

PSE ACCESS CONSULTING
Access/Built Environment
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ASSESSMENT REPORT



ACCESS AND COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS;

BUILDING CODES AUSTRALIA (BCA),
NATIONAL CONSTRUCTION CODE (NCC)-2019.
DISABILITY DISCRIMINATION ACT 1992 (DDA),
Disability (Access to Premises-Buildings) Standard-2010.

SUBJECT; CHILDCARE CENTRE.

SITE ADDRESS; 15-17 Garswood Road Glenmore Park.

REPORT BY; Mr PETER SIMPSON.
ACAA Accredited Access Consultant.
Accreditation No. 185.

20th September 2020.

SITE ADDRESS; 15-17 Garswood Road Glenmore Park..

This report is in regard to the proposed child care centre complying with, for Construction Certificate issuance, the National Construction Code (BCA/NCC-2019 & specifically Part D3), Disability (Access to Premises-Buildings) Standard-2010 (DAtPS) Children (Education and Care Services) Supplementary Provisions Regulation 2004 and related Australian Standards in addressing the requirements of Disability Discrimination Act 1992 (DDA) pertaining to access for (and applicable technical detail for Construction Certificate or/an Occupation Certificate issuance) and provision of appropriate services for people with disability.

COMPOSITION OF PROPOSED CHILDCARE CENTRE;

This childcare centre development at this address consists of;

1. Childcare centre over two level with street front entrance from Garswood Road.
2. Ground level entry/reception and children playrooms with facilities.
3. At level car parking (For employees and visitors each with individual spaces and one accessible (disabled) space) with street front driveway entrance from Garswood Road.
4. Proposed is to have non-covered and covered play areas.
5. Building contains reception/staff room/facilities/kitchen.
6. All areas are “Accessible” for people with disability (under the guidelines of AS1428.1 *Design for access and mobility* and below stated criteria) compliant with BCA/NCC-2019 unless items to be retained due to heritage significance.

REFERANCING;

➤ **Disability Discrimination Act 1992.**

Part 3 Objects

The objects of this Act are:

- (a) to eliminate, as far as possible, discrimination against persons on the ground of disability in the areas of:
 - (i) work, accommodation, education, access to premises, clubs and sport; and
 - (ii) the provision of goods, facilities, services and land; and
 - (iii) existing laws; and
 - (iv) the administration of Commonwealth laws and programs; and
- (b) to ensure, as far as practicable, that persons with disabilities have the same rights to equality before the law as the rest of the community; and
- (c) to promote recognition and acceptance within the community of the principle that persons with disabilities have the same fundamental rights as the rest of the community.

Part 23 Access to premises

Disability Discrimination Act 1992

Part 4 Interpretation

premises includes:

- (a) a **structure, building**, aircraft, vehicle or vessel; and
 - (b) a place (whether enclosed or built on or not); and
 - (c) a part of premises (including premises of a kind referred to in paragraph (a) or (b)).
- (1) It is unlawful for a person to discriminate against another person on the ground of the other person's disability or a disability of any of that other person's associates:
- (a) by refusing to allow the other person access to, or the use of, any premises that the public or a section of the public is entitled or allowed to enter or use (whether for payment or not); or
 - (b) in the terms or conditions on which the first-mentioned person is prepared to allow the other person access to, or the use of, any such premises; or
 - (c) in relation to the provision of means of access to such premises; or
 - (d) by refusing to allow the other person the use of any facilities in such premises that the public or a section of the public is entitled or allowed to use (whether for payment or not); or

➤ Building Codes Australia (BCA/NCC-2019);

The **Building Codes Australia** (BCA) calls for compliance with **BCA**

Part D3 Access for people with disability for general building access for people with disability

- a) Buildings must be accessible as required by **Table D3.1**
- b) Parts of buildings *required* to be *accessible* must comply with this Part and AS1428.1.
- c) External access to a building *required* to be *accessible* must be in accordance with this part and AS1428.1, and must provide-
 - (i). From the allotment boundary at the main points of entry; and
 - (ii). From any accessible car parking space on the allotment in accordance with **D3.5**; and
 - (iii). From any adjacent and associated *accessible* building on the allotment; and
 - (iv). Through the principal public entrance.

D3.1 General building access requirements

SA D3.1

Buildings and parts of buildings must be *accessible* as *required* by **Table D3.1**, unless exempted by **D3.4**.

Table D3.1 Requirements for access for people with a disability

Class of building	Access requirements
Class 9b	
<i>Schools and early childhood centres</i>	To and within all areas normally used by the occupants.

