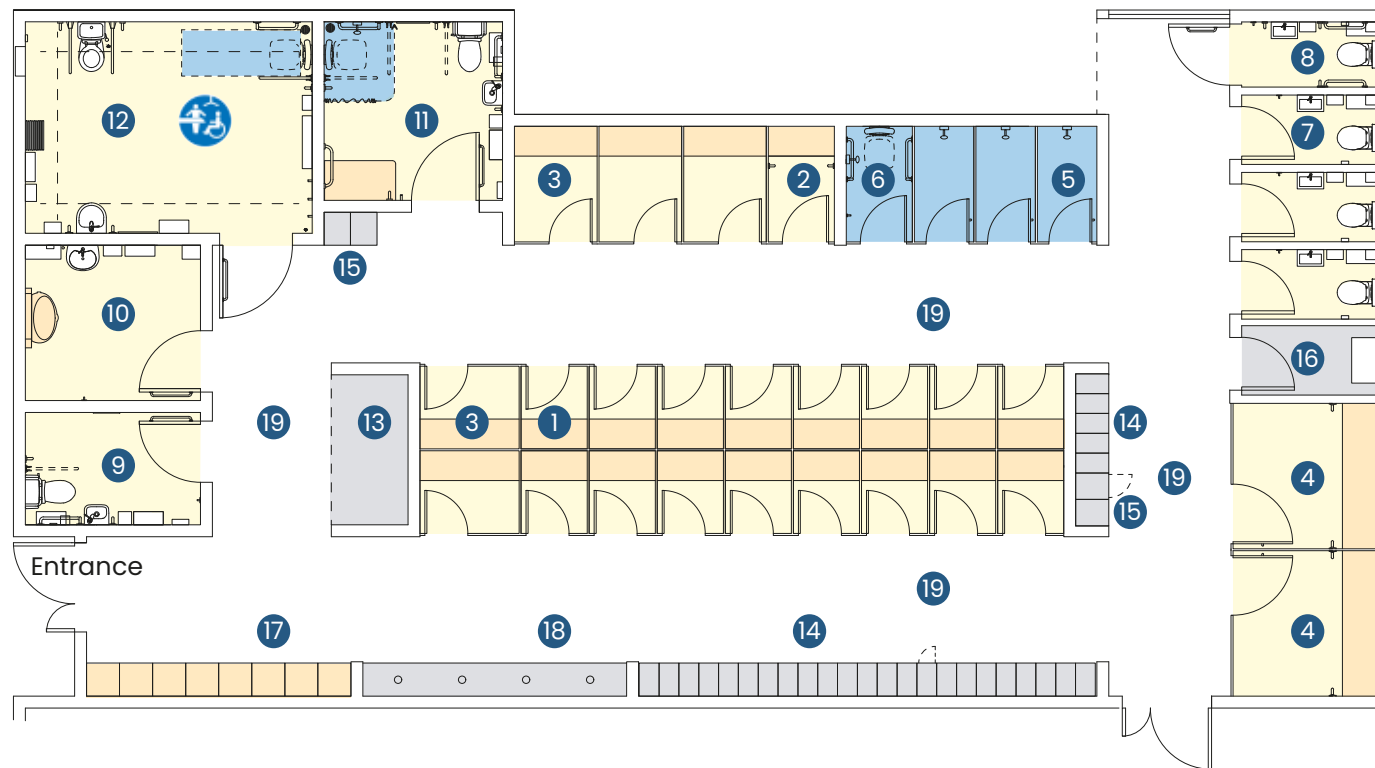
Key:

1. Clothes hooks set at 1400 mm and 1050 mm AFFL
2. 450 mm deep cantilevered changing bench set at 450-480 mm AFFL
3. 600 mm deep cantilevered changing bench set at 480 mm AFFL with adjacent grab rails
4. Standard WC and hand rinse basin
5. Ambulant accessible WC and hand rinse basin
6. Standard toilet (s/c)
7. Ambulant accessible toilet (s/c)
8. Standard shower cubicle
9. Ambulant accessible shower cubicle with 500 x 500 mm tip-up shower seat, towel hooks and grab rails
10. Enlarged ambulant accessible shower cubicle with 500 x 500 mm tip-up shower seat set in corner, towel hooks and drop-down grab rails (with option for upgrading to a larger wheelchair accessible shower)
11. Door to achieve minimum clearance requirement of 850 mm min / 875 mm preferred with horizontal door pull to enable door to be closed when entering - any locking arrangements subject to facility management coordination
12. Ambulant accessible cubicle door to achieve minimum clearance requirement of 700 mm min / 750 mm pref (or 850 mm min / 875 mm pref for wheelchair accessible upgrade to Figure D50 Example 3)
13. General circulation to achieve 1500 mm minimum clear width to face of cubicles/walls /doors of lockers in an open position
14. Sight screening to changing and shower area for privacy
15. Generally, a mirror should be provided above basins and an adjacent shelf or similar flat area for stoma management
16. Door signs for male, female or all-gender use as appropriate
17. Outward opening door swing to be protected (e.g. a recess / walled corner or dead-end location)

3.3 Changing village

Usually found in swimming pool environments, changing villages consist of a matrix of all-gender changing cubicles and clusters of adjacent lockers. Cubicles provide privacy and sizes usually vary to cater for 1-2 persons, families or larger groups. The numbers and location of the components are subject to consultation and management requirements to meet programming needs – see also Table D1 for minimum provision. The circulation routes are usually open to allow a level of natural surveillance and safeguarding with sightlines from adjacent spaces.

Figure D51 Changing village example with range of changing and shower cubicles and accessible provision including Changing Places facility



Note: Layout and room sizes shown exclude any additional space requirements for services/ducts or IPS – see section 2.9.

Key:

1. 1-person changing cubicle
2. 1-person ambulant accessible changing cubicle
3. 2-person changing cubicle
4. Family changing cubicle (with accessible fittings)
5. Standard shower cubicle
6. Ambulant accessible shower cubicle
7. Standard toilet (s/c)
8. Ambulant accessible toilet (s/c)
9. Wheelchair accessible toilet (s/c)⁹
10. Wheelchair accessible baby changing
11. Wheelchair accessible changing room with shower and toilet⁹
12. Changing Places toilet with shower¹⁰
13. Buggies and wheelchair storage
14. Standard lockers
15. Allowance of larger accessible lockers
16. Cleaners store
17. Bench seating for shoe removal
18. Accessible vanity unit
19. General circulation to achieve 1500 mm minimum clear width to face of cubicles/ walls/ doors of lockers in an open position, with 1800 mm passing places

⁹ Where there are two or more wheelchair accessible toilets, a choice of right hand and left hand transfer should be provided.

¹⁰ For facilities with swimming pools, the Changing Places provision incorporating a shower should be conveniently located so that a user can access it with minimal travel into a changing area, therefore making it easy to access whilst minimising any contamination from shoes or wheels in potentially wet areas.

3.4 Shower zones

Poor shower facilities are a significant barrier to people using any facility as they often feel vulnerable and exposed. The use of shower cubicles, rather than an open shower arrangement, will provide the privacy and convenience that people need to shower and dry themselves. However, an open shower arrangement is acceptable for pre-swim showers where people are in their swimming costumes (a degree of privacy screening to the ends will provide an enhanced user experience) – see Figure D81 for an example layout in a changing village. Therefore, with the exception of pre-swim showers, it is preferred that all showers should be accommodated within individual private shower cubicles.

Examples of cubicle shower areas including ambulant and accessible provision are shown in Figures D52 to D55 overleaf.

Shower cubicles within open dry changing for male or female provision

The Hive Leisure Centre
Image credit: Fotohaus Ltd
provided by Pellikaan



With the exception of pre-swim showers, it is preferred that all showers should be accommodated within individual private shower cubicles.



Pre-swim open showers with post-swim shower cubicles opposite

The Hive Leisure Centre
Image credit: Fotohaus Ltd
provided by Pellikaan

Figure D52 Clubhouse changing shower area with ambulant accessible cubicle¹²

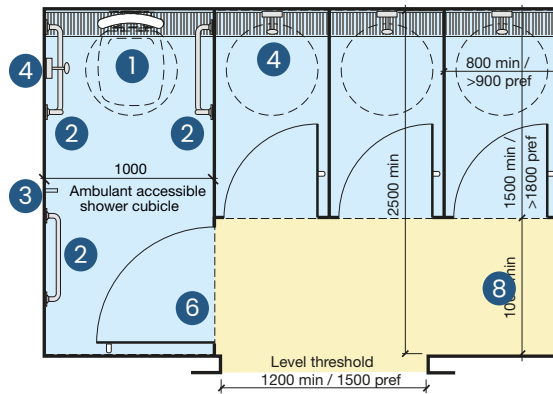
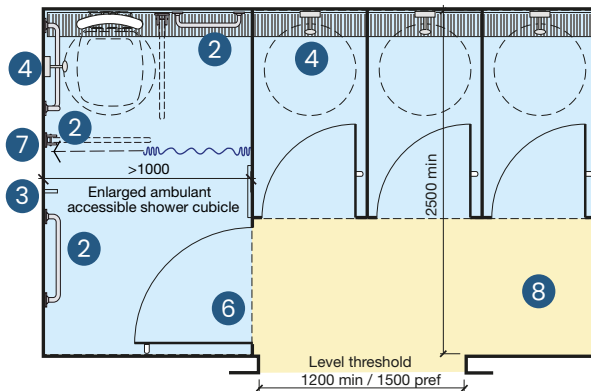


Figure D53 Clubhouse changing shower area with enlarged ambulant or wheelchair accessible¹¹ cubicle¹²



Note: All dimensions are in millimetres

¹¹ The cubicle width of 2000 mm indicated for Figures D54 and D55 provides an upgrade from an enlarged ambulant accessible cubicle illustrated in Figure D53 to a wheelchair accessible cubicle.

¹² Clubhouses that serve more than one turf pitch should provide one all-gender wheelchair accessible changing room with a shower and WC to allow assisted changing by any person (see figures D62 or D63). If significant wheelchair use is anticipated, the layout and design of the changing area should reflect this and a wheelchair accessible changing cubicle may be included (see figure D3).

Figure D54 Small changing facility shower area with wheelchair accessible cubicle

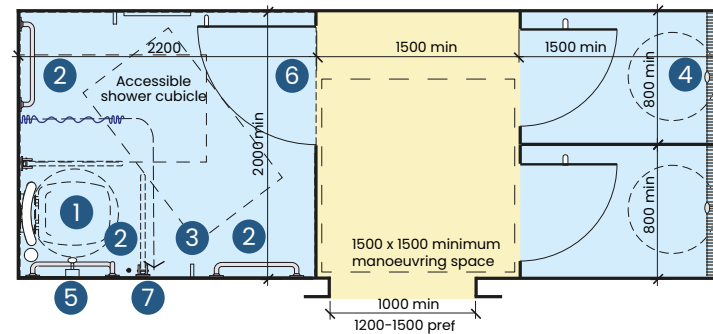
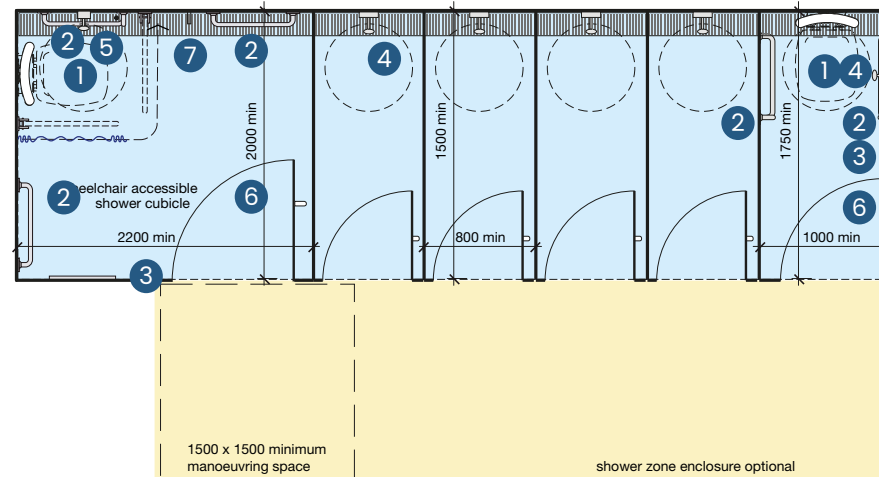


Figure D55 Typical shower zone arrangement in larger facilities such as swimming pools or sports halls etc. incorporating wheelchair and ambulant accessible shower cubicles¹¹



Key:

1. 500 x 500 mm tip-up shower seat set in corner with grabrail set on shower head wall
2. 600 mm-long horizontal grabrail providing additional support and can be used as towel rail
3. Towel hooks set at alternate heights of 1400 mm and 1050 mm
4. Shower controls set at 1000 mm AFFL with two shower heads at 1400 mm and 1800 mm AFFL for ambulant accessible showers (see Figures D6 and D7) and 1800 mm min / 2000 mm pref AFFL for standard showers
5. An accessible shower cubicle requires the shower head to be on a vertical adjustable rail (see Figure D8) unless it is not classed as self-contained - see Figure D9 (refer also to BS 8300-2 Changing and Shower Areas)
6. Accessible doors to achieve minimum clear width requirement of 700 mm min / 750 mm pref for ambulant accessible cubicles and 850 mm min / 875 mm pref for wheelchair accessible cubicles. Wheelchair accessible cubicles can facilitate inward opening doors by achieving a 1400 x 800 mm zone clear of the door swing. Doors should facilitate opening from outside the cubicle (for emergency situations only) and open outwards
7. For accessible showers, provide drop-down grab rails, emergency pull-cord with two red triangles, and a privacy curtain for assisted change
8. Minimum 1000 mm access width to single standard shower cubicle only

3.5 Toilet arrangements

Toilets can be provided in different arrangements to suit the user requirements. There should always be some separate male and female provision, alongside all-gender facilities, except for the smallest projects.

