

# 01

## An Ideal Walkway to Healing

### 01 Access to Building

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# 01

## Access to Building

### **Start With the Right Impression.**

#### **Welcoming. Compassionate. Caring.**

These are qualities we want patients/visitors to feel when they set foot in our facilities. How can we achieve this? By using universal design principles to facilitate how patients/visitors get around our institutions, so that they get to where they need to be. Fast. Safe. Easy.

From the moment a visitor approaches our facility, to the drop-off area and main entrance, parking lots and even the signage - there are many aspects that impact how a visitor perceives our organisation, and ultimately our quality of care.

Providing a good wayfinding system helps to create the right impression, showcasing an organisation's competence and willingness to accord mutual respect. This makes certain that not only are positive first impressions created but also sustained.

**“ Sometimes it's a long walk from the MRT to the clinic... it's a relief to be able to sit down from time to time. ”**

*-Mr Ooi HK, 68-year-old patient*

## 1.1 Pedestrian Walkway

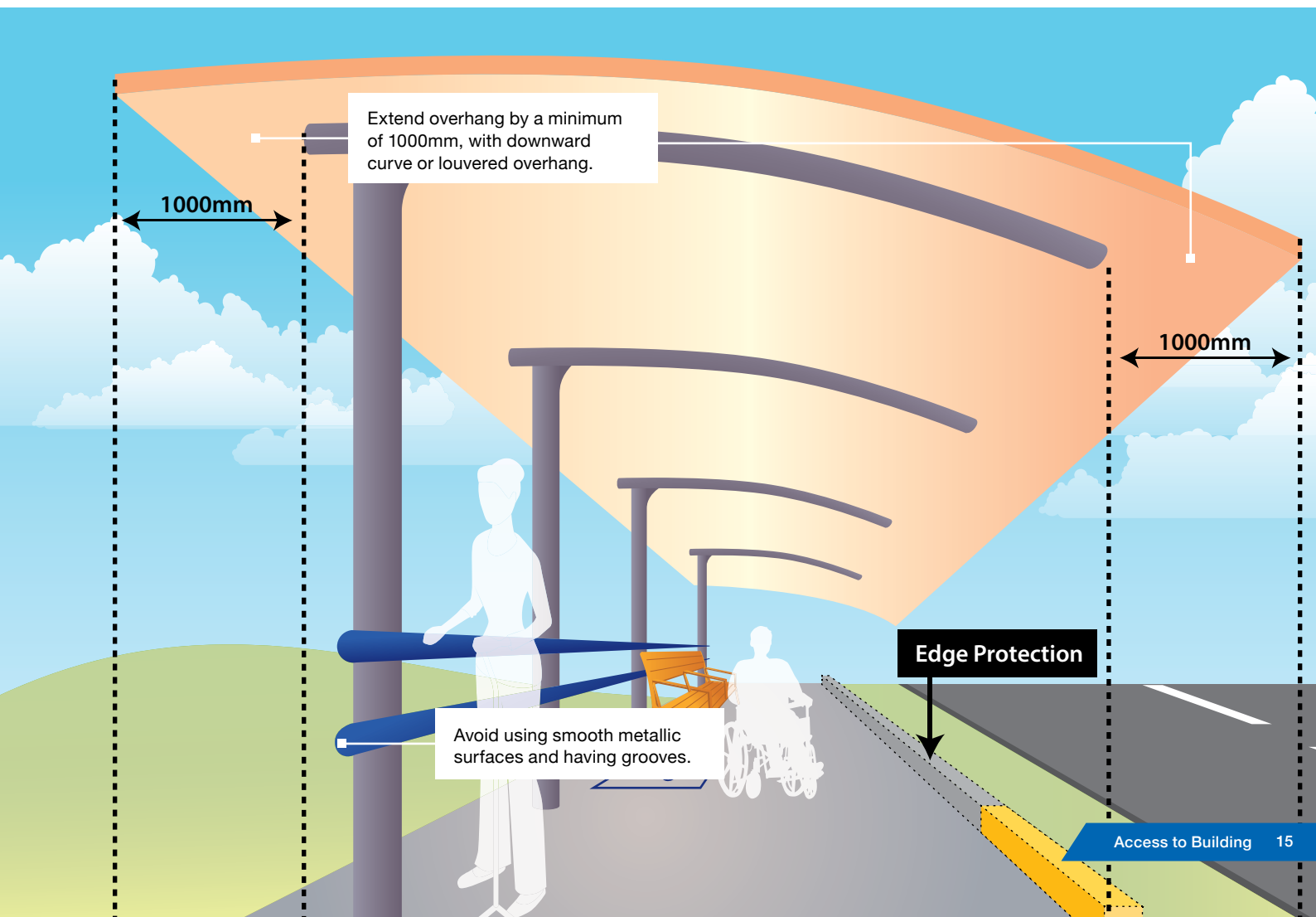
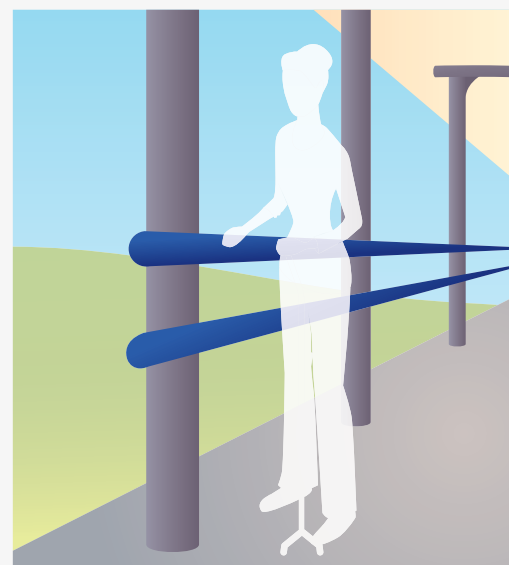
### A) Structure

