

# Annex B: proposed text for inclusion in revised Approved Document M

## Changing Places Toilets

### Design considerations

- 5.22 A Changing Places (CP) toilet is a room with a WC, hoist, basin, adult-sized changing bench and optional shower, for use by people with complex and multiple impairments who require the help of up to two assistants. The space needs to be fitted with a fixed tracked-hoist system so that assistants can fit the user's slings to the hoist and move the person to the various items in the facility.
- 5.23 CP toilets require extended space to accommodate disabled people, often with large complex wheelchairs with elevated leg rests, a reclining facility or integral oxygen cylinders, and space to fit slings for use with the hoist. It also needs to 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.
- 5.24 As CP toilets are not designed for the use of independent wheelchair users, or to be used as baby changing facilities, it is desirable for facility providers to indicate the location of the nearest unisex accessible toilet and the nearest baby changing facility.
- 5.25 Further advice on the design and installation of CP toilets, particularly in existing premises, including a suitable logo to identify such facilities, can be obtained by contacting the Changing Places Consortium. The Changing Places Consortium website provides an interactive map which indicates the locations of all CP toilets throughout the UK. It would be of benefit to the Changing Places Consortium to receive notification of any new CP toilets being built to allow them to be incorporated into the map. You can register your facility at:  
[http://www.changing-places.org/install\\_a\\_toilet/registration\\_form.aspx](http://www.changing-places.org/install_a_toilet/registration_form.aspx).
- 5.26 A CP toilet is not suitable for bariatric use, as the turning space and load-bearing capabilities are considerably more onerous. It is necessary to obtain specialist advice for such use.

### Provision

- 5.27 Accommodating such a facility within smaller buildings is often not proportionate and in some cases may not be reasonably practicable. In recognition of this, provision of a CPT is sought in larger buildings to which the public have access.
- 5.28 Provision of a CPT should be in addition to, not instead of, the provision of standard and accessible sanitary accommodation. A CPT should be located to provide easy access for users, taking into account factors such as security or payment barriers and the access route to and within the building.

**5.29 New Construction** - a Changing Places Toilet (CPT) should be provided on construction of a retail building ([shop](#)), [assembly](#) or [recreation](#) building, [residential \(institutional\)](#) and [residential \(other\)](#) building or a building combining any of these uses, which:

- is over 5,000 m<sup>2</sup>,
- or
- has a capacity of more than 1,000 persons.

**Note:** Hotels included where they provide function, sport or leisure facilities and schools are included where they provide community access to their facilities.

**5.30 Conversion or Extension** - where a Changing Places Toilet (CPT) is not already present within a building, one should be provided where a building in any of the above categories is created by conversion or where such a building is extended such that its gross floor area increases by 25% or more, provided that:

- a) In the case of a hospital any qualifying extension also contains public areas e.g. waiting areas, canteens, retail outlets etc.
- b) In the case of a school any qualifying extension is also intended to provide community access to the facilities.
- c) In the case of a hotel any qualifying extension is also intended to provide function, sport or leisure facilities available to non-residents.

#### Layout and Facilities:

**5.31** When a Changing Places toilet is provided it should have adequate space to allow a user to be assisted by carers and be a minimum of 3 m wide by 4 m long (12m<sup>2</sup>), a door with a minimum clear opening width of 1m, with a level threshold and a minimum ceiling height of 2.4m. Floor surfaces should have a non-slip finish.

**5.32** To avoid misuse, a sign to indicate the location of the nearest unisex accessible toilet and the nearest baby changing facility should be provided.

**5.33** A suitable logo to identify the room as a CPT should be provided.



**5.34** The CPT should be located close to other managed facilities in a development. If remote from the reception/management point, the facility should have controlled access.

