



SOC2.1

Design for all



Objective

Our objective is to make the entire environment we build around ourselves accessible to everyone and without restrictions on its use, whatever their personal situation.

Benefits

If the principles of barrier-free building have already been incorporated when planning the building work, irrespective of whether there are currently people with disabilities or impairments using the building, this foresight will largely eliminate any costs that adapting the building would require, as well as the complication of the work that these modifications would involve. Barrier-free design makes buildings more attractive to all user groups, especially to people with impaired motor skills, sensory impairments and cognitive impairments. With the current change in demographics, people's differences should be celebrated as something that opens up possibilities.

Contribution to overriding sustainability goals



CONTRIBUTION TO THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGS) OF THE UNITED NATIONS (UN)

CONTRIBUTION TO THE GERMAN SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY

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 Significant	8.5 Appropriate work for all men, women, people with disabilities	
	10.2 Inclusivity facilitated	
	11.7 Access to public spaces and green spaces	
 Moderate		10.2 Distributive justice



Outlook

The requirements for barrier-free design are not expected to become stricter in the future.

Share of total score

	SHARE	WEIGHTING FACTOR
Office Assembly buildings	3.1%	3
Education	3.6%	4
Residential	4.3%	4
Hotel	2.9%	3
Consumer market Shopping centre	4.5%	4
Department stores		
Logistics Production	0.0%	0



EVALUATION

The barrier-free design criterion is an exclusion criterion in the DGNB certification system (this does not apply to the New logistics buildings and New production buildings schemes). If a building does not fulfil the minimum requirements for barrier-free design, it cannot be awarded a certificate.

The criterion is evaluated in both qualitative and quantitative terms based on how well it fulfils barrier-free design requirements. The more areas of the building that are barrier-free and are accessible to and can be used by people with impaired motor skills, sensory impairments and/or cognitive impairments without significant difficulty and generally without requiring help from other people, the better the outcome of the evaluation for the building. For the scheme **Assembly buildings** there are only two quality levels.

For some schemes, additional points can be awarded within the quality levels. A maximum of 100 points can be awarded for this criterion.

NO.	INDICATOR	POINTS
1	Quality level 1/DGNB minimum requirement	
1.1	Degree of barrier-free design	
	Office Education Residential Hotel Shopping centre	10
	Department stores Consumer market	Max. 20
	Assembly buildings	Max. 50
	The requirements of the national building regulations with regard to barrier-free design have been fulfilled. The following has been implemented as a minimum:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Internal and external infrastructure: Access routes to entrances, entrances and areas in which to manoeuvre in front of the entrance door(s) (and lift, if installed) and the associated circulation and secondary areas and general areas of the building that are important for the use are barrier-free in accordance with the ISO 21542:2021* [Accessibility and usability of the built environment], alternatively DIN 18040 can be used as a valid standard. ■ Barrier-free infrastructure for all the units in the building, regardless of whether these are used by one or a number of different users. ■ Dedicated circulation areas for disabled passenger car parking spaces ■ Operating information (e.g. for entrance doors, lift) provided in line with the "multiple-sense principle" ("at-least-two-senses principle" – e.g. visual, audible, tactile). ■ At least one barrier-free toilet cubicle can be accessed from a public area. Access is provided even where there are separate use areas in the building and is placed on an equal footing with other bathroom facilities in terms of its location (equal status for a barrier-free toilet cubicle on a basement storey is only achieved if, for example, other, standard toilet cubicles are also provided as part of the bathroom facilities and their furnishings match those in the over ground building area). 	

* With an **exception** regarding the unobstructed door width: The minimum unobstructed width of a doorway(s), as well as entrance width of elevator(s) and barrier free toilet(s) must be at least 900 mm. All other recommendatory requirements in this standard must be considered as mandatory.



For **Residential** :

- Barrier-free bathroom facilities must be installed in barrier-free housing units accordingly.

For **Department stores** **Consumer market** :

- A barrier-free toilet cubicle must be provided in rented areas of Department stores, department stores and consumer markets with a sales area $\geq 3000 \text{ m}^2$.
- **Additional points for quality level 1:** A barrier-free toilet cubicle has been provided in rented areas of Department stores, department stores and consumer markets with a sales area $< 3000 \text{ m}^2$.

