

Built Environment Accessibility Panel



Document verification



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Accessibility Panel
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Hint and tips

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We are pleased to be publishing this Built Environment Accessibility Panel guidance document to sit alongside the Diversity Impact Assessment (DIA) Standard (NR/L2/OHS/00135) and guidance (NR/GN/CIV/300/07) document(s); our aim is that this suite of materials supports you with delivering inclusive and accessible projects or business changes. This is to improve the experiences for our customers and colleagues. Since its creation in 2014, the Built Environment Accessibility Panel (BEAP) has provided support and guidance for over 400 built environment projects ensuring that the needs and expectations of our customers and staff with protected characteristics are considered through the designs and services of stations, depots, offices, line side buildings and structures such as pedestrian or road bridges over our track.

17.8 percent of the population of the UK have a disability, and 1 in 5 of us will be affected by disability in our lifetime. With 80% of disabilities being acquired in later life, we expect these figures to increase as people are living longer than ever before.

Over 200 stations have had accessible obstacle free routes created by the Access for All schemes since 2006. However we recognise that we still have a long way to go to create a truly inclusive railway for all. In 2019 two thirds of disabled passengers reported experiencing barriers to traveling by train with inaccessible stations being cited as a key contributor.

The Built Environment Accessibility Panel is made up of a range of disabled passengers with lived experience and accessibility consultants. The panel have a wide variety of visible and non-visible disabilities reflective of the UK population and intersectionality of the protected characteristics. This expertise positions them in the best place to provide invaluable knowledge, lived experience, guidance and advice of applying inclusive design.

Find out more

For more information and to hear from the BEAP members please visit the link below.

<https://www.networkrail.co.uk/who-we-are/diversity-and-inclusion/access-and-inclusion/inclusive-design/>



1.2.1 Purpose

The Built Environment Accessibility Panel (BEAP) guidance document is a useful guide for those who seek advice and support on engagement with the BEAP, outlining the rules, expectations and how to engage.

The BEAP has had positive impacts on project outcomes which has resulted in more inclusive environments and overall experience.

This guidance document consolidates in one place an explanation of who the BEAP are, their aims and objectives. It also outlines how best to engage with the panel which will ultimately lead to more accessible and inclusive projects.

The requirement to consult with people with protected characteristics is mandated through the Diversity Impact Assessment (DIA) Standard (NR/L2/OHS/00135). The BEAP supports meeting the requirement to consult with disabled people.

1.2.2 Intended Audience

This document is for project teams who are working on projects involving publicly accessible Network Rail assets or third-party projects that have a significant Network Rail interface. This includes architects, engineers, project managers, sponsors, funders, train operators and other professionals.



Image 1.1 Example of a hybrid BEAP session from a perspective of the panel member

1.3.1 NR set of guidance documents

This document forms part of a suite of guidance documents, procedures and tools being developed by NR to support our colleagues in considering the possible impacts that proposed projects could have on people using rail and or people who may wish to use rail in the future. This supports our ambition to create a railway that is accessible for everyone.

Image 1.2 Example of a hybrid BEAP session with a focus on the panel members



1.3.2 Relationship to other guidance

Accessibility and inclusivity are regular touch points across all the design manuals. The most important documents to consider alongside this guidance are the following:

- Design Manual on Inclusive Design NR/GN/ CIV/300/04 – this document sets out the principles and application of Inclusivity across the Network Rail estate in detail;
- Diversity Impact Assessment Standard (NR/L2/ OHS/00135) – this document explains why and when to complete a Diversity Impact Assessment (DIA) for a project.
- Diversity Impact Assessment Guidance (NR/GN/ CIV/300/07) - this document explains how to complete a Diversity Impact Assessment (DIA) for a project.

DfT and NTSN Standards

DfT Code of Practice: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/accessible-railway-stations-design-standards>

NTSN Standards: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/railway-interoperability-national-technical-specification-ntsns>

1.4.1 The Panel Members

The BEAP comprises a panel of 10-15 members who are highly regarded within the disabled community. These are individuals with considerable lived experience of disability and professional expertise in inclusive design and accessibility. There will always be a minimum of 6 members present on the Panel.