- 5.35 Where practicable, recessed single-leaf single-swing doors should be provided to open out and be fitted with a horizontal pull rail on the interior face of the door. Where they need to open inwards, the door position should not restrict access. A turning space of 1800 mm should be provided to enable someone to enter safely before the door is closed.
- 5.36 A full room cover overhead tracked hoist system (either ceiling-or wall-mounted) conforming to BS EN ISO 10535 must be provided. The room structure and the track should be capable of supporting a safe working load of 200 kg. All ceiling fittings and fixtures should be flush, recessed or shallow fittings to allow free movement of the moving rail of the tracked hoist. Manufacturers' instructions should be clearly displayed.
- 5.37 A mobile or wall-mounted changing bench, in each case height-adjustable, capable of operating at a safe working load of 200 kg must be provided. The covering of the bench should be suitable for use when a person is showering as well as changing, and should be easy to clean/dry.
- 5.38 Spaces for large sanitary disposal bins and waste disposal bins must be provided and should, where practicable, be recessed into the wall to avoid being an obstacle to assistants moving alongside the WC. Sanitary disposal bins should be large enough to accommodate adult-sized pads.
- 5.39 A power-operated, height-adjustable washbasin should be provided to accommodate use by both wheelchair users and assistants.
- 5.40 A peninsular WC layout should be provided, with drop-down support rails either side. A retractable privacy screen (not ceiling-mounted) should be provided to allow the disabled person to maintain their dignity when using the WC, as an assistant will always be present
- 5.41 Ventilation extract fans should be as quiet as possible in operation as their noise can cause distress to some people and can be a barrier to communication.
- 5.42 The CP toilet should be heated, as users might be undressed and in the facility for a long period.
- 5.43 The illuminance in the room should be maintained at 300 lux at changing bench level. Timed lighting should not be used as, if the lighting switches off, the assistant has to leave the disabled person unattended to re-activate the lighting. Motion sensors would be acceptable.
- 5.44 A CP toilet should contain, as a minimum, the fittings and accessories shown in the example layout in Diagram 33 and Figure 1 i.e.
- 1) Paper towel dispenser
  - 2) Full length mirror
  - 3) Large sanitary disposal bin, if possible recessed into the wall
  - 4) Alarm reset button
  - 5) Full room cover tracked hoist system

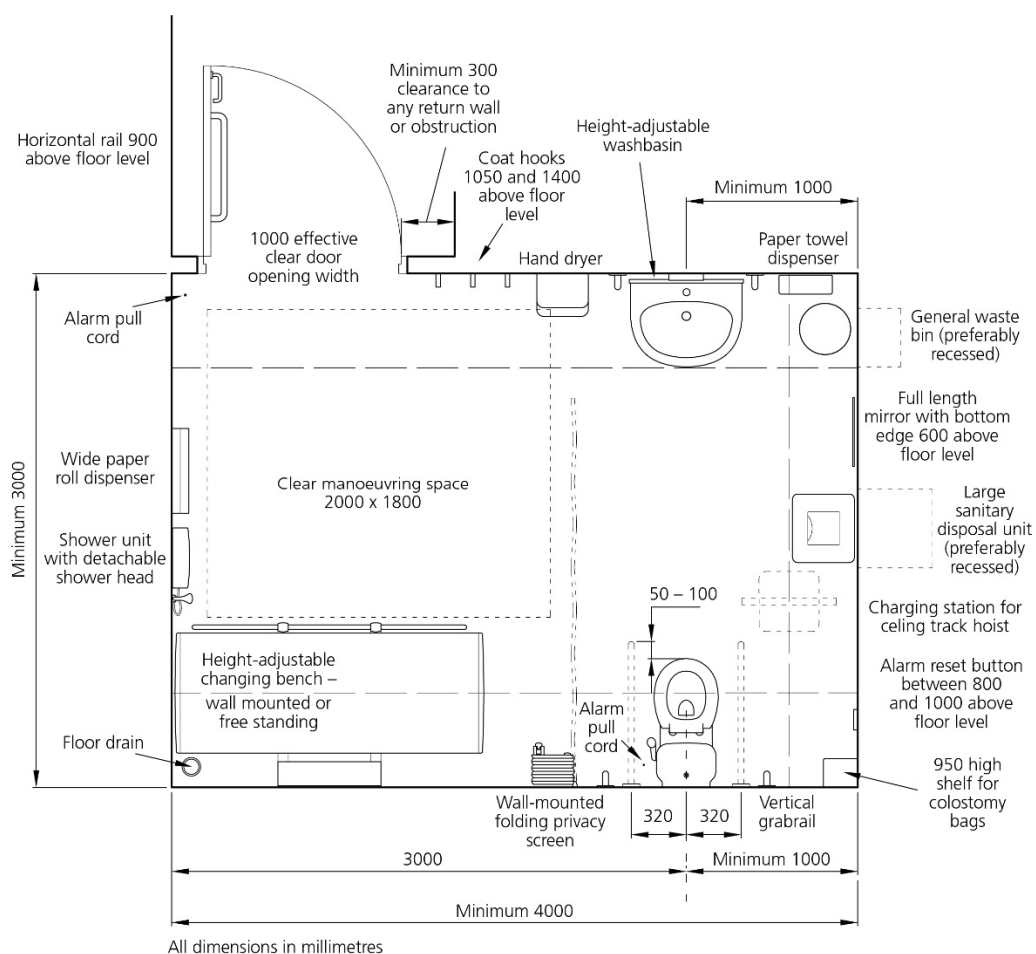
- 6) Vertical grab rail
- 7) Drop-down support rails with toilet paper dispensers
- 8) Flat-topped close-coupled cistern providing a back rest and a colostomy bag changing surface for standing users
- 9) Peninsular WC with space either side for the carers
- 10) Large power-assisted height-adjustable washbasin
- 11) Large waste disposal bin
- 12) Manually-operated low-noise hand dryer
- 13) Retractable privacy curtain/screen
- 14) Alarm pull cord
- 15) Height-adjustable adult sized showering/changing bench, min. 1800 mm long
- 16) Floor drain
- 17) Optional shower unit with hose long enough to reach the centre of the bench, for personal hygiene purposes
- 18) Wide paper roll dispenser for use on the changing bench
- 19) Sanitary towel dispenser
- 20) Two clothes hooks, one at 1050 mm and the other at 1400 mm above the floor
- 21) Within a building that includes other changing facilities for users, such as a swimming pools/leisure centres, the provision of a wall-mounted shower.