BCA/NCC-2019; Part D3 Access for People with disability

SECTION D ACCESS AND EGRESS

OBJECTIVE

DP1 Access for people with a disability

Access must be provided, to the degree necessary, to enable—

- (a) people to—
 - (i) approach the building from the road boundary and from any *accessible* carparking spaces associated with the building; and
 - (ii) approach the building from any *accessible* associated building; and
 - (iii) access work and public spaces, accommodation and facilities for personal hygiene; and

D3.0 Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions

- (b) Where a *Building Solution* is proposed as an *Alternative Solution* to the *Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions* of—
 - (i) D1.1 to D1.16, D2.1 to D2.23 and D3.1 to D3.12; and
 - (ii) in a building containing an *atrium*, Part G3; and
 - (iii) for theatres, *stages* and public halls, Part H1; and
 - (iv) for public transport buildings, Part H2,the relevant *Performance Requirements* must be determined in accordance with A0.10.

A2.2 Performance Solution

- (1) A *Performance Solution* is achieved by demonstrating—
 - (a) compliance with all relevant *Performance Requirements*; or
 - (b) the solution is at least *equivalent* to the *Deemed-to-Satisfy Provisions*.
- (2) A *Performance Solution* must be shown to comply with the relevant *Performance Requirements* through one or a combination of the following *Assessment Methods*:
 - (a) Evidence of suitability in accordance with Part A5 that shows the use of a material, product, *plumbing* and *drainage product*, form of construction or design meets the relevant *Performance Requirements*.
 - (b) A *Verification Method* including the following:
 - (i) The *Verification Methods* provided in the NCC.
 - (ii) Other *Verification Methods*, accepted by the *appropriate authority* that show compliance with the relevant *Performance Requirements*.
 - (c) *Expert Judgement*.

F2.4 Accessible sanitary facilities

In a building *required to be accessible*—

SA F2.4(a)

- (a) *accessible* unisex *sanitary compartments* must be provided in *accessible* parts of the building in accordance with Table F2.4(a); and

Table F2.4(a) ACCESSIBLE UNISEX SANITARY COMPARTMENTS

Class of building	Minimum accessible unisex sanitary compartments to be provided
Class 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 — except for within a <i>ward area</i> of a Class 9a <i>health-care building</i>	Where F2.3 requires closet pans— <ul style="list-style-type: none">(a) 1 on every <i>storey</i> containing <i>sanitary compartments</i>; and(b) where a <i>storey</i> has more than 1 bank of <i>sanitary compartments</i> containing male and female <i>sanitary compartments</i>, at not less than 50% of those banks.

➤ **Disability (Access to Premises-Buildings) Standard-2010.**

Purpose of the Premises Standards

4. The purpose of the Premises Standards is to provide:
- a nationally applicable set of provisions that detail what must be done to provide for non-discriminatory access to public buildings for people with disability
 - the first and perhaps the most significant step in the development of consistent and uniform requirements for non-discriminatory building access — bringing together the access requirements under the DDA and building law, and

Premises Standards would harmonise the requirements of the Building Code and the Disability Discrimination Act in relation to access to buildings through incorporation of the Access Code into the Building Code. The Access Code forms Schedule 1 of the Premises Standards and contains its technical requirements.

Part 1 Preliminary

1.3 Objects

The objects of these Standards are:

- (a) to ensure that dignified, equitable, cost-effective and reasonably achievable access to buildings, and facilities and services within buildings, is provided for people with a disability; and
- (b) to give certainty to building certifiers, building developers and building managers that, if access to buildings is provided in accordance with these Standards, the provision of that access, to the extent covered by these Standards, will not be unlawful under the Act.

Part 2 Scope of Standards

2.1 Buildings to which Standards apply

- (1) Subject to subsection (2), these Standards apply to the following:
 - (a) a new building, to the extent that the building is:
 - (iii) a Class 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 or 10 building;

