

Appendices

Contents

Appendix A

Definitions

Appendix B

Access provision requirements legislation, codes
and standards

Appendix C

Access information and contacts.....

Appendix D

Acknowledgements.....

Appendix E

Issues and actions

Appendix A — Definitions

- **Accessible parking bay**—A parking bay with a minimum width of 3200mm (3800mm preferred). The bay will be adjacent to the building entrance and be on level ground with a firm surface and no loose particles. Access to adjacent pathways must be level or via kerb ramps.
- **Air lock**—The short passage area between two doors, usually associated with toilets to provide acoustic and odour barriers.
- **Audio recording**—There are a variety of ways to record audio. They are used less often due to improvements in new technologies including screen readers, mobile phones, tablets and personal computers.
- **Audio loop**—An amplifier and long cable that transmits sound from a public address system directly to the hearing aids of people who are positioned inside the loop cable. Audio loops can be transportable and are available for hire or purchase to assist people with a hearing impairment at public events. They can also be permanently built into buildings at the time of construction.
- **Auslan (Australian Sign Language)**—Auslan is the standard Australian sign language, it is recognised by the Australian Government as a legitimate language with its own linguistic rules, syntax and grammar and is considered to have equal status to other languages. Auslan interpreters are available for hire and can be booked through the WA Deaf Society.
- **Better Hearing counter card**—The counter card is part of the Better Hearing Kit. The card sits on the counter top and requests people with hearing impairments to advise staff of their needs. On the reverse side of the card it suggests staff “face the client, speak clearly, don’t shout—re-phrase and if necessary write it down”.
- **Better hearing kits**—Better Hearing Kits contain information about communicating with people with hearing impairments. They are available from Better Hearing Australia.
- **Bollard**—A strong wooden or metal post used to prevent motor vehicles driving onto pedestrian areas, to slow cyclists on cycleways and to direct pedestrians around potentially dangerous obstacles.
- **Braille**—This is the translation of text into raised dots on a page for people with vision impairment. The number of people in Western Australia who use Braille is decreasing as other technology becomes available. The Association for the Blind of WA — Guide Dogs WA is able to convert text to Braille.
- **Capstan tap handle**—A common tap handle comprising four prongs in the shape of a cross (+).
- **Captions**—They are useful for people who are deaf or who have a hearing impairment. Captions show the soundtrack of a TV or DVD program as text on the TV screen.
 - Closed captions are used for TV programs. They are called closed because you need to use teletext technology to see them.
 - Open captions are used for DVDs. They are called open because they are always on screen and do not need any special technology to see them.
- **Circulation space**—The unobstructed space required to enable a person using a wheelchair to manoeuvre freely around a given point. Wheelchair circulation space

Appendix A — Definitions

varies according to where it is being used and the size of the wheelchair. For example, the circulation space required for access within a toilet will differ from that required for access to a telephone.

- **Clear print**—Refers to print that is at least 12 point and uses a font style such as Sans Serif Univers, Arial or Helvetica.
- **Computer disk**—Documents on computer disk can be used directly by people who have access to a personal computer with a large screen or with voice or Braille output. In addition, information can be placed online via the Internet.
- **Continuously accessible path of travel**—An uninterrupted path of travel to or within a building providing access to all facilities. This will not incorporate any steps, stairs, revolving doorway, escalator, turnstile or other impediment that would prevent it from being safely negotiated by people with disability.
- **Door width**—The minimum door width for wheelchair access is 850mm.
- **Hob**—The low step around a shower area that prevents water flowing across the room. A hob can vary in height from 5–300mm.
- **International symbol of access**—An internationally-recognised symbol consisting of a stylised figure in a wheelchair on a plain square background. The colour of the figure is white and the background blue, with the figure facing right. When used for indicating the direction to a facility, the figure faces the direction to be indicated.
- **Kerb ramp**—An accessway with a length not greater than 1520mm and a slope/gradient not greater than 1:8 located within a kerb that has a level landing at both the top and bottom of the incline.
- **Landing**—A surface with a slope/gradient no greater than 1:40. Usually positioned at the top and bottom of ramps and at regular intervals along the ramp depending on the length and gradient.
- **Large print**—Large print is useful for people who have some vision but cannot read standard size print. It is useful for many people and requires minimal equipment to prepare. “Large print” is generally taken to mean a print size of 18 points or greater (if possible, items produced specifically for an individual should be in a font size appropriate for that person).
- **Luminance contrast**—The amount of light reflected from one surface or component compared to that reflected from the background or surrounding surfaces. There must exist a luminance contrast of .3 or 30 per cent greater or less than the amount of light reflected from the surrounding surface, under both natural and artificial lighting conditions and all weather conditions.
- **Non-reflective surface**—Any surface that does not reflect light or produce glare. Materials that produce glare and reflections are chrome, glass, mirrors, metallic finishes and any highly polished surface.
- **Preferred font style**—Standards Australia and the Association for the Blind WA recommends a simple and uncluttered font style such as Sans Serif, Univers, Arial or Helvetica.