5.45 Further information to assist in the planning, layout and delivery of a CPT can be found at the website of the Changing Places Consortium and within BS 8300-2: 2018.

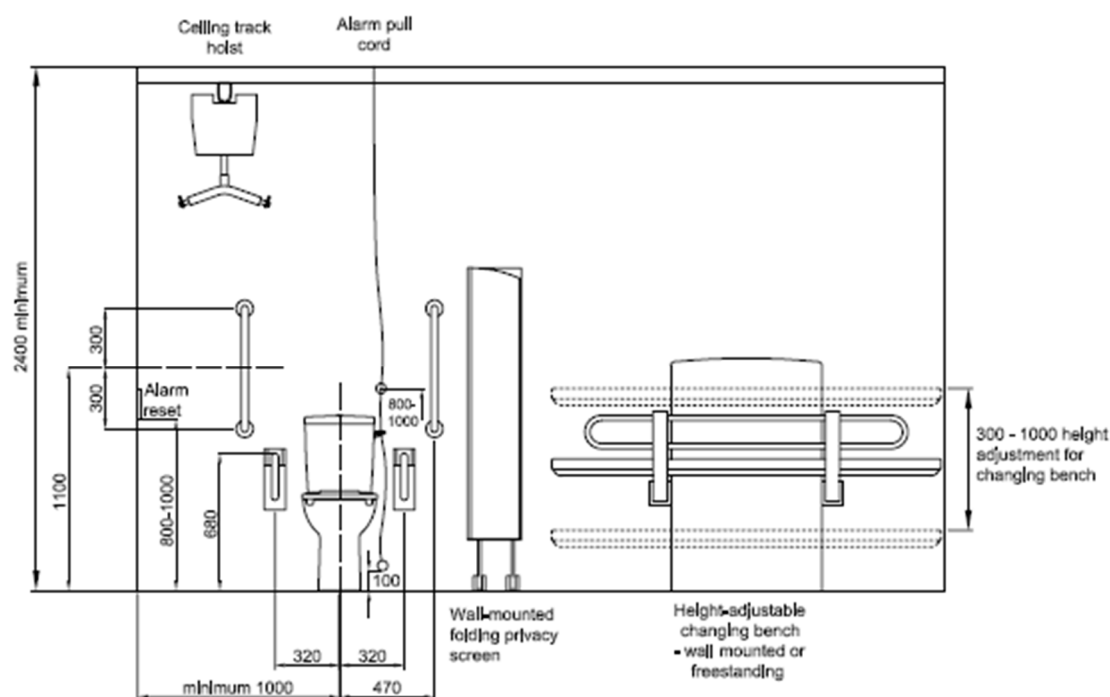
Figure 1 - An example of a Changing Places Toilet (CPT):



**Diagram 33** An indicative layout for a Changing Places Toilet (CPT):  
Plan



Elevation:



## Baby Nappy Changing Facilities:

### Design considerations

- 5.47 An accessible nappy changing facility should be provided in any [building](#) open to the public where young children will usually be present, such as in [shops](#), [recreation](#) and [assembly](#) buildings. It is important that such facilities are accessible, both to accommodate a pram or buggy and to permit use by a person with mobility impairment.
- 5.48 Providing such a facility within smaller [buildings](#) may not be [reasonably practicable](#) and, in recognition of this, facilities need not be provided in all such [buildings](#).