+ 10

Also in **Department stores** **Consumer market** **Shopping centre** :

- Staff entrances have either been implemented in the form of dedicated barrier-free staff entrances or barrier-free access has been provided in the main entrance areas via the publicly accessible general areas (mall), provided that access to all units is barrier-free

Also in **Residential**:

- Barrier-free residential dwellings (2% from the total number of dwellings in the building, but at least 2 units) in accordance with the recommendations of the ISO 21542:2021 standard or DIN 18040-2
- General areas of the building (including the dwelling entrance doors) must be designed to allow for unrestricted use by people in wheelchairs (see the footnote above). This applies at least to the storeys with barrier-free dwellings.

Also in **Assembly buildings**

- A detailed overall concept for accessibility was created. At least all publicly accessible areas are "barrier-free" in accordance with ISO 21542:2021 or DIN 18040-1.
- Easily accessible, barrier-free sanitary rooms are arranged in all use areas.

2 Quality level 2

2.1 Degree of barrier-free design

Office **Education** **Hotel** **Shopping centre** **Department stores** **Consumer market**
Residential

25

Max. 40

- Quality level 1/DGNB minimum requirement has been achieved.
- A detailed overall barrier-free design concept has been devised.

In addition, use-specific building areas have been designed to be barrier-free as follows:

Office

- At least 10% of the areas designated as workspaces, including the areas that are relevant for operational reasons and the associated circulation and secondary areas
- The requisite barrier-free toilet cubicles are located in these areas.

Education

- All rooms/areas dedicated to teaching, including the associated circulation and secondary areas/rooms



- The requisite barrier-free toilet cubicles in these areas (on each of the relevant storeys)

Residential

- At least 25% of all dwellings (in accordance with the recommendations of the ISO 21542:2021 standard or DIN 18040 - 2), including the associated circulation and secondary areas (footnote from QL1 must be considered for general areas of the building and for dwellings main entrance doors).
- **Additional points for quality level 2:** Of this 25%, every eighth dwelling (one as an absolute minimum) is designed to be barrier-free and to allow for unrestricted use by people in wheelchairs (footnote from QL1 to be considered also for internal areas of the dwellings)

+ 15

Hotel

- 1% of all rooms (one room as an absolute minimum) comply with the requirements of category non-domestic buildings ISO 21542:2021 or DIN 18040 (the footnote from the QL1 to be considered)

Shopping centre Department stores Consumer market

- At least 25% of the sales area (def. in Appendix A) in the building plus all areas of the outdoor facilities that are a necessary part of the infrastructure

3 Quality level 3

3.1 Degree of barrier-free design

Office Education Hotel Shopping centre Department stores Consumer market

50

Residential

Max. 65

- Quality level 1/DGNB minimum requirement has been achieved.
- A detailed overall barrier-free design concept has been devised.

In addition, use-specific building areas have been designed to be barrier-free as follows:

Office

- At least 50% of the areas designated as workspaces, including the areas that are relevant for operational reasons and the associated circulation and secondary areas
- The requisite barrier-free toilet cubicles are located in these areas.

Office Education Residential

- At least 25% of the areas that people can traverse or spend time in outdoors (where present)

Education

- Quality level 2 has been achieved.
- At least 25% of the areas designated as workspaces, including the areas that are relevant for operational reasons and the associated circulation and secondary areas
- The requisite barrier-free toilet cubicles in these areas

Residential

- At least 50% of all dwellings (in accordance with the recommendations of the ISO 21542:2021 standard or DIN 18040 - 2), including the associated circulation and secondary areas (footnote from QL1 must be considered for general areas of the building and for dwellings main entrance doors).
- **Additional points for quality level 3:** Of this 50%, every eighth dwelling (one as an absolute minimum) is designed to be barrier-free and to allow for

+ 15



unrestricted use by people in wheelchairs (footnote from QL1 to be considered also for internal areas of the dwellings)

Hotel

- In accommodation with 13 or more rooms, 5% of all rooms are adapted to the needs of people with mobility, hearing and visual impairments in accordance with categories non-domestic buildings ISO 21542:2021 or DIN 18040 (the footnote from the QL1 to be considered)