1.4.2 The Panel Organisers

The BEAP is organized and planned by the Access and Inclusion team within Network Rail who play a vital role in ensuring that the sessions run smoothly and effectively.

1.4.3 The BEAP Observers

Observers from across the industry may be present online or in-person. Members of the DfT station enhancement team may also attend the panel as observers prior to receipt of the dispensation form.

Image 1.3 Panel organisational diagram

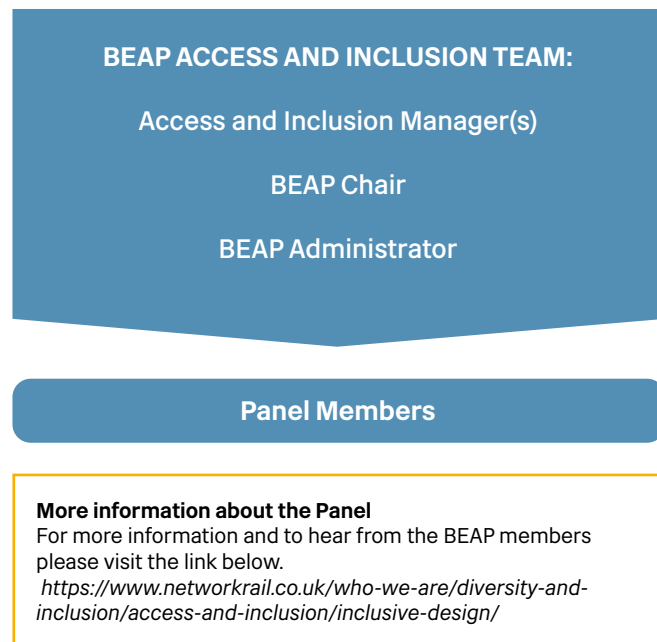


Image 1.4 Panel Members during a Hybrid BEAP session





1.5.1 Why attend the BEAP

Where an individual or project is proposing a change that may impact people with disabilities, the panel can provide valuable feedback and guidance on how to ensure the change promotes accessibility and inclusion.

1.5.2 Relation to NR PACE/GRIP stages

Engagement with the BEAP is most effective at early stages in the design and development of infrastructure projects. This may include, but is not limited to, the initial stages of project development through to implementation.

Additional consultation might be required at a later Project Acceleration in a Controlled Environment (PACE) and Governance for Railway Investment Projects (GRIP) stage to present the incorporated feedback and how it affected the design.

The aim is to incorporate accessibility and inclusivity considerations into the project early to ensure they are fully integrated into the final design. This approach is also likely to deliver cost savings to a project