Appendix A — Definitions

- **Print size—12 point** — 12 point refers to the font size of printed text. It is widely accepted that text should be printed in at least 12 point. This benefits all community members and is important as the community ages.
- **Ramp**—An accessway with a slope/gradient steeper than 1:20. The Australian Standards use 1:14 as the maximum slope/gradient suitable for a person in a wheelchair.

- **Slip-resistant surface**—Any surface that provides traction for a wheelchair or a person walking, in both wet and dry situations.

For wet locations AS 1428.1 suggests:

- i. concrete with abrasive or textured finish
- ii. concrete with exposed aggregate finish
- iii. bituminous concrete
- iv. natural stone with rough finish
- v. paving bricks and special abrasive finish
- vi. slip—resistant tiles.

For dry locations AS 1428.1 suggests:

- i. all materials suitable for wet conditions (above)
- ii. short—piled carpet
- iii. smooth flooring materials without high gloss or slippery finish or which have been suitably treated.

- **Stair nosing**—The front edge of a step, along the full length, usually the front 30—50mm.
- **Stair riser**—The vertical component of a stair.
- **Stair tread**—That part of the step on which we walk.
- **Tactile ground surface indicator**—A patterned module, which may be individual tiles or strips of modules, with either a directional or warning pattern, the latter indicating a potential hazard or change in direction. (A person with a vision impairment is able to read them tactually through the soles of their shoes, with a cane and with any remaining residual vision that they may have.)
- **Telephone Typewriter (TTY)** —A TTY is a keyboard that plugs into a standard phone outlet to enable people who are deaf to send or receive messages to or from other people or public authorities that also have a TTY. A TTY service is only useful if the public is made aware of its availability. This can be achieved by contacting Telstra and requesting inclusion in the National TTY Directory. Email, text messaging and online technologies are often used.
- **TTY National Relay Service**—There is also a TTY National Relay Service which can relay messages from a voice phone user to a deaf or hearing—impaired person who uses a TTY. The National Relay Service phone number is 133 677.
- **Turning circle**—The minimum area required for a standard wheelchair to do a full turn (360 degrees). The minimum area required is a 1500mm diameter.

Appendix B — Access provision requirements, legislation, codes and standards

Major changes are taking place to ensure that people with disability can access buildings and facilities for public use. Information about access provision is contained in a variety of Legislation, Codes, Standards and accompanying advisory notes. The main sources of information in relation to access provision are outlined below.

WA Disability Services Act 1993 (amended 2004)

The WA Disability Services Act (1993) includes nine principles applicable to people with disability. In summary, these principles state that a person with disability has the right to be respected for their human worth and dignity and has the same human rights as other community members regardless of the degree and nature of their disability. In particular, each person with disability has the same rights as other members of the community to:

- develop their individual physical, social, emotional, intellectual and spiritual capacities
- receive services that support the attainment of a reasonable quality of life in a way that least restricts their rights and opportunities and also recognises the role of the family unit
- participate in making and implementing the decisions that affect their lives
- pursue grievances in relation to services
- access appropriate accommodation and employment
- have reasonable expectations of accessing similar services whether living in country or metropolitan areas.

Under Part 5, Section 28 of the Act, state government agencies and local governments are required to develop and implement a Disability Access and Inclusion Plan (DAIP) that will further the principles of the Act. This essentially means ensuring that people with disability can access services provided by public authorities in WA. To comply with the WA Disability Services Act 1993 (amended 2004), each public authority is required to:

- develop and implement a DAIP to progress six desired outcomes;
- lodge the DAIP with the Commission
- consultation in the development of the DAIP
- promote the DAIP
- have the DAIP implemented by staff, officers and agents and contractors of the public authority
- include a description of DAIP activities in the authority's annual report
- review the DAIP at least every five years.