Figure D56 Standard toilet (s/c) off main corridor

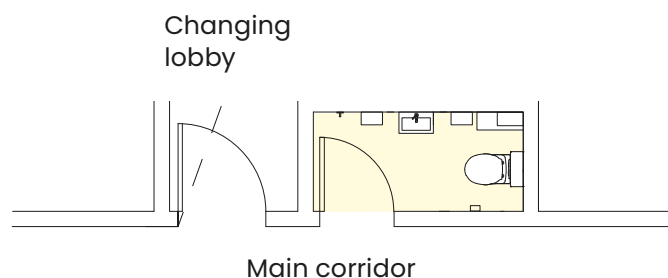
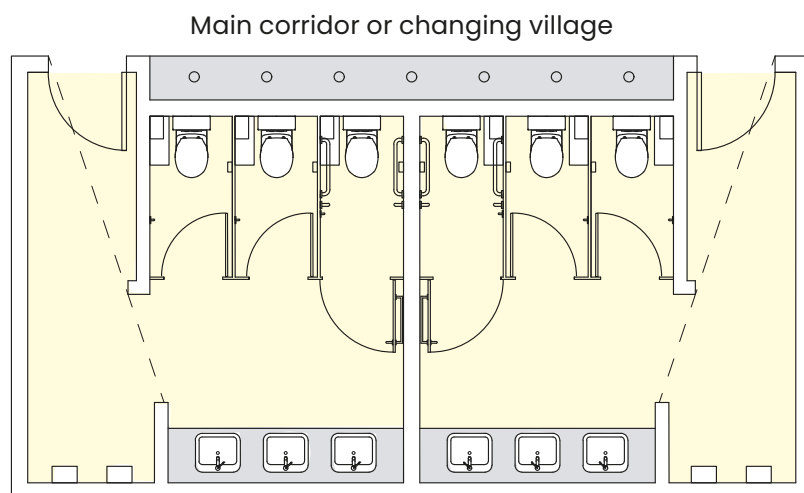


Figure D57 Standard and ambulant accessible WC cubicles within male or female toilet zones



Note: Layout and room sizes shown exclude any additional space requirements for services/ducts or IPS – see section 2.9.

Generally, WC provision can be either within self-contained toilets with basin and full-height walls and doors, within self-contained private changing facilities, or within separate male or female toilet zones where WC cubicles (with a shared basin area adjacent) are also acceptable. Self-contained provision allowances should typically be increased by 25% to reflect the increased time toilets are unavailable to wash hands. See BS 6465 for guidance on overall provision.

Figure D58 Ambulant accessible toilet (s/c) off male or female changing room lobby

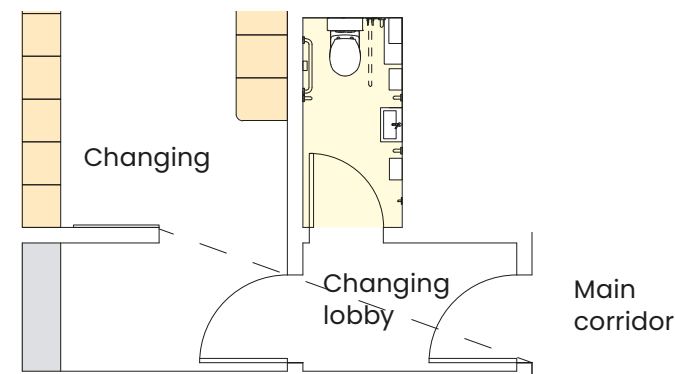
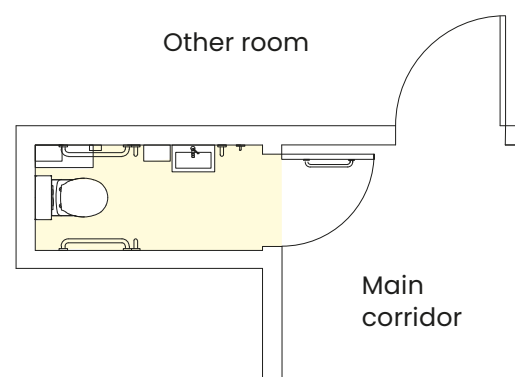


Figure D59 Ambulant accessible toilet (s/c) off main corridor



3.6 Accessible toilets

3.6.1 Accommodation requirements

The following should be noted for wheelchair accessible and ambulant accessible toilet provision generally:

- The minimum provision for dedicated all-gender wheelchair accessible and ambulant accessible toilets is indicated in Table D2;
- Consideration should also be given to additional provision to meet likely demand dependent on consultation and management programming requirements;
- For wheelchair accessible provision, consideration should be given to handing of layouts to provide choice of transfer from the wheelchair to the WC, i.e., right-hand (RH) and left hand (LH) – see sections 3.6.2 and 3.6.3;
- Where wheelchair accessible and ambulant accessible toilet cubicles are included within male or female areas, these should be considered as additional to the minimum provision set out in Table D2 which is all-gender provision;
- As a minimum, all-gender accessible toilets should be located wherever there is general toilet provision. Additional wheelchair accessible toilets can be located elsewhere within the facility (see below);
- There should be at least one wheelchair accessible toilet on every floor of the facility and be clearly signposted. In larger facilities, additional provision may be required to minimise travel distances to 40 m maximum and allow for a choice of handing;
- Accessible toilet doors (including inward and outward opening doors) should facilitate opening from outside the room for emergency situations only and open outwards.

As a minimum, all-gender accessible toilets should be located wherever there is general toilet provision. Additional wheelchair accessible toilets can be located elsewhere within the facility.

It should also be noted that:

- Wheelchair accessible toilets are used by a wide range of disabled people and not just wheelchair users;
- Access to accessible toilets should be possible from all areas of the facility, including social, refreshment, changing and staff areas, and within or close to the reception area;
- Within each general male or female toilet area there should always be an ambulant accessible toilet cubicle (see Figure D57);
- The scale and type of the facility will determine the number of self-contained wheelchair accessible toilets, which should always be in close proximity to other toilet provision;
- If the consultation identifies that a peninsular WC should also be provided, then this must be in addition to the requirements of this guidance, as use of these facilities are dependent on assistance being available – see BS 8300 for further guidance;
- An embossed symbol and text sign with Braille on each toilet door should be provided. Symbols should be universally understood – see in Part E 2.7.2 Standard symbols;
- An embossed directional sign on the general approach to toilets.

3.6.2 Wheelchair accessible toilet design

The layout and dimensions of a wheelchair accessible toilet are critical to ensure that the facility can be safely used and will meet accessibility needs. The latest version of BS 8300-2 provides a detailed layout and dimensions for a corner layout accessible toilet for independent use. See also Figures D17 and D18 in this document. The following should be considered:

- The corner layout will allow most users to wash and dry their hands while seated on the WC before transferring back to their wheelchair or sports wheelchair;
- Radiators and other forms of heating should be of a type to prevent scalding and be located outside of the manoeuvring or transfer space (see below);
- Where it is necessary to incorporate fittings such as radiators, vending machines, sanitary disposal units and wastepaper bins, these should be recessed or located so that they do not obstruct the defined manoeuvring or transfer space;
- Ensure that any pipe boxing or integrated panel systems (IPS) are carefully designed so that they do not restrict movement or create a hazard;
- All ducts for pipework, services and drainage should be clear of manoeuvring space requirements. Typically, a service duct of 300 mm min in depth for the soil vent pipe (SVP) and cistern, and up to 200 mm in depth for pipework to the basin is required;
- Where there is a preference for IPS, see section 2.9 for further information – in particular, note that the WC pan should project a minimum of 750 mm from the face of the IPS wall;
- Where only one accessible WC is provided for independent use, a right hand (RH) transfer layout should be provided (see Figures D17, or D18) – this is a mandatory minimum requirement. Where more than one accessible WC is provided, the wheelchair transfer handing should alternate (See section 3.6.3);

- Use plastic-coated handrails and grab rails for comfort. Paper towel dispensers should be within easy reach, and hand dryers should have a low noise rating;
- The appearance of an accessible toilet is important – it should not appear to be ‘medical’ and should be finished to the same standard of appearance as the rest of the facility. Sanitary fittings, appliances, and grab rails should visually contrast from their backgrounds;
- Ideally the door position and opening direction arrangement should provide a degree of screening from the main circulation areas. This will mean that the WC pan cannot be seen if the door is ajar when the cubicle is not in use. More importantly, it will prevent a user being seen while their helper is exiting or entering the toilet. Note that for inward opening doors, extra space inside the facility is required to achieve sufficient manoeuvring space clear of the door swing – see Figures D18, D35 and D36.

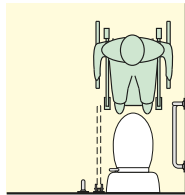
See Figure D61 for a range of wheelchair accessible WC layouts and referenced diagrams for details.



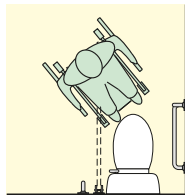
3.6.3 Wheelchair accessible WC transfer options and locations

Figure D60 Right-hand and left-hand transfer options from wheelchair to accessible WC

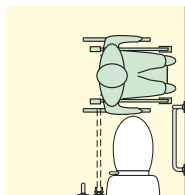
Right-hand (RH) transfer options



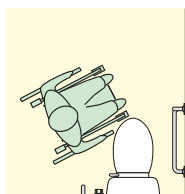
'Frontal' transfer



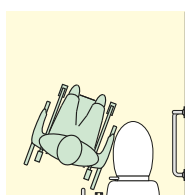
'Front angle' transfer



'Across front' transfer



'Side angle' transfer



'Side' transfer

Left-hand (LH) transfer options

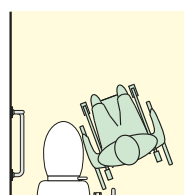
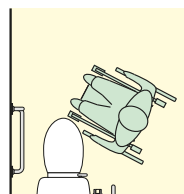
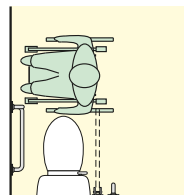
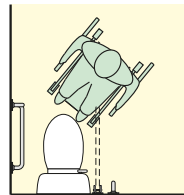
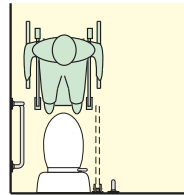
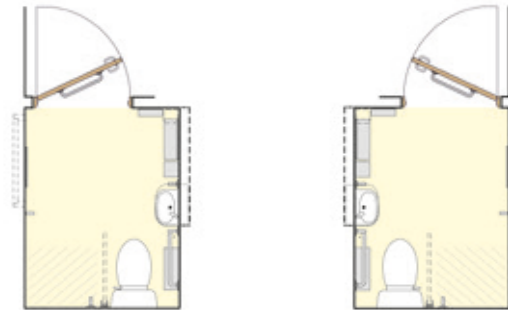
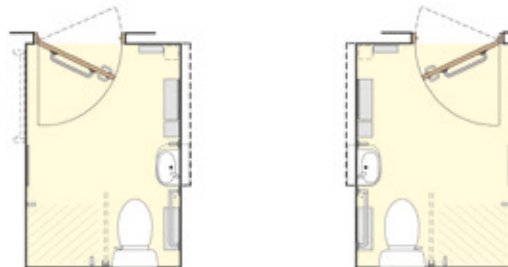


Figure D61 Examples of wheelchair accessible WC locations and transfer handing alternatives

Example 1 Wheelchair accessible toilets (right-hand and left-hand transfer options)

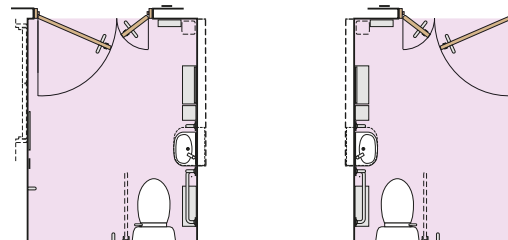


See Figures D17 and D20



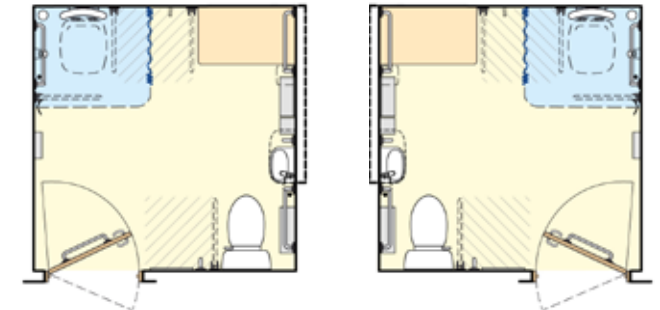
See Figures D18 and D20

Example 2 Sports wheelchair accessible toilets (right-hand and left-hand transfer options)

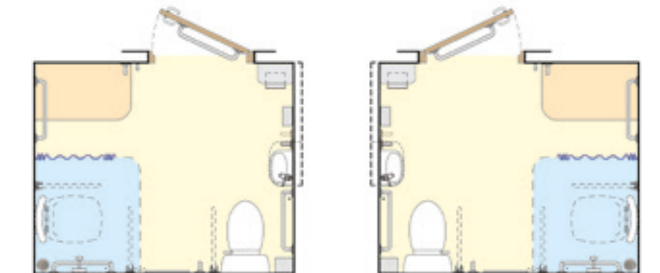


See Figures D19 and D20

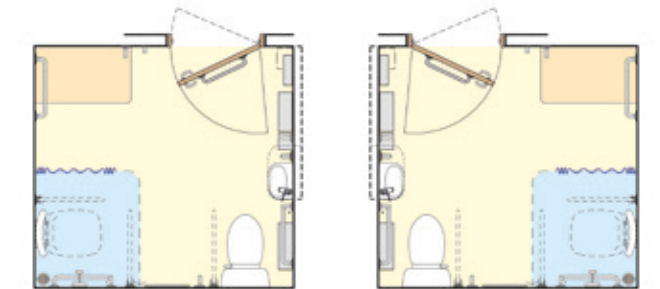
Example 3 Wheelchair accessible WC within changing room with shower and bench (right-hand and left-hand transfer options)