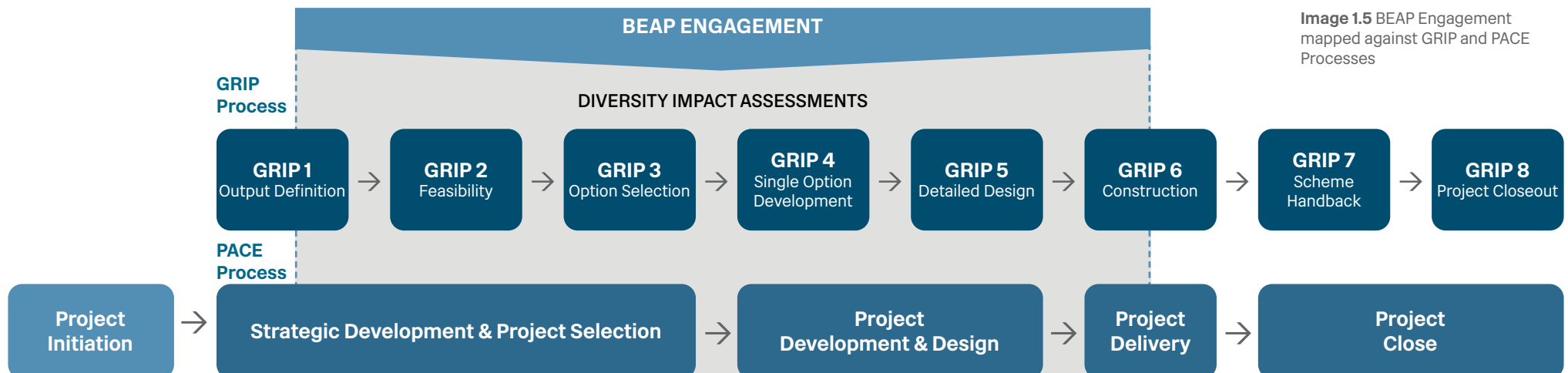


Image 1.5 BEAP Engagement mapped against GRIP and PACE Processes



1.5.2 Do you need to engage?

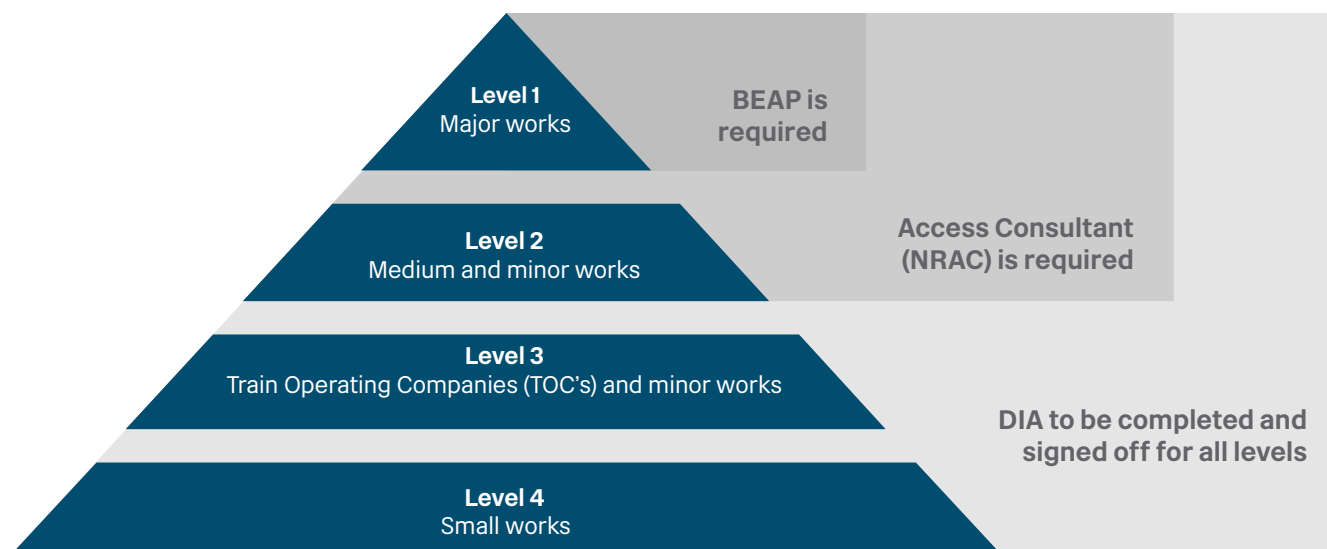
Consultation with the BEAP is particularly important to consider for Step 4: Consultation of the DIA process, particularly for Built Environment DIAs. Other factors to consider are the following:

- Will your project or programme impact disabled people on a large scale, such as building a new station, re-designing a major station, or removing or developing level crossing footbridges or overpasses at stations? Depending on the scale of the proposed works, the project may require BEAP consultation (Level 1) or alternatively a consultation with local authorities (Level 2) or no consultation at all (Level 3&4) as illustrated in the image 1.6 below.
- Will your project affect a significant number of disabled customers, including rail users, non-rail users, or those potentially impacted by rail works?
- Will your project have long-term impacts for disabled people?
- Does your project include research or design proposals that could improve accessibility across the network, such as a new wayfinding solution or bridge designs?
- Does your project require further national expert advice regarding accessibility after local consultation;

- Could your project have a significant reputational impact on Network Rail or the wider industry;
- Has BEAP requested that you attend a session with your project.

If the answer to any of these questions is yes, it may be appropriate to present it to the BEAP. However, the decision of whether to attend BEAP or not should always be based on the specific details and context of each project. Where none of the factors listed apply, consultation with a local group, employees network or local authorities is likely to be sufficient. If unsure please contact the BEAP Team.

Image 1.6 Scale of works that require BEAP consultation



2.1 How to arrange BEAP Attendance



Image 2.1 Example of engagement during hybrid panel.