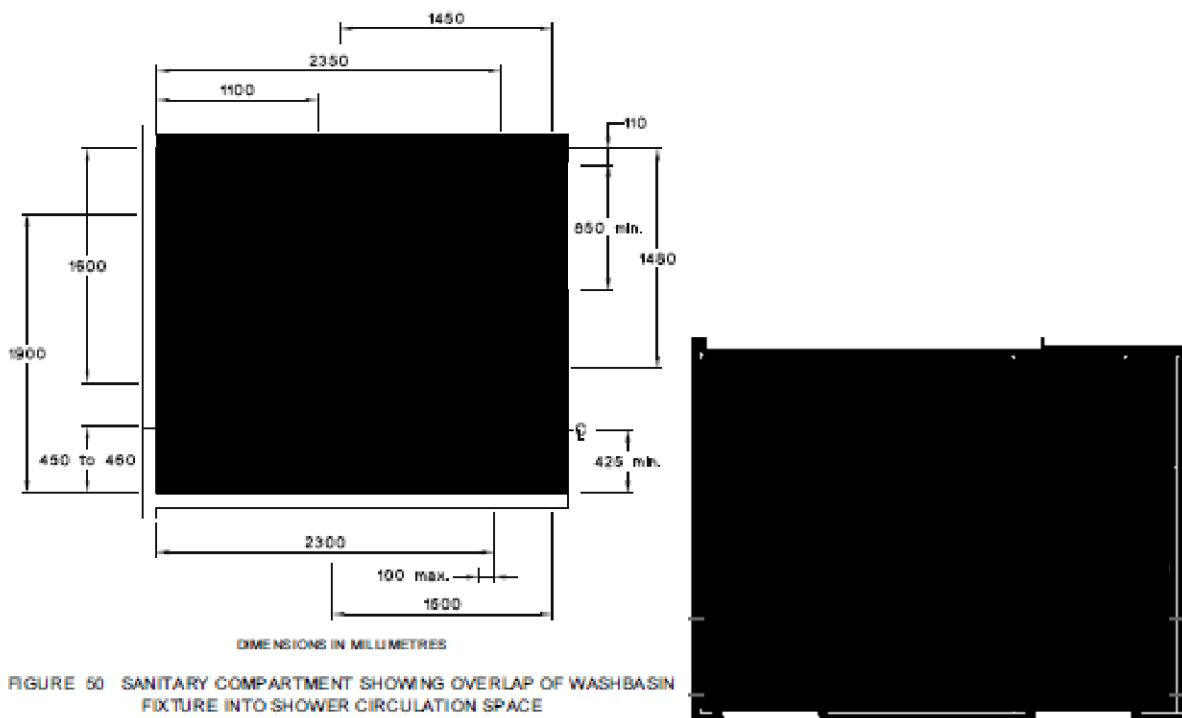
ACCESS and COMPLIANCE;

The requirements of BCA Part D3 *Access for people with disabilities*/National Construction Code (NCC)-2019 & specifically Part D3 and called on standard AS1428.1-4, as well as associated standards/legislation, are met with these proposed alterations/additions and in their relation to the requirements to satisfy relevant State and Federal legislation with these requirements of BCA have been addressed in the following manner

- The BCA/NCC-2019 Part D3.2 (c) (ii) and AS1428.1 Clause 5.1.2 calls for a continuous uninterrupted path of travel from the allotment boundary to the main points of entrances and “from any required accessible car space on the allotment” to and within the proposed Childcare Centre. This is proposed to be provided by fully compliant accessible paths of travel as means of entry to the principal public entry foyer from allotment boundary.

- All pedestrian walkways for entry and/or exit are proposed to have, if applicable, the required Tactile Ground Surface Indicators (TGSI's) compliant with AS1428.4.1-2009 Clause 2.2.3 and Figure A1.
- All pedestrian walkways and paths of travel are proposed to be compliant with the design and technical specifications of AS1428.1 Clause 6 *Continuous accessible paths of travel* for their gradients, surface finish and other relevant features.
- The entrance doors to the childcare centre and all their internal doors, and their circulation areas, are proposed to be of a dimension mandated by AS1428.1-2009 Clause 13.3 *Circulation space at doorways on a continuous accessible path of travel* and Figure 31.
- The doors proposed to have a clear opening dimension (Minimum 850mm for single leaf or at least one of a dual leaf door configuration) compliant with AS1428.1-2009 Clause 13.2 *Clear opening of doorways* and their internal and external circulation spaces have dimensions/configuration compliant AS1428.1 Clause 13.3 & Figure 31 with appropriate 30% door jamb/architrave to wall colour luminance contrast.
- The entrance doorways are proposed to have a zero step entrance required by AS1428.1-2009 Clause 7.2 *Construction tolerances, abutment of surfaces*.
 - Door handles/gate latches, where required, are positioned to meet requirements of being “child-proof”.
 - Items of access/**child safety** requirements such as entry door handle height or security gate latching are overridden by state regulations such as Children (Education and Care Services) Supplementary Provisions Regulation 2004.
 - **Children (Education and Care Services) Supplementary Provisions Regulation 2004**
 - 21 Child-proof gates at entry and exit points**
 - (1) Child-proof gates must be installed at each point of entry to or exit from the premises of the child-minding service.
 - (2) The child-proof gates must:
 - (a) be secured by means of child-proof locks, and
 - (b) be designed:
 - (i) to prevent children from entering or leaving the premises unsupervised, and
 - (ii) to inhibit or impede intruders from entering the premises.
- Clear and uninterrupted paths of travel to and within this Childcare centre to all required facilities/outdoor play areas, by the occupants which includes staff, parents and children, is to be provided with well positioned furniture to avoid any type of hindrance to people with disability whether they be wheelchair or other mobility aid users. This is compliant with BCA/NCC-2019 Part D3.2 (c) (ii) and AS1428.1 Clause 5.1.2 *Continuous path of travel* and **DP2 Safe movement to and within a building**.

