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| **C1-C33** | **Description** | **Access rating** | **Priority rating** | **Notes** |
| C1 | Is each corridor/passageway/aisle wide enough for a wheelchair user to manoeuvre and for other people to pass? |  |  | 1.5 meters is the recommended minimum width, although some historic and older buildings may be narrower than this. |
| C2 | Is each corridor free from obstruction to wheelchair users and from hazards to people with impaired vision? |  |  | This could be furniture or apparatus such as fire extinguishers sticking out but not obvious, due to colour contrast or other objects obscuring them. This could also be ‘dog legs’ in the corridor or where rooms go out onto corridors that pose a risk of people walking into others; viewing mirrors on the ceiling can help with this. |
| C3 | Are there good colour contrasts between walls, doors and flooring to enable people with a visual impairment to navigate and detect hazards? |  |  | There should be at least a 30-point LRV difference in colour. (LRV value is on all colour cards found in paint shops – 1 is white, 100 is black) |
| C4 | Are corridors noisy and echoey when walking or talking? |  |  | This can have a negative impact on some people that are hard of hearing, some people with Nero-diversity and people with visual impairments and can be partially avoided by having some furniture that sound bounces off, or soft art on the walls/ceilings that absorbs noise. |
| C5 | Do lobbies allow all users to clear one door before approaching the next with minimal manoeuvre? |  |  | Lobbies can be any area where there is an entrance door and exit door to the destination area, usually quite small. Example: some toilets have a small lobby between the corridor and toilet or corridor to a lift. |
| C6 | Is turning space in lobbies adequate? |  |  | Normally marked as a 1.5 metre area, but some powered chairs might need a larger area. |
| C7 | Are doors within corridors and entering rooms accessible? (See section 2 – doors) |  |  | Reminder that section 2 may be needed along with this section. |
| C8 | Does natural and artificial lighting avoid glare and silhouetting for people with visual impairments? |  |  | This could be the way the sun casts shadows in a corridor or room that makes it difficult for people with a visual impairment to see the route or layout of a room clearly. This could also be objects put on windows that cast shadows. |
| C9 | Are there visual clues for people to navigate? |  |  | These are usually floor numbers, names of rooms, specific colours or directional markings that helps people understand where they are and indicate where people need to go to reach a specific area. |
| C10 | Do floor surfaces: |  |  |  |
|  | (a) allow ease of movement for wheelchair users? |  |  | Consider things like different flooring e.g. lots of changes from carpet to hard floor to rubber and if there are raised lips between. How thick the pile is in the carpet? This can make wheeling difficult. |
|  | (b) avoid light reflection and sound reverberation? |  |  | Lots of different flooring e.g. shiny floors with glare to matt flooring and back can make navigation difficult for some people. Empty corridors with hard surfaces can make sound reverberate and make it difficult to understand conversations or announcements. Well-positioned furniture or soft art on the walls can make a lot of difference. |
| C11 | Are direction and/or information signs visible from both sitting and standing eye levels? Are they in sentence case, and large enough type to be read by those with impaired vision? |  |  | As with external signage (section 1, A14) consideration should be given to location, contrast, fonts and imagery used. |
| C12 | Is lighting designed to meet a wide range of needs? |  |  | The type of lighting can make a difference for people with visual impairments and some people with neurodiverse conditions; the general rule is corridors and general areas should be around 300 lux and reception/where ICT is being used around 500 lux. |
| C13 | Are rooms maintained to reduce hazards for people with visual disabilities? |  |  |  |
| C14 | Are there quiet spaces for people to go when needed? |  |  | Some people may have low moods or sensory overload; having a quiet area will help them manage this. |
| C15 | Can you adjust lighting and noise to be softer to reduce stress and sensory overload in specific areas? |  |  | Bright lighting can have a negative impact on some people that struggle with sensory overload or have some forms of visual impairment, being able to dim the lights within an area/room can help people self-manage |
| C16 | Are seating arrangements/spaces suitable for use by people with visual impairments? |  |  | Consider the layout of the room, and the colour contrast of chairs/tables to background colours. Good contrast can help people navigate and be independent. |
| C17 | Are seating arrangements/spaces suitable for wheelchair users/people with limited balance? |  |  | Consider how wheelchair users access seating areas and tables: can they be part of their group/class or do they have to sit separately from their classmates? Do chairs have solid or locking wheels to stop them from moving if a person is transferring, and do some chairs have arm rests to help people stand? A mixed environment is best. Can wheelchair users access and get their legs under tables? |
| C18 | Are furniture, whiteboards, books, resources etc. at a height and location that allows them to be accessed by all? |  |  | Consider height so that all can reach and interact, and consider location regarding obstacles preventing people to access. |
| C19 | Are serveries/counters accessible to all users, including those with hearing impairments? |  |  | Food serveries in shops and restaurants can enable people to be independent if at the right height (approx. 700mm) and designed correctly. Where this isn’t possible, is there someone available to assist? Is there a hearing loop at the till serving area? Are menus and other information easy to read or is there assistance available for people that may need it? |
| C20 | If the building has fixed seating are there also associated spaces for wheelchair users and at regular intervals on long routes? |  |  | This might be in assembly, in the dining area or in a sports hall where fixed seating or benches are used. |
| C21 | Is it possible for wheelchair users and people with other disabilities to approach and use all vending machines/drinking water dispensers etc.? |  |  | Consider height of coin slot, information displayed and how items are dispensed. |
| C22 | Are all fittings readily distinguishable from their background? |  |  | This could be switches, power door pads, coat hooks or other fixtures. Good contrast between walls and fixtures will help independence. This doesn’t mean redecorating; having a contrasting colour plate behind the fixture will help. |
| C24 | Where there are display stands, bookstalls etc., are they visible/reachable/accessible by people with disabilities? |  |  |  |
| C26 | Is any staff accommodation suitable for use by people with disabilities including wheelchair users, with slip-resistant floor, reduced-level kitchen units and sink and lever action taps? |  |  |  |
| C28 | Is the main reception area equipped with induction loops for people with hearing aids? |  |  |  |
| C29 | Are all areas for assemblies/meetings equipped with an induction loop system? |  |  | Some areas may not be suitable and there are different solutions depending on building, location and need – consider getting advice. |
| C30 | If induction loops are not fitted in all areas, do you have portable induction loops available for deaf and hard of hearing people? |  |  | As above |
| C31 | Are relevant induction loops within teaching areas linked to A/V equipment? |  |  | This will enable some people to better hear video and audio content or be part of a video/audio call. |
| C32 | Is the functioning and operation of induction loops checked regularly? |  |  | Should be checked at least monthly, ideally more. |
| C33 | Are telephones fitted with inductive loop couplers? |  |  | This will be in the specification of the telephones; it better enables people with hearing aids to use a telephone. |
| **Action** | | | **Date by** | **Owner** |
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