

BS 8300: Buildings Code of Practice – NEW Revision January 2018

Why has the standard been revised?

The B/559 committee responsible for creating and revising British Standards regularly review any published standards and realised the BS 8300 Standard had become outdated. In many areas it did not support the need for accessible environments for disabled people. The committee therefore decided to revise the standard using external experts with specialist knowledge of accessibility and individual requirements. Said specialists were then invited to attend the preliminary discussions to offer support and guidance to ensure that any revision made had the individual at the forefront of any subsequent decisions.

Aims of the new revision

One of the key elements to the BS 8300 revision was to guarantee inclusivity for all and create fully accessible environments. There was a clear need to take the onus away from the individual and ensure that service providers understand their responsibility to offer complete accessibility for all, the driving statement throughout the revision process being: “it is the environment that is the disabling factor, not the individual.” New technologies, trends and design standards have therefore been introduced into the BS 8300 revision, to ultimately create the perfect design of an accessible and inclusive build environment.

What has changed?

The revised Standard contains updates for many areas of accessibility for both building processes and design. The complete standard has been divided to two parts: BS 8300-1 covers all external accessibility issues and BS 8300-2 covers all internal issues.

In addition to the general guidance in the main body of the standard (13.2-13.5) the Annex covers the requirement for reactive and preventative maintenance of Induction Loop systems using a provider with specialist knowledge, proactive staff testing of Induction Loop systems and knowledge of said systems to ensure staff can engage with individuals. Table D.1 gives specific guidance on where Induction Loops should be used and covers a range of examples including counter loops, integrated and large area systems. Direction is also given to microphone input and the various sound sources that can be selected for applications. The table overleaf shows part of the new Annex of where Induction Loop Systems are to be used.

How does the new revision affect me?

Whether you are an architect, tender manager, store fit out provider, retailer or designer, the new revised standard provides greater clarity on the appropriate level of provision and installation for Induction Loop Systems. **Essentially, the new revised standard of Induction Loop integration cannot be ignored in any project you may be involved with.** This includes various environments and sectors such as:

- Help and refuge points, seating & waiting areas
- Reception/check out desks, ticket offices, points of sales, checkouts
- Interview rooms, board rooms, function rooms/halls
- Places of worship
- Public sector buildings - educational, cultural, and scientific
- Sporting venues
- Cinemas, theatres & exhibition centres

Table D.1: Examples of where Induction Loop systems are used

| Application/ location | Typical sound source | Type of loop/ assistive listening system | Appropriate level of provision |
|---|---|--|--|
| Bank counter | Staff voice ^{A)} | Counter loop | Ideally every counter provides a loop If a glazed screen is present then a speech transfer system is needed in addition to the loop |
| Supermarket checkout | Staff voice ^{A)} | Counter loop | Ideally every checkout provides a loop |
| Reception desks | Staff voice ^{A)} | Counter loop | |
| Customer service tills | Staff voice ^{A)} | Counter loop | |
| Retail point of sale | Staff voice ^{A)} | Counter loop | Minimum of every other counter provides a counter loop |
| Check in desks | Staff voice ^{A)} | Counter loop | All check in desks |
| Payment window | Staff voice ^{A)} | Counter loop and speech transfer system | All payment windows |
| Ticket window | Staff voice ^{A)} | Counter loop and speech transfer system | All ticket windows such as transport, theatre, etc. |
| Retail point of sale (self service) | Audio from self-service unit | Integrated loop | All units |
| Help point or information point (that provides audio) | Audio from help point | Integrated loop | All help points |
| Refuge point | Audio from refuge point | Integrated loop | All refuge points |
| Door entry systems (entrance panel) | Audio from door entry panel | Integrated loop | All door entry panels |
| Lift emergency intercom | Audio from intercom | Integrated loop | All emergency intercoms |
| TV listening (home) | TV | TV loop system | |
| TV listening (communal areas) | TV | Large area loop | |
| Announcements (airports, train stations) | PA announcement system | Large area loop or a loop that covers a designated area (which will require clear signage) | A designated area (zone) is identified that relates to the announcement and gives maximum coverage (attention is needed to ensure specific zoned areas are looped accordingly) |
| Conference rooms | Presenter's voice/ AV system | Large area loop | |
| Meeting rooms | Attendees' voices ^{A)} / AV system | Large area loop | Microphone type and coverage needs to be specified correctly |
| Boardroom | Attendees' voices ^{A)} / AV system | Large area loop | Microphone type and coverage needs to be specified correctly |
| School classrooms | Teacher's voice ^{A)} / AV system | Large area loop | Could be used in conjunction with a soundfield system |
| Lecture theatres | Tutor's voice ^{A)} / AV system | Large area loop | Could be used in conjunction with a soundfield system |
| Places of worship | PA system | Large area loop | Ideally the whole area of the congregation is covered, if this is unachievable a minimum of 50% is attained and clearly signed where the loop is operational |
| Entertainment venue | Venue sound/ AV system | Large area loop ^{B)} | |
| Consultation rooms | Consultant's voice ^{A)} | Counter loop/small area loop | Where the acoustic environment is benign, and the consultant and patient are within 2 m of each other an induction loop might be unnecessary |
| Communal rooms | Presenter's voice/ AV system | Large area loop ^{B)} | Nursing, residential and care homes, day centres, community centre |

^{A)} Via a microphone. ^{B)} In phased array configuration.