Shopping centre Department stores Consumer market

- At least 50% of the sales area in the building plus at least 25% of the areas that people can traverse or spend time in in the outdoor facilities

Also in Shopping centre :

50% areas designated as workspaces for running the building (centre), including the areas that are relevant for operational reasons and the associated circulation and secondary areas

Quality level 4

4.1 **Degree of barrier-free design**

Office Education Residential Shopping centre Department stores Consumer market

75

Hotel

Max. 90

- Quality level 1/DGNB minimum requirement has been achieved.
- A detailed overall barrier-free design concept has been devised.

In addition, use-specific building areas have been designed to be barrier-free as follows:

Office

- At least 75% of the areas designated as workspaces, including the areas that are relevant for operational reasons and the associated circulation and secondary areas
- The requisite barrier-free toilet cubicles are located in these areas.

Office Education Residential

- At least 50% of the areas that people can traverse or spend time in outdoors (where present)

Education

- Quality level 2 has been achieved.
- at least 50% of the areas designated as workspaces, including the areas that are relevant for operational reasons and the associated circulation and secondary areas
- The requisite barrier-free toilet cubicles in these areas

Residential

- At least 75% of all dwellings (in accordance with the recommendations of the ISO 21542:2021 standard or DIN 18040 - 2), including the associated circulation and secondary areas (footnote from QL1 must be considered for general areas of the building and for dwellings main entrance doors).
- **Additional points for quality level 4:** Of this 75%, every eighth dwelling (one +15 as an absolute minimum) is designed to be barrier-free and to allow for unrestricted use by people in wheelchairs (footnote from QL1 to be considered also for internal areas of the dwellings)

Hotel

- In accommodation with 13 or more rooms, 8% of all rooms (one room as an



absolute minimum) are adapted to the needs of people with mobility, hearing and visual impairments in accordance with categories non-domestic buildings ISO 21542:2021 or DIN 18040 (the footnote from the QL1 to be considered)

- At least 50% of the areas that people can traverse or spend time in outdoors (where present)

Shopping centre **Department stores** **Consumer market**

- At least 75% of the sales area in the building plus at least 50% of the areas that people can traverse or spend time in in the outdoor facilities
- Also provided that: 75% areas designated as workspaces for running the centre, including the areas that are relevant for operational reasons and the associated circulation and secondary areas (may not apply to new Department stores/new consumer markets)

5 Quality level 5

5.1 Degree of barrier-free design

Hotel **Office** **Education** **Residential** **Shopping centre** **Department stores** **Consumer market** **Assembly buildings**

100

- Quality level 1/DGNB minimum requirement has been achieved.
- A detailed overall barrier-free design concept has been devised

Also: Barrier-free (in accordance with the applicable standard(s) and the generally accepted rules of good engineering practice) areas:

Office

- At least 95% of the areas designated as workspaces, including the areas that are relevant for operational reasons and the associated circulation and secondary areas
- The requisite barrier-free toilet cubicles are located in these areas.

Office **Education** **Residential**

- At least 75% of the areas people can traverse or spend time in in the outdoor facilities (where present)

Education

- Quality level 2 has been achieved.
- All areas designated as workspaces, including the areas that are relevant for operational reasons and the associated circulation and secondary areas
- The requisite barrier-free toilet cubicles in these areas

Residential

- At least 95% of all dwellings (in accordance with the recommendations of the ISO 21542:2021 standard or DIN 18040 - 2), including the associated circulation and secondary areas (footnote from QL1 must be considered for general areas of the building and for dwellings main entrance doors). Of this 95%, every eighth dwelling (one as an absolute minimum) is designed to be barrier-free and to allow for unrestricted use by people in wheelchairs (footnote from QL1 to be considered also for internal areas of the dwellings)

Hotel

- In accommodation with 13 or more rooms, 10% of all rooms (one room as an absolute minimum) are adapted to the needs of people with mobility, hearing and visual impairments in accordance with categories non-domestic buildings



- ISO 21542:2021 or DIN 18040 (the footnote from the QL1 to be considered)
- 100% of the areas that people can traverse or spend time in outdoors (where present)