For comprehensive details refer to Disability Access and Inclusion Plan, Resource Manual for State Government /Local Government (2006).

Appendix B — Access provision requirements, legislation, codes and standards

WA Equal Opportunity Act 1984 (amended 1988)

The WA Equal Opportunity Act (1984) was amended in 1988 recognising that people with disability require and are entitled to the same level of service as is available to other members of the community. The amendment to the Act makes it unlawful for a person to discriminate against any person on the grounds of impairment. Under the legislation, an action is regarded as being discriminatory if a person with an impairment is treated less favourably than others in the same or similar circumstances.

Impairment is defined as any condition existing at birth or from an illness or injury. It includes defects or disturbances in the normal structure or functioning of a person's body or brain, or any illness that impairs a person's thought processes, perceptions of reality, emotions or judgement, or that result in disturbed behaviour. It also includes impairments that existed in the past and no longer exist. If a person believes they have been discriminated against by a public agency because of their impairment, they have the right to complain to the WA Commissioner of Equal Opportunity.

Commonwealth Disability Discrimination Act (1992)

The Disability Discrimination Act (DDA) seeks to provide uniform protection against discrimination based on disability for everyone in Australia. Section 31 of the Act also provides for the formulation of "disability standards" in relation to public transport, education, accommodation, employment and Australian programs. Once a standard has been approved it has the force of law. Under the Act, discrimination in the areas of employment, education, access to premises, accommodation, buying or selling land, activities of clubs and incorporated associations, sport, administration of Australian laws and programs and the provision of goods and services is unlawful. A person who believes they have suffered discrimination may make a complaint to the Australian Human Rights Commission.

While it is not compulsory, public authorities can choose to prepare and implement action plans under Section 60 of the DDA (1992). A Disability Access and Inclusion Plan may also qualify as an action plan under the Australian legislation. Lodging an action plan can help public authorities if complaints alleging discrimination on the basis of disability are made to the Australian Human Rights Commission.

Heritage buildings and the Disability Discrimination Act

The report, 'Access to Heritage Buildings for People with Disabilities', states "the view of the Human Rights and Equal Opportunity Commission is that the Disability Discrimination Act 1992 will override commonwealth/state/territory heritage legislation in the event of any inconsistencies". The report concludes that there is ample scope for the DDA and the Australian Heritage Commission Act 1995 each to operate without conflict and gives many practical case studies of how this can occur.

Copies of heritage publications are available at no charge from the author, Eric Martin at www.emaa.com.au .

Prior to the introduction of the DDA, legislative access requirements were contained in the Building Code of Australia (BCA), which sets out the minimum requirements of

Appendix B — Access provision requirements, legislation, codes and standards

building design and construction throughout Australia. Historically however, a development that complied with the BCA may still have been inconsistent with the intent and objectives of the DDA and thereby subject to complaint under the DDA.

Significant work has been undertaken to better align the BCA and DDA to the benefit of people with disability accessing buildings and builders and designers. The result of this work is the DDA Access to Premises Standards May 2011.

The purpose of the Premises Standards is to:

- provide for equitable and dignified access to new public buildings and those areas of existing buildings that undergo renovation or upgrade that requires a building approval
- develop a single set of design and construction requirements covering access to new buildings and upgrades to existing buildings, and thereby
- provide greater certainty to those involved in the design, construction, certification and management of buildings in relation to the level of access required in the buildings covered by the Premises Standards.

The Premises Standards specify a nationally applicable set of Performance Requirements in providing non—discriminatory access to, and use of, those buildings (and areas of buildings to which they apply) and provide technical Deemed—to—Satisfy Provisions for these Performance Requirements. The BCA has also been revised to align with the Access to Premises Standards.

The Australian Human Rights Commission developed guidelines on the Access to Premises Standard to assist building professionals and those concerned with access to understand better how the Premises Standards apply to new and upgraded public buildings. The guidelines are available at www.hreoc.gov.au/disability_rights/index.html .