- All entry and internal doorways (part of *Continuous path of travel*) to the various offices/rooms/kitchen/amenities are of a dimension equal to or greater than that (850mm minimum clear opening for single leaf door or at least one leaf of a dual leaf door configuration) to be compliant with AS1428.1-2009 Clause 13.3 & Figure 31 as well as AS1428.2 Clause 11.5.1 *Clear opening of doorways* & Figure 7.
- Provided is a sanitary facility meeting the technical requirements of a unisex accessible (disabled) sanitary facility (2600mm X 3000mm).
 - i. The technical specifications (no less than the dimensions required by AS1428.1-2009 Clause 15.2 *Accessible unisex sanitary facility* & Figure 50 at, typically 3000mm X 2600mm) for this accessible (disabled) unisex sanitary facility will be as follows,



- ii. The entry door is compliant with AS1428.1-2009 Clause 13.2 & Figure 30 with a minimum 850mm clear opening dimension and the maximum 5mm construction tolerance threshold specified by AS1428.1-2009 Clause 7.2 ***Construction tolerances for abutting surfaces*** Note: *a construction tolerance of up to 5mm is acceptable using rounded or bevelled edges.*
- iii. The toilet pan is in the correct position as per AS1428.1-2009 Clause 15.2.2 ***WC Pan clearance*** & Figure 28 at 800mm to front of pan & 450mm centre from the side wall & the seat 470mm high.

- iv. The grab rails are proposed to be fitted correctly (at pan/shower) and design compliant with AS1428.1-2009 Clause 15.2.7 *Grab rails & Figure 42 Position of grab rails* as with all other fittings and fixtures.
- v. The clear turning circle requirement of **1540mm** and circulation spaces will be present to comply with AS1428.1-2009 Clause 15.6 *Circulation space in accessible sanitary facilities* or the called on requirements of AS1428.2-1992 Clause 6.2 *Circulation space for 180° wheelchair turn* with the required circulation spaces in front of the pan and basin with clear “exclusion zone”.

AS 1428.2—1992

6

6.2 Circulation space for 180° wheelchair turn The space required for a wheelchair to make a 180° turn shall be not less than 2070 mm in the direction of travel and not less than 1540 mm wide.

- vi. The floor is of a slip resistant surface (Specifications from manufacturer/supplier) as specified in AS1428.1-2009 Clause 7 *Floor and ground surfaces on a continual accessible path of travel and circulation spaces* with appropriate signage is installed along with an appropriate locking mechanism on the sanitary facility entrance door for privacy.

Car park:

At level car parking (with individual spaces and one accessible (disabled) space) areas provided one for staff only and one area for visitors each with street front driveway entrance from Garswood Roadf.

- This accessible (disabled) car parking space in each area is proposed to be technically and feature designed to comply with the AS2890-2009 Part 6 *Parking facilities-Off street parking for people with disability* and Figure 22.
 - i. The parking space is proposed to be technically and feature designed to comply with the AS2890.2009 Part 6 *Parking facilities-Off street parking for people with disability* Section 2.2 *Parking space-dimensions* Point 1 *Angle parking spaces*.
 - ii. The “Shared area” is proposed to be “any other suitable use i. e. pedestrian access” the pedestrian entrance to childcare centre through carpark.

1.3.2 Shared area

An area adjacent to a dedicated space provided for access or egress to or from a parked vehicle and which may be shared with any other purpose that does not involve other than transitory obstruction of the area, e.g. a walkway, a vehicular aisle, dual use with another adjacent dedicated space.

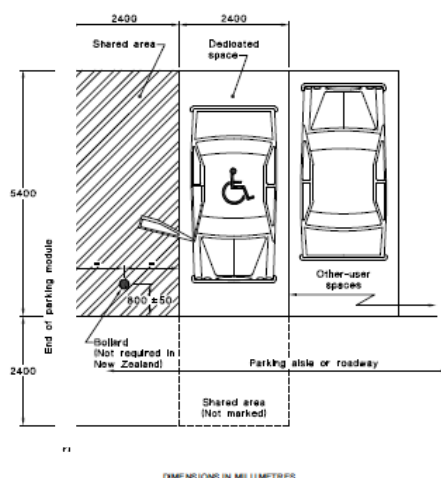


FIGURE 2.2 EXAMPLE OF AN ANGLE PARKING SPACE WITH SHARED AREA ON ONE SIDE ONLY—DIMENSIONS FOR AUSTRALIA ONLY*

A2.2 Angle parking spaces

The shared area can be shared with any other suitable use, noting that it needs to be accessible in accordance with AS 1428.1 and free of other than transitory obstructions at all times. In a typical case, as illustrated in Figure 2.3, a 2.4 m area can be shared between two