Shopping centre Department stores Consumer market

- At least 95% of the sales area in the building plus at least 75% of the areas that people can traverse or spend time in in the outdoor facilities
- Also provided that: 95% areas designated as workspaces for running the centre, including the areas that are relevant for operational reasons and the associated circulation and secondary areas (may not apply to new Department stores/new consumer markets)

Assembly buildings

- The overall concept for building accessibility was created by an expert with the involvement of a responsible officer from the public sector (if local regulation of barrier free building exists). +10

Barrier-free design of workplaces:

- Barrier-free design of at least 10 - 95% of workplace areas, including the office-work relevant areas, also associated circulation and secondary areas, the required barrier-free toilet rooms are arranged in these areas +2 - 10

Circulation spaces:

- At least 10 - 100% of the accessible areas and the common areas of the outdoor facilities are barrier-free (in accordance with applicable standards and the generally recognized rules of technology). +1 - 10

Sanitary areas:

- There is at least one barrier-free toilet in each sanitary facility. Alternatively, it is ensured that barrier-free sanitary areas are easily and quickly accessible for people with restricted mobility (without elevator routes) and that these can be used by people with different mobility restrictions (different space requirements). +5

Space for spectators:

- In assembly rooms, at least 2% of the visitor spaces (but at least four spaces) are available for wheelchair users along with additional seats for accompanying persons in the immediate vicinity. +5

Alternatively:

- Designated barrier-free spectator seats for people with mobile devices (e.g. wheelchair users) was implemented in different arrangements in the room. Thereby space is available in at least 3 different price categories.

- The proportion of wheelchair spaces was adapted to an above-average need (> 2% of the visitor spaces, e.g. in health resorts or bathing resorts). +2

- In addition to the seats designed for wheelchair users, an appropriate number of seats in different qualities / equipment is offered, which offer better recognizability and / or increased comfort for people with impaired motor or sensory impairment:

- Seating that makes getting up e.g. by not too low seat height and grip options in the armrests +2

- Seats that contrast with surrounding surfaces +2

- Wider seats for tall people +2

- Devices are provided on furniture (e.g. on tables or chairs) on which walking aids such as sticks or crutches can be safely placed. +2



Equal participation:

- Podiums, orchestra and / or stage areas are accessible by ramps / elevators / lifting platforms for people with mobile mobility devices both from the visitor area and from the artist area. +5
- In all barrier-free areas furniture is designed in a way that they can be easily used by people with restricted mobility (wheelchair-accessible / height-adjustable). The furniture is part of the detailed overall concept for accessibility. +5
- Exhibition areas / showcases / exhibits are designed in all areas of the barrier-free areas in such a way that they are easily and completely recognizable for people with restricted mobility. Information aids can be used equally. The exhibition concept is accordingly part of the detailed overall concept for accessibility. +5

The minimum requirement to be fulfilled, a linear interpolation between the individual quality levels is possible.



SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING AND SYNERGIES

Sustainability reporting

The percentage of the building that consists of barrier-free areas and the number of barrier-free bathroom facilities are good key performance indicators (KPIs) to report.

NO.	KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS (KPIs)	UNIT
KPI 1	The percentage of barrier-free areas (or (housing) units) in the building, if appropriate differentiated by areas that allow for unrestricted use by people in wheelchairs	[%]
KPI 2	Number of barrier-free bathroom facilities	[number]
KPI 3	Percentage of barrier-free outdoor areas that people can traverse	[%]
KPI 4	Application of Levels (s) indicator 2.3 “Design for adaptability and renovation” (Level 1, L1.4., 4.) “Checklist Adaptation of residential properties to life changes” was carried out. Data has been transferred to the L1.5 reporting format.	[-]

Synergies with DGNB system applications

- **DGNB OPERATION:** Structural (and organisational) provisions that afford inclusive access and accommodate the needs of families and senior citizens are reflected positively in the evaluation under criterion SOC9.2 in the Building in use scheme.
- **DGNB RENOVATED BUILDINGS:** There are high synergies with criterion SOC2.1 in the Renovated buildings scheme.
- **DGNB INTERIORS:** There are synergies with criterion SOC2.1 in the Interiors scheme.
- **DGNB DISTRICT:** Barrier-free design for outdoor spaces is evaluated under criterion SOC2.1 of the Urban district and Business district schemes.