Building Code of Australia (BCA)

The Building Code of Australia (BCA) references various Australian Standards and Codes to provide technical building requirements. Standards referenced by the BCA have legal application to ensure that minimum requirements for health, safety and amenity in relation to buildings are maintained. Part D3 of the BCA, titled “Access for People with Disabilities”, determines which buildings must comply with the access requirements currently referenced by the BCA.

The DDA’s Access to Premises Standards outlines minimum access requirements in relation to new and updated buildings.

It is recommended that the opportunity is taken to exceed the minimum requirements to ensure the best level of accessibility to buildings and facilities for people with disability, particularly in relation to significant infrastructure projects which will be visited and used by many people of all ages and abilities, including interstate and international visitors.

Appendix B — Access provision requirements, legislation, codes and standards

It is essential that the design brief for buildings and facilities specifically addresses access provision requirements.

To assist achieve full access and meet legislative requirements, it is recommended that builders and developers plan access issues during all stages of the design and construction of a development or major redevelopment.

It is recommended that accredited access consultants are engaged as part of the design team throughout the planning and construction phases of major projects to ensure that access is appropriately addressed. Information about access consultants can be obtained from the Association of Consultants in Access, Australia Inc www.access.asn.au .

Further information, including a sheet on the different stages during the planning, development and construction phases where access needs to be incorporated, is outlined in the State Government Access Guidelines, for Information, Services and Facilities’.

Public authorities should be aware that areas that are not covered under the DDA Access to Premises Standards may still be the subject of a successful complaint to Australian Human Rights Commission under the Australian DDA (1992).

Australian Standards and Building Code of Australia

The three documents relating to the mandatory provision of environmental access are the Building Code of Australia (BCA) and Australian Standards AS 1428 Part 1 and Part 4, which are referenced in the BCA.. The access requirements of both the Australian Standards on Access and the BCA have been reviewed so that they are consistent with the legislative requirements contained within recent legislation, particularly the DDA (1992).

AS1428.1—2009 General requirements for access—New Building Works

This Standard outlines building requirements designed to permit general use of buildings and facilities by people with disability acting independently, or in the company of an assistant where a person’s usual method of operation is with an assistant. It also specifies design requirements for doorways, access pathways, circulation spaces and fitments in particular.

This Standard is referenced in the BCA as providing the minimum requirements for access for specified classes of buildings.

AS1428.1 Supplement 1—1990 General requirements for access—buildings—commentary

This Standard explains how the dimensional details required in AS 1428 were formulated and updated in 2011.

Appendix B — Access provision requirements, legislation, codes and standards

AS 1428.2-1992 Enhanced and additional requirements—buildings and facilities

This Standard has recently been merged into AS1428.1—2009, but has sections remaining that relate to fixtures, fittings and fitments. It is to be expanded and developed as a new AS1428.2 —Fixtures fittings and fitments by the end of 2011.

AS 1428.3—1992 Requirements for children and adolescents with physical disability

This Standard sets out requirements for the design of buildings and facilities suitable for access by children and adolescents with physical disability in the 3 to 18 year age range.

AS 1428.4.1—2009 Tactile ground surface indicators for the orientation of people with vision impairment

This specifies requirements for tactile ground surface indicators or pavers that are designed to give warning of hazards and directional information to pedestrians who are blind or who have impaired vision. It is intended for use on ground, road or floor surfaces.

AS 1735.7—1988 Stairway lifts

This Standard specifies requirements for power stairway lifts intended for independent use by persons with limited mobility. The lift consists of a carriage, incorporating a platform, or a chair, or both, for raising or lowering persons along stairways.

AS 1735.12—1999 Lifts, escalators and moving walks Part 12: Facilities for people with disability

This Standard is intended to apply to specific lifts that a building authority has allocated for use by persons with disability, and has provided facilities for such use. It is complementary to AS1428.1 and AS1735.3.

AS 3769—1990 Automatic teller machines (ATMs)—user access

This Standard contains recommendations for ATM design and installation, facilitating unobstructed access to a level, adequately sized, well—lit area in front of an ATM. It also suggests the provision of certain features on the user interface of the ATM that are within reach and operable by the greatest possible number of users.

AS 2890.6 (2006) Off—street parking for people with disability

This Standard sets out minimum requirements for design and layout of off—street parking for people with disability.