To arrange a meeting with the BEAP please contact the BEAP Administrator. The majority of the meetings are held online every three weeks, with occasional in-person (hybrid) meetings. Refer to the terms of reference (TOR) for more details which can be found on the Access & Inclusion Sharepoint - <https://networkrail.sharepoint.com/sites/AccessInclusionMatters/SitePages/Access-%26-Inclusion-Matters.aspx>

2.1.1 Attendance

The presentation team should include the designers where possible as it can be helpful to have someone who can answer detailed design questions.

Confirm attendance from any third parties involved in the project e.g. Local Authorities and appointed Access Consultants.

2.1.2 Fees and Cancellations

Please note, attendance requires a fee to be paid to confirm the slot reservation. In the event of cancellation, this fee will still need to be paid

If it is necessary to cancel, please inform the organisers as early as possible (preferably a minimum three weeks in advance) so the slot can be reallocated to another project.

Information on fees and booking process

For more detailed information on booking a BEAP session and payments please visit the website: <https://networkrail.sharepoint.com/sites/AccessInclusionMatters/BEAP>

2.2 In advance of the Meeting



2.2.1 Information to be shared in advance

Upon agreeing your session with the panel, the BEAP Administrator will send a Project Information Form and the BEAP presentation checklist (refer to Appendix A - Checklist).

The following information needs to be returned to the BEAP Administrator by the date provided in the confirmation email:

- Completed Project Information Form
- Presentation Slides
- Word version of the Slides
- DIA report or draft
- Presentation checklist
- DfT Dispensation form (if applicable)

Sharing this information before the session supports the ability of panel members to provide more useful guidance and support. Failure to provide this information may result in valuable time during your session outlining your project aims and objectives and limit their capacity to provide the appropriate guidance needed.

Project Information Form and Presentation Slides

Please include details of any previous consultations with access groups and state if access consultants were involved. If the project forms part of wider enhancements, describe the holistic access strategy within the form.

Word document

So that visually impaired panel members can review the presentation using screen readers, a Word version of the slides with accurately described images and graphics, must be supplied alongside the presentation itself. Guidance on producing a fully accessible Word document, for instance how to draft text to describe images can be found on the Access & Inclusion Sharepoint site.

DIA report

Ensure a DIA (Diversity Impact Assessment) or a draft is shared. It is now mandatory that all teams presenting to the BEAP can demonstrate they have prepared or are in the process of preparing a DIA.

Image 2.2 Example of engagement during hybrid panel.



Document Package to Download

All the information to be completed can be found here: <https://networkrail.sharepoint.com/sites/AccessInclusionMatters/BEAP>

2.3 Presentation procedure



2.3.1 Timing

A typical session lasts 50 minutes, which covers both presentation and a Q&A. Include essential information only to maximise useful time with the panel. In our experience a presentation with no more than 10-15 slides allows sufficient time for discussion and questions.

When delivering the presentation, it's important that presenters clearly describe the images where necessary. Some members of the panel are visually impaired so time needs to be allowed to explain each slide in detail.

Further guidance on preparing a presentation that is designed specifically for the BEAP format and panel members is set out in Section 3.

Image 2.3 Camera and microphone are typically used during hybrid presentation to bring together in-person and online groups.



2.3.2 Role of the Chair

The Chair of the Panel is responsible for managing the event on the day, for introducing the presenter and for timekeeping. They will:

- Open the meeting and welcome participants
- Support the panel, ensuring every member has a fair opportunity to be heard
- Manage discussions so that issues can be fully explored by the panel and project team, with the aim of achieving a consensus of opinion
- Share meeting minutes and actions with design teams/ presenters and follow up any issues raised within the meeting if appropriate

2.3.3 On-line Format and Recording

When attending a BEAP meeting on-line, panel members are encouraged to keep their cameras on but may choose not to. Each member of the presenting team must keep their cameras on and the Chair will do the same.

The presentations will be recorded in several formats: MS Teams Captions; MS Teams video recording, Transcript Captioners (link provided on the day) and written minutes.