APPENDIX A – DETAILED DESCRIPTION

I. Relevance

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II. Additional explanation

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III. Method

When evaluating the barrier-free design of a building, the extent to which all people have equal access to and use of the building is examined and assessed.

All buildings that are to be certified must fulfil the barrier-free design requirements of the building regulations in accordance with the applicable standard(s) and the generally accepted rules of good engineering practice; they must fulfil the "DGNB minimum requirement" as an absolute minimum. The DGNB minimum requirement is based on the most recent applicable international building norm, which constitute standard and minimum building regulations and are used by states as the basis for their state building regulations. Assessment is implemented through the ISO 21542:2021 [Accessibility and usability of the built environment].

It is also advisable to use the latest version of the "Berlin-Design for all" [Accessible Public Buildings] guide as an aid to planning and as a planning tool. This describes fields of action and potential solutions for implementing the objectives and requirements of ISO 21542:2021.

Barrier-free design at the planning and construction stages

The planning phase offers the greatest opportunities for influencing the implementation of barrier-free design in the form of structural measures. Due to the complexity of the various legal bases of barrier-free building, it is advisable to enlist the services of experts in order to implement the planning and provide specialist advice throughout the project.

In order to incorporate all relevant aspects of barrier-free design in the planning and construction phases, it is of paramount importance that the specific needs of the project are established at the outset. The requirements ascertained from this are generally based on the specifications agreed with the building owner as part of requirements planning (e.g. barrier-free workstations and workspaces), and are integrated into an overall barrier-free design concept and incorporated into draft and detailed designs.

From quality level 2 onwards, an overall barrier-free design concept must be devised. This should provide information on the scope of the building requirements that must be fulfilled, as well as any retrofitting work that may need to be carried out at a later date. Special barrier-free design requirements for workstations and workspaces that have been established, e.g. in consultation with the representative bodies for people with severe disabilities, should also be described and represented in the overall concept (where this exists). The concept can also include solutions that fulfil the objectives of ISO 21542:2021 but that are not expressly stated in this ISO standard.



Barrier-free design measures for the building

In all publicly accessible and non-public areas of the building, all building requirements must be fulfilled essentially in line with the generally accepted rules of good engineering practice. This includes, for example, full accessibility, areas in which to manoeuvre, door and corridor widths, preparations for support rails near the toilet.

In areas that are not open to the public, aids such as a guidance system, contrasts, tactile elements, etc., can be retrofitted at a later date (provided these are not required immediately for performing certain activities when the building first enters into use). Full documentary evidence must be provided for all the retrofitting work in the form of plans with a well-conceived overall design concept (list of measures that are included in the plan but have yet to be implemented).

Barrier-free building areas:

Barrier-free use encompasses various areas, especially the "publicly accessible areas" and the areas designated as workspaces, including the associated circulation and secondary areas. Circulation areas and outdoor facilities are included in the assessment, since these generally form the outdoor infrastructure.

Other areas of the building are described in the usage-specific description.

Publicly accessible areas:

According to this criterion "publicly accessible areas" are areas of the building that are intended to allow anyone (the building's users and/or visitors) to travel across and/or use them, e.g.:

- Entrance areas and foyers
- Cloakrooms
- Sales rooms
- Public bathroom facilities
- Offices designed to accommodate visitors
- Counters and waiting areas
- Press and representation areas
- Rooms offering food and accommodation
- Exhibition rooms and event halls
- Reading rooms, open-access library areas
- Teaching and conference rooms
- Rooms for sport
- Associated infrastructure areas or corridors adjoining the rooms listed above

For the purposes of this criterion, it does not matter whether the services offered are public or private, and whether they are provided free of charge or for a charge.