### Provision

There should be accessible nappy changing facilities in:

- a [shop](#) or shopping mall with a total [shop](#) floor area of more than 1000m<sup>2</sup>,
  - an [assembly/recreation building](#) accommodating more than 200 people,
  - an [entertainment building](#), including a restaurant and/or a fast food outlet with seating or a licensed premises, accommodating more than 200 people.
  - A hospital in areas of public waiting or a restaurant,
  - A hotel providing publicly accessible (i.e. not restricted solely to residents) facilities'
  - Schools offering a community facility
- 5.49 Where any of the above buildings are created by a material change of use then a baby nappy changing facility should be provided.
- 5.50 Where any of the above buildings are extended to meet the thresholds identified above then a baby nappy changing facility should be provided.
- 5.51 If nappy changing facilities are located within a [toilet cubicle](#), they will reduce the number of available [toilets](#) within a [building](#) when in use. Where the [toilet](#) in question is also the only accessible toilet, this can cause additional inconvenience.
- 5.52 Baby nappy changing facilities should be provided either as a **separate** accessible unisex facility or as a dedicated accessible space within **both** an accessible male **and** an accessible female [sanitary accommodation](#) (known as separate sex washrooms – see paras 5.11 to 5.14 above) **and not** within a dedicated accessible use [toilet](#).
- 5.53 Facilities should have clear signage and wayfinding.



- 5.54 A nappy changing facility should be designed to the space standards in BS8300-2:2018 and BS 6465-1:2006, and should contain:



- a maneuvering space of at least 1.5m by 1.5m, clear of any obstruction, including a door swing (see Diagrams 34, 37 and 38 below), other than those noted below,

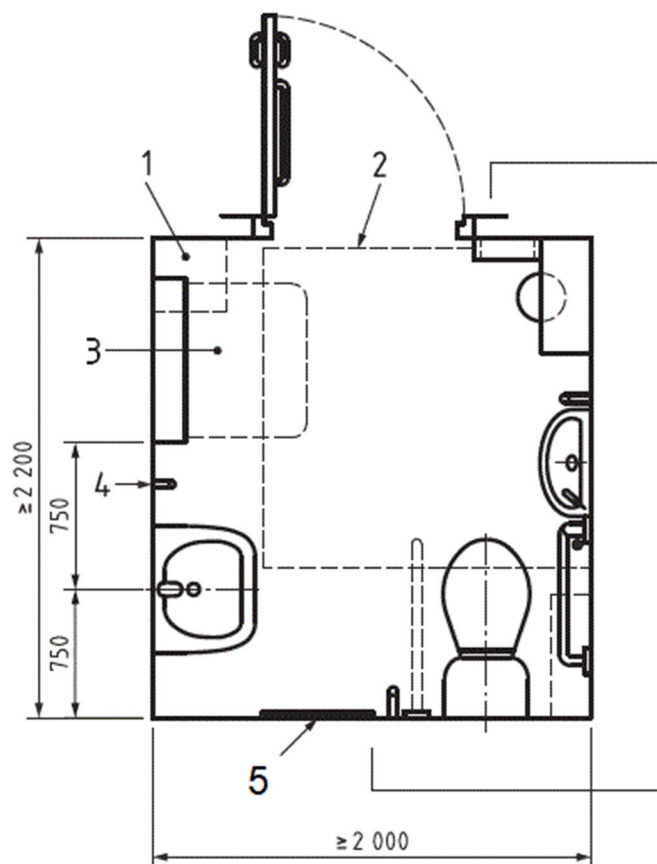
and

- a wash hand basin at height of between 720mm and 740mm above floor level. A wall-mounted wash hand basin may project not more than 300mm into the maneuvering space,

and

- a changing surface at a height of approximately 750mm, with a clear space of not less than 700mm high beneath and a clear activity space of the minimum dimensions shown in Diagram 35 and Diagram 36. The changing surface may overlap with a maneuvering space by not more than 300mm. The minimum dimensions for a fold down changing table are 770mm x 600mm when hinged on the long edge (maximum 150mm projection when in the upright position) and 550mm x 800mm when hinged on the short edge (maximum 150mm projection when in the upright position).

Diagram 34



- 1 Nappy disposal bin
- 2 Wheelchair turning space (1 500 × 1 500) mm
- 3 Fold-down baby changing table min 770x600 or 550x800
- 4 Two clothes hooks, one at 1050 mm and the other at 1400 mm above the floor
- 5 Mirror