- Ensure that your camera is turned on for those who lip-read
- Turn on closed captions
- Speak clearly and at a measured pace to enable closed captions to keep up with you
- Ensure that you are not sat with a light source behind you, silhouetting your face

2.3.4 Comments and Questions

Questions and discussion typically arise throughout the presentation to seek further clarification on plans and suitability of designs.

The BEAP should be thought of as a 'critical friend'. They will ask challenging and searching questions with the aim of getting the best possible outcome for the customers and users.

Panellists may add feedback, or show examples and references in the chat box that can help everyone in attendance understand issues more clearly. The Chair will monitor raised hands from panel members and facilitate comments and questions from both in-person and on-line formats and bring them in at suitable moments.



2.4.1 Minutes and feedback

Meeting minutes will record outcomes, while the detail of the meeting will be in the transcript and / or recording of the session. Both minutes and transcript or recording will be shared with Project teams and panel members by the BEAP administrator after the session.

2.4.2 Follow up

There may be some follow up required from project teams/presenters following attendance at the BEAP. Project teams will be sent a reminder of the questions that were asked on the day within two working days of the meeting unless otherwise advised.

Project teams should provide a brief response to the questions in the Word document they receive within a week of receipt.

Image 2.4 Notes and transcripts will be taken during the presentation



2.4.3 How to integrate Panel feedback

Panel feedback discussed during the presentation should be considered and incorporated into the design and reflected in the DIA report (Step 4: Consultation).

2.4.4 Additional presentations

An additional presentation might be required or advised and this will be subject to an additional fee. Reasons for this could be:

- A consensus wasn't reached or additional work/information is required;
- The project subsequently changes significantly (particularly if these changes relate to those elements presented to the BEAP);
- The project proposal(s) has not been endorsed by the panel.

2.4.5 Dispensation

Where it is not possible to comply with the DfT Code of Practice due to site constraints or other issues, the TOC and/or project team are required to seek a dispensation. By failing to comply with the Code of Practice and not receiving a dispensation endorsement from the BEAP, the TOC or Network Rail could be in breach of the license and could be subject to enforcement action by the ORR.

It is compulsory for every project that requires dispensation to attend the BEAP prior to submitting the dispensation form to the DfT Stations Enhancement Team. Meeting minutes and transcripts from the relevant session must be attached to the form as supporting evidence.

If the project requires a dispensation and attends the BEAP, a copy of a draft/partly completed dispensation form should also be included as part of the information returned in advance of the presentation.

Dispensations are not transferable and are project specific. If the project proposes a new footbridge at three stations for example, an individual dispensation for each station will be required. When presenting the project to BEAP it is up to the project team to decide whether to present them as a set or individually - this should be explained in the BEAP project information form submitted prior to the session.

If a dispensation was not endorsed, an additional presentation to BEAP will be required that needs to include further justification for the dispensation.



3.1.1 Introduction

This section focuses on the presentation itself and the behaviours and approach that will result in a constructive and positive outcome.

Whilst some of these recommendations may seem straightforward they are also easy to overlook, and are especially relevant for this audience.

Image 3.1 An example of BEAP engagement during a hybrid presentation



3.1.2 What makes a good BEAP presentation

Key to a successful BEAP session is the content and delivery of the presentation. Below is a list of general principles that constitute a good presentation:

- Be very clear on what the project team wants from the panel
- Establish a logical structure for the presentation
- The length of the presentation should allow enough time for discussion
- A clear and simple format, diagrams and page content
- An open positive attitude, and willingness to hear different opinions
- Extensive knowledge of the project within the team presenting

3.2.1 Planning your presentation

- Include the essential information only in the presentation to maximise your time with the panel, and avoid information which is tangential to the point of the meeting and can distract panel members' attention;
- Provide a summary at the start of the presentation that clearly outlines the reason for coming and any key questions. For instance, is it for dispensation against DfT Code of Practice or a derogation against the PRM NTSN, or for advice on a specific element of a project?
- Be clear on the subject you want the panel to consider, and the input and outcomes that you want. Prepare the presentation accordingly so that the structure and content is all geared towards supporting this;
- The length of the time slot for the presentation and Q&A as a whole is 50 minutes. Practice in advance to check that the time required to give the presentation itself is no more than half of this so that there is time for the panel to engage, not only to give the presentation;
- Limit the number of slides, (no more than 10-15 - please refer to Section 2.2.2) if in doubt include fewer rather than more. A very large number of slides will make it harder to give the presentation within the allocated time and at a pace where all the important points can be made and understood;