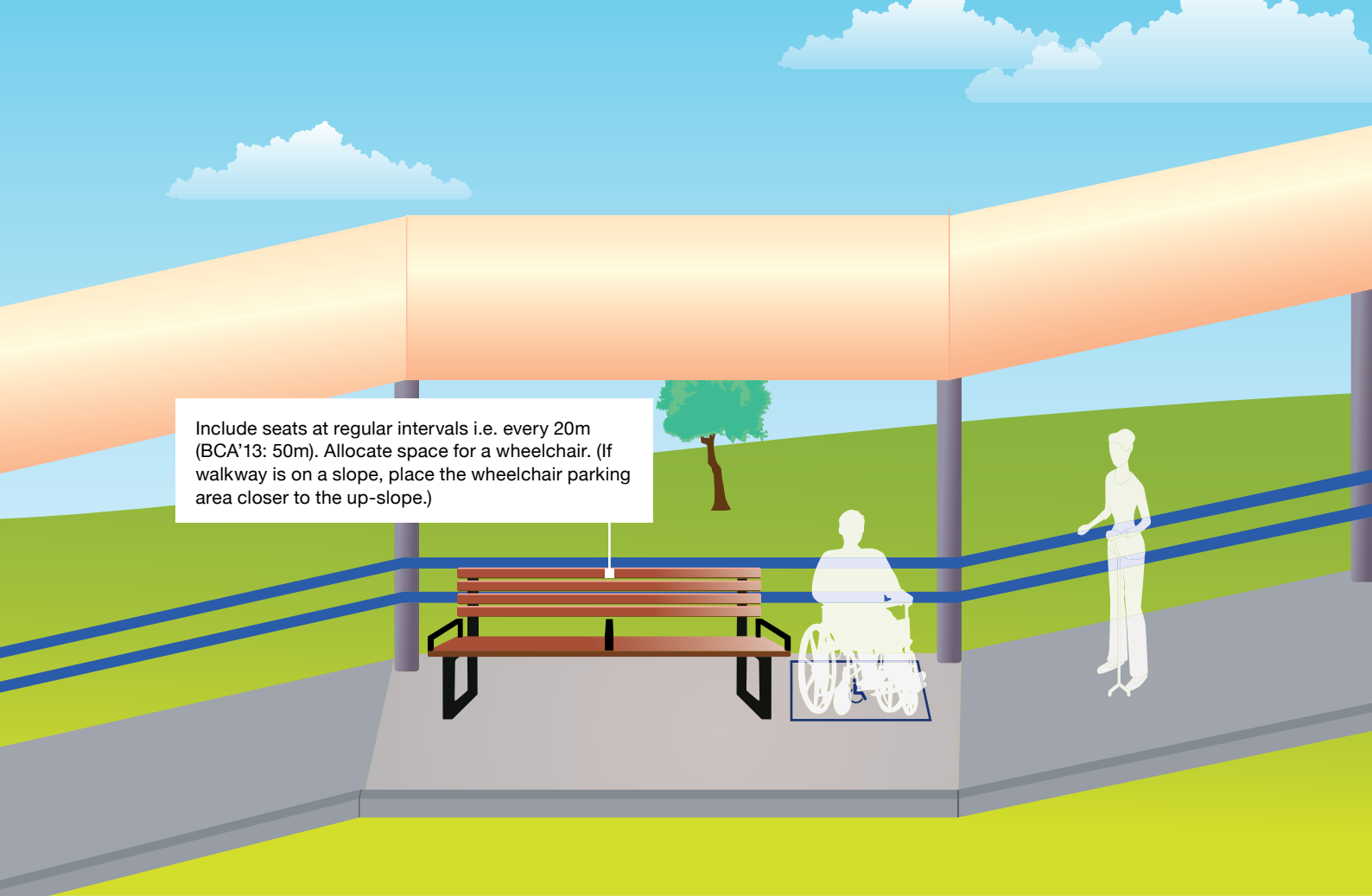
1. Sheltered and barrier-free linkway (BCA'13).
2. Smooth surface with minimal grooves at the top.  
*For easy maintenance.*
3. Include anchor/support lifeline for safe cleaning.
4. Extend overhang by a minimum of 1000mm, with downward curve or louvered overhang.  
*Keeps out heavy rain prevalent in tropical climate.*
5. Walkway width recommended 2400mm (if space permits), minimum 1800mm.  
*Allows easy two-way traffic for wheelchairs.*