Appendix C — Access information and contacts

Australian Human Rights Commission

For copies of the Disability (Access to Premises—Buildings) Standards:

Australian Human Rights Commission
Ph: 1300 369 711
Fax: (02) 9284 9611
TTY: 1800 620 241
Website: http://www.hreoc.gov.au/disability_rights/index.html

Building Code of Australia

For information on the Building Code of Australia:

The Building Commission
Ph: 1300 489 099
Fax: (08) 9476 1333
Website: [http://www.buildingcommission.wa.gov.au/building—
commission](http://www.buildingcommission.wa.gov.au/building—commission)

Australian Standards on Access

Australian Standards on Access have been developed through extensive consultation with people with various disabilities and other key stakeholders.

Available for purchase from:

SAI Global InfoStore
Ph: 131 242
Fax: 1300 65 49 49
Email: sales@saiglobal.com

For reference contact:

The Building Commission
Ph: 1300 489 099
Fax: (08) 9476 1333
Email: bcinfo@commerce.wa.gov.au

For specific information concerning interpretation of the Standards:

Standards Australia
Ph: 1800 035 822
Fax: (08) 9237 6010
Email: mail@standards.org.au
Website: www.standards.org.au

Appendix C — Access information and contacts

Accessible fittings, fixtures, furniture, equipment and aids

Independent Living Centre
The Niche, 11 Aberdare Road
Nedlands WA 6009
Ph: 1300 885 886
Fax: (08) 9381 0611
Website: www.ilc.com.au

Parking program

National Disability Services (NDS)
Unit 1, 59 Walters Drive,
Osborne Park, WA 6017
Ph: (08) 9242 5544
Fax: (08) 9242 5044
TTY: (08) 9242 3800
Email: ndswa@nds.org.au
Website: www.nds.org.au

NDS works on behalf of and with non—government organisations that provide services to people with disability, facilitating service development and improvement. Through the Parking Program, NDS administers, promotes and develops easy access parking throughout WA.

Information in plain English

Everyone benefits from documents that are clearly written, particularly people with disability. There are many books and websites available about how to write without jargon and in readable English.

Books that may be useful include:

- ‘Death Sentence’ by Don Watson
- ‘The Decay of Public Language’
- ‘Eats, Shoots and Leaves’ by Lynne Truss
- ‘The Penguin Guide to Plain English’
- ‘Writing in Plain English’ by Robert Eagleson.

Websites that may be useful include:

- www.weaselwords.com.au
- www.plainenglishfoundation.com
- www.deewr.gov.au

Appendix C — Access information and contacts

Information on access for people who are blind or have a vision impairment

The Association for the Blind of WA—Guide Dogs WA produces information, and offers advice and support concerning the provision of access for people who are blind or with a vision impairment.

Alternative formats

They can also be contacted for assistance in producing written information in alternative formats such as large print, computer disk, audio tape or Braille.

Association for the Blind of WA—Guide Dogs WA
The Perron Centre, 61 Kitchener Avenue
Victoria Park WA 6100
Ph: 1800 847 466
Fax: (08) 9361 8696

Information on access for people who are deaf or have a hearing impairment

The WA Deaf Society provides information, advice and support concerning the provision of access for people who are deaf or have a hearing impairment. The society is available to contact for booking Auslan (Australian Sign Language) interpreters and information regarding telephone typewriters (TTY) and other services.

WA Deaf Society Inc.
Suite 46, 5 Aberdeen Street
East Perth WA 6004
Ph: (08) 9441 2677
Fax: (08) 9441 2616
TTY: (08) 9441 2655
Website: www.wadeaf.org.au

Audio loops

An audio loop consists of an amplifier and long cable that transmits sound from a public address system directly to the hearing aids of people who are positioned inside the loop cable. Audio loops are available for hire or purchase to assist people with a hearing impairment at public events.

For purchase:

Listening Solutions
(mobile service)
Ph: (08) 6364 4805
Fax: (08) 6364 4807
Email: sales@waelect.com.au

Appendix C — Access information and contacts

Better Hearing Kits & Audio Loops for hire

For hire:

Better Hearing Australia (WA)
36 Dodd Street
Wembley WA 6014
Ph: (08) 9387 9811
TTY: (08) 9387 9811
Fax: (08) 9387 9889
Email: bhawa@tsh.org.au

Better Hearing WA also have kits available that contain information about communicating with people with hearing impairments.