3.2 Preparing an Accessible Presentation



Designing the content of your presentation

3.2.2 Use of Language

- Use plain English and remove jargon / acronyms;
- Use gender neutral language. Avoid phrases like 'manning the office' or 'man hours';
- Check that the correct terminology and language is being used in relation to disability. Refrain from using the term PRM (Person of Reduced Mobility) as this is no longer considered acceptable and does not reflect the full range of visible and invisible disabilities. Refer to Network Rail's diversity and inclusion strategy - the 'Everyone Matters' guide to intersectionality, UK Government's 'Inclusive communication guidance' - guide on inclusive language and terminology, and refer also to Network Rail's 'Inclusive Language and Terminology' on the Access & Inclusion Sharepoint site
- Avoid phrases such as "as you can see" when presenting and fully describe any images in the presentation.

3.2.3 Formatting of Text / Graphics

The accessibility and legibility of a presentation is affected by the amount and size of text on any given slide, the complexity of any images and the inclusion of any extra graphic formatting (company logos, borders, frames etc). Keeping this simple will help everyone in the room follow and be in a position to comment.

- Avoid any underlined text, italics or contrasting colours;
- Avoid using colour as the only indicator of importance or change;
- Use a minimum font size of 22 pt (preferably greater);
- Aim for no more than four bullet points per slide;
- Keep extraneous graphic formatting to a minimum, so that the focus remains on the information to be discussed;
- Text should always be linear, not at angles or curved;
- Ensure titles for a slide are defined within the slide. This can be confirmed using the accessibility tools within PowerPoint.

- Do not overlay text over an image or a busy background;
- Use left justification of text;
- Use simple sentences and bullets;
- A maximum of two columns on a single slide.

Information on appropriate language use

For more information please visit the website: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/inclusive-communication> and <https://www.networkrail.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/Everyone-Matters-diversity-and-inclusion-strategy-for-2019-2024.pdf>

Information on accessibility checker

You can find a contrast checker at <https://webaim.org/resources/contrastchecker/> and the Accessibility Checker within Power Point will assess this for you automatically.