See Figure D62



See Figure D63 Example 1



See Figure D63 Example 2

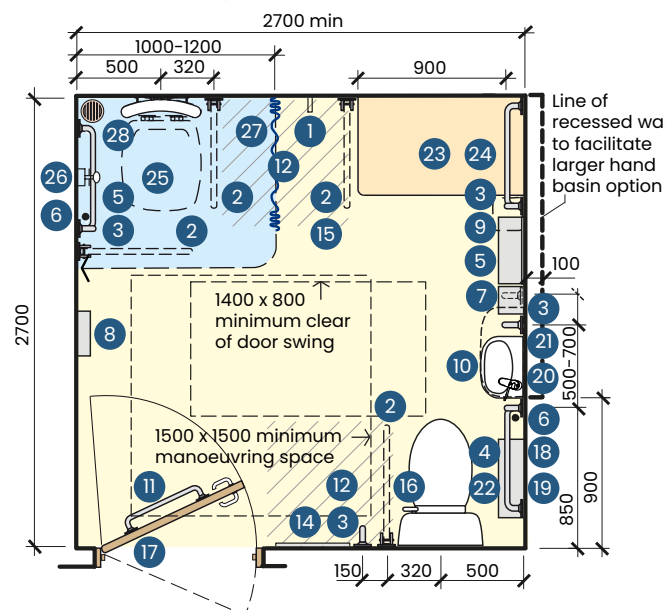
Note: Layout and room sizes shown exclude any additional space requirements for services/ducts or IPS – see section 2.9

3.7 Accessible changing

- The minimum provision for designated all-gender accessible changing is indicated in Table D1. However, consideration should be given to the provision of additional spaces to meet likely demand to improve access and allow for a choice of wheelchair transfer handing, i.e. right-hand (RH) and left-hand (LH) for wheelchair accessible changing rooms with shower, WC and bench – see Fig D61 Example 2 and also section 3.6.3;
 - Where only one all-gender wheelchair accessible changing room is provided for independent use, a right-hand transfer layout should be provided, except in facilities with a single wheelchair accessible toilet (i.e. with right-hand transfer), in which case the wheelchair accessible changing room should be left-hand transfer, to provide a choice of wheelchair transfer handing. Where more than one accessible changing room is provided, the wheelchair transfer handing should alternate (See Figure D63 Example 2);
 - Designated wheelchair accessible changing that is all-gender should be provided as a minimum so that, if required, assistance can be provided by someone of a different gender;
 - Designated wheelchair accessible changing rooms with showers need to contain a fixed bench, tip-up shower seat,, WC and washbasin and meet the criteria set out in Figures D62 and D63;
 - Wheelchair accessible changing rooms should be clearly signposted and ideally located adjacent to standard changing facilities. If this is not possible, signage should be provided outside standard changing rooms directing users to the wheelchair accessible changing facilities.
- Dedicated accessible lockers should be located as close as practicable, typically within a few metres, outside the accessible changing to allow use of the changing room by more than one person (see section 2.4 Storage and locker provision);
 - The number of dedicated accessible changing rooms provided will depend on the type and scale of the facility as well as management requirements and the programme of use (see Table D1);
 - The design and quality of accessible changing areas should be similar to the other changing facilities;
 - Fittings should contrast clearly with their background;
 - Accessible facilities should ideally be located so that disabled people using them do not feel excluded from their teammates / colleagues;
 - Additional wheelchair accessible provision may be required in male or female changing facilities to meet identified user needs. However, this additional provision does not replace the requirement for self-contained accessible changing for all-gender use.

Dedicated accessible lockers should be located as close as practicable, typically within a few metres, outside the accessible changing to allow use of the changing room by more than one person.

Figure D62 Wheelchair accessible changing room with shower, WC and bench

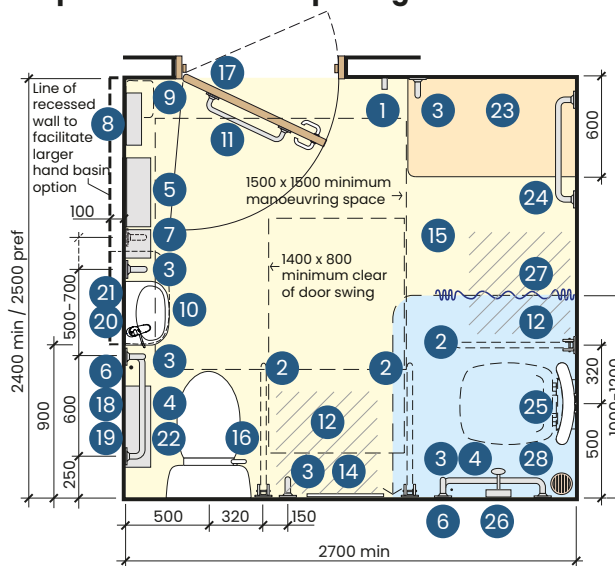
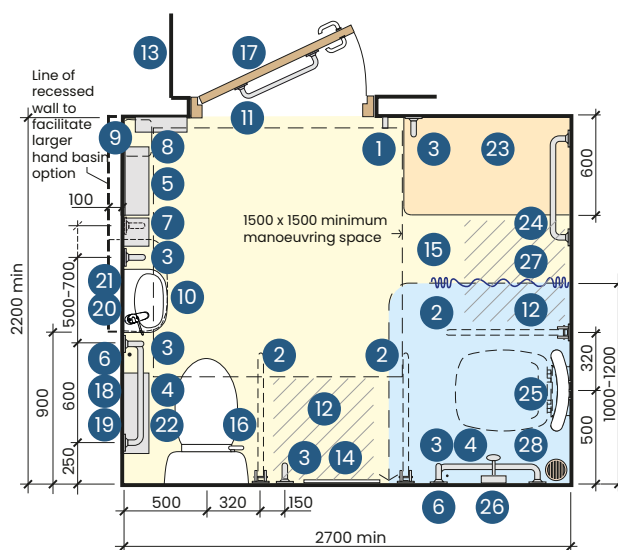


Key

1. Two clothes hooks set at 1050 mm and 1400 mm AFFL
2. Drop-down rail (without toilet roll holder) with top rail height matching fixed horizontal grabrail height AFFL
3. Fixed vertical grab rail with lower fixings centred at 800 mm AFFL
4. Fixed horizontal grab rail centred at 680 mm AFFL
5. Shelf with mirror above (see Figure D20)
6. Alarm pull-cord with two red bangles
7. Quiet automatic hand dryer (if required) with low decibel rating
8. Menstrual products dispenser with operable zone at 750-1000 mm AFFL

9. Disposal bin for miscellaneous items
10. Finger rinse basin (or larger hand rinse basin in recess as shown dotted) with thermostatic mixer lever tap (see Figure D20)
11. Horizontal door rail to pull side of door
12. It is essential to keep the 750 mm min transfer zone adjacent to the WC and shower clear
13. Outward opening door swing to be protected (e.g. a walled corner or dead-end location)
14. Mirror with bottom edge located 600 mm AFFL extending to 1900 mm min AFFL
15. Lighting levels at floor level to be 100 lux minimum but preferably 150 lux for shower areas and 200 lux for changing benches
16. WC: flush lever to wheelchair transfer side (see Figure D20)
17. Door to achieve minimum clearance requirement of 850 mm min / 875 mm preferred (doors should facilitate opening from outside the room for emergency situations only and open outwards)
18. Toilet paper dispenser (see Figure D20)
19. Alarm reset button (see Figure D20)
20. Paper towel dispenser (see Figure D20)
21. Soap dispenser (see Figure D20)
22. Hygiene disposal bin (see Figure D20)
23. 600 mm deep fixed seat bench (smooth) at 480 mm AFFL with corner and edges rounded
24. Fixed horizontal grabrail used as towel rail
25. Padded tip-up shower seat with backrest. Front edge set 650-700 mm from back wall to allow lateral transfer (min 150kg carrying capacity recommended)
26. Shower controls - lever-operated, thermostatically controlled (max 41 degrees centigrade)
27. Shower curtain and rail
28. Floors laid with simple falls to flush gully or grating

Figure D63 Wheelchair accessible changing room (compact) with shower, WC and bench
Example 1 with outward opening door **Example 2 with inward opening door**



Note: All dimensions are in millimetres. Overall dimensions shown exclude any additional space requirements services/ducts or IPS - see section 2.9.

3.8 Changing Places toilet with shower

A Changing Places (CP) toilet is a combined accessible toilet and changing room with optional (but recommended) shower for use by people with complex and multiple impairments who require the assistance of up to two assistants. It has a peninsular WC layout, a variable-height washbasin and a variable-height changing bench and for sports facilities should include the optional shower. These facilities should be registered with the Changing Places Consortium so that they can be included on the national Changing Places toilet map. For registration, see:

http://www.changing-places.org/install_a_toilet/registration_form.aspx

The space needs to be fitted with a full room cover overhead tracked hoist system (either ceiling- or wall-mounted) so that assistants can move the person to the various areas within the facility. The support structure and track should be capable of supporting a safe working load of at least 200 kg or higher bariatric capacity (up to 400kg) should this be needed by a specific facility.

CP facilities require extra space to accommodate disabled people, who may often have larger or complex wheelchairs with elevated leg rests, a reclining facility or integral oxygen cylinders. It should also be possible for a wheelchair to be parked within the facility when not in use without compromising the safe access and use of the equipment.

The standard CP facility should be at least 3.0 m wide and 4.0 m long, with a ceiling height not lower than 2.4 m. The door should provide a minimum effective clear width of 1000 mm, with a level threshold. Single-leaf single-swing doors should open outwards if the door swing can be protected and be fitted with a horizontal pull rail on the interior face of the door. For door requirements refer to BS 8300-2 External and Internal Doors Section 6.4.1.

Where inward opening is the preferred option, the door position shouldn't restrict access and an 1800 x 2000 mm manoeuvring space should be provided clear of the door swing and all fittings.

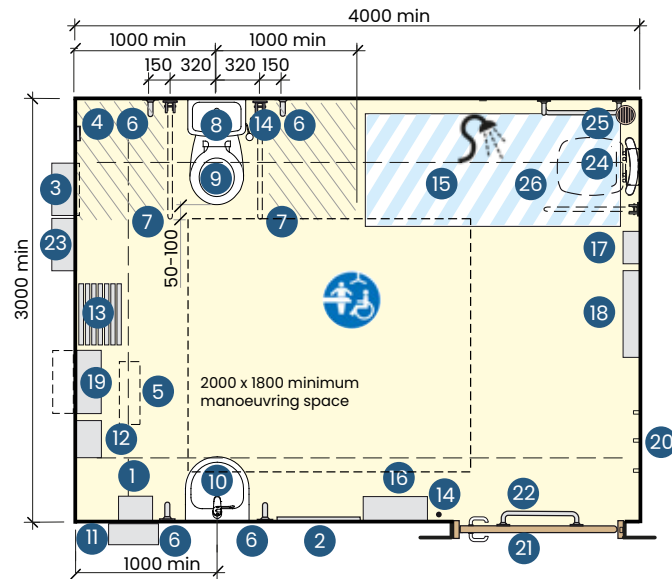
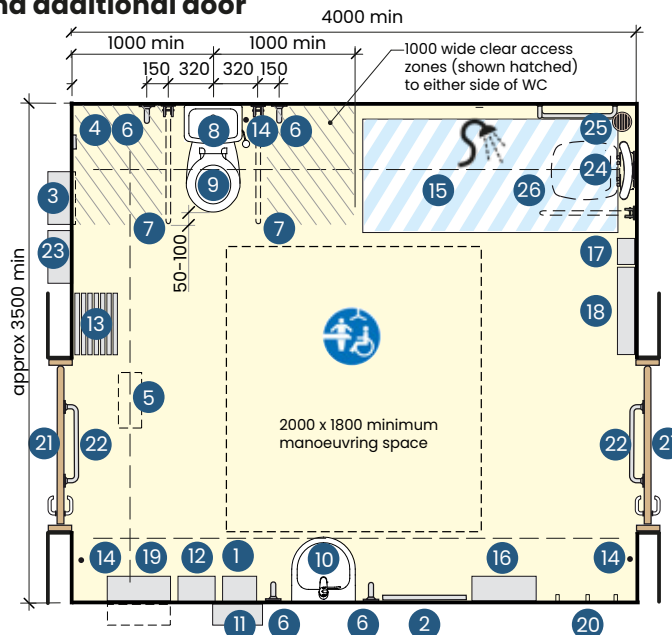


As CP facilities are not designed for the use of independent wheelchair users or to be used as baby changing facilities, it is desirable to display directional signage nearby to indicate the location of the nearest all-gender wheelchair accessible toilet and the nearest baby changing facility.

Further advice on the design and installation of a CP facility can be found at: <http://changing-places.org/>.

Note: Details of common features of sanitary accommodation and accessories are described in BS 8300-2 Section 18.3 Changing and shower areas, 18.5 Toilet Accommodation, and 18.6 Changing Places. Advice on particular products is available from the  Changing Places Consortium (see Appendix 8 Useful organisations).

Recommendations for the provision of CP toilet/change facility with showers incorporated are made in Table D1. The criteria for dimensions and equipment of the standard CP facility is shown in Figure D64, and an extended facility to accommodate an additional door is shown in Figure D65. See Part H 3.8.5 for information on provision and management of slings.

Figure D64 Standard Changing Places toilet with shower**Figure D65 Extended Changing Places toilet with shower and additional door**

Note: All dimensions are in millimetres. Overall dimensions shown exclude any additional space requirements services/ducts or IPS – see section 2.9.