### B) Handrails

1. Two-tier handrail in blue.  
*For users of different heights, including wheelchair users and children.*
2. Avoid smooth metallic surfaces and grooves.  
*Metallic surfaces get slippery when wet and are hot to touch on a sunny day.*  
*Grooves trap dirt and are more difficult to clean.*
3. **O**: Provide handrails on both sides, where space permits.

**O**: Optional





Include seats at regular intervals i.e. every 20m (BCA'13: 50m). Allocate space for a wheelchair. (If walkway is on a slope, place the wheelchair parking area closer to the up-slope.)

### C) Seats

1. Seats at regular intervals i.e. every 20m (BCA'13: 50m). Allocate space for a wheelchair. (If walkway is on a slope, place the wheelchair parking area at landings and closer to the up-slope.)  
*Serves as a rest area for the elderly and frail patients.*
2. Place seats 300mm away from railings.  
*To avoid possibility of head hitting the railings.*
3. Seat design: Single piece with back rest and minimal curves, made from non-slip material. Include armrests in between seats and at both ends.  
*Armrests help the elderly get up from the seat.*

### SEAT DIMENSIONS

Width: **minimum 450mm (for single seat)**  
 Depth: **380mm**  
 Height: **450mm**  
 Height of backrest: **500mm**  
 Height of armrest from seat: **230mm**  
 Width of armrest with rounded edges: **50mm**

### D) Flooring

1. Non-slip flooring with good gradient of not more than 1:40 cross fall for proper drainage.
2. Include edge protection (75mm height, yellow strip colour) and tactile for linkway adjacent to internal road.  
(BCA'13: Ramps and landings not adjacent to wall shall have an edge protection i.e. a kerb with a minimum height of 75mm.)  
*Prevents wheelchairs from slipping onto the road.*
3. Use contrasting colours to indicate a change in floor level.  
*Yellow is consistently used and recommended to signify 'alert'.*
4. Place tactile warning indicators at road crossing junctions.



## 1.2 Lighting - Exterior

Provides safe, illuminated passage at night.

### A) Pedestrian Walkway

1. Position light fittings and posts where they will not be hazardous to the visually impaired.
2. Ensure sufficient light fittings to provide even brightness and glare-free illumination.  
*The visually impaired and elderly may have difficulty adapting to variation in brightness.*
3. Avoid using lightings with poor colour rendering such as high and low pressure lamps. Source of illumination chosen should not be deficient in the blue spectrum.  
*Colours help the eyes sense movement and perceive depth, especially for the elderly and visually impaired.*
4. Provide lighting of minimum Ra 40.
5. Minimum lighting level of 25 lux at floor level.  
*Illuminating Engineers Society of North America recommends 22 lux for commercial areas which includes public accessible campus.*

### B) External Stairways, Ramps and Hazardous Areas

1. Provide a minimum of 100 lux at floor or staircase tread levels for lighting at external stairways and ramps.
2. Provide additional lighting at hazardous areas (e.g. change in elevation) with clear warning signage.

### C) Signage

1. Pedestrian walkway signage to be matt finished and illuminated at night with a minimum of 200 lux. Glare-free lighting to be provided if signage is not backlit.