D3.5 Accessible carparking

Accessible carparking spaces—

- (a) subject to (b), must be provided in accordance with Table D3.5 in—
 - (i) a Class 7a building *required* to be *accessible*; and
 - (ii) a carparking area on the same allotment as a building *required* to be *accessible*; and
 - (b) need not be provided in a Class 7a building or a carparking area where a parking service is provided and direct access to any of the carparking spaces is not available to the public; and
 - (c) subject to (d), must comply with AS/NZS 2890.6; and
 - (d) need not be identified with signage where there is a total of not more than 5 carparking spaces, so as to restrict the use of the carparking space only for people with a disability.
- The outdoor play areas and play equipment is accessible for children with disability with the surface finishes (Soft fall surface compound/Wetpour rubber ground surface or grass) providing minimal obstructions to their use yet minimises impact trauma in the event of an accident/mishap.
 - The walkways and paths of travel (From the street, car parks and within property) are compliant with the design and technical specifications of AS1428.1-2009 Clause 10 *Walkways ramps and landings* for their gradients, surface finish and other relevant features.
 - The appropriate crossfall and abutting surfaces are proposed to be compliant with AS1428.1-2009 Clause 10 *Walkways ramps and landings* Point 2 *Walkways*.
 - Level abutting surfaces are proposed between interior, covered playground area and non-covered playground area for **access** “to all areas normally used by the occupants including staff, children and visitors”

- All staircases/ramps where required (**Except for fire isolated stairs BCA/NCC 2019 Part D3.3 Parts of a building to be accessible (a) which require one handrail but tread nosing**) comply with AS1428.1-2009 Clause 10.3 *Ramps*, Figure 14-19 & Clause 11 *Stairways*, Figure 26-29 in finish and construction detail with handrails compliant with AS1428.1-2009 Clause 12 *Handrails* with technical design Figure 14 & 15 *Ramp Handrails* and Figures 26 *Stair handrail*.
- All walkways/stairs have, where required, the required TGSI's at the top/intermediate and bottom landing (**Except for fire isolated stairs BCA/NCC 2019 Part D3.3 Parts of a building to be accessible (a)**) compliant with **AS/NZS 1428.4.2 Clause 2.2.3 and Figure A1**, for technical requirements, with appropriate luminance contrast also included on stair nosing, required on fire isolated stairs, as per Figure 27 to comply with BCA/NCC 2019 Part D3.8 *Tactile indicators*.

Dimensions refer to finished surfaces (e.g., face of wall tiles and floor finishes).

Unless otherwise indicated, limiting dimensions for an inclined surface on a continuous accessible path of travel shall be taken as horizontal and vertical only.

6 CONTINUOUS ACCESSIBLE PATHS OF TRAVEL

6.1 General

A continuous accessible path of travel shall not include a step, stairway, turnstile, revolving door, escalator, moving walk or other impediment.

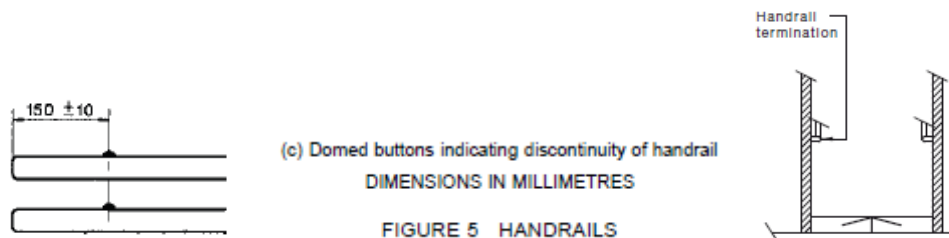
6.2 Heights of a continuous accessible path of travel

The minimum unobstructed height of a continuous accessible path of travel shall be 2000 mm or 1980 mm at doorways (see Figure 2).

6.3 Width of a continuous accessible path of travel

Unless otherwise specified (such as at doors, curved ramps and similar), the minimum unobstructed width (see Figure 2) of a continuous accessible path of travel shall be 1000 mm and the following shall not intrude into the minimum unobstructed width of a continuous accessible path of travel:

- If applicable in an area it would be suggest to implemented “Performance solution” to eliminate, being as far as possible where ramp situation require, the handrails protruding (300mm from ramp end or one tread width + 300MM EXTENSION AND TURNDOWN = 400mm +) into a transverse path of travel for people and having a domed button fitted as required, to these areas while retaining the requirements for access with flexibility in design allowed by AS1428.1-2009 Preface in regard this problem area and address the “performance requirements” of BCA/NCC.



10.1.1 General The following general requirements apply for handrails:

- (c) Where a handrail is not continued, a tactile indicator in the form of a domed button shall be provided in accordance with Figure 5.

Where the Building Code of Australia does not required the installation of TGSIs (e.g. residential aged care facilities), handrails shall have a raised tactile warning, in the form of a domed button 4 mm to 5 mm in height and 10 mm to 12 mm in diameter, and shall be provided on the top of the handrail, 150 ± 10 mm from the end of the handrail.