Key

1. Paper towel dispenser
2. Extended height mirror located 600 mm AFFL to bottom edge
3. Large sanitary/ menstrual products disposal unit, preferably recessed into the wall
4. Alarm reset button
5. Full room cover tracked hoist system
6. Fixed vertical grab rail
7. Drop-down support rails, one with a toilet roll holder
8. Flat-topped close-coupled cistern providing a surface to lean against, or where the cistern is concealed within an IPS zone, a rail with a padded backrest should be added
9. Peninsular WC layout with minimum projection of pan from wall of 750 mm (see BS 8300-2 Toilet Accommodation Figure 45 for the location of associated fittings) with seat contrasting with background
10. Large power-assisted height-adjustable washbasin
11. Waste disposal bin, preferably recessed into the wall
12. Manually-operated hand dryer
13. Mobile privacy screen for variable configuration
14. Alarm pull cord
15. Height-adjustable showering/ changing bench, min. 1800 mm long, preferably mobile
16. Stoma management shelf 150 mm (min)/ 200 mm (pref) deep and 450 mm wide, with its surface at approx 780 mm AFFL
17. Shower unit with detachable shower head to reach full length of bench centre line
18. Wide paper roll dispenser for use on the changing bench
19. Menstrual products dispenser with operable zone at 750-1000 mm AFFL
20. Clothes hooks, three at 1050 mm AFFL and three above at 1400 mm AFFL
21. The doorway should meet BS 8300-2 requirements (doors should facilitate opening from outside the room for emergency situations only and open outwards)
22. Horizontal door pull to enable door to be opened when leaving
23. Optional additional assistant's hand rinse basin (location to avoid clear access zones)
24. Padded tip-up shower seat with backrest and associated grab rails. Front edge set 650-700 mm from back wall to allow lateral transfer (minimum 150kg carrying capacity required)
25. Floors laid with simple falls to flush gully or grating
26. Room lighting lux level to be 300 lux at changing bench level. If lighting is to be operated on sensors, this should be on thermal detection rather than movement detection for safety reasons

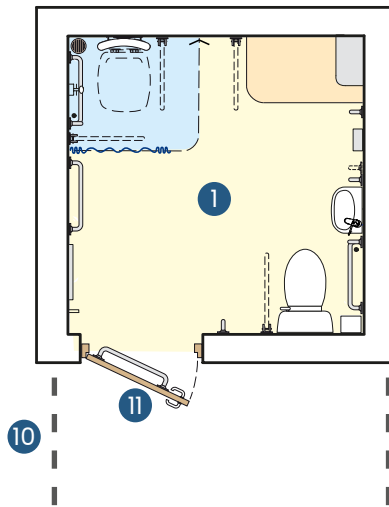
Note: Information should be clearly displayed for safe loadings and user guide for the bench, hoist and washbasin in particular.

4 Example settings

This section illustrates how a variety of configurations may be applied in different building types, such as clubhouses, sports halls, and wet and dry leisure facilities. The layouts are indicative only, as every project will be different and influenced by user requirements and stakeholder input which should be recorded in the Access and Inclusion File. See Section 2 for details of key components.

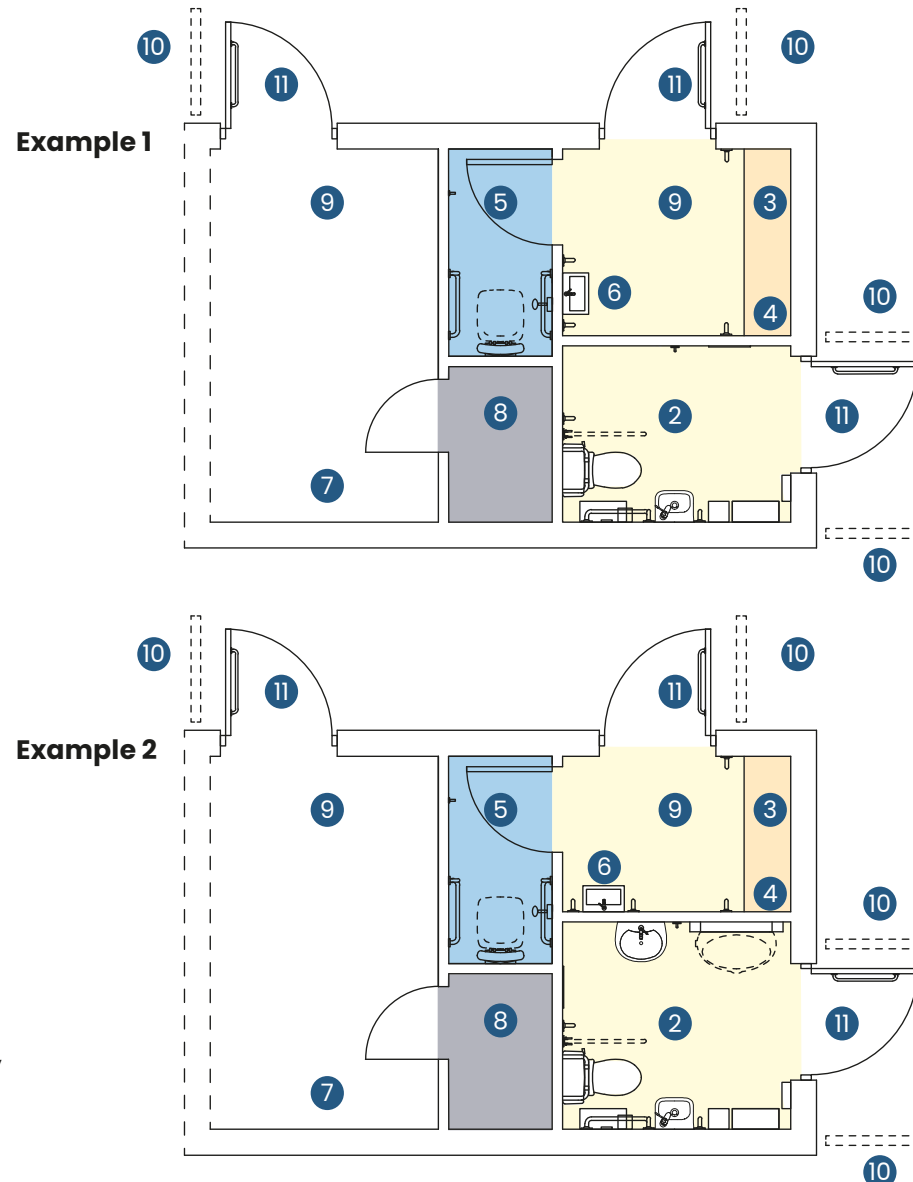
4.1 Standalone changing module / hub

Figure D66 Wheelchair accessible changing unit with shower, WC and bench



Note: Layout and room sizes shown exclude any additional space requirements for services/ducts or IPS – see section 2.9.

Figure D67 Flexible unit including ambulant accessible changing room with shower and bench, self-contained wheelchair accessible toilet (Examples 1 and 2)



Key:

1. Accessible changing room with shower, toilet and bench – see Figure D62 for details
2. Wheelchair accessible toilet
3. Changing bench with vertical grab rails to sides
4. Layout to be adjusted if lockers are to be included within space – subject to site-specific requirements and management arrangements
5. Shower cubicle
6. Hand rinse basin, mirror and vertical grab rails to sides
7. Additional space, e.g. social space or part of larger unit – note that windows are not indicated and subject to project-specific requirements
8. Plant compartment
9. General circulation to achieve 1500 mm minimum clear width
10. Door swing protection feature (e.g. planter)
11. Level access / threshold into rooms from external environment – see Part B for details of ramp and guarding requirements etc.

4.2 Open team changing

The following layouts are intended to show examples of different configurations of toilets and changing accommodation in a small clubhouse. The layouts are indicative only, as every project will be different with unique user needs (identified through the stakeholder engagement) and site requirements.

The example layouts have been based around a small project serving one or two grass pitches, where the facilities are not intended to support people using sports wheelchairs. They are intended to show how a clubhouse can be inclusive and accessible by accommodating the needs of pitch users as well as spectators/supporters, club members, community groups etc.

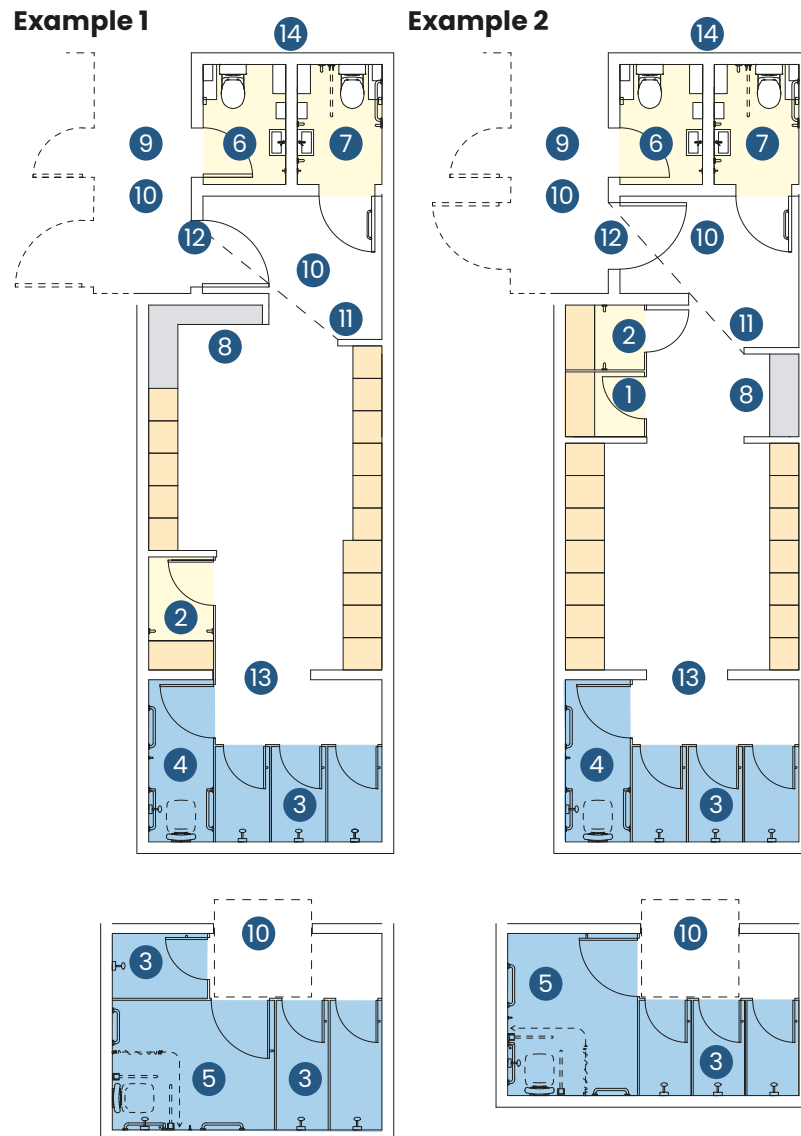
The layouts are indicative only, as every project will be different with unique user needs (identified through the stakeholder engagement) and site requirements.

The layouts incorporate the following core accommodation in different configurations to show potential solutions:

- **Team changing room:** Private shower cubicles, potential location of a private changing cubicle if required, a vanity unit, and self-contained toilets with a minimum of one ensuite and one in the corridor located immediately adjacent to the changing room entrance;
- **Officials/coach changing:** provided by multiple changing rooms that can be used by male or female officials/coaches/teachers or sometimes players depending on the demand;
- **All-gender changing room:** this provides all-gender changing for players who do not wish to change in the team changing room. It also provides additional official, coach or teacher changing if required;
- **Male and female toilets:** self-contained toilet provision for users of the social space as well as spectators, supporters etc. Where the social space or anticipated number of supporters is greater, the toilet capacity will need to be increased. When the changing rooms are not in use, the toilets in the corridor can also be used if needed;
- **All-gender toilet and baby change:** all-gender toilet and baby change provision for users of the facility;
- **Accessible toilet with baby change:** wheelchair accessible toilet with baby change provision for users of the facility;
- **Quiet / restorative room:** some layouts show how a potential small quiet / restorative room could be provided;
- **Storage / lockers:** the layouts show different solutions with lockers / kit bag stores in the changing rooms or corridors.

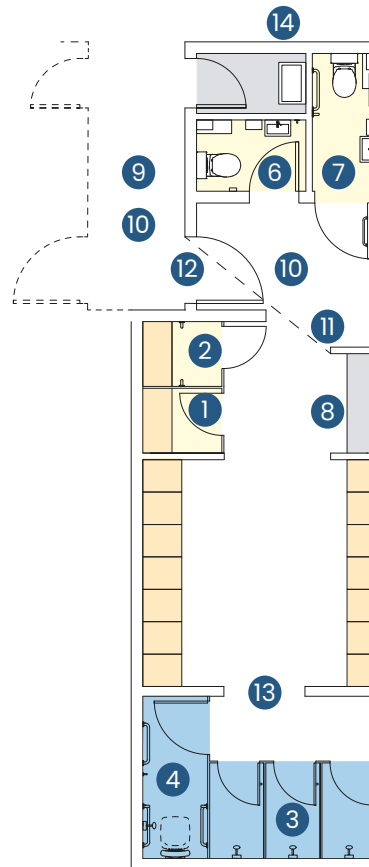
4.2.1 Clubhouses generally

Figure D68 Team change with two toilets accessed from lobby and shared circulation (Examples 1 and 2)



Note: Layout and room sizes shown exclude any additional space requirements for services/ducts or IPS – see section 2.9.