National Relay Service

The National Relay Service (NRS) is 24—hour service that involves relaying messages between a telephone typewriter (TTY), internet relay or ordinary phone. All calls through the NRS are relayed through a relay officer, who is the central link in every call and stays on the line to make sure your calls go smoothly.

National Relay Service
TTY/voice calls: 133 677
Speak & Listen: 1300 555 727

Captioning

The Media Access Australia can be contacted for assistance in captioning videos or films.

Media Access Australia
616—620 Harris Street
Ultimo NSW 2007

Ph: (02) 9212 6242
TTY: (02) 9212 6242
Fax: (02) 9212 6289
Email: info@mediaaccess.org.au

Appendix C — Access information and contacts

The following organisations may be able to assist with specific issues.

National Disability Services (NDS) Unit 1, 59 Walters Drive Osborne Park WA 6016	Ph: (08) 9242 5544 Fax (08) 9242 5044 TTY (08) 9242 3800
Association for the Blind of WA —Guide Dogs WA 61 Kitchener Avenue Victoria Park WA 6100	Toll free: 1800 847 466 Ph: (08) 9311 8202 Fax (08) 9361 8696
Better Hearing Australia (WA) 36 Dodd Street Wembley WA 6014	Ph: (08) 9387 9811 Fax (08) 9387 9889 TTY (08) 9387 9811
Developmental Disability Council 2 Delhi Street West Perth WA 6005	Ph: (08) 9420 7203 Fax (08) 9420 7215
Ethnic Disability Advocacy Centre (EDAC) 320 Rokeby Road Subiaco WA 6008	Freecall: 1800 659 821 Ph: (08) 9388 7455 Fax (08) 9388 7433
Independent Living Centre The Niche 11 Abedare Road Nedlands WA 6009	Ph: 1300 885 886 Fax (08) 9381 0611
People with Disabilities (WA) Inc 1/37 Hampden Road Nedlands WA 6009	Ph: (08) 9485 8900 Freecall 1800 193 331 (Country) Fax (08) 9386 1011 TTY (08) 9386 6451
WA Deaf Society Inc 46/5 Aberdeen Street East Perth WA 6004	Ph: (08) 9441 2677 Fax (08) 9441 2616 TTY (08) 9441 2655
WA Association for Mental Health 2 Delhi Street West Perth WA 6005	Ph: (08) 9420 7277 Fax (08) 9420 7280

Appendix C — Access information and contacts

Disability Services Commission Resources

The Disability Services Commission has a range of resources available regarding access and inclusion for people with disability. Copies of the resources below are available by contacting Access and Inclusion on (08) 9426 9281 or on the website www.dsc.wa.gov.au.

Resources include:

- A Guide to Disability Access and Inclusion Plans
- Accessible Information Training Package
- Disability Access and Inclusion Plans—Resource Manual for Local Government
- Disability Access and Inclusion Plans—Resource Manual for State Government
- Reviewing Disability Access and Inclusion Plans
- State Government Access Guidelines for Information, Services and Facilities
- You Can Make a Difference—Customer Relations for people with disability in LG and SG agencies (DVD)
- You Can Make a Difference—Customer Relations for people with disability in Hospitality, Tourism, Retail and Entertainment (DVD).

Appendix D — Acknowledgements — Access Resource Kit development

Access Resource Kit update April 2001

The Disability Services Commission wishes to thank all those who contributed to the updating of the Access Resource Kit, December 2001 including:

- Mr Murray Mountain, Chair of Standards Australia Technical Committee on Access ME 64, and Director, Access Design Solutions, Victoria.
- W3C for permission to include their accessibility checklist and other information on web site design.
- Staff from the Commission, officers from the Community Access and Information Branch, Pip Daly Smith and Mark Hutson, and administrative support staff member Irma Schnecker.

Access Resource Kit development 1996

The development and production of this kit was managed by the Access Resource Kit Steering Committee:

Noela Taylor	Disability Services Commission (Chair)
Steve Moore	ACROD WA, Access and Mobility Subcommittee
Wayne Schmidt	ACROD WA, Access and Mobility Subcommittee
Silvia Rossi	Independent Living Centre
Pip Daly Smith	Disability Services Commission
Mark Hutson	Disability Services Commission

Project Consultants: ERM Mitchell McCotter and Margaret Bryan, Occupational Therapist.