- The domed button (raised tactile warning) provides for the vision impaired an equivalent tactile warning indicator for the “discontinuity of handrails” as with the 300mm extension and turndown at end of handrails.
- The “performance solution” demonstrates “as far as possible” the measures/goodwill (The handrails are terminated at a corner line turned 90 degree to wall or to ground, with domed button to indicate discontinuation of handrail for the vision impaired see Figure 26d I Appendix) without the handrails protruding (300mm from end of ramp + 300MM EXTENSION AND TURNDOWN = 400mm +) into a transverse path of travel along/past ramp and stairs) undertaken by the property owner provides access to the highest/safest degree possible for a person, vision impaired or not, with disability yet provided for appropriate access to the site.

The Australian Standard AS1428.1-2009 *Design for Access and Mobility* Preface allows while providing minimum design requirements, in a variety of situations, for “flexibility in design where limitations are imposed by other building conditions”.

AS 1428.1—2009

Because of the variety of situations which may need to be addressed when designing buildings and facilities, it is seen as necessary for the Standard to provide a range of data so that the requirements for access can be met and allow for flexibility in design where limitations are imposed by other building conditions. The intention is to make the Standard a practical reference document for designers, particularly with regard to problem areas such as doorways and sanitary facilities.

BCA/NCC-2019; Part D3 Access for People with disability

SECTION D ACCESS AND EGRESS

OBJECTIVE

DO1

The *Objective* of this Section is to—

- (b) safeguard occupants from illness or injury while evacuating in an emergency.

DP2 Safe movement to and within a building

So that people can move safely to and within a building, it must have—

- (a) walking surfaces with safe gradients; and
- (b) any doors installed to avoid the risk of occupants—
 - (i) having their egress impeded; or
 - (ii) being trapped in the building; and
- (c) any stairways and ramps with—
 - (i) slip-resistant walking surfaces on—
 - (A) ramps; and
 - (B) stairway treads or near the edge of the nosing; and
 - (ii) suitable handrails where necessary to assist and provide stability to people using the stairway or ramp; and
 - (iii) suitable landings to avoid undue fatigue; and
 - (iv) landings where a door opens from or onto the stairway or ramp so that the door does not create an obstruction; and
 - (v) in the case of a stairway, suitable safe passage in relation to the nature, volume and frequency of likely usage.

SUBJECT; CHILDCARE CENTRE.

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The full implementation of these requirements, for Construction Certificate issuance, of the **BCA/NCC-2019 Part D3, Table 3.2**, Children (Education and Care Services) Supplementary Provisions Regulation 2004 and Disability (Access to Premises-Buildings) Standard-2010 has been actioned with the planning and designing of this childcare centre **providing access “to and within all areas normally used by the occupants including staff, children and visitors”**.

- The plans assessed reflect the accessibility/services/facilities of the building comply (*suitable for use by a person with disability*) with AS 1428.1-2009 *Design for access and mobility* (public/common areas) and any other relevant Australian Standard.

The technical requirements called for in the AS1428 series of standards, and related standards/codes, and detailed prescriptive technical requirements within the BCA/NCC-2019 of how the building is to be constructed and equipped have been adhered to in addressing the Disability Discrimination Act 1992 legislation in regard access to premises (and applicable technical detail for Construction Certificate issuance) for and provision of services/facilities for people with disability.

Yours sincerely



Peter Simpson

Accredited by;

Association of Consultants in Access Australia.

[DA/DCP/BCA Assessment/Advice ; Standards/Codes/Législation Compliance ;](#) [Redacted]
[Disability Awareness Training : Advocacy](#)