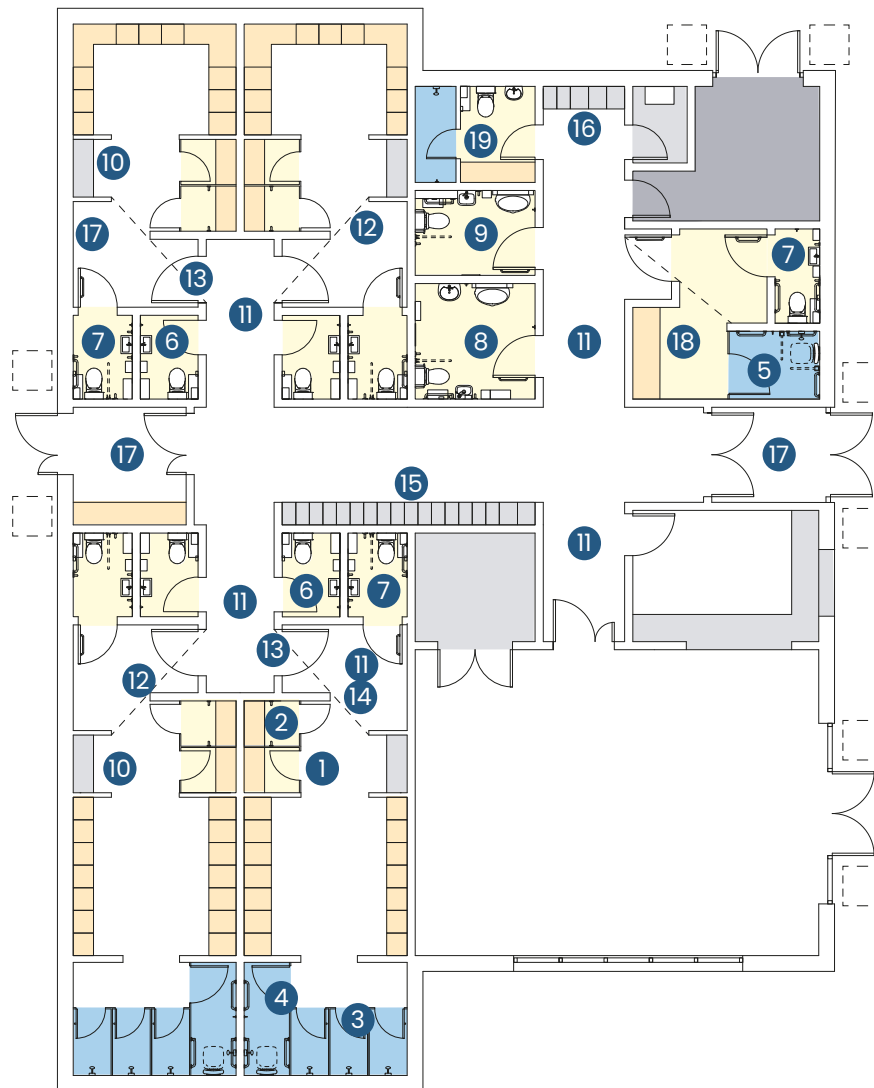
Figure D69 Team change with two toilets accessed from lobby



Key:

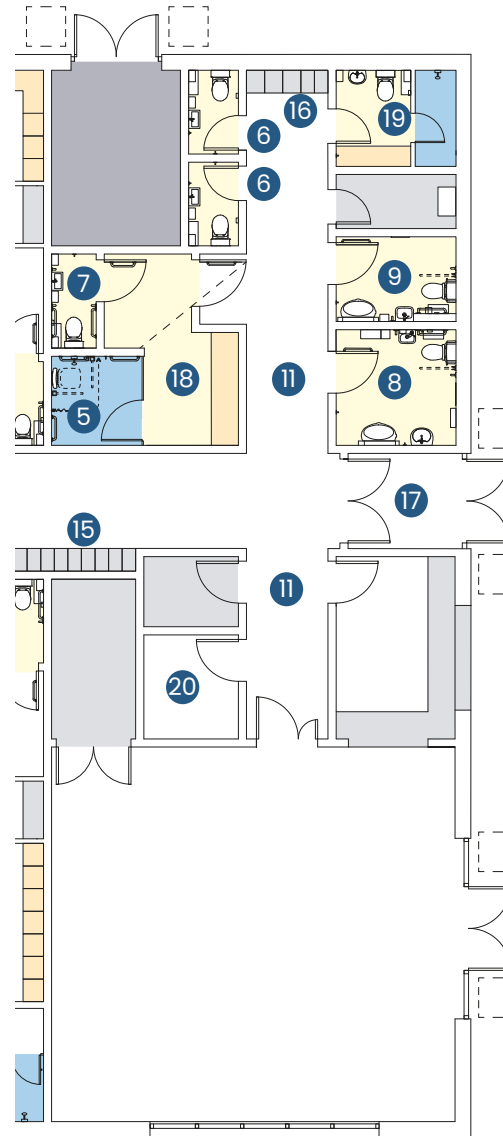
1. 1-person changing cubicle
2. 1-person ambulant changing cubicle
3. Standard shower cubicle
4. Ambulant accessible shower cubicle
5. Wheelchair accessible shower cubicle option
6. Standard toilet (s/c)
7. Ambulant accessible toilet (s/c)
8. Vanity unit with integrated valuables locker
9. Shared circulation serving two team changing facilities
10. General circulation to achieve 1500 mm minimum clear width to face of cubicles/ walls/ benching/ locker door leading edges etc., with 1800 mm passing places available within 5 m or so of any location
11. Sight screening to main changing area for privacy
12. Door (lockable) to achieve minimum clear width requirement
13. 1000 mm min / 1200-1500 mm pref clear width requirement at wall openings/ constrictions
14. Bag storage assumed in corridor (lockers or storage cupboards)

Figure D70 Clubhouse with 4 team changing rooms (with and without showers), toilets (ensuite and within lobbies) and 2 officials changing



Note: Layout and room sizes shown exclude any additional space requirements for services/ducts or IPS – see section 2.9.

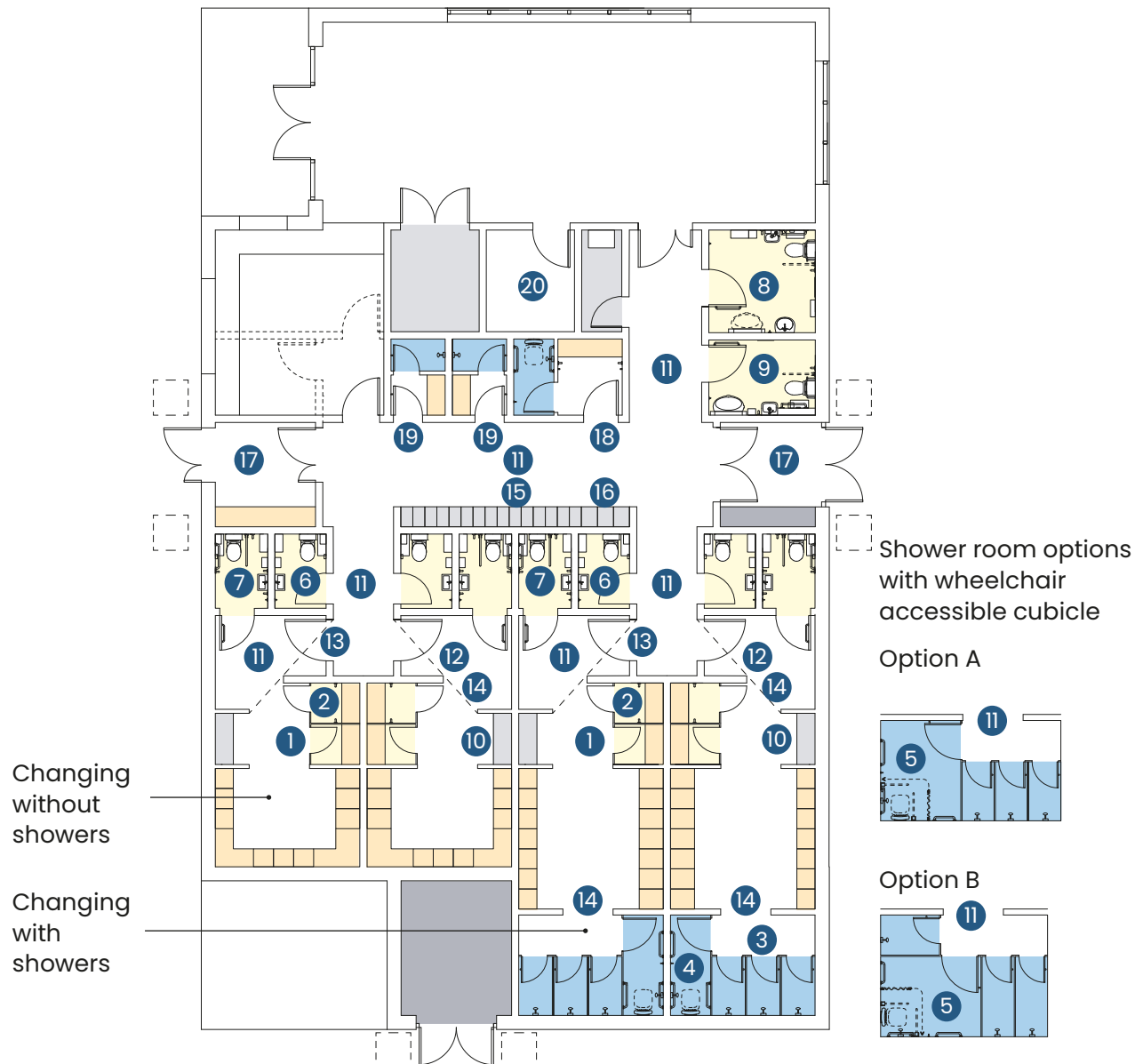
Option with enhancements to male and female toilet provision, officials changing, storage, club room and quiet room



Key:

1. 1-person changing cubicle
2. 1-person ambulant accessible changing cubicle
3. Standard shower cubicle
4. Ambulant accessible shower cubicle
5. Enlarged ambulant accessible (or extended for wheelchair accessible) shower cubicle designed to also accommodate a wheelchair user when required
6. Standard toilet (s/c)
7. Ambulant accessible toilet (s/c)
8. Wheelchair accessible toilet with baby changing (s/c)
9. All-gender baby changing and ambulant accessible toilet
10. Vanity area with integrated valuables locker
11. General circulation to achieve 1500 mm minimum clear width to face of cubicles/ walls/ benching/ locker door leading edges etc., with 1800 mm passing places available within 5 m or so of any location
12. Sight screening to main changing area for privacy
13. Door (lockable) to achieve minimum clear width requirement
14. 1000 mm min / 1200–1500 mm pref clear width requirement at wall openings/ constrictions
15. Lockers with circulation space to allow for 1500 mm min / 1800 mm pref to locker doors when in an open position
16. Allowance of larger accessible lockers
17. Entrance / exit lobbies
18. Accessible 3-person officials change with shower and toilet (s/c)
19. Flexible 1-person officials / all-gender change with shower and WC (s/c)
20. Quiet / restorative room

Figure D71 Clubhouse with 4 team changing rooms (with and without showers), toilets (ensuite and within lobbies), flexible self-contained and accessible changing rooms



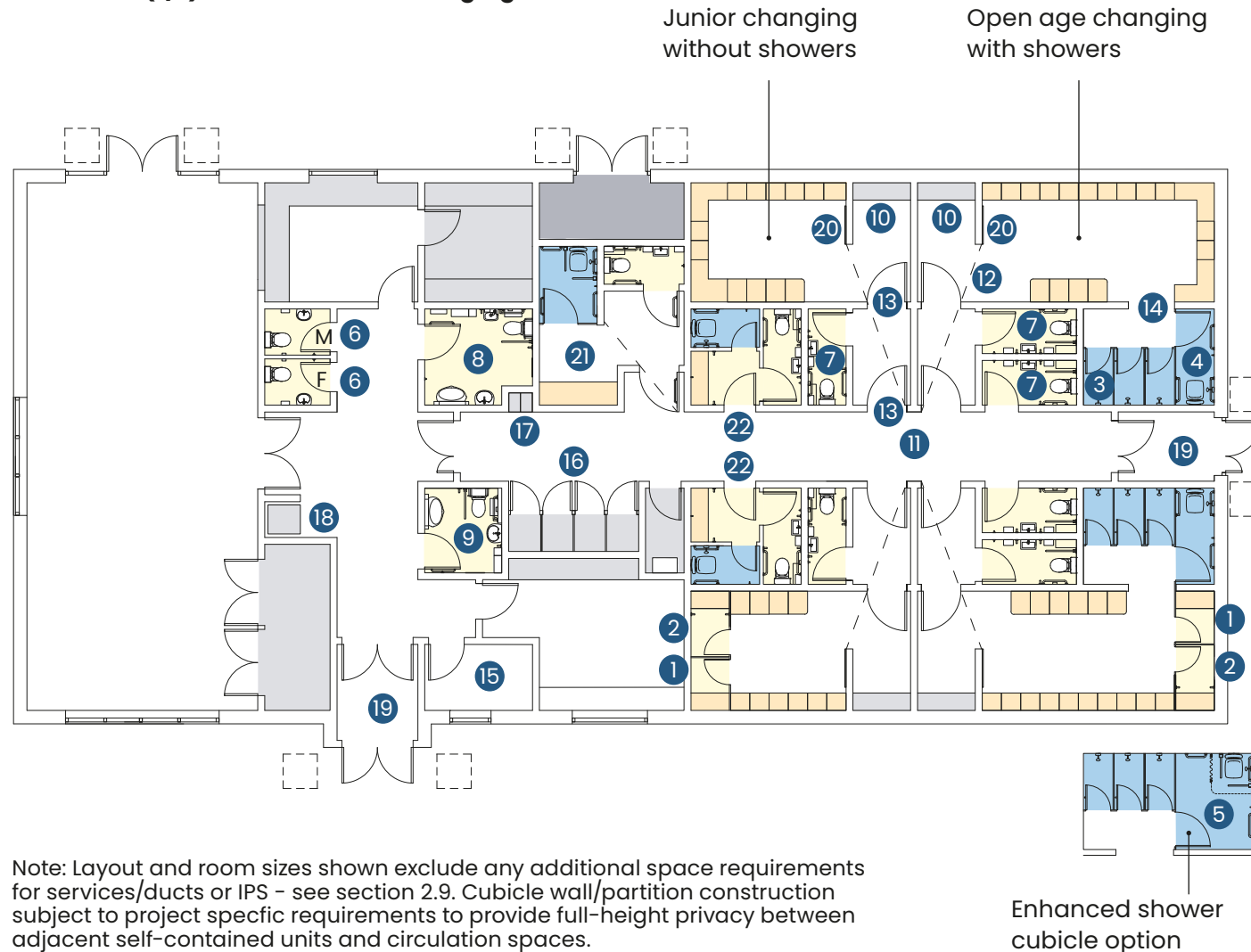
Note: Layout and room sizes shown exclude any additional space requirements for services/ducts or IPS – see section 2.9.