Areas designated as workspaces:

Areas that are not open to the public are predominantly used as workspaces. Areas designated as workspaces are areas required for performing the normal range of activities, such as:

- Working rooms (e.g. office rooms, laboratories)
- Meeting and conference rooms
- Storage, machinery and ancillary rooms
- Break and ready rooms
- Kitchenettes and cafeterias
- First-aid rooms
- Bathroom facilities
- Internal infrastructure (circulation routes, ramps, stairways, doors, escape routes, emergency exits)

If additional areas are required for performing the normal range of activities, these must also be designed to be barrier-free. Barrier-free design must be implemented in all areas that are relevant for operational reasons.

Circulation areas and outdoor facilities:

Where there are areas that people can spend time in outdoors, documentary evidence must be provided of the extent to which these allow for barrier-free access and can be used for their intended purpose.

Sales areas:

For the purposes of this criterion sales rooms are defined as follows:

- Salesrooms (Department stores, shop rooms, kiosks, including store windows)
- Exhibition spaces (Exhibition halls, sample rooms)
- Operating rooms (Sorting rooms, distribution rooms, packing rooms, dispatch rooms, supply and Disposal of bases)



APPENDIX 1

Documentary evidence template

Confirmation of the planning and implementation of barrier-free design measures for the building:

Assurance by the appointed architect or expert that the building complies with the barrier-free design requirements listed in the criterion. The architect or expert must be suitably qualified.

We, _____, hereby confirm that the barrier-free design requirements in accordance with the quality level (as per DGNB criterion SOC2.1)

specified below of the _____ scheme

have been planned and implemented in the _____ project.

REQUIREMENT	POINTS (ENTER)	REQUIREMENT FULFILLED
Quality level 1 has been achieved. Documentary evidence has been appended.	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quality level: _____ for scheme: _____ has been achieved. Please note: The DGNB reserves the right to request individual pieces of documentary evidence on a random basis at a later date as part of the conformity inspection.	_____	<input type="checkbox"/>

Date

Signature of the appointed architect/expert

Stamp

The auditor hereby confirms that they have checked that the information contained in the relevant documents is a true and fair representation of the facts:

Date

Auditor's signature

Stamp



IV. Usage-specific description

Dwellings: Residential

Areas specific to the Residential category that are also relevant generally include:

- External infrastructure (including the building entrance)
- Internal infrastructure (after the building entrance) – stairwells, incl. lifts and doors, etc., including the entrance to individual dwellings
- Dwellings
- Ancillary rooms such as basement rooms, storage areas for wheelchairs/walking aids, assessed by quantity and quality

Trading spaces: Consumer market Shopping centre Department stores

Retail establishments are publicly accessible buildings with barrier-free building specifications that are often covered in the state building regulations, the incorporated technical building requirements and the state-specific retail establishment regulations. Requirements with regard to circulation areas, changing rooms, floor coverings, check-out areas, service counters and the design of navigation systems, etc. can be found in ISO 21542 and must be fulfilled. Measures that must be planned and implemented by the tenant must be confirmed by the tenant. This confirmation must be included with the other documentary evidence submitted for the purposes of certification; where the tenant is not yet known, confirmation of these measures must be provided for in the form of a tenant interior finishing obligation in the tenancy agreement.

Furnishing requirements intended to facilitate use by people with impaired motor skills, sensory impairments and/or cognitive impairments are also beneficial in the overall barrier-free design concept that is to be devised from quality level 2 onwards, and should be incorporated from the planning stage. These include, for example, sales display cabinets, sales counters and shelving systems that allow goods in self-service areas to be reached.

Assembly buildings

“Assembly buildings” are publicly accessible buildings, whose structural requirements for barrier-free construction are taken into account in the state building regulations. Specifications for circulation areas, seating, toilet rooms, fire protection equipment and the design of orientation systems are, among others to be found and implemented according to ISO 21542 or DIN 18040 – 1.

If the planning and implementation of above stated measures is in the responsibility of a tenant or the operator, their implementation must be confirmed and enclosed with the documentation for the certification.

For “Assembly buildings”, creation of an overall **concept for barrier-free access** is already required in quality level 1. Since this is all about the “publicly accessible buildings”, all publicly accessible areas must be designed in a way that independent, equal and safe use of these areas is possible for all building users, including people with disabilities.