Diagram 35

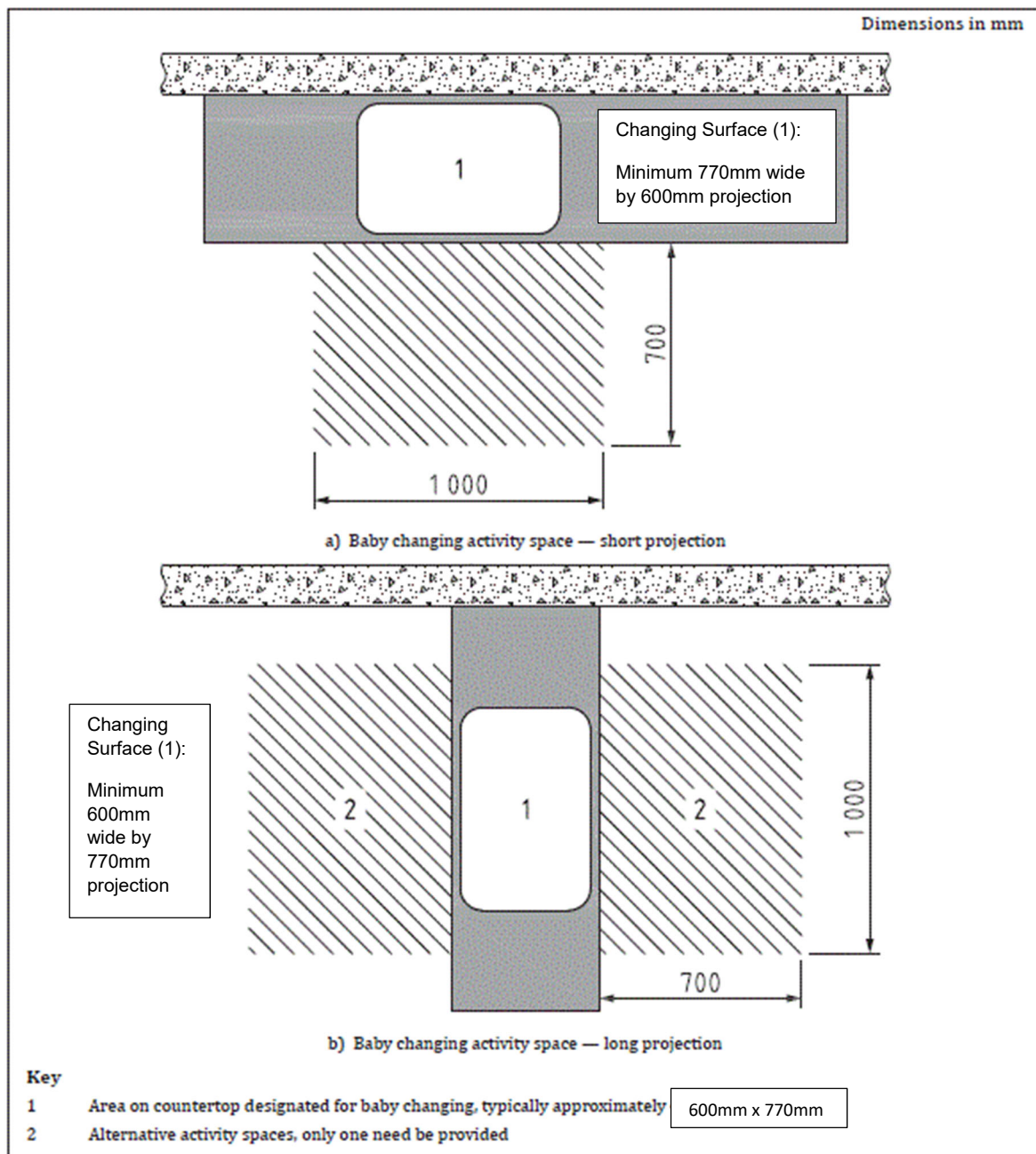


Diagram 36