Key:

1. 1-person changing cubicle
2. 1-person ambulant accessible changing cubicle
3. Standard shower cubicle
4. Ambulant accessible shower cubicle
5. Wheelchair accessible shower cubicle option
6. Standard toilet (s/c)
7. Ambulant accessible toilet (s/c)
8. Wheelchair accessible toilet with baby changing (s/c)
9. All-gender baby changing and ambulant accessible toilet
10. Vanity area with integrated valuables locker
11. General circulation to achieve 1500 mm minimum clear width to face of cubicles/ walls/ benching/ locker door leading edges etc., with 1800 mm passing places available within 5 m or so of any location
12. Sight screening to main changing area for privacy
13. Door (lockable) to achieve minimum clear width requirement
14. 1000 mm min / 1200-1500 mm pref clear width requirement at wall openings/ constrictions
15. Lockers with circulation space to allow for 1500 mm min / 1800 mm pref to locker doors when in an open position
16. Allowance of larger accessible lockers
17. Entrance / exit lobbies
18. Accessible 2-person officials change with shower (s/c)
19. Flexible 1-person officials / all-gender change with shower (s/c)
20. Quiet / restorative room

4.2.2 Football clubhouse changing with whiteboard

Figure D72 Football clubhouse with 4 team changing rooms with whiteboard (with and without showers), toilets (ensuite in lobbies and circulation), private cubicle options, flexible self-contained (s/c) and accessible changing rooms



Note: Layout and room sizes shown exclude any additional space requirements for services/ducts or IPS – see section 2.9. Cubicle wall/partition construction subject to project specific requirements to provide full-height privacy between adjacent self-contained units and circulation spaces.

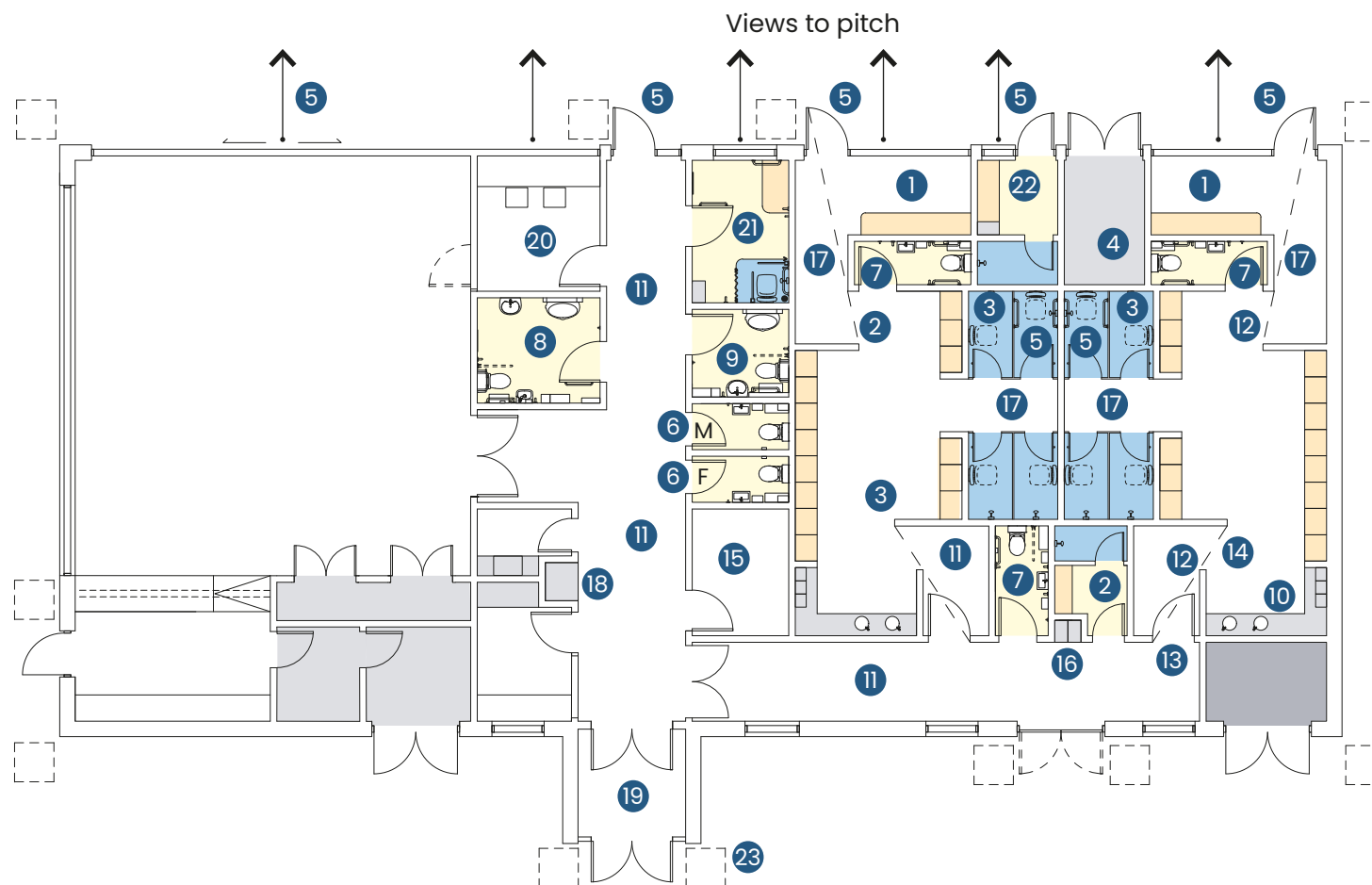
¹ Where there are two or more accessible toilets, a choice of right hand and left hand transfer should be provided.

Key:

1. 1-person changing cubicle
2. 1-person ambulant accessible changing cubicle
3. Standard shower cubicle
4. Ambulant accessible shower cubicle
5. Wheelchair accessible shower cubicle option
6. Standard toilet (s/c)
7. Ambulant accessible toilet (s/c)
8. Wheelchair accessible toilet with baby changing (s/c)¹
9. All-gender baby changing and ambulant accessible toilet (s/c)
10. Accessible vanity area with integrated valuables locker
11. General circulation to achieve 1500 mm minimum clear width to face of cubicles/ walls/ benching/ locker door leading edges etc., with 1800 mm passing places available within 5 m or so of any location
12. Sight screening to main changing area for privacy
13. Door (lockable) to achieve minimum clear width requirement
14. 1000 mm min / 1200–1500 mm pref clear width requirement at wall openings/ constrictions
15. Quiet / restorative room
16. Bag stores
17. Accessible lockers
18. Vending
19. Entrance / exit lobbies
20. Whiteboard
21. Officials change with shower (s/c) and toilet
22. Flexible ambulant accessible officials / all-gender change with shower (s/c) and toilet

4.2.3 Cricket clubhouse changing with padding up/viewing area

Figure D73 Cricket clubhouse with 2 team changing rooms (with showers), padding up/viewing area, toilets (ensuite and circulation), flexible self-contained (s/c) and accessible changing rooms



Note: Layout and room sizes shown exclude any additional space requirements for services/ducts or IPS – see section 2.9. Cubicle wall/partition construction subject to project specific requirements to provide full-height privacy between adjacent self-contained units and circulation spaces.

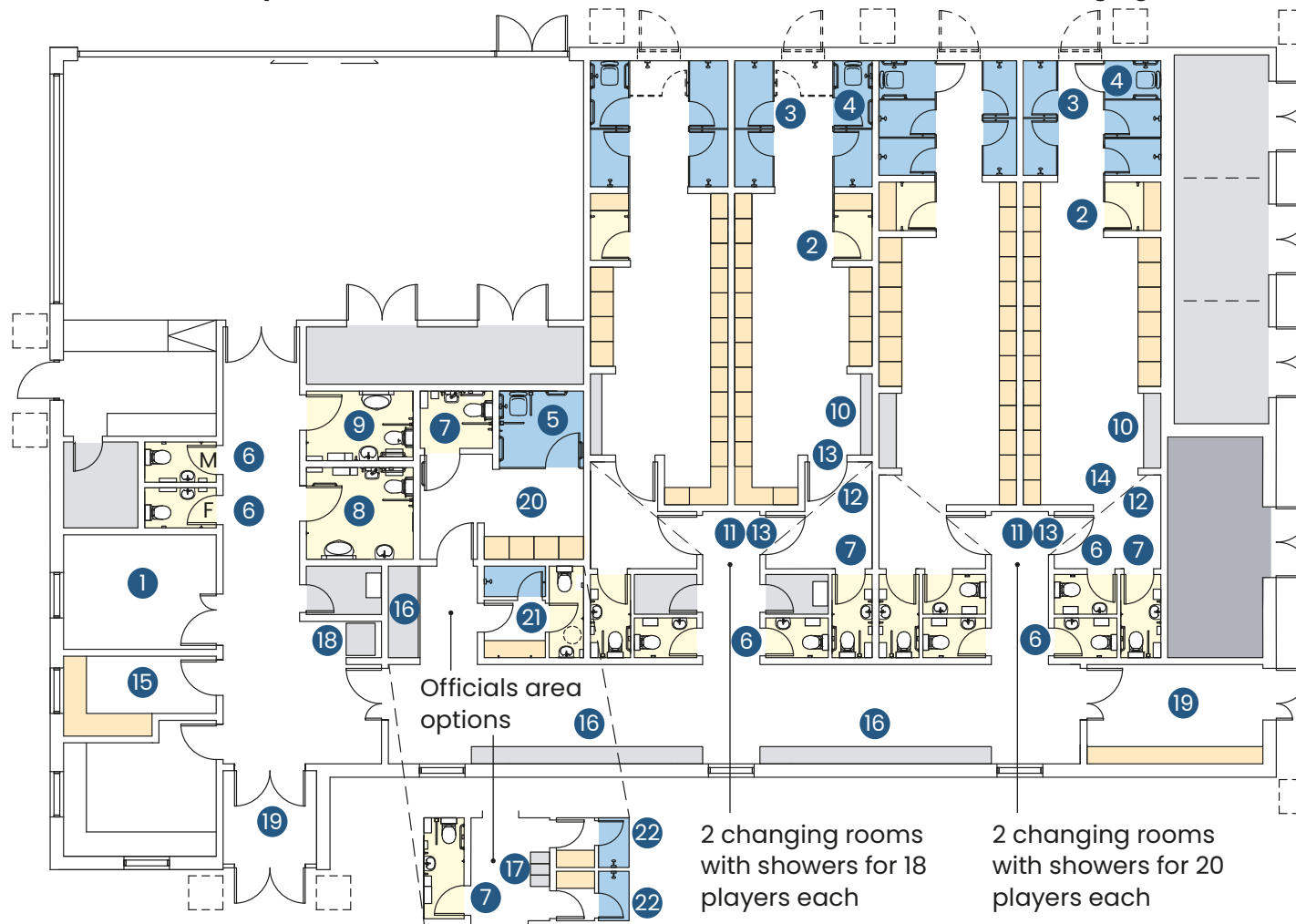
¹ Where there are two or more accessible toilets, a choice of right hand and left hand transfer should be provided.

Key:

1. Padding up / viewing area with bench
2. All-gender change with shower (s/c)
3. Shower cubicle with dropdown seat
4. Ambulant accessible shower cubicle
5. Pitch access
6. Standard toilet (s/c)
7. Ambulant accessible toilet (s/c)
8. Wheelchair accessible toilet with baby changing (s/c)¹
9. All-gender baby changing and ambulant accessible toilet (s/c)
10. Accessible vanity area with integrated wash hand basins and valuables lockers
11. General circulation to achieve 1500 mm minimum clear width to face of cubicles/ walls/ benching/ locker door leading edges etc., with 1800 mm passing places available within 5 m or so of any location
12. Sight screening to main changing area for privacy
13. Door (lockable) to achieve minimum clear width requirement
14. 1000 mm min / 1200–1500 pref clear width requirement at wall openings/ constrictions
15. Quiet / restorative room
16. Lockers
17. 1200 min clear width requirement for short sections of circulation within changing area with 1500 mm manoeuvring space adjacent
18. Vending
19. Entrance / exit lobbies
20. Scorers room
21. Wheelchair accessible officials change with shower (s/c)
22. Officials change with shower (s/c)
23. Door swing protection feature (e.g. planter)

4.2.4 Rugby clubhouse changing

Figure D74 Rugby clubhouse with 4 team changing rooms (with showers), toilets (ensuite in lobbies and circulation), private cubicles, flexible self-contained (s/c) and accessible changing rooms



Note: Layout and room sizes shown exclude any additional space requirements for services/ducts or IPS – see section 2.9. Cubicle wall/partition construction subject to project specific requirements to provide full-height privacy between adjacent self-contained units and circulation spaces.

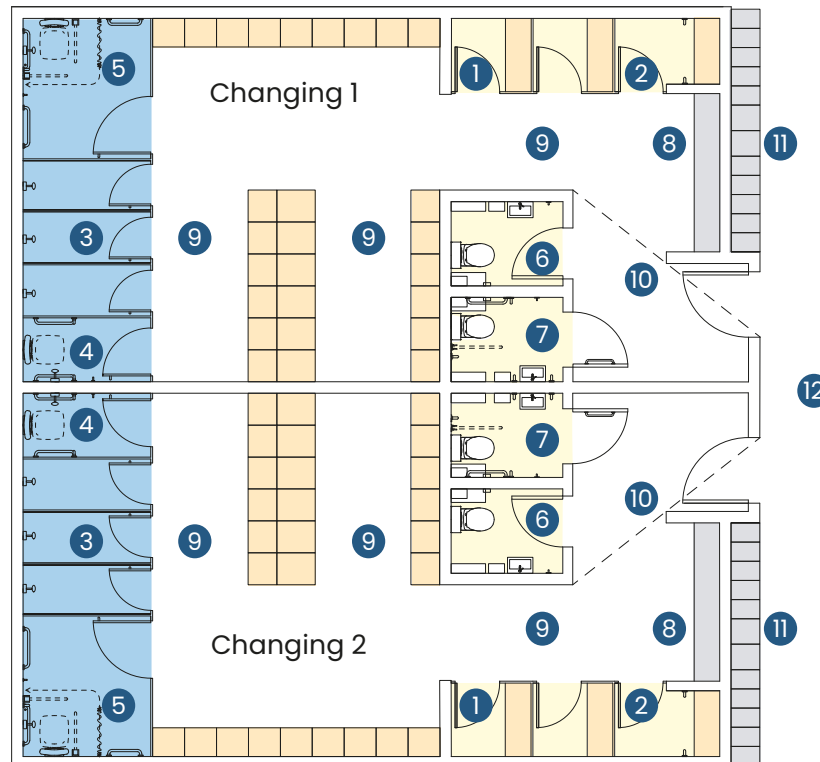
¹ Where there are two or more accessible toilets, a choice of right hand and left hand transfer should be provided.