APPENDIX

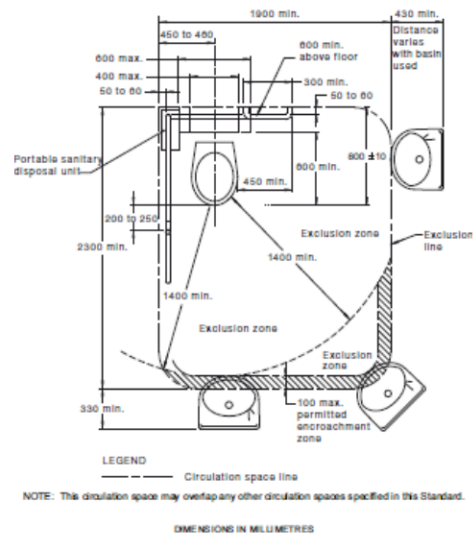
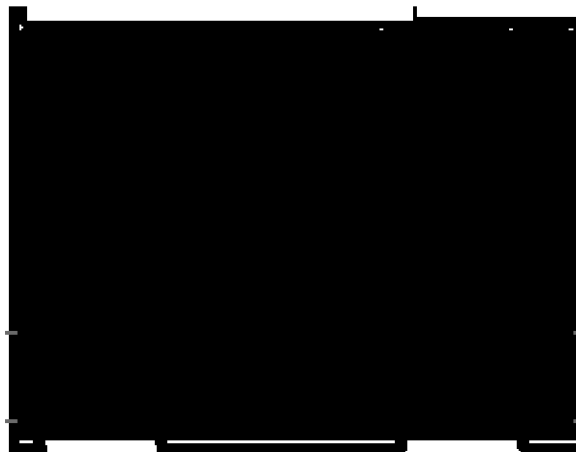
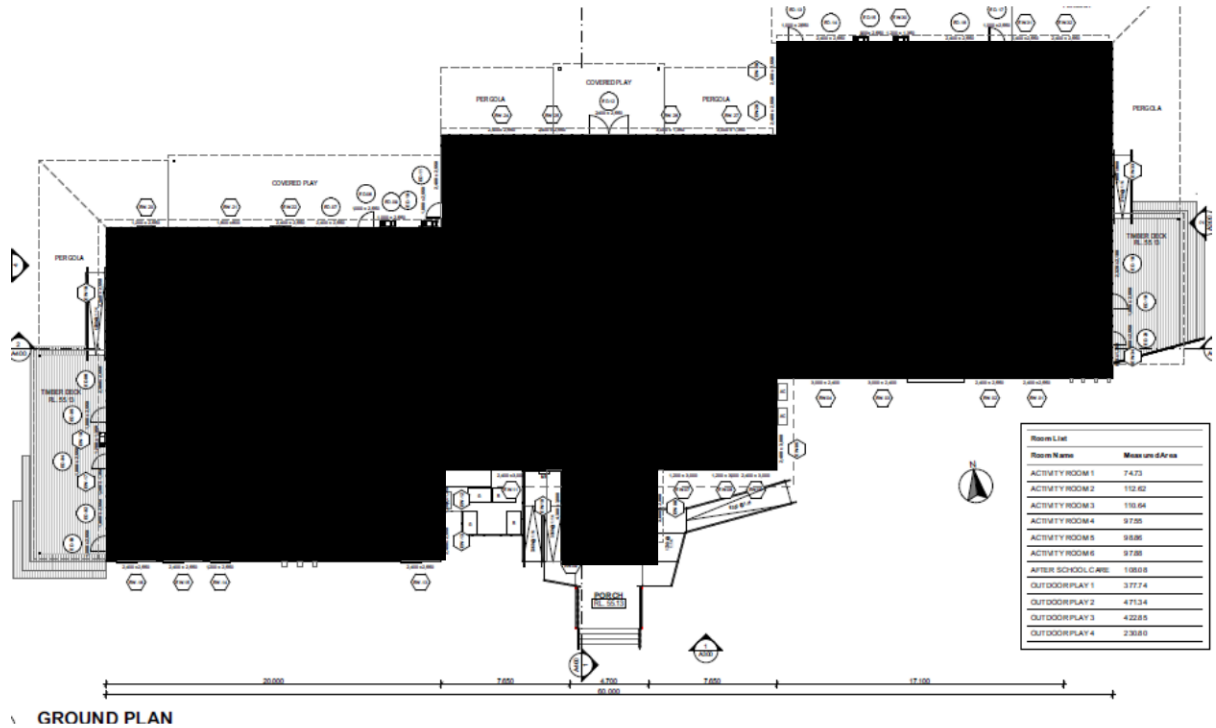
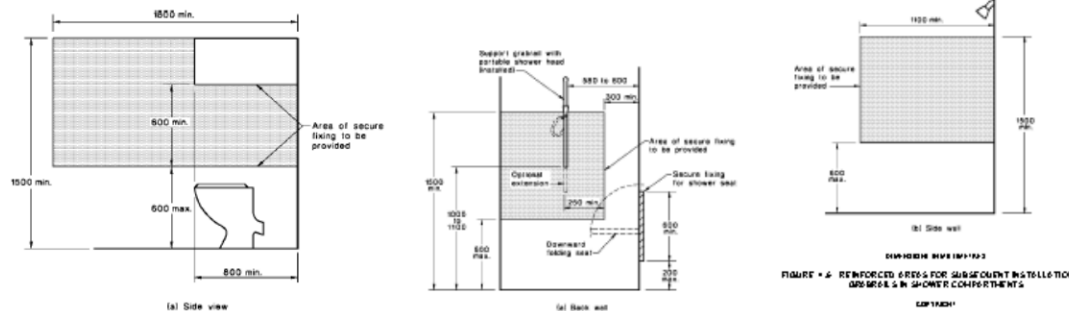


FIGURE 43 CIRCULATION SPACE FOR WC PAN—RIGHT-HAND TRANSFER (A FT.-HAND TRANSFER IS MIRROR REVERSIBLE)