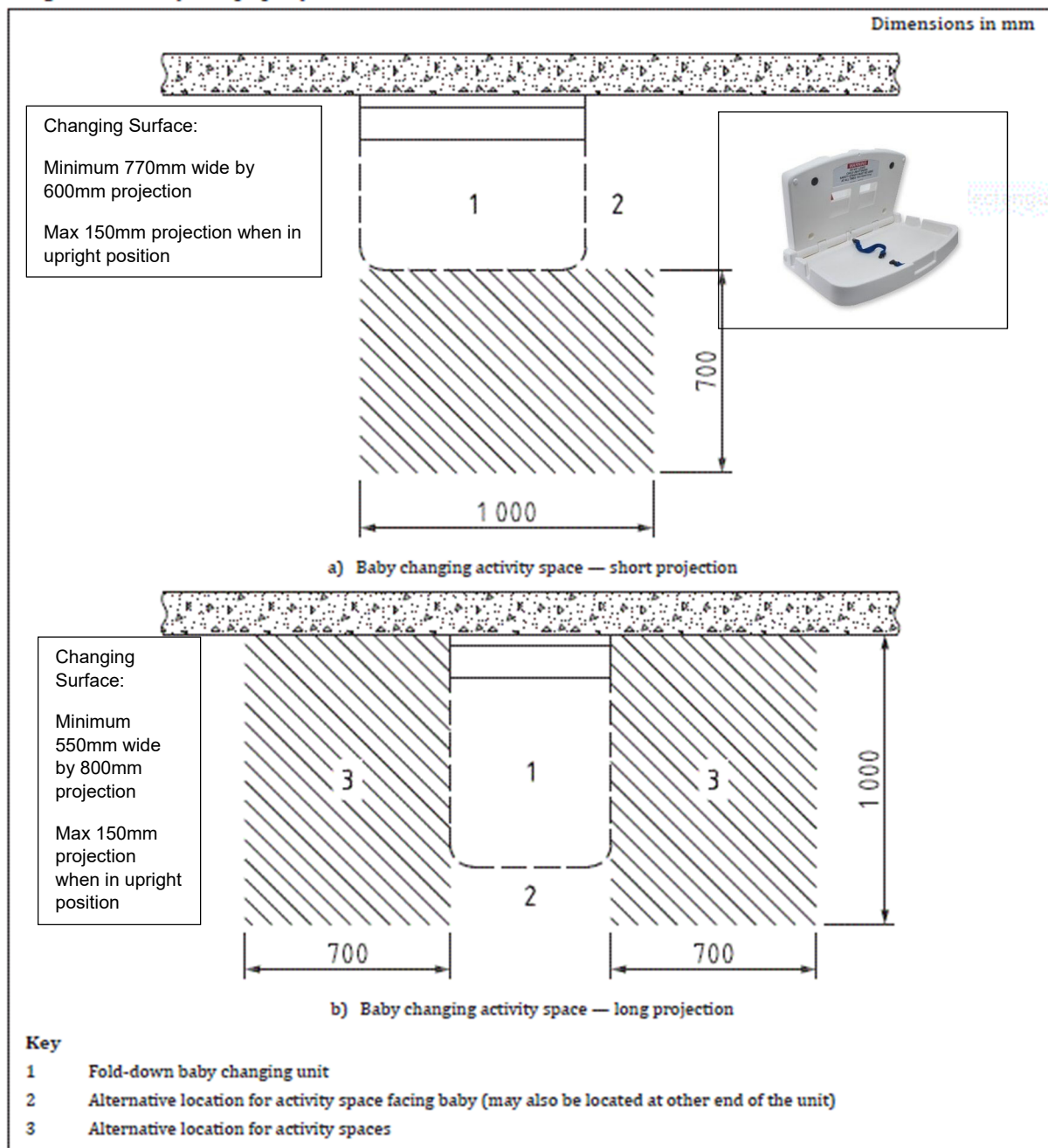
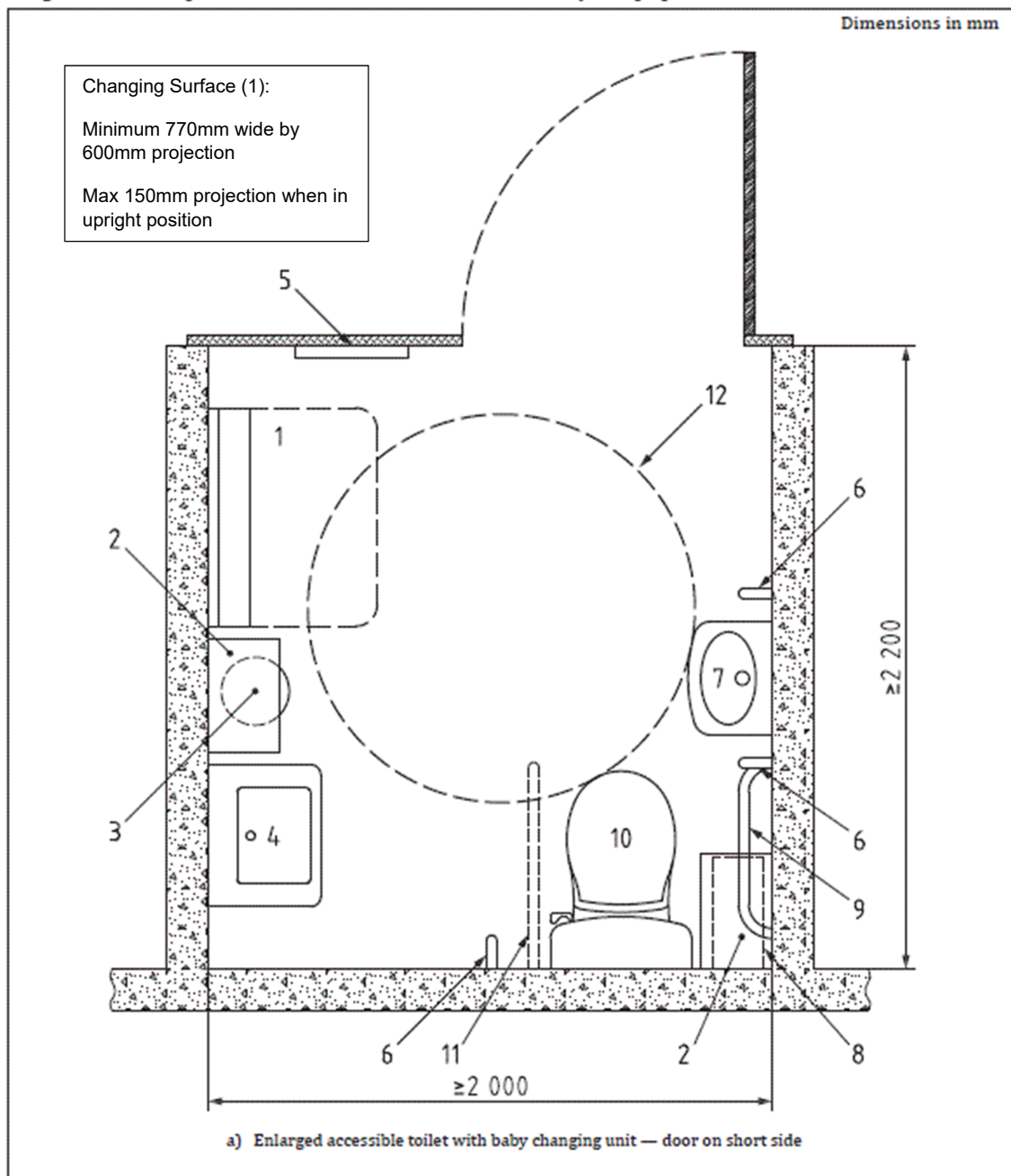