Key:

1. First aid / physio room
2. 1-person ambulant accessible changing cubicle
3. Standard shower cubicle (possible optional additional shown dotted)
4. Ambulant accessible shower cubicle
5. Wheelchair accessible shower cubicle
6. Standard toilet (s/c)
7. Ambulant accessible toilet (s/c)
8. Wheelchair accessible toilet with baby changing (s/c)¹
9. All-gender baby changing and ambulant accessible toilet (s/c)
10. Accessible vanity area with integrated valuables locker
11. General circulation to achieve 1500 mm minimum clear width to face of cubicles/ walls/ benching/ locker door leading edges etc., with 1800 mm passing places available within 5 m or so of any location
12. Sight screening to main changing area for privacy
13. Door (lockable) to achieve minimum clear width requirement
14. 1000 mm min / 1200–1500 mm pref clear width requirement at wall openings/ constrictions
15. Quiet / restorative room
16. Bag stores
17. Accessible lockers
18. Vending
19. Entrance / exit lobbies
20. Accessible 4-person officials change with shower and toilet (s/c)
21. 2-person officials change with shower (s/c)
22. Flexible 1-person officials / all-gender change with shower (s/c)

4.3 Open male or female changing serving a sports hall

Figure D75 Dry male or female changing zones

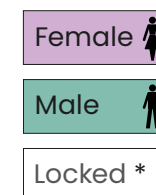


Key:

1. 1-person changing cubicle
2. 1-person ambulant accessible changing cubicle
3. Standard shower cubicle
4. Ambulant accessible shower cubicle
5. Accessible shower cubicle
6. Standard toilet (s/c)
7. Ambulant accessible toilet (s/c)
8. Accessible vanity unit
9. General circulation to achieve 1500 mm minimum clear width to face of cubicles/ walls/ benching/ locker door leading edges etc., with 1800 mm passing places available within 5 m or so of any location
10. Sight screening to main changing area for privacy
11. Lockers assumed in corridor
12. All-gender, accessible, or other support facilities (not indicated) accessed off main circulation

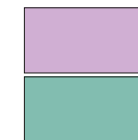
Configuration examples

Key

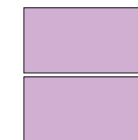


* or as individual accessible change

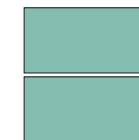
Option 1



Option 2



Option 3

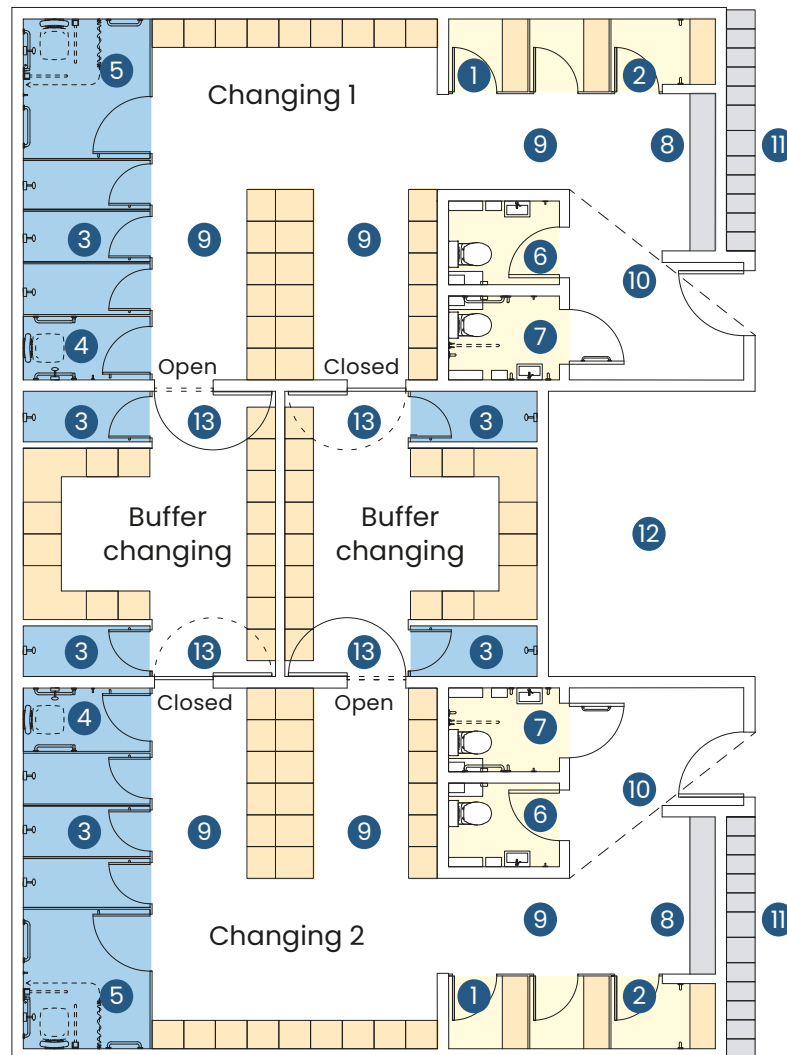


Note: indicative layout shows general principles to provide flexibility of male or female provision.

Note: Cubicle wall/partition construction subject to project-specific requirements to provide full-height privacy between adjacent self-contained units and circulation spaces.

Note: Layout and room sizes shown exclude any additional space requirements for services/ducts or IPS – see section 2.9.

Figure D76 Dry male or female changing zones with buffer changing



Note: indicative layout shows general principles to provide flexibility of male or female provision. The inclusion of showers within each buffer changing enables the proportion of bench seating to shower cubicles to be maintained for all configurations.

Note: Cubicle wall/partition construction subject to project-specific requirements to provide full-height privacy between adjacent self-contained units and circulation spaces.

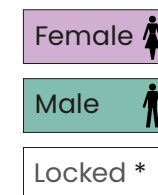
Note: Layout and room sizes shown exclude any additional space requirements for services/ducts or IPS – see section 2.9.

Key:

1. 1-person changing cubicle
2. 1-person ambulant accessible changing cubicle
3. Standard shower cubicle
4. Ambulant accessible shower cubicle
5. Accessible shower cubicle
6. Standard toilet (s/c)
7. Ambulant accessible toilet (s/c)
8. Accessible vanity unit
9. General circulation to achieve 1500 mm minimum clear width to face of cubicles/ walls/ benching/ locker door leading edges etc., with 1800 mm passing places available within 5 m or so of any location
10. Sight screening to main changing area for privacy
11. Lockers assumed in corridor
12. Space for all-gender, accessible, or other support facilities (not indicated) accessed off main circulation
13. Where buffer doors require temporary removal of benching to facilitate opening and closing, this can be achieved by adjustable or hinged fold-up/down, or removable sections of benching, or alternatively, recessed sliding doors could be considered

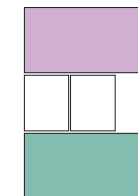
Configuration examples with buffer changing incorporated

Key

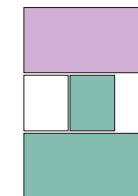


* or as individual accessible change

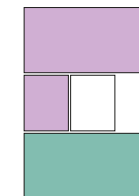
Option 1



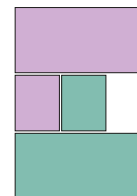
Option 2



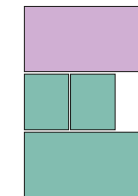
Option 3



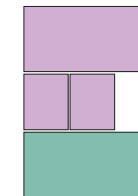
Option 4



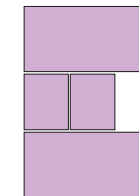
Option 5



Option 6



Option 7



Option 8

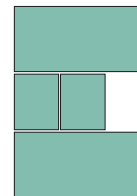
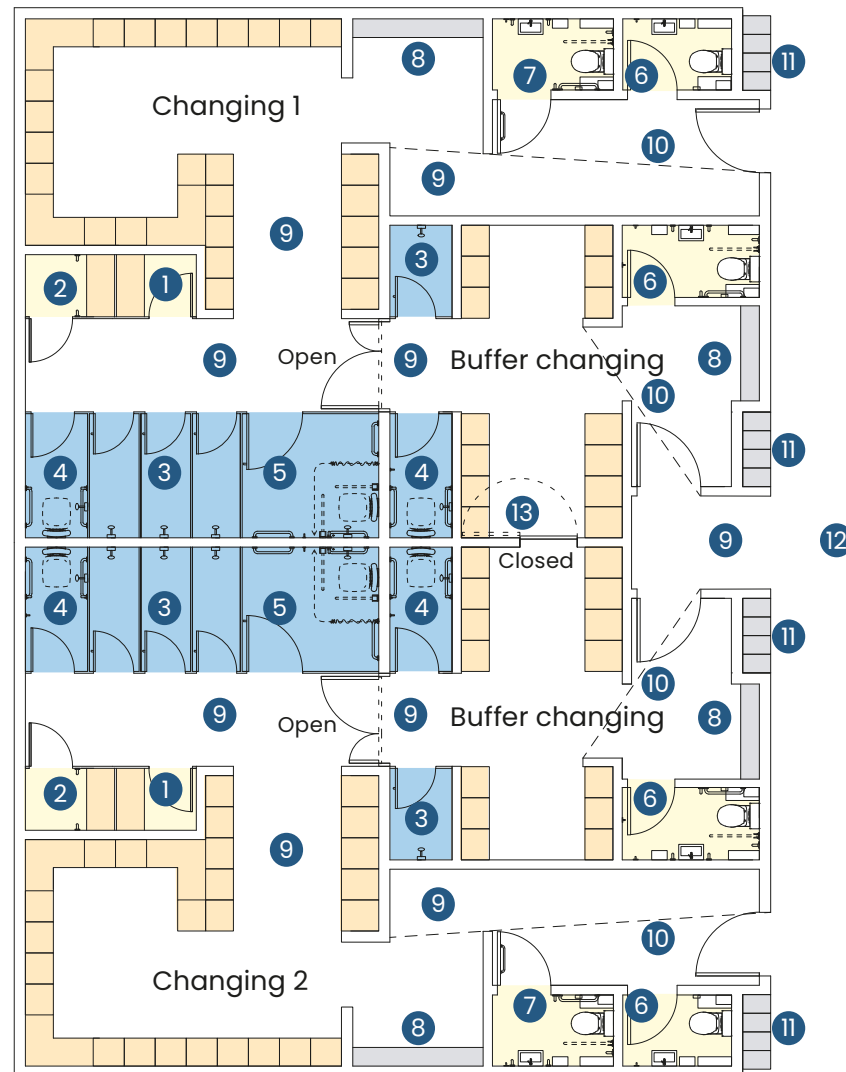


Figure D77 Dry male or female changing zones with buffer changing with independent access off corridor



Note: Indicative layout shows general principles to provide flexibility of male or female provision. The inclusion of showers within each buffer changing enables the proportion of bench seating to shower cubicles to be maintained for all configurations.

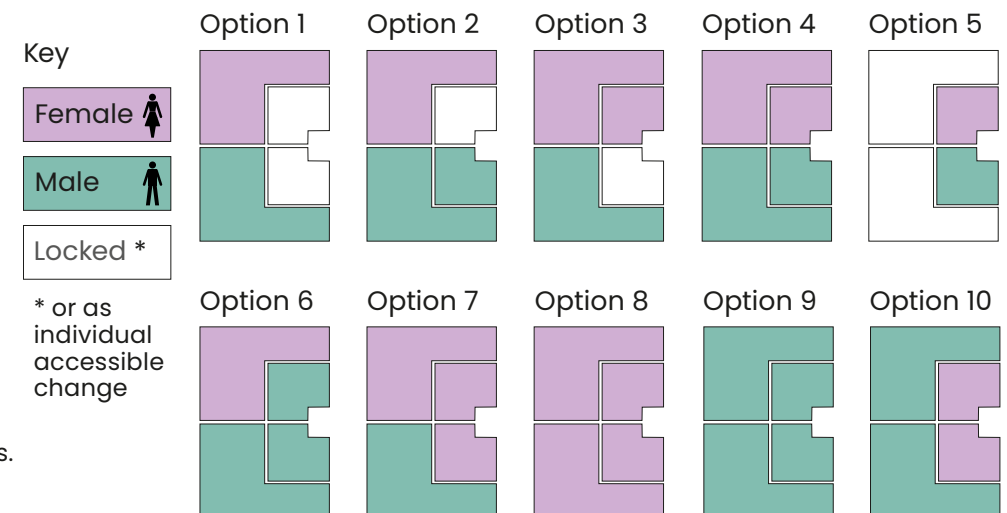
Note: Cubicle wall/partition construction subject to project-specific requirements to provide full-height privacy between adjacent self-contained units and circulation spaces.

Note: Layout and room sizes shown exclude any additional space requirements for services/ducts or IPS – see section 2.9.