The overall concept for barrier-free access is intended to provide information on the scope of the building's technical requirements that enable people with motor or sensory impairments to use the building autonomously. This also includes enabling them to actively participate in self-rescue in the event of an emergency (taking into account fire protection and escape route security). It is recommended that an expert for accessibility accompanies the preparation of the concept with the involvement of a responsible representative for people with disabilities* (if possible*, since state and district representatives – not always available in the countries without statutory regulation).

For “Assembly buildings”, from quality level 5 assessment is carried out on the basis of qualitatively and



quantitatively implemented aspects.

Accessible design of workplaces:

additional requirements for the barrier-free design of workplaces, which are presented and structurally implemented in the overall concept will be rated positively.

Traffic areas areal/campus situation:

In the case of building blocks, requirements for the route concept between the individual buildings and functions must be included.

Circulation areas in the building:

All circulation areas in “Assembly buildings” are designed in a way that they can be used by all user groups in a comfortable and independent manner (e.g. stairs should have a barrier-free, equivalent quality for path routes (Ramps / elevator), doors should be easy to open, close and pass through for all users).

Cash registers / checkpoints allow safe and unhindered use of all users (e.g. wheelchair users, people of short stature or people who depend on the help of other people or aids) with sufficient passage widths and movement areas.

Sanitary areas:

The quick accessibility of barrier-free toilets and sufficient space in the sanitary areas for people with restricted mobility have often of great importance. Barrier-free sanitary areas / toilets are to be planned in a way that:

- that these are conveniently located in the building, thus ensuring easy and quick access for people with restricted mobility;
- that these can be used by people with different mobility restrictions (different space requirements);

Space for spectators:

The implementation of more space for people with reduced senses or people with reduced mobility (e.g. wheelchair users) along with the associated seats for accompanying persons (or assistance dogs) is also rated positively with a view to demographic change. Seats should be available for different users. This applies to both the number of seats and their equipment (e.g. armrests and backrests, legible seat numbering, support of the recognizability of the spectator seats through the use of contrasts to surrounding surfaces). Safe and comfortable access to the spectator seats (platforms / ramps), as well as an appropriate view of the performance areas (e.g. through a suitable seat height) and good hearing quality through the use of suitable hearing enhancement systems must also be guaranteed. This must already be taken into account in the conception and planning (for fixed, but also for loose chairs).

The implementation of more space for sensory or motor-impaired people (e.g. wheelchair users) along with associated seats for accompanying persons (or assistance dogs) is rated positively with a view to demographic change.

For a positive evaluation:

- Seats in different qualities (e.g. seat size / equipment) are offered;
- Seats are offered in different (spectator) areas and price categories and thus enable a seat selection that promotes the integration of people with disabilities;
- the proportion of wheelchair spaces is adapted to an above-average need (location and event-specific, such as in health resorts / bathing resorts);
- at least 2% of the seats plus seats for accompanying persons (in the immediate vicinity) are implemented. For the big number of countries, a doubling due to demographic change makes sense.
- Devices are provided on furniture (e.g. on tables or chairs) on which walking aids such as sticks or crutches can be safely placed.



Equal participation:

“Assembly buildings” are buildings in which events, assemblies, exhibitions and / or cultural performances take place. In order to allow people with motor and / or sensory impairments to participate in what can be “experienced” in the building, it is necessary not only to guarantee structural accessibility, but also to create opportunities that enable those affected to participate equally. This can be done, for example, with the help of appropriately designed furniture, the use of technical aids and various forms of presentation, information and communication that take into account the needs of the user.

“Assembly buildings” should offer solutions for all categories of disabilities, in order not only to enable those affected to enter the building, but also to convey the contents of the exhibition to them. The overall concept for accessibility should therefore also take into account aspects that go beyond structural accessibility:

- Podiums, orchestra and / or stage areas should be accessible from both the visitor area and the artist area (e.g. with the help of ramps / elevators / lifting platforms, taking into account the multi-sensory principle);
- Furniture should be designed in all areas of the barrier-free areas in such a way that it can be easily used by people with reduced mobility (e.g. by taking into account the ability to drive under or height adjustment of tables and lecterns, including technology such as microphone / illumination or consideration of visibility and usability at the counter height from both a sitting and a standing position);
- Exhibition areas / showcases / exhibits and their content should be designed in all areas of the barrier-free areas in such a way that they are easily recognizable and understandable for people with motor and sensorics disabilities with the help of various information and communication aids (e.g. via electro-acoustic sound systems, audio signals, Lighting, tactile plans). The exhibition concept is accordingly part of the detailed overall concept for accessibility;