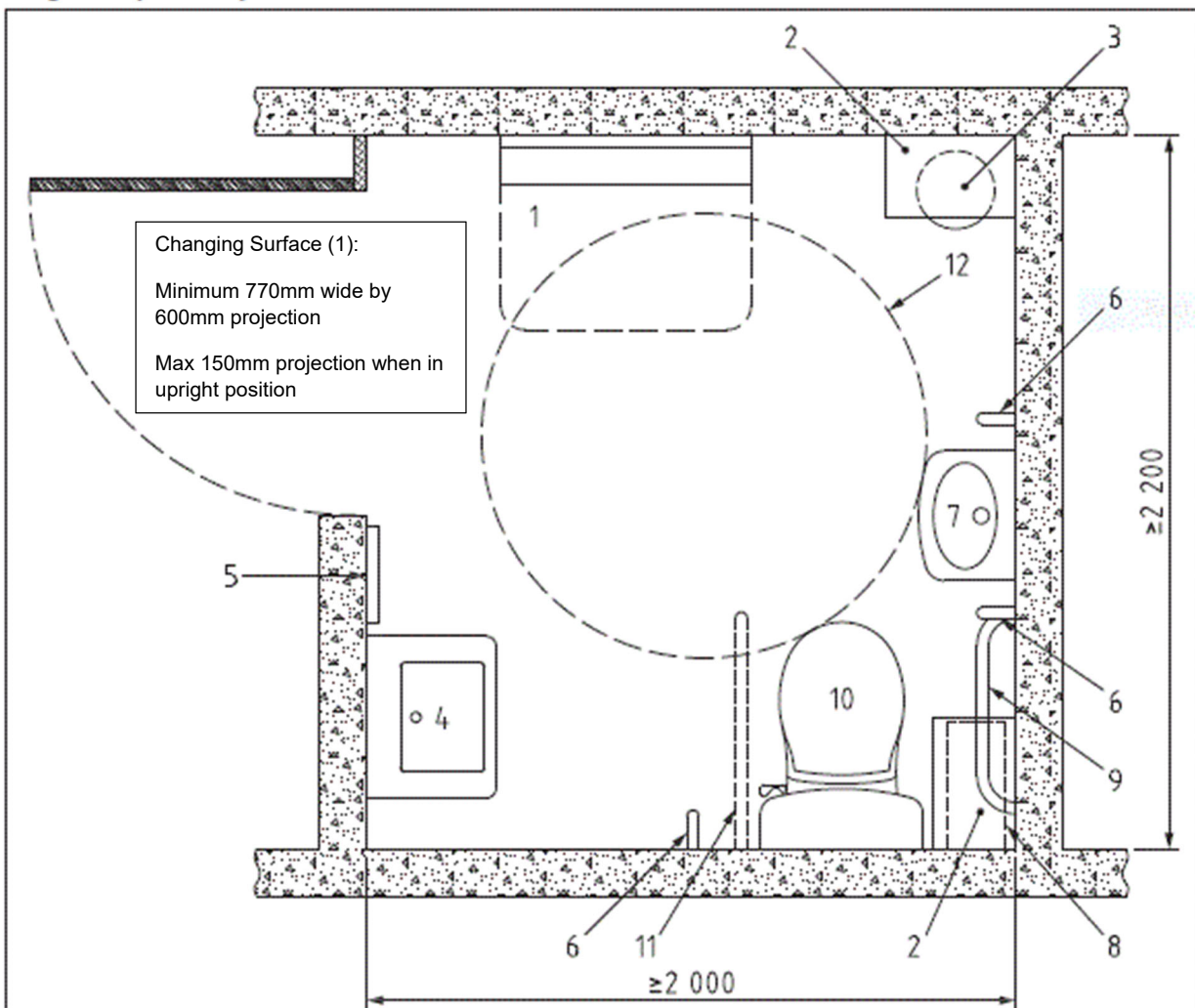
Diagram 37



1. Fold down nappy change unit
2. Shelf above bin
3. Bin
4. Standard height wash basin
5. Full length mirror
6. Vertical grab rail
7. Low level hand rinse basin
8. Sanitary disposal bin
9. Horizontal grab rail
10. WC
11. Drop down grab rail
12. 1500mm wheelchair turning space



Diagram 38



b) Enlarged accessible toilet with baby changing unit — door on long side

1. Fold down nappy change unit
2. Shelf above bin
3. Bin
4. Standard height wash basin
5. Full length mirror
6. Vertical grab rail
7. Low level hand rinse basin
8. Sanitary disposal bin
9. Horizontal grab rail
10. WC
11. Drop down grab rail
12. 1500mm wheelchair turning space



Definitions:

**Shop** includes premises used for a retail trade or business —

(a) used for the sale to members of the public of food or drink for consumption on or off the premises,

(b) used for retail sales by auction to members of the public,

(c) used by members of the public as a barber or hairdresser, or to which the public is invited to deliver or collect goods in connection with their hire, and

(d) where members of the public may take goods for repair or other treatment; or where they themselves may carry out such repairs or other treatments

**Residential (Institutional) means:**

Hospital, home, school or other similar establishment used as living accommodation for, or for the treatment, care or maintenance of persons suffering from disabilities due to illness or old age or other physical or mental incapacity, or under the age of 5 years, where such persons sleep on the premises.

**Residential (Other) means:**

Hotels that provide function, sport or leisure facilities, boarding house, residential college, hall of residence, hostel and any other residential purpose not described above, but not a dwelling house or flat.

**Assembly and Recreation means:**

Place of assembly, entertainment or recreation; including bingo halls, broadcasting, recording and film studios open to the public, casinos, dance halls; entertainment, conference, exhibition and leisure centres; funfairs and amusement arcades; museums and art galleries; non-residential clubs, theatres, cinemas and concert halls; educational