Key:

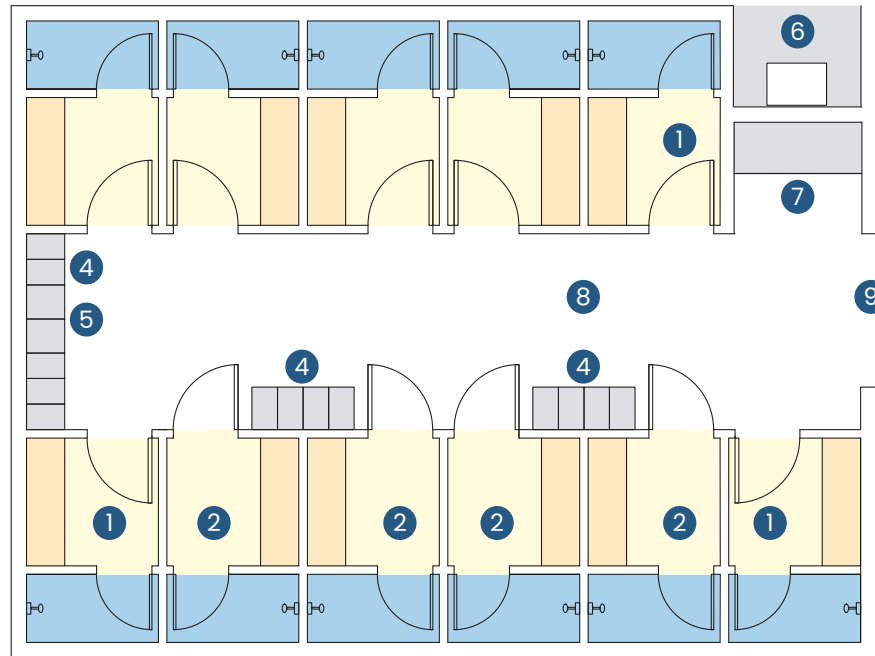
1. 1-person changing cubicle
2. 1-person ambulant accessible changing cubicle
3. Standard shower cubicle
4. Ambulant accessible shower cubicle
5. Accessible shower cubicle
6. Standard toilet (s/c)
7. Ambulant accessible toilet (s/c)
8. Accessible vanity unit
9. General circulation to achieve 1500 mm minimum clear width to face of cubicles/ walls/ benching/ locker door leading edges etc., with 1800 mm passing places available within 5 m or so of any location
10. Sight screening to main changing area for privacy
11. Lockers assumed in corridor
12. Space for all-gender, accessible, or other support facilities (not indicated) accessed off main circulation
13. Where buffer doors require temporary removal of benching to facilitate opening and closing, this can be achieved by adjustable or hinged fold-up/down, or removable sections of benching, or alternatively, recessed sliding doors could be considered

Configuration examples with buffer changing incorporated



4.4 Dry change or outdoor activities

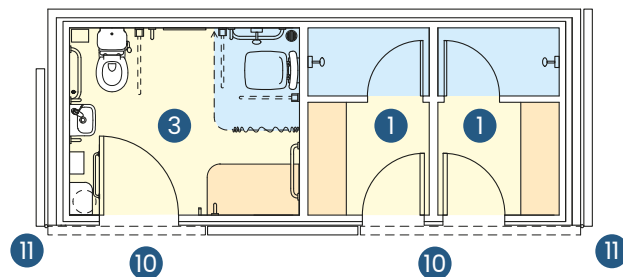
Figure D78 All-gender or separate male or female dry changing area with individual combined shower and changing cubicles



Key:

1. 1-or 2-person changing cubicle with shower
2. 1-or 2-person ambulant accessible changing cubicle with shower
3. Accessible changing cubicle with shower and toilet
4. Standard lockers
5. Allowance of larger accessible lockers
6. Cleaners store (or other)
7. Accessible vanity unit
8. General circulation to achieve 1500 mm minimum clear width to face of cubicles/ walls/ benching/ locker door leading edges etc., with 1800 mm passing places available within 5 m or so of any location
9. Access off main circulation
10. Level access (ramps not indicated)
11. Robust security panels that can be closed when unit is not in use

Figure D79 Container unit with individual and accessible changing for cycling and other activities

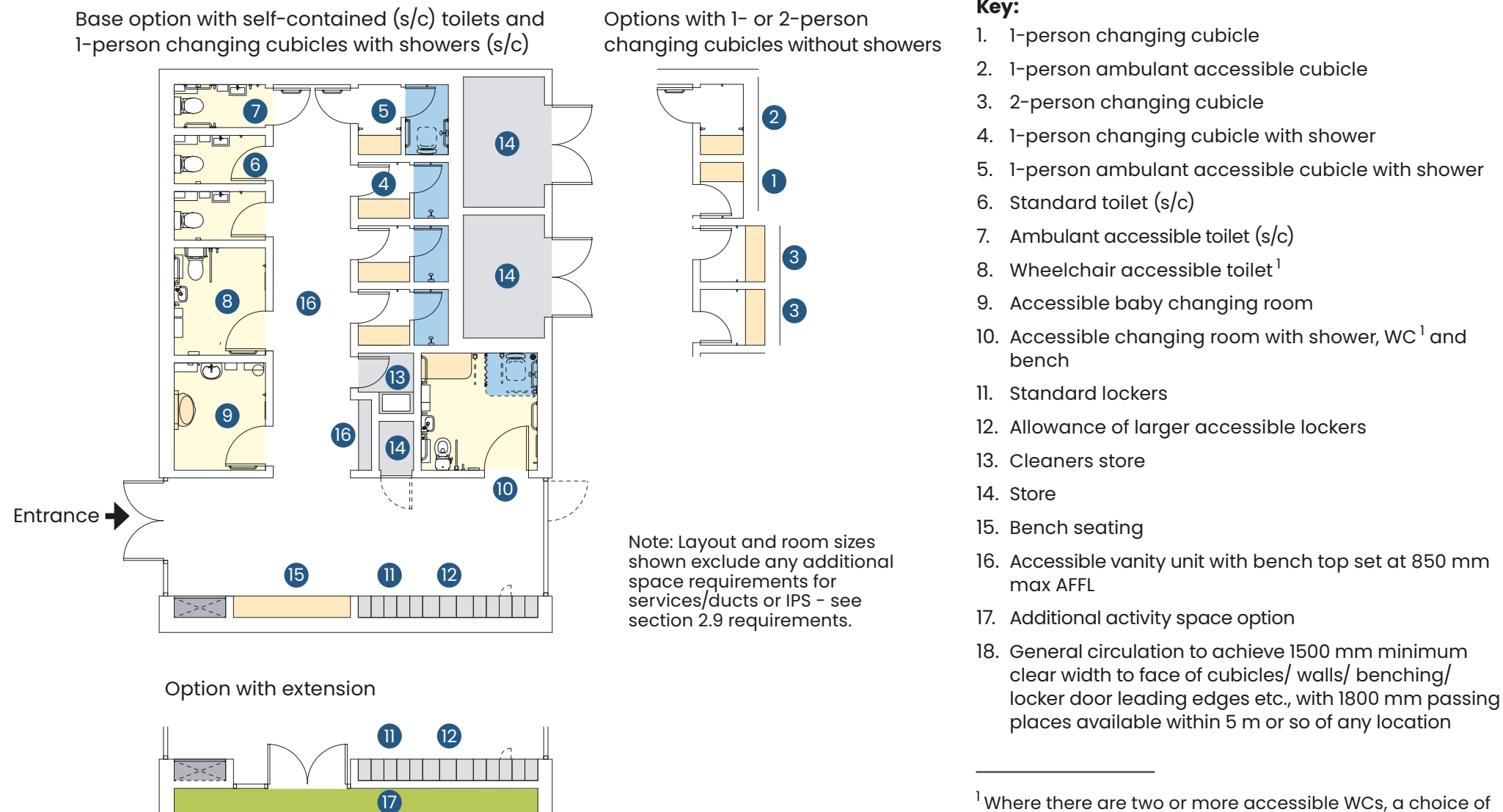


Note: Layout and room sizes shown exclude any additional space requirements for services/ducts or IPS – see section 2.9.

4.5 Standalone changing and storage facility

Accommodation can be tailored to suit site-specific requirements for changing, toilet, baby changing and accessible provision

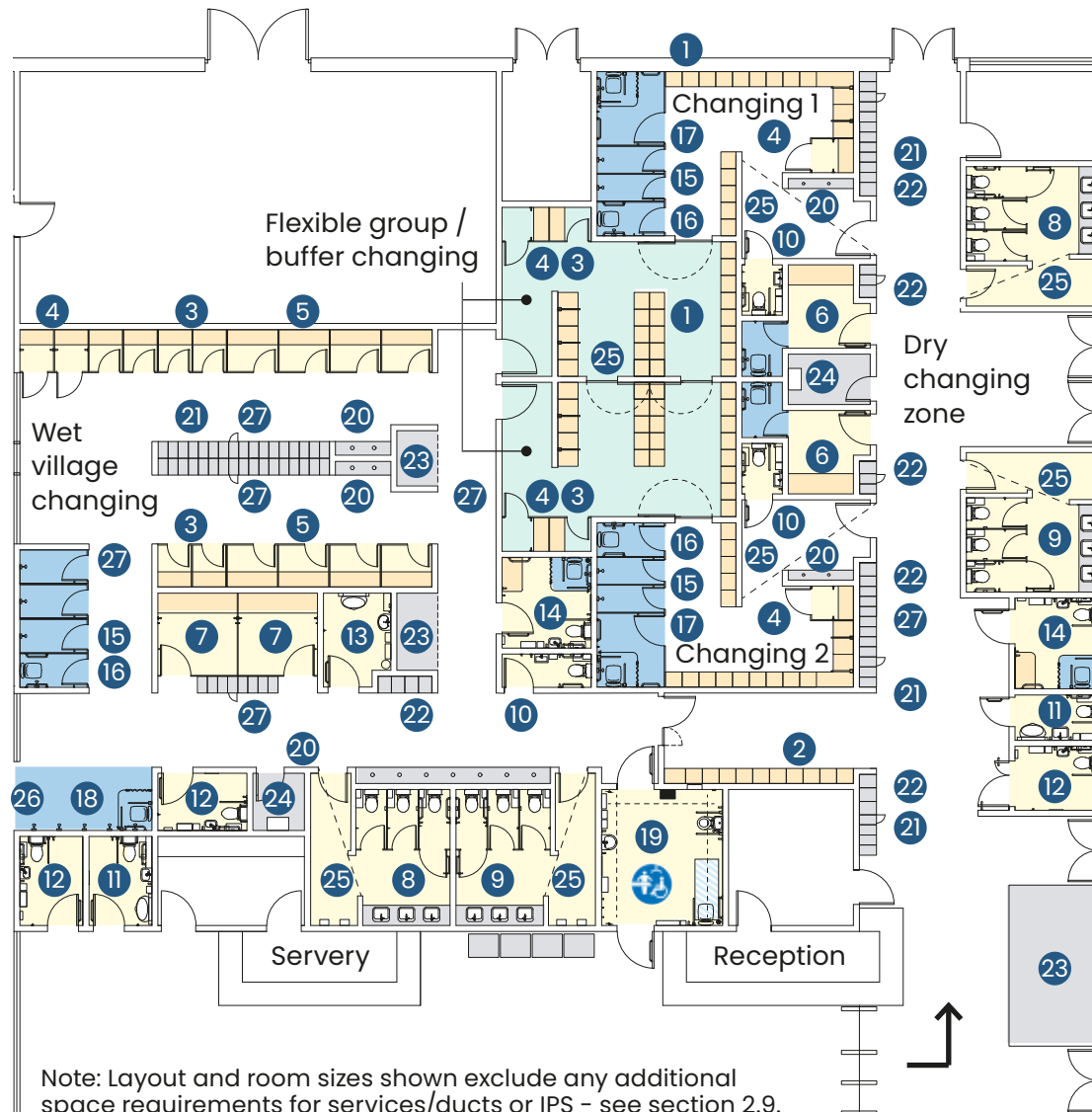
Figure D80 Pavilion base model and options for changing accommodation



4.6 Wet and dry leisure

Arrangements incorporating wet, dry and group/buffer changing areas can vary greatly – see example configuration below.

Figure D81 Wet changing village and dry male or female changing areas with flexible group / buffer changing configurable for variable wet or dry group sizes



Key:

1. Bench seating
2. Bench seating for shoe removal
3. 1-person changing cubicle
4. 1-person ambulant accessible changing cubicle
5. 2-person changing cubicle
6. Large changing cubicle with ambulant accessible shower
7. Family changing cubicle (with accessible fittings)
8. Male toilets with standard and ambulant accessible cubicles
9. Female toilets with standard and ambulant accessible cubicles
10. Ambulant accessible toilet (s/c)
11. Ambulant accessible toilet (s/c) with baby changing
12. Wheelchair accessible toilet (where sports wheelchair access is required, the larger space/door opening width would be a requirement)
13. Wheelchair accessible baby changing room
14. Wheelchair accessible changing room with shower and toilet (where sports wheelchair access is required, the larger space/door opening width would be a requirement)
15. Standard shower cubicle
16. Ambulant accessible shower cubicle
17. Wheelchair accessible shower cubicle
18. Open pre-swim showers including accessible shower
19. Changing Places toilet with shower and additional door
20. Accessible vanity unit
21. Standard lockers
22. Allowance of larger accessible lockers
23. Buggies and wheelchair storage
24. Cleaners store
25. Sight screening to main changing and toilet areas for privacy
26. Pool hall access
27. General circulation to achieve 1500 mm minimum clear width to face of cubicles/ walls/ benching/ locker door leading edges etc., with 1800 mm passing places available within 5 m or so of any location. For sports wheelchair zone requirements see Part C 3

Document accessibility

This document has been designed for comfortable reading at A4 and on a laptop screen, but can also be printed at A3 for large print versions. The pdf is accessible and has been tested to work with text readers.

Contributors

Sport England, Tony Atherton OBE, Jane Simpson Access, Jean Hewitt – Inclusive Environments at Buro Happold, Robin Wilson Consulting and Abacus Cost Management Ltd (Design Services).

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Design and cost guidance

Issue tracker

001-003 – Former publications: Access for Disabled People November 2002 amended to Accessible Sports Facilities (ASF) 2010
004 – Reformatted, updated and amended AISF publications: July 2024

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