The Disability Services Commission wishes to thank all those who contributed to the development of the original Access Resource Kit including:

- members of ACROD Limited (WA Division);
- staff from state and local government agencies and people with disability who participated in the project's various focus groups (see list below)
- Sean Perse, architect, Ian Townson, building surveyor and Helen McAuley, ACROD National;
- staff from the Commission — officers from the Community Access and Information Branch (Judith Chernysh, Erin Keleher and Carolyn Ngan) and administrative support staff (Dana Bensky, Sally Gilmour and Brenda Pilton)
- Standards Australia for permission to reproduce information contained in Australian Standards on Access.

Appendix D — Acknowledgements — Access Resource Kit development

Focus group participants (1996)

Sue Cannell	Cerebral Palsy Association of WA Ltd
Mary Cliff	Better Hearing Australia WA Branch Inc
Yvonne Coombs	Library Information Service of WA
Glyn Davies	Headwest — (Head Injured Society of WA Inc)
Rod Duff	Spina Bifida Association of WA Inc
Lyn Farley	Cerebral Palsy Association of WA Ltd
Alma Fernihough	Advisory Council on Disability Services
Patricia Finucane	Quadriplegic Centre
Karen Hendry	WA Deaf Society Inc
Sheila Hittich	Better Hearing Australia WA Branch Inc
Linda Holt	Spina Bifida Association of WA Inc
Debbie Karasinski	Multiple Sclerosis Society of WA Inc and DSC Board
Patricia Levitzke	WA Deaf Society Inc
Michelle McCormack	WA Deaf Society Inc
Jeanne May	Quadriplegic Centre
Silvia Myer	ACTIV Foundation Inc
Coralie Oddie	Royal WA Institute for the Blind Inc
Sean Perse	Building Management Authority
Jean Rickard	ACROD
Ilse Smith	Paraplegic Quadriplegic Association of WA Inc
Carol Solosy	Association for the Blind of WA Inc
Keith Taylor	Cerebral Palsy Association of WA Ltd
Rosalie Taylor	Cerebral Palsy Association of WA Ltd
Ian Townson	City of Armadale

Organisations that attended workshops, were consulted or provided information

ACROD Ltd—WA Division
ACROD Ltd—National Office
ACTIV Foundation Inc
Advisory Council on Disability Services
Association for Relatives and Friends of the Mentally Ill Inc
Arthritis Foundation of WA Inc
Association for the Blind of WA Inc
Better Hearing Australia WA Branch Inc
Bunbury Port Authority
Cerebral Palsy Association of WA Inc
City of Armadale
City of Geraldton
City of Melville
City of Perth
City of Wanneroo

Appendix D — Acknowledgements — Access Resource Kit development

Department of Conservation and Land Management
Department of Family and Children's Services (Perth and Derby)
Department of Transport
Developmental Disability Council of WA
Disabled Living Foundation, London, England
Education Department of WA
Ethnic Disability Advocacy Centre
Gascoyne Development Commission
Headwest (Head Injured Society of WA Inc)
Health Department of WA
Hedland College
Homeswest (Perth and Bunbury)
Independent Living Centre Inc (WA, ACT and NSW)
Kalgoorlie Regional Hospital
Kings Park Board
Library and Information Service of WA
Lotteries Commission of WA
Main Roads Western Australia
Ministry for Justice
Ministry for Planning
Ministry for Sport and Recreation
Multiple Sclerosis Society of WA Inc
Paraplegic Quadriplegic Association of WA Inc
People with Disabilities WA Inc
Quadriplegic Centre
Rocky Bay Inc
Royal WA Institute for the Blind Inc
Shire of Albany
Shire of Augusta—Margaret River
Shire of Chittering
Shire of East Pilbara
Shire of Leonora
Shire of Mt Marshall
Shire of Mundaring
Shire of Roebourne
Shire of Swan
Shire of Wagin
Sir Charles Gairdner Hospital
Spina Bifida Association of WA Inc
TAFE — South East Metropolitan College
Town of Albany
Town of Cottesloe
Town of Kwinana
Western Australian Deaf Society Inc
Western Australian Tourism Commission
Western Australian Police Service
WorkCover