3.2 Preparing an Accessible Presentation



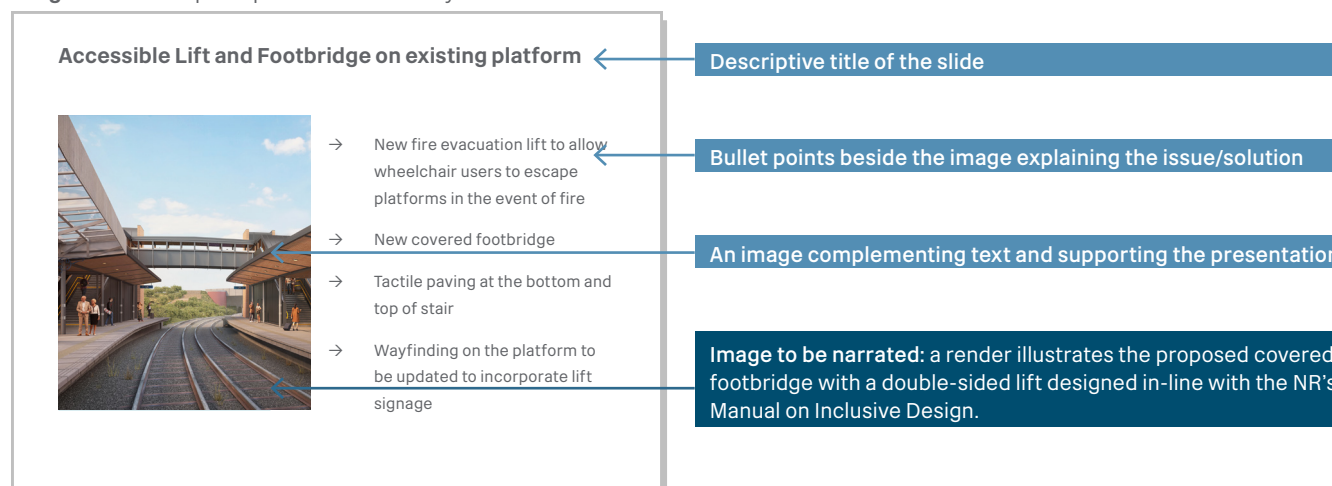
3.2.4 Use of Images and Diagrams

- Due to some members' impaired vision, prepare oral descriptions for all diagrams and pictures presented on the screen so that it is possible to present the slides in the manner of a 'Radio Broadcast' i.e. to describe the information on them clearly and succinctly so that they can be understood by someone unable to see them.
- Applying this principle to any images included will allow the alt text description of the image to be read by the screen readers that some panel members use
- Limit the amount of information to be conveyed by any single image. If it is difficult to describe it simply and difficult to isolate the pertinent information from the rest then it will be more difficult to understand
- Where it is possible to do so, keep orientation of images consistent or use repeating backgrounds / base images so that it isn't necessary for the audience to reorient themselves with successive slides

3.2.5 Use of Videos

- Any embedded video should have subtitles. Ensure that when presenting on-line, the computer audio is selected to ensure that any audio is broadcast when playing the video.
- If the video does not have Audio Description, describe what is happening or consider an alternative method of achieving the purpose of the video.

Image 3.2 An example of presentation slide layout



3.2 Preparing an Accessible Presentation



3.2.6 Presentation Structure

An accessible presentation is underpinned by having a clear structure. A good example of a structure is set out below:

Scene setting

- Clear agenda – set out what the presentation will cover and in what order;
- Introductions & Organogram – introduce who is in attendance from the Project Team, names and roles on the project and the overall structure of the Project Team, their relationship to the Client and any key stakeholders.

Stating the Question

- Subject of the presentation and a Question to or Input required from the BEAP – set out the key question or questions that the panel are being asked to consider and respond to.

Contextualising

- Project Description – brief summary of the project and the project objectives as a whole;
- Summary of previous engagement, with the Panel and with other Stakeholders – so that any input can build on this;
- Include a brief explanation of demographics and geographic context of the area around the site

and the impact the project proposal will have on them. This also needs to be reflected in the DIA Step 2: Evidence Gathering. Demographics should include population size, age profile and % or number of local populations with disabilities or protected characteristics. Geographic context should include public and private facilities and amenities around the site in all directions, including the nearest rail station and other major transport hubs. For example schools, care homes, sheltered housing, pharmacies, GPs etc;

- It is the responsibility of the project team to advise if they have attended BEAP previously and when. If this is relevant to the project being presented the minutes need to be included as part of the pack of information to be submitted in advance. As part of the presentation, teams will be required to update the panel on what action has been taken following the BEAP's advice.

Description of proposal

- Illustrate and describe the proposal to be discussed in a simple, straightforward and accurate manner. Clearly show key dimensions, levels and gradients, include a person to show scale where appropriate;
- Provide large scale drawings and plans of the project. Include key dimensions;
- If proposing an existing or bespoke product

provide sufficient information to show how this will be used. This could be examples of similar equipment in-situ or sketches / CGIs of a bespoke solution, with examples of different user groups interacting with it;

- Only share images / designs to the panel that pertain to the project in question;
- If the project interfaces with ongoing or planned works in the area and the proposal might affect it, please provide context information;
- Carefully consider the use of user scenarios to describe how the proposal will affect existing use of space and how it supports inclusivity and accessibility of different groups of users. Be aware however that there is a wide range of visible and invisible disabilities that user scenarios can often oversimplify;
- If the project includes ramps state the height difference between the top and bottom of the ramp. Also state the length(s) and the gradient(s) of each flight (It is not sufficient to simply say that the ramp will comply with regulations);
- If the project includes lifts give details - are they fire evacuation lifts, Are they through lifts? What is the capacity of the lifts?

Next Design Steps

- Set out the intention for how the proposal will or needs to be taken forward.



BEAP Guidance Check List

Attendance (Section 2.1.1)

- ☐ Does your presentation team include the designers?
- ☐ Do you have an NRAC registered access consultant? Have they been invited to attend?
- ☐ Have you confirmed attendance from any third parties involved in the project e.g. local authorities?
- ☐ Have you checked that your IT is working?

Planning your presentation (Section 3.2.1)

- ☐ Has your presentation been designed specifically for the BEAP?
- ☐ Does the presentation only contain essential information?
- ☐ Have you provided a summary at the start of your presentation which clearly outlines your reason for coming and any key questions that need answering?

Use of Language (Section 3.2.2)

- ☐ Have you used plain English and removed jargon / acronyms?
- ☐ Have you checked that you are using the correct terminology and language in relation to disability?
- ☐ Are you using gender neutral language?

Formatting of Text / Graphics (Section 3.2.3)

- ☐ Is the information on the slides formatted into a maximum of two columns?
- ☐ Are there a maximum of four bullet points per slide?
- ☐ Is any text horizontal and on a plain background?
- ☐ Does your presentation contain any underlined text, italics or contrasting colours?
- ☐ Does your presentation have a minimum font size of 22 pt (preferably greater)

Use of Images and Diagrams (Section 3.2.4)

- ☐ Have you prepared oral descriptions for all diagrams and pictures presented on the screen?

Use of Videos (Section 3.2.5)

- ☐ Are any videos subtitled?

Specific Details (If applicable) (Section 3.2.6)

- ☐ Have you provided large scale drawings / plans of the project, including key dimensions?
- ☐ Does your project include ramps? If so include details of rise, length and gradient
- ☐ Does your project include lifts? If so include details of type, capacity, and whether they are through lifts
- ☐ Does your presentation include a brief explanation of demographic and geographic context and the impact the proposal will have on them?



CGI

Computer Generated Imagery

DfT

Department for Transport

DIA

Diversity Impact Assessment

DPTAC

Disabled Persons Transport Advisory
Committee

GRIP

Governance of Railway Investment
Projects

NR

Network Rail

NRAC

National Register of Access Consultants

PACE

Project Acceleration in a Controlled
Environment

PRM

Person of Reduced Mobility

TfL

Transport for London

TOC

Train Operating Companies

TOR

Terms of Reference

TS

Transport Scotland



Below is a list of the standards and guidance documents referenced within or related to this Guide. These documents are drawn from a range of sources and have been used in the development of this Guide. The list is not intended to be exhaustive but provides the user of this Guide with a sound basis upon which to develop any station scheme.

Relevant Network Rail Standards and Guidance documents:

- Our Principles of Good Design (2019)
- Design Advice Panel Project Guidance NR/GN/CIV/100/01
- Station Capacity Planning Guidance (2016)
- Inclusive Design NR/GN/CIV/300/04
- Wayfinding NR/GN/CIV/300/01
- Operational Property Design & Construction Handbook (2010)
- Guidance on the planning and management of station flooring to public areas (2015)
- Station Safety Policy (2015)
- Public Toilets in Stations NR/GN/CIV/200/04
- Station Design Guidance NR/GN/CIV/100/02

Other useful documents:

- DfT Accessible Train Station
- DfT Inclusive Mobility (2011)
- Design for Disabled People: A Code of Practice
- DfT Better Rail Stations Report
- DfT Secure Stations Scheme –Guideline 8: Crime Reduction Strategy
- DfT The Stern Review on the Economics of Climate Change
- DfT The Eddington Transport Study: Transport's Role in Sustaining the UK's Productivity and Competitiveness
- DfT National Station Improvement Programme – Final Report
- DfT WebTag Guidance
- DfT TRANSEC Compliance Framework
- Railway Safety and Standards Board – Group Standards
- TfL Interchange Best Practice Guidelines
- TfL Interchange Signs Standards
- London Underground Limited Station Planning Standards and Guidelines
- London Cycle Design Standards
- London Travel Watch Station Standards Report
- CABE Building for Life: Great Places to Live
- CABE Delivering Quality Places
- CABE The Value of Urban Design
- CABE Urban Design Principles
- DPTAC – Disabled Persons Protection Policies
- English Heritage Managing Heritage Assets
- English Heritage Protocol for the Care of the Government Historic Estate (2009)
- The Equality Act 2010
- The Town and Country Planning Act – Permitted Development Rights
- Railway Safety Principles and Guidance
- PRM NTSN
- Railway Safety and Standards Board – A Guide to RSSB