establishments that provide community use facilities, dancing schools, gymnasia, swimming pool buildings, riding schools, skating rinks, sports pavilions, sports stadia; law courts; churches and other buildings of worship, crematoria; libraries open to the public, non-residential day centres, clinics, health centres and surgeries; passenger stations and termini for air, rail, road or sea travel; public toilets; zoos and menageries.



## Further amendments required to AD:

Amend contents page section 5 to add CPT and Baby Changing

Add new appendix on definitions (as above) of relevant buildings requiring a CPT.

Include hyperlink from [blue](#) text to each definition.

Add Diagrams to diagrams section

Remove existing CPT references from 5.6 and 5.17:

[5.6](#) The provision of an enlarged cubicle in a separate-sex toilet washroom can be of benefit to ambulant disabled people, as well as parents with children and people (e.g. those with luggage) who need an enlarged space. ~~In large building developments, separate facilities for baby changing and an enlarged unisex toilet incorporating an adult changing table are desirable.~~

[5.17](#) In the case of individual changing rooms not associated with showering, e.g. in clothes shops, the dimensions and fittings recommended for an individual self-contained changing cubicle in a sports building should be provided. ~~In large building complexes, such as retail parks and large sports centres, there should be one wheelchair-accessible unisex toilet capable of including an adult changing table.~~

Remove existing Baby Changing references:

[5.6](#) In large building developments, separate facilities for baby changing are desirable.

[5.12](#) Separate-sex toilet washrooms above a certain size should also include an enlarged WC cubicle for use by parents with children and babies. Consideration should be given to installing a fold-down table, e.g. for baby changing.

[5.14](#) WC compartments within separate-sex toilet washrooms will satisfy Requirement M1 or M3 if:

(d) an enlarged compartment for those who need extra space (based on the compartment for ambulant disabled people) is 1200mm wide and includes a **space** for a shelf and fold-down changing table;