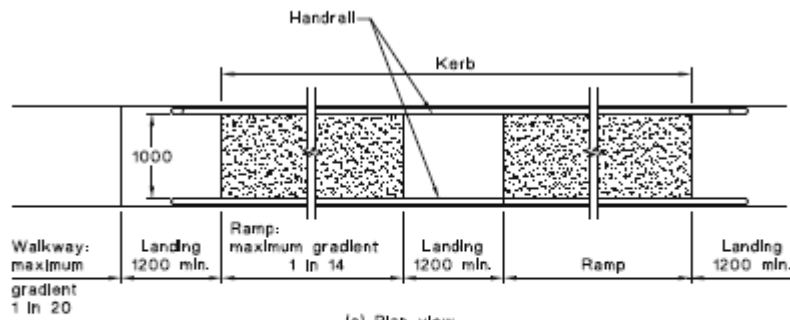
Reinforcing of light frame walls in bathroom.



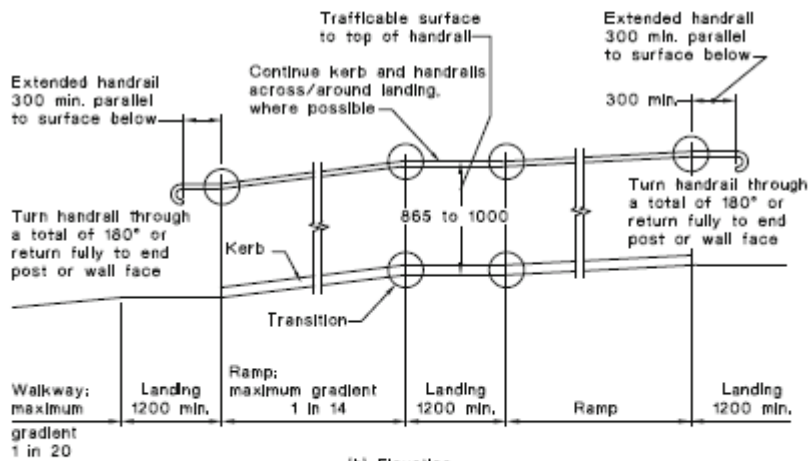
10.3 Ramps

Ramps shall comply with the following:

- (a) The maximum gradient of a ramp exceeding 1900 mm in length shall be 1 in 14.
- (b) The gradient of a ramp shall be constant throughout its length with a maximum allowable tolerance of 3% provided no section of the ramp is steeper than 1 in 14.
- (c) Ramps shall be provided with landings, as specified in Clause 10.8, at the bottom and at the top of the ramp and at intervals not exceeding the following:
 - (i) For ramp gradients of 1 in 14, at intervals not greater than 9 m.
 - (ii) For ramp gradients steeper than 1 in 20, at intervals not greater than 15 m.
 - (iii) For ramp gradients between 1 in 14 and steeper than 1 in 20, at intervals that shall be obtained by linear interpolation.
- (e) Ramps shall have a handrail complying with Clause 12 on each side of the ramp, as shown in Figure 14.
NOTE: Figures 15(A) and 15(B) show examples of suitable ramp handrail terminations.
- (j) Kerbs or kerb rails shall—
 - (i) be located so that the ramp-side face is either flush with the ramp-side face of the handrail or no greater than 100 mm away from the ramp-side face of the handrail, as shown in Figure 19;
 - (ii) where the handrail is supported on a vertical post, the height of the top of the kerb or kerb rail shall be not less than 150 mm above the finished floor, as shown in Figures 19(a), 19(b) or 19(c); and
 - (iii) where the kerb is at a height of 65 mm to 75 mm, the support posts shall be set back a minimum of 200 mm from the face of the kerb or kerb rail, as shown in Figure 19(d).



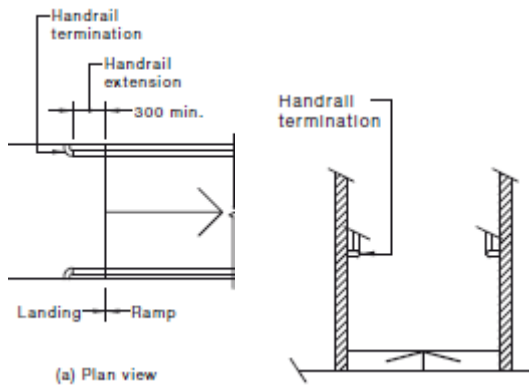
(a) Plan view



(b) Elevation

DIMENSIONS IN MILLIMETRES

FIGURE 14 RAMP HANDRAILS



(a) Plan view

FIGURE 26(D) DETAIL FOR HANDRAILS TERMINATED BY TURNING HORIZONTALLY THROUGH 90° TO THE WALL