APPENDIX B – DOCUMENTATION

I. Required documentation

Documentation that must be provided:

Documentation for "Quality level 1/DGNB minimum requirement":

General explanations and descriptions of the building's barrier-free design. Relevant excerpts from plans in which the areas in which to manoeuvre, clearance widths, etc. that are a necessary part of barrier-free design are clearly marked and represented with dimensions:

- Relevant plans (e.g. floor plans showing the circulation areas between all the use areas, ground floor plan with outdoor facilities and transition to the public space, including car parks).
- Relevant details (transitions, navigation systems, operating elements, fixtures, equipment, etc.)
- Photo documentation
- Confirmation by the appointed architect or expert (in accordance with Appendix 1) that the building complies with the minimum barrier-free design requirements listed in this criterion.

Documentary evidence and confirmation of the planning and implementation of barrier-free design measures for the building for quality levels 2–5:

The areas defined as barrier-free workspaces and the outdoor spaces in which people can spend time must be drawn and labelled on the floor plans and outdoor facilities plan, which must be submitted. In addition, assurance by the architect or expert that the building complies with the barrier-free design requirements listed in the criterion is acceptable as documentary evidence (see Appendix 1). The architect or expert must be suitably qualified.

The DGNB reserves the right to request individual pieces of documentary evidence on a random basis at a later date as part of the conformity inspection. The documentary evidence that is required in such cases is as follows:

Information on the building's barrier-free design

- Detailed description of the **overall concept** of the barrier-free design outside and inside the building, including all the barrier-free design measures.
- Overall concept
- Documentary evidence of the individual measures as part of planned retrofitting work stipulated in the concept



The following must be submitted for the (indoor and outdoor) areas defined as barrier-free:

- Floor space list featuring the barrier-free working and use areas and specifying the proportion of barrier-free floor space (demonstrating compliance with the areas required in the quality level). Here, the proportion of barrier-free floor space is stated in relation to the usable area (UA according to the definition under the [T&D_04]).
- Documentary evidence of barrier-free design based on plans and photos: The barrier-free rooms (incl. the barrier-free toilet cubicles), areas in which to manoeuvre, corridors, door widths, etc. must be drawn, marked and labelled with dimensions using photos or plans:
 - Relevant floor plans, e.g. for a standard floor, site plan (showing the outdoor facilities), attic and, if appropriate, basement floor/underground garage
 - Relevant sections and detailed drawings (transitions, navigation systems, operating elements, fixtures, equipment, etc.)
 - Photo documentation with explanations



APPENDIX C – LITERATURE

I. Version

Change log based on 2018 version

PAGE	EXPLANATION	DATE
all	General, Evaluation and Usage specific description: scheme “Assembly buildings” has been added	16.09.2021
	Literature: the new alternative standard DIN 18040 has been added	16.09.2021
	KPIs: the new Level(s) relevant KPI 4 has been added	16.09.2021
	The applicable standard has been updated from ISO 21542:2011 to 21542:2021	16.09.2021

II. Literature

- DIN EN 81-70: Safety rules for the construction and installations of lifts, September 2005
- Sustainable Development Goals, United Nations/globalgoals.org
- Berlin-Design for all: Accessible Public Buildings (2nd edition) - Berlin Senate Department for Urban Development and the Environment Communication, Berlin, March 2013
- ISO 21542:2011 Building construction — Accessibility and usability of the built environment
Technical Committee : ISO/TC 59/SC 16
- DIN 18040 – 1 Construction of accessible buildings, Design principles – Part 1: Publicly accessible buildings, DIN Deutsches Institut für Normung e.V. 2010
- DIN 18040 – 2 Construction of accessible buildings, Design principles – Part 2: Dwellings, DIN Deutsches Institut für Normung e.